



Custom analysis extract of:

UNGASS - National Composite Policy Index (NCPI) 2007

West and Central Africa

Central African Republic

COUNTRY:

Central African Republic

Name of the National AIDS Committee Officer in charge:

Madame WODOBODE Yacinthe

Postal address:

BP:2613

Tel:

+236.21.61.36.65

Fax:

+236.21.61.66.67

E-mail:

cnlsca_st@yahoo.fr

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:	Organisation	Secrétariat Technique du Comité National de Lutte contre le SIDA
:	Name/Position	Yacinthe WODOBODE Coordinatrice
:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.I / A.II
:	Organisation	ONUSIDA
:	Name/Position	Dr. PONZIO Louis Coordonnateur
:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.I / A.II
:	Organisation	Congrès des Jeunes Filles Vivant avec le VIH/SIDA (CNJV+)
:	Name/Position	YAGBOY Line Lydie Vice-Présidente

:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.III / A.IV
:	Organisation	Cellule de Lutte contre le VIH/SIDA du Ministère de l'Agriculture
:	Name/Position	NDAOULE Elisabeth Présidente de la Cellule
:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.III / A.V
:	Organisation	Direction de Lutte contre les MST/SIDA et la Tuberculose
:	Name/Position	Dr. GUIFARA Gilbert Directeur ai
:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.III / A.IV
:	Organisation	Programme d'Accès aux ARV
:	Name/Position	Dr MABO OUAMBITA ROCK Coordonnateur
:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.IV
:	Organisation	UNICEF
:	Name/Position	Madame Valérie SERRES Chargé de programme VIH/SIDA
:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.IV
:	Organisation	Comité militaire de Lutte contre le SIDA
:	Name/Position	Dr. NGBAGBANGAÏ Eudes point focal VIH/SIDA
:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.IV / A.V
:	Organisation	Secrétariat Technique du Comité National de Lutte contre le SIDA
:	Name/Position	KOBELEMBI Frédérick Conseiller en Suivi et évaluation
:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.V
:	Organisation	Service National d'information Sanitaire
:	Name/Position	BOULALA Mesmin Chef du Service
:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.V
:	Organisation	Cellule de Lutte contre le VIH/SIDA du Ministère de l'Education Nationale
:	Name/Position	Monsieur SEKELA Raymond Point focal VIH/SIDA

:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.V
:	Organisation	Cellule de Lutte contre le VIH/SIDA du Ministère de la Famille, des affaires Sociales et de la Solidarité Nationale
:	Name/Position	Monsieur BRIA Constantin point focal VIH/SIDA
:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.V
:	Organisation	Cellule de Lutte contre le VIH/SIDA du Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale
:	Name/Position	Monsieur SALLE Noël Président du comité de lutte contre le SIDA
:	<p>Respondents to Part A</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	A.V
:	Organisation	Réseau Centrafricain des Personnes Vivant avec le VIH (RECAPEV)
:	Name/Position	Monsieur KOSSIMATCHI Gaston Secrétaire Général
:	<p>Respondents to Part B</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	B.I
:	Organisation	Haut Commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme et à la bonne Gouvernance
:	Name/Position	Abacar Dieudonné NYAKANDA Haut Commissaire ai
:	<p>Respondents to Part B</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	B.I
:	Organisation	Réseau Centrafricain sur l'Ethique le Droit et le VIH (RCED)
:	Name/Position	SENDE Arsène Membre
:	<p>Respondents to Part B</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	B.I
:	Organisation	Fédération Nationale des Tradipraticiens de Centrafrique (FNTCA)
:	Name/Position	AGHOU Dieudonné Secrétaire Général
:	<p>Respondents to Part B</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	B.II
:	Organisation	Association Centrafricaine pour le Marketing Social (ACAMS)
:	Name/Position	Monsieur OUASSONGO Yacinthe
:	<p>Respondents to Part B</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	B.II

:	Organisation	Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaine
:	Name/Position	Mme YARAF A Eugénie Secrétaire Générale
:	<p>Respondents to Part B</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	B.II
:	Organisation	Congrès des Jeunes Filles Vivant avec le VIH/SIDA (CNJV+)
:	Name/Position	Madame FETIA Donatienne Présidente
:	<p>Respondents to Part B</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	B.II
:	Organisation	Fédération des Parents d'Elèves
:	Name/Position	Monsieur KAZANGA Africain Président
:	<p>Respondents to Part B</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	B.II
:	Organisation	Congrès des Jeunes Filles Vivant avec le VIH/SIDA (CNJV+)
:	Name/Position	YAGBOY Line Lydie Vice Présidente
:	<p>Respondents to Part B</p> [indicate which parts each respondent was queried on]	B.III / B.IV
Position:		[Conseiller en Suivi et Evaluation]
Position:	Full time/Part time	Full time
Position:	Since when?	fevrier 2003
Position:		[Chargé de la Gestion des données]
Position:	Full time/Part time	Full time
Position:	Since when?	octobre 2006
Position:	Full time/Part time	Full time
Position:	Full time/Part time	Full time
Position:	Full time/Part time	Full time

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

Yes

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

02

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	Yes
Justice:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Justice:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Minerals and Energy:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Minerals and Energy:	Earmarked budget	Yes
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	Yes
Trade and Industry:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Trade and Industry:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Other*::	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Other*::	Earmarked budget	Yes

IF NO earmarked budget, how is the money allocated?

NB : Une ligne budgétaire d'un montant de 1.200.000 est affectée par l'état à chaque Département Ministériel pour la lutte contre le SIDA. Chaque Département est chargé de veiller au décaissement de ses ressources pour l'exécution d'une partie des activités retenues dans le plan d'action du Secteur. Malheureusement le décaissement de ces ressources n'est pas effectif pour la plupart des départements. De plus en 2006, le CNLS a mobilisé des ressources pour le financement des plans d'action de quatre Ministères jugés prioritaires. Il s'agit des Ministères de la défense Nationale, de la Santé Publique, de l'Education, de la Fonction Publique, des Affaires Sociales et de la jeunesse et des Sports.

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
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:

2005

1.5 What are the target populations in the country?

Les femmes, les jeunes, les PVVIH, les Hommes en uniforme, les utilisateurs des axes routiers, les filles libres, les OEV

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?:	No
e. Monitoring and Evaluation framework? :	Yes

1.8 Has the country ensured “full involvement and participation” of civil society[4] in the development of the multisectoral strategy/action framework?

Active involvement

IF active involvement, briefly explain how this was done:

Dans le processus d'élaboration du Cadre Stratégique National allant de l'analyse de la situation à l'élaboration des plans opérationnels, plusieurs responsables d'organisations de la Société civile ont été pleinement impliqués. Il s'agit des responsables des organisations des jeunes, des femmes, des PVVIH, des organisations de défense des droits des PVVIH, les organisations religieuses issues des trois principales dénominations existant en RCA (Protestants, catholiques et musulmans) et le secteur privé.

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:

c) Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers:

d) Sector Wide Approach:

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

HIV Prevention:	Development Plans	a) / b) / c) / d)
Treatment for opportunistic infections:	Development Plans	a) / b) / c) / d)
Antiretroviral therapy:	Development Plans	a) / b) / c) / d)
Care and support (including social security or other schemes):	Development Plans	a) / b) / c) / d)
AIDS impact alleviation:	Development Plans	a) / b) / c) / d)
Reduction of gender inequalities as they relate to HIV prevention/treatment, care and/or support:	Development Plans	a) / b) / c) / d)
Reduction of stigma and discrimination:	Development Plans	a) / b) / c) / d)
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?

Yes

3.1 IF YES, to what extent has it informed resource allocation decisions?

2

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:

Le test de dépistage du VIH est-il volontaire ou obligatoire (par exemple au moment du recrutement) ? Veuillez expliquer brièvement:

Il existe au sein du Service de Santé des Armées, des unités pour le dépistage Volontaire. Ces unités se trouvent au niveau central et dans une garnison en province. Ces unités sont fréquentées par les militaires et leur famille. Dans ces unités, les tests sont réalisés de manière volontaire. Dans le cadre des recrutements au sein de l'armée et dans le cadre des formations paramilitaires, le dépistage du VIH est obligatoire avec ou sans le consentement du candidat.

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?

No

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)?

No

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

No

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

Yes

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

Les actions de lutte contre le VIH/SIDA sont menées de manière décentralisée. Pour cette décentralisation, un texte a été pris par le Premier Ministre afin de mettre en place des Comités préfectoraux de lutte contre le SIDA (CPLS) et un organe pour la ville de Bangui dénommé Comité de Coordination des activités de lutte contre le SIDA de la ville de Bangui (CPLS) (Arrêté N° 02. 042 du 26 décembre 2002). Les actions sont tant bien que mal développées en fonction de la spécificité de chaque localité. Toutefois, les actions ciblant les filles libres, les PVVIH, les jeunes et les femmes sont développées dans la plupart des Préfectures.

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: 7

2005: 6

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:

2001

2.2 IF YES, who is the Chair?

Name: François BOZIZE
Title/Function: Président de l République Chef de l'Etat

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?: Yes
include the private sector?: Yes
have an action plan?: Yes
have a functional Secretariat? : No
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

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 it does include regular meetings, what is the frequency of the meetings:

Le CNLS se réunit 1 fois par an en session ordinaire

IF YES, What are the main achievements?

1. Validation du Cadre Stratégique 2006 – 2010 ;
2. Vulgarisation des Directives Présidentielle ;
3. Appui constant au Secrétariat technique ;
4. Plaidoyer en 2006 pour la mobilisation des ressources.

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

Difficultés d'obtenir les ressources nécessaires pour mettre en œuvre les plans opérationnels
La non appropriation par les différents acteurs des stratégies de lutte contre le SIDA a poussé le Chef de l'Etat à donner des directives à une dizaine de catégories d'acteurs et qui sert désormais de guide et d'outil pour la planification des actions.

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

40% environ

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
Other::	Yes
Other::	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

6.2 IF YES, which policies and legislation were amended and when?

:	Policy/Law	Gratuité de l'accès aux ARV et au dépistage du VIH
:	Year	2004
:	Policy/Law	Loi fixant les droits et obligation des PVVIH
:	Year	2006

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

2007:	7
2005:	7

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:

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? :	Yes
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:	Sex workers
Targeted information on risk reduction and HIV education:	Other sub-populations (*)
Stigma & discrimination reduction:	Other sub-populations (*)
Condom promotion:	Sex workers
Condom promotion:	Other sub-populations (*)
HIV testing & counselling:	Sex workers
HIV testing & counselling:	Other sub-populations (*)
Reproductive health, including STI prevention & treatment:	Sex workers
Reproductive health, including STI prevention & treatment:	Other sub-populations (*)
Vulnerability reduction (e.g. income generation):	Sex workers
Drug substitution therapy:	Sex workers

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

2007:	7
2005:	6

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

Dans le cadre de l'accélération de la prévention, des actions qui ont pris de l'essor concernent surtout la promotion du dépistage dans les Formations Sanitaires et l'extension de la promotion des préservatifs dans les Préfectures. Un accent particulier est mis en fin 2007 sur la promotion des préservatifs féminins avec l'implication des femmes leaders telle que la Première Dame de Centrafrique. Par contre les grandes campagnes de mobilisation qui ont été menées en 2004 et 2005 n'ont pu être réalisées ces deux dernières années par manque de moyen financier

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	some 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
Risk reduction for sex workers:	The activity is available in	some districts* in need
Programmes for other vulnerable subpopulations:	The activity is available in	some 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	most 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	some districts* in need

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

2007:	7
2005:	6
2007:	7
2005:	6

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?

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	most districts* in need
Nutritional care:	The service is available in	some districts* in need

Paediatric AIDS treatment:	The service is available in	some 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	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	some districts* in need
TB screening for HIV-infected people:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in HIV-infected people:	The service is available in	most 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	some districts* in need
HIV care and support in the workplace (including alternative working arrangements):	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Other services::	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Antiretroviral therapy:	The service is available in	most districts* in need
Nutritional care:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Paediatric AIDS treatment:	The service is available in	some 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	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	some districts* in need
TB screening for HIV-infected people:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
TB preventive therapy for HIV-infected people:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in HIV-infected people:	The service is available in	most 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	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

4.1 IF YES, for which commodities?:

Antirétroviraux, médicaments pour le traitement des Infections Opportunistes, préservatifs]

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: 3

Comments on progress made since 2005:

Les ressources mobilisées ces dernières années auprès du Fonds Mondial et du PAM ont permis de développer d'importantes actions de prise en charge médicale, scolaire, alimentaire et d'appuyer les foyers en charge des OEV en matière d'Activités Génératrices de Revenu (AGR). Toutefois il est à noter que malgré ces actions le taux de couverture reste encore bas eu égard au nombre important d'OEV vivant dans les foyers qui sont eux-mêmes très démunis.

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

IF YES, what percentage of OVC is being reached?

20%

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

2007: 6

2005: 3

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

In Progress

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

IF YES, Years covered:

2008-2012

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

**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:

2

Number of temporary staff:

0

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

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

2

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:

Août 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

Ils participent au même titre que les autres membres dans les réflexions permettant d'améliorer les stratégies de suivi et Evaluation. De plus ils contribuent dans la définition des indicateurs permettant de mesurer les actions développées par la société civile et dans l'orientation à donner pour assurer une meilleure collecte des données.

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

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?

[Au niveau des Préfectures Sanitaires] Les données traitées au niveau des Préfectures proviennent de Centre de santé. Leur transmission est faite sous la responsabilité du Chef de Centre de santé

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?

2

What are examples of data use?

Données de morbidité et de mortalité liées au VIH/SIDA
Données sur le niveau d'implication des secteurs dans la lutte contre le SIDA
Quantité de préservatifs distribués
Nombre de PVVIH sous ARV et sous CTM

What are the main challenges to data use?

Leur fiabilité, certaines données sont parcellaires

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

At national level? : No

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

2007: 5

2005: 3

Comments on progress made in M&E since 2005:

Depuis 2005, de plus en plus, les Autorités reconnaissent l'importance du Suivi et Evaluation et accorde une attention soutenue. Un plan National de Suivi et Evaluation budgétisé est en cours de validation incluant la stratégie de collecte, la surveillance comportementale, la stratégie pour évaluer la qualité et la complétude des données.

Au cours de ces deux dernières années, l'enquête à indicateurs multiples couplée avec la sérologie VIH, la séro-surveillance et certaines données de suivi des programmes ont permis de mesurer les progrès accomplis.

Les logiciels mis au point par l'ONUSIDA, l'OMS et Future Group (EPP et Spectrum) sont d'un grand secours pour les estimations faites dans un but programmatique.

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:

[Loi N°06.030 du 12 septembre 2006 fixant les droits et obligations des personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA]

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: No

MSM: No

Sex Workers : No

Prison inmates : Yes

Migrants/mobile populations : No

Other:: Yes

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

Il existe un comité interministériel créé par arrêté n° 006 du 3 Déc. 1997 dénommé «Comité National de lutte contre les pratiques traditionnelles néfastes à la santé de la femme et de la petite fille et des violences à leur égard » placé sous la tutelle du Ministre des affaires sociales qui n'est plus opérationnel en raison du manque de moyens. Ce comité a pour attributions entre autres :

- Collecter toutes les données relatives aux pratiques traditionnelles affectant la santé de la femme et de la petite fille et les violences faites aux femmes
- Recenser, évaluer et diffuser tous les instruments juridiques existant qui assurent la protection de la femme et de la petite fille contre ces pratiques et violences
- de dénoncer toute forme ou tentatives de pratiques traditionnelles néfastes et de violences sur la femme et la petite fille...

En dehors de ce comité, il existe les mécanismes traditionnels pour assurer l'application des lois que sont la police judiciaire et les cours et tribunaux qui existent tant à Bangui que dans toutes les préfectures de la RCA.

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

Pour documenter et traiter les cas de discrimination, en dehors du rôle habituel de la justice, il a été mise en place en 1996 une organisation dénommée Réseau Centrafricain sur l'Ethique, le Droit et le VIH (RCED). Cette organisation s'est beaucoup investie dans le traitement des cas de discrimination à l'égard des Personnes infectées et affectées par le VIH. Les rapports sur les actions menées sont transmis régulièrement au Secrétariat Technique du CNLS.

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

L'approche multisectorielle mise à contribution pour l'élaboration du CSN et sa mise en œuvre a privilégié l'implication des jeunes, des femmes, des PVVIH et des Filles Libres (Prostitués). Le CNLS a mobilisé des ressources auprès de divers partenaires pour le financement des plans d'action des PVVIH, des organisations des jeunes et des filles libres.

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:

Pour faire face aux contraintes financières, le Gouvernement a mobilisé des ressources auprès du Fonds Mondial et de certains partenaires tel que la Banque Mondiale afin d'offrir des tests et des soins gratuits à certaines catégories de population (Jeunes scolarisés, les PVVIH organisées en association, les démunis et les enfants).

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:

Traitement gratuit et accès aux soins relatifs au VIH pour les femmes enceintes, les orphelins du SIDA et les Enfants de la rue.

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?

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: Yes

IF YES, on any of the above questions, describe some examples:

Le RCED demeure l'unique organisation mise en place pour appuyer le CNLS dans la gestion des problèmes liés aux droits des PVVIH et des personnes affectées.

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: No

Private sector law firms or university-based centres to provide free or reduced-cost legal services to people living with HIV: No

Programmes to educate, raise awareness among people living with HIV concerning their rights: No

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
Other::	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:	8
2005:	5

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

La loi fixant les droits et obligations des PVVIH a permis de combler un vide juridique observé depuis la déclaration des premiers cas de SIDA en 1984. Toutefois, d'autres domaines doivent aussi faire l'objet de législation et les acteurs de terrain sont très peu sensibilisés sur la loi déjà existante qui demeure encore moins connue par l'ensemble de la population et même certains professionnels du droit.

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:	3

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

La RCA dispose d'importants arsenaux juridiques de protection et de promotion des droits de la personne humaine. La plupart des lois dont dispose le pays sont des lois de portée générale. La loi n°06.030 du 12 septembre 2006 vient compléter la gamme des lois existantes mais plus particulièrement s'inscrit dans la droite ligne de la protection et de la promotion des PVVIH. Cette loi s'inscrit parfaitement dans la droite ligne de la constitution du 27 décembre 2004 qui accorde une attention particulière à la santé des citoyens en son article 6.

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

1

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)

4

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?:	4
b. in the national budget?:	3

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 et 2006

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

4

List the types of organizations representing civil society in HIV and AIDS efforts:

Enumérer les types d'organisations de la société civile qui sont représentées dans les efforts de lutte contre le VIH et le sida:

Organisations des jeunes, des femmes, des PVVIH, des filles libres, organisations de défense des droits des PVVIH (RCED), Patronat, organisations religieuses (catholiques , protestants, musulmans) et le secteur privé.

6. To what extent is civil society able to access

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. adequate financial support to implement its HIV activities?: | 3 |
| 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: | 8 |
| 2005: | 7 |

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	some 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
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	some districts* in need
Programmes for other vulnerable sub-populations:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
School-based AIDS education for young people:	The service is available in	all 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: 8

2005: 7

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 sex workers : <25%

Counselling and Testing : 25-50%

Clinical services (OI/ART)* : <25%

Home-based care : >75%

Programmes for OVC** : 51-75%

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?

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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