Custom analysis extract of:
UNGASS - National Composite Policy Index (NCPI) 2007

**Germany**

**COUNTRY:**
Germany

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

Yes

IF YES, period covered:

2005-2010

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

17
1.2 Which sectors are included in the multisectoral strategy/action framework with a specific HIV budget for their activities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Strategy/Action framework</th>
<th>Earmarked budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
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<td>Military/Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military/Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women</td>
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<td>Young people</td>
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<td>Young people</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>Human Resources</td>
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<td>Minerals and Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minerals and Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
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<td>Public Works</td>
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<td>Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade and Industry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade and Industry</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other*::</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other*::</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IF NO earmarked budget, how is the money allocated?**

Within the Health Ministry the budget for HIV prevention and research is earmarked.
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: No
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: 2006

1.5 What are the target populations in the country?

Men who have sex with Men
Migrant populations from countries with high HIV prevalence
Injecting Drug Users

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?: Yes
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:

In Germany there is a close cooperation and regular formal and informal contact between the Ministry of Health and civil society organisations. The Ministry of Health provides regular institutional and thematic funding to the German Association of AIDS Self-Help-Groups, the umbrella organisation for 120 local and regional self-help-groups, over the amount of 5.7 million Euros in 2007. The regional organisations receive funding from regional and local authorities.

Civil Society has been closely involved in developing the HIV and AIDS strategy and is also a key player in the implementation of the action plan. The German Association of AIDS Self-Help-Groups is largely autonomous in conceiving and implementing projects.

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  
- Condom provision: Yes  
- HIV testing and counselling(*): Yes  
- STI services: Yes  
- Treatment: Yes  
- Care and support: Yes  
- Other:: Yes

(*)If HIV testing and counselling has been implemented for uniformed services beyond the pilot stage, what is the approach taken?  
Is it voluntary or mandatory (e.g. at enrolment)? Briefly explain:

All HIV testing is based on voluntary testing and counselling.

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?  
Yes

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?  
No
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?
Men who have sex with Men
Migrant populations form countries with high HIV prevalence
Injecting Drug Users

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

IF YES, at which levels (provincial, district, other)?
federal regions (Laender)

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: 9
2005: 8

Comments on progress made in strategy planning efforts since 2005:
The strategy has been refined since 2005 and an action plan has been developed in 2007, however, there are still some implementation gaps. In particular, prevention for groups like Men who have sex with Men and migrant populations require more attention.

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:
1994
2.2 IF YES, who is the Chair?
Name: Ministry of Health: Franz-Josef Bindert
Title/Function: Deputy Director General- Division for Infectious Diseases

2.3 IF YES, does it:

- have terms of reference? : No
- have active Government leadership and participation? : Yes
- have a defined membership?: Yes
- include civil society representatives? (*) : Yes
- include people living with HIV?: Yes
- include the private sector?: No
- have an action plan?: No
- 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

(*) If it does include civil society representatives, what percentage?
20%

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 : No
Defined membership : Yes
Action plan : Yes
Functional Secretariat : Yes
Regular meetings (*): Yes

(*)If it does include regular meetings, what is the frequency of the meetings:
quartely
IF YES, What are the main achievements?

--political advocacy
--mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS into government policy
--implementation of the action plan
--planning and development of new strategies, particularly concerning MSM and affected migrant groups
--preparation of activities for World AIDS Day
--Civil Society coordination
--cooperation with the private sector, in particular with health insurance providers and pharmaceutical companies
--enhanced cooperation with institutions of the European Union and the United Nations

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

--coordinating inter-ministerial activities and EU projects
--keeping HIV/AIDS on the agenda of ministries other than the health ministry
--closing implementation gaps, especially regarding HIV prevention in prisons and care for migrant groups
--finding adequate prevention messages for hard-to-reach groups that are affected by HIV and AIDS
--coordinating HIV/AIDS research activities of different bodies

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

at federal level 48% of the prevention budget

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Support Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information on priority needs and services</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical guidance/materials:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs/supplies procurement and distribution</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination with other implementing partners</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity-building:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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?
Use condoms consistently:
Engage in safe(r) 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:
Other:

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
   primary schools? : No
   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
   - MSM
   - Sex workers
   - Clients of sex workers
   - Prison inmates
   - Other sub-populations (*)

   Stigma & discrimination reduction:
   - IDU
   - MSM
   - Sex workers
   - Clients of sex workers
   - Prison inmates
   - Other sub-populations (*)

   Condom promotion:
   - IDU
   - MSM
   - Sex workers
   - Clients of sex workers
   - Prison inmates
Drug substitution therapy:
- Clients of sex workers
- Prison inmates
- Other sub-populations (*)

Needle & syringe exchange:
- Clients of sex workers
- Prison inmates
- Other sub-populations (*)

Reproductive health, including STI prevention & treatment:
- Sex workers
- Clients of sex workers
- Prison inmates
- Other sub-populations (*)

HIV testing & counselling:
- IDU
- MSM
- Sex workers
- Clients of sex workers
- Prison inmates
- Other sub-populations (*)

Condom promotion:
- Other sub-populations (*)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comments on progress made in policy efforts in support of HIV prevention since 2005:

Highest level leadership and advocacy at national, European and global level has been achieved.

Political leadership and awareness raising regarding the importance of evidence-based prevention in discussions with partners from Eastern Europe.

More progress is needed in the area of prison health. The federal state does not have any jurisdiction for the management of prisons, this is responsibility of the federal "Laender" who use differing approaches regarding needle exchange, drug substitution and condom promotion. There are also variations in the success of rolling out these activities to all prison inmates who need these services.

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

Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em><em>IF YES, to what extent have the following HIV prevention programmes been implemented in identified districts</em> in need?</em>*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blood safety:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Universal precautions in healthcare settings:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IEC on risk reduction:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condom promotion:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV testing &amp; counselling:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Harm reduction for injecting drug users:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk reduction for men who have sex with men:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Risk reduction for sex workers:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programmes for other vulnerable subpopulations:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reproductive health services including STI prevention &amp; treatment:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School-based AIDS education for young people:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programmes for out-of-school young people:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV prevention in the workplace:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overall, how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV prevention programmes in 2007 and in 2005?

2007: 9
2005: 8
2007: 9
2005: 8

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

There is a high knowledge of modes of transmission in the public (as high as 90 %)
New partners for cooperation and prevention were found (including private sector)

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?

No

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

N/A

IF NO, how are HIV and AIDS treatment, care and support services being scaled-up?

Germany has already achieved universal access to treatment due to the comprehensive social security system. Care and support are delivered by social services and various civil society organisations.

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: <b>The service is available in</b> all districts* in need
- Nutritional care: <b>The service is available in</b> N/A
- Paediatric AIDS treatment: <b>The service is available in</b> all districts* in need
- Sexually transmitted infection management: <b>The service is available in</b> all districts* in need
- Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families: <b>The service is available in</b> all districts* in need
- Home-based care: <b>The service is available in</b> all districts* in need
- Palliative care and treatment of common HIV-related infections: <b>The service is available in</b> all districts* in need
- HIV testing and counselling for TB patients: <b>The service is available in</b> all districts* in need
- TB screening for HIV-infected people: <b>The service is available in</b> all districts* in need
- TB preventive therapy for HIV-infected people: <b>The service is available in</b> all districts* in need
- TB infection control in HIV treatment and care facilities: <b>The service is available in</b> all districts* in need
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in HIV-infected people:</td>
<td>&lt;b&gt;The service is available in&lt;/b&gt; all districts* in need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-exposure prophylaxis (e.g. occupational exposures to HIV, rape):</td>
<td>&lt;b&gt;The service is available in&lt;/b&gt; all districts* in need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV treatment services in the workplace or treatment referral systems through the workplace:</td>
<td>&lt;b&gt;The service is available in&lt;/b&gt; N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV care and support in the workplace (including alternative working arrangements):</td>
<td>&lt;b&gt;The service is available in&lt;/b&gt; all districts* in need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiretroviral therapy:</td>
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<td>Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families:</td>
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<td>&lt;b&gt;The service is available in&lt;/b&gt; N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

No

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

No

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

2007: 10
2005: 10
Comments on progress made since 2005:
Germany has a comprehensive health insurance system that ensures state-of-the-art HIV/AIDS medication, including medications for coinfections.

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)?
N/A

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

**IF YES, Years covered:**
since 1987

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?
Yes

1.3. IF YES, have key partners aligned and harmonized their M&E requirements (including indicators) with the national M&E plan?
Yes, but only some partners

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?
Yes

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)? : No
in the Ministry of Health? : Yes

4.2 IF YES, how many and what type of permanent and temporary professional staff are working in the M&E Unit/Department? <br><br>Number of permanent staff: 6
Number of temporary staff: 2

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?
Yes

4.4 IF YES, to what degree do UN, bi-laterals, and other institutions share their M&E results?
4

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

5.1 Does it include representation from civil society, including people living with HIV?
Yes
IF YES, describe the role of civil society representatives and people living with HIV in the working group
represented by the "Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe" federal association of 120 self help groups
The "Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe" is the partner of the Ministry of health and responsible for the HIV prevention in specific target groups like MSM and migrants

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

6.1 IF YES, what type is it?
E.g. for epidemiological data the Epidemiological Bulletin
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
Sub-national level (*) : Yes

(*)If there is a functional sub-national HIS, at what level(s) does it function?
Federal “Laender”

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

7. To what extent are M&E data used in planning and implementation?
4

What are examples of data use?
The new strategy targeting Men Who Have Sex With Men has been developed due to the rise in newly diagnosed infections in this group.

What are the main challenges to data use?
Superficial interpretation of the data by parts of the media

8. In the last year, was training in M&E conducted
At national level? : Yes
At national level? : IF YES, Number of individuals trained: 6

Overall, how would you rate the M&E efforts of the AIDS programme in 2007 and in 2005?
2007: 9
2005: 8

Comments on progress made in M&E since 2005:
In addition to the national monitoring, every institution involved in HIV/AIDS surveillance and strategy carries out its own monitoring activities (self-evaluation and external evaluation). Behavioral survey for monitoring the general population has been extended according to e.g. sample size, asking for migrant status and sexual orientation.

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 German fundamental law contains fundamental human rights which are enforced through the Constitutional Court. These rights pertain to every human being, including people living with HIV and AIDS. Specific regulations are in place for the access of HIV positive children to nursery school and school

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-population</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young people:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDU:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Workers:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison inmates:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants/mobile populations:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other::</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other::</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IF YES, Briefly explain what mechanisms are in place to ensure these laws are implemented:
The Constitutional Court protects the human rights
Violations of the antidiscrimination laws can be taken to the regular Court (civil, labour)

IF YES, Describe any systems of redress put in place to ensure the laws are having their desired effect:
Anti-Discrimination Office of the Federal Government
Equality of Treatment Commissioners at commune, state and federal level
patients' and disabled commissioners
Ombudsperson for people in prison in one federal state

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-population</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDU:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison inmates:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IF YES, briefly describe the content of these laws, regulations or policies and how they pose barriers:
Presently, Heroin treatment for IDUs which has proved as an effective means of harm reduction is only possible in special programmes
For migrants without a recognized legal status access to medical treatment is difficult
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?
No

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 national "Action Plan to implement the strategy of the Federal Government to fight HIV/AIDS" explicitly mentions NGOs as partners in HIV/AIDS prevention,
Since 1986, the Deutsche AIDS-Hilfe (DAH) is funded by the German government.
There is a close cooperation and a sharing of tasks between the DAH and the Federal Centre for Health Education (BZgA)

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:
The German welfare system guarantees access to medical treatment in principle

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:
Substitution treatment is available in principle, but not all those in need have access, IDUs in prison have access to clean syringe in one prison only.
For migrants access to treatment is difficult because of language and cultural sensitivities.
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?
Yes

IF YES, describe the effectiveness of this review committee
Tasks of the patients' advisory board of the German "Competence network an HIV / AIDS"; representing patients' interests and needs, influencing the research design, protection of patients’ rights and data privacy, communication of research findings into the patients' communities, initiating discussion on ethical matters

12. Does the country have the following human rights monitoring and enforcement mechanisms?
- Performance indicators or benchmarks for compliance with human rights standards in the context of HIV efforts: Yes
- Performance indicators or benchmarks for reduction of HIV-related stigma and discrimination: Yes

IF YES, on any of the above questions, describe some examples:
In the national "Action Plan to implement the strategy of the Federal Government to fight HIV/AIDS" anti-discrimination is explicitly mentioned as a part of the strategy. In Germany, the attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS has considerably changed: there has been an increase of solidarity and a decrease of discrimination.

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?
No

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: 9
2005: 7

Comments on progress made in promoting and protecting human rights in relation to HIV and AIDS since 2005:

Progress due to implementation of the Equality of Treatment Law in 2006

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: 10
2005: 8

Comments on progress made in enforcing existing policies, laws and regulations in relation to human rights and HIV and AIDS since 2005:

see above

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

5

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)

5

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?: 5
b. in the national budget?: 5

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: 2007

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

6. To what extent is civil society able to access

   a. adequate financial support to implement its HIV activities?: 4
   b. adequate technical support to implement its HIV activities?: 4

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

2007: 9
2005: 7

Comments on progress made in increasing civil society participation since 2005:

Cornerstones for the increase of civil society participation:
the national "Action Plan to implement the strategy of the Federal Government to fight HIV/AIDS" (2007)
the "Conference on HIV / AIDS" in Bremen which was hosted by the German chancellor and three Federal Ministers

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: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>all</b> districts* in need
Universal precautions in health care settings: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>all</b> districts* in need
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>most</b> districts* in need
IEC on risk reduction: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>all</b> districts* in need
IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>all</b> districts* in need
Condom promotion: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>all</b> districts* in need
HIV testing & counselling: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>all</b> districts* in need
Harm reduction for injecting drug users: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>most</b> districts* in need
Risk reduction for men who have sex with men: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>all</b> districts* in need
Risk reduction for sex workers: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>most</b> districts* in need
Reproductive health services including STI prevention & treatment: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>all</b> districts* in need
School-based AIDS education for young people: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>all</b> districts* in need
Programmes for out-of-school young people: <b>The service is available in</b> <b>some</b> 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: 9
2005: 9

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

Prevention for youth: 25-50%
Prevention for IDU: >75%
Prevention for MSM: >75%
Prevention for sex workers: 51-75%
Counselling and Testing: 25-50%
Clinical services (OI/ART)*: <lt;25%
Home-based care: 25-50%

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)?
   N/A
Comments on progress made since 2005:
this is not a problem in Germany

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