

GARPR Online Reporting Tool

Uganda - 2016

I Cover Sheet

1) Which institutions/entities were responsible for filling out the indicator forms?

a) **NAC or equivalent:** Yes

b) **NAP:** Yes

c) **Others:** Yes

If Others, please specify: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development

2) With inputs from

Ministry of Education: Yes

Ministry of Health: Yes

Ministry of Labour: Yes

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: No

Other Ministry: No

If Other Ministry, please specify:

Civil society organizations: Yes

People living with HIV: Yes

Private sector: Yes

United Nations organizations: Yes

Bilateral organizations: Yes

International NGOs: Yes

Others: No

If Others, please specify:

3) **Was the report discussed in a large forum?:** Yes

4) **Are the survey results stored centrally?:** Yes

5) Are data available for public consultation?: Yes

6) Who is the person responsible for submission of the report?

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II Narrative Report

Overview: Overall, the country has made much progress towards the national and global targets and commitments to the treatment targets of 90-90-90 by 2020 as part of an effort to fast track the end of the HIV epidemic by the year 2030. The Country has intensified implementation of the combination prevention interventions. The national HIV Testing Services were scaled-up and the program registered ten million people accessing testing and counselling services up from eight million in 2014. There has been sustained expansion of the national eMTCT programme with continued stewardship at the highest political level by the First Lady of the Republic of Uganda resulting into reduction in new HIV Infections among children. There was also intensified condom programming with the development of a national condom action plan. The overall treatment and care program increased the enrollment of patients on ART to 940,347 (by December, 2016) up from 570,373 by end of 2013, a treatment coverage of 64%. The coverage shows the progress towards the target of 81% of all HIV positive clients who were initiated on anti-retroviral therapy (the second 90% of the UNAIDS targets). Viral load suppression was above 90% among the 42.6% who were reached with viral load testing. Greater progress to improve the collaboration and integration of TB/HIV services registered higher performance resulting in an increase of over 90% of HIV-positive TB patients on antiretroviral therapy (ART) from 81% in 2014. There has been unprecedented level of partnership to reduce vulnerability to HIV and mitigate its impact on PLHIV and other susceptible groups, through actions on social support and protection. All sectors have adopted the mainstreaming approach and implemented the recommended interventions of the NSP thematic areas through various programs and projects and registered commendable results. Further, there were indications that stigma as a big driver of the epidemic was reducing as shown by a 35% reduction in internal stigma. Systems to support the epidemic have continued to become stronger with easier access to information to HIV programming, enhanced functioning of supportive governance structures, and expanding infrastructure.

COMMITMENT 1. Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020: HIV testing services and linkage to care: HIV testing is critical to the achievement of the 90-90-90 targets towards elimination of HIV by 2030, which have been adopted by the Uganda NSP. The NSP and the National HIV Testing Policy target to identify 90% PLHIV by 2020 while the new HIV prevention and treatment guidelines target to initiate 90% of identified PLHIV on treatment (81% of all estimated PLHIV by 2020) and viral suppression for 90% of those initiated on treatment. HTS increased from 3418 facilities in 2013 to >5000 in 2016. By December 2016, 1,015,447 of the estimated 1,461,756 PLHIV in Uganda (69.4%) had been identified and linked to care. However, the testing yield (prevalence among those tested) has stagnated at ~3%. Reaching the remaining undiagnosed infections will require new innovative approaches and targeting of the high-risk populations. Care, treatment, and differentiated delivery models: By December 2016, 940,347 individuals were enrolled on ART (92.6% of those in active care and 64.3% of the overall PLHIV). However, inequities in access persist for some groups: coverage among pregnant and lactating women is the highest at 97%, ART coverage is higher among females (77%) than males (54%); and lowest among adolescents and young people (27%) (Adolescent survey 2016). Coverage of routine Viral Load (VL) monitoring increased from 21% in 2015 to 61% in 2016, towards the 2017 target of 80% (VL scale-up plan 2014). Among those who receive VL testing, viral suppression is high at 91%, in line with the 3rd 90 target. By September 2016, 92% of PLHIV in care were screened for TB and 1.5% identified with active disease - below the expected 4-7%, attributed to low sensitivity of the current TB screening algorithm, in addition to limited diagnostic capacity (access to GenXpert and X-Ray penetration). In 2016, while over 1 million PLHIV were enrolled in ART and eligible for IPT, stock for 50,000 was received, and only 20,713 PLHIV were enrolled on IPT (<5%). Limited IPT stock, supportive supervision, mentorship and training were identified as key interventions to support IPT uptake. In 2016, some 351 (84%) of the 419 detected RR cases were enrolled on DR-TB treatment³

COMMITMENT 2. Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018: Overall, Uganda has already met the global milestone for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission with a coverage of HIV-positive pregnant and breastfeeding women on ART of 98%, and a transmission rate to infants of less than 5 per cent. The success of the PMTCT program has resulted in Uganda achieving the

first and second 90 in children under the age of 15 years, with 91% of children being diagnosed and 82% on treatment. The first 90 has also been achieved in women, with 90% being diagnosed; of these, 79% are on treatment, making the achievement of the second 90 among women likely during the next 12 months. Following the launch of Option B+ (lifelong ART) in 2012, the proportion of HIV infected pregnant and lactating women accessing ART increased from 62% in 2010 to 97% by June 2016, surpassing the NSP target of 90%. As a result, Mother-To-Child Transmission (MTCT) reduced by 86% between 2011 and 2015 (Global Plan 2016 Report; UNGASS 2015-2016 Page vii) translating into a reduction in transmission from 25,000 children in 2010 to about 3,500 in 2016 (PMTCT Annual Report 2016). Program coverage has expanded to 3242 sites. However, non-adherence to ART and loss to follow-up of mothers and infants continue to contribute to new pediatric infections related to stigma and non-disclosure as well as limited partner support. According to the PMTCT cohort study 2012-2014, 94.3% of the HIV infected pregnant women started on ART two months after enrolment, increasing to 98.2% by 18 months of follow-up. However, ~5.4% did not start taking their drugs immediately, and 50.8% of those initiating ART, missed at least one scheduled ART visit, about half of these in the first two months of treatment. One third of those who missed visits got drugs from other sources. Common challenges included fear of stigma and disclosure, side effects of the drugs, and long distance to the facilities. Unmet need for FP among the women in the cohort was 32% at one year post-delivery (PMTCT cohort report.). Male partner testing (tested at ANC) remains low at 26% based on routine facility records (PMTCT 2016 Annual Report). ARV prophylaxis by exposed infants and EID (65%) are also below the national targets. Family support groups (FSGs) enhance service uptake and retention. However, based on the 2016 national FSG assessment, only 26% of the sites had active FSGs

COMMITMENT 3. Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners:

a) A new National Comprehensive Condom Programming Strategy and Implementation plan (2016-2021) have been developed. Leadership at all levels (MoH Condom Coordination Unit, District Condom Focal Persons and UAC) has been strengthened to oversee coordination of strategic condom activities. Both male and female condoms (FC2) are procured and distributed. The country strengthened capacity for the Condom Post-shipment testing policy, and this has greatly improved the condom throughput. Condom supplies have increased from 187M in 2013 to 240,000,000 million condoms per year by June 2016 (GARPR 2016). b) MARPI's that provides comprehensive STD and HIV prevention and treatment services for MARPs has expanded its geographical scope from Kampala to several districts, including clinics in four regional referral hospitals. The Kampala clinic has a cohort of >2000 sex workers who are regularly tested for HIV and those who are HIV infected are immediately started on treatment. MARPI also provides capacity building for public and private facilities to improve the quality of services for KPs. c) The HIV response in Uganda has prioritized SBCC from the inception of the HIV response where primary prevention was the mainstay. Current SBCC interventions are multi-channel and target the key drivers of the HIV epidemic (Behavioral, biomedical and structural). The interventions are premised on the life-stage and ecological models where the stakeholders at individual, family, community and national level are targeted with tailored messages. d) Safe Medical male circumcision: From 2010 to 2016, the total number of medical male circumcisions performed in Uganda increased from 9,052 to more than 3.4 million. In 2016 300 reusable Safe Male Circumcision kits and 30 sterilizers for 30 lower level health facilities. However 4.2 million men and boys 10-49 years remain to be circumcised.

COMMITMENT 4. Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020: Government and partners have continued to implement NSP by addressing socio-cultural and economic drivers of the epidemic through strategic engagement, strengthening legislative and policy framework for HIV prevention, capacity of health, legal and social service providers to manage SGBV cases, promoting male involvement in HIV prevention for their own health and the health of their partners and families, strengthening efforts against stigma and discrimination and utilizing community extension work programs in the socio-economic sectors, to deliver HIV programs. • 60 Local Leaders and 43 Cultural Leaders were oriented on their mandate as stipulated in the Domestic Violence Act 2010. • 22 Judicial officers were trained on international and regional frameworks to strengthen role of courts of law in protecting women's SRHR on issues like GBV, HIV&AIDS, maternity, sexuality among others. • 115 religious and 68 cultural leaders' capacity were built on GBV and Human Rights. • Over 100 (one hundred) Boda Boda riders were supported to help pass on the message of positive male involvement as well as advocate for better male friendly service provision.

COMMITMENT 5. Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year: Policies address SRH and HIV issues among young people and several interventions have been implemented but these are often interrupted (e.g. PIASY has not been fully operational in schools for several years). Further, there are gaps in coordination, service package, service delivery models, performance tracking and reporting mechanisms. The behavior change models are also not been fully aligned to the current context. The national HIV prevention strategy defines two groups of youth; those who are not yet sexually active and those who are sexually active. Strategies for youth who are not yet sexually active in and out of school focus on sexual education to delay sexual debut and to acquire skills about the risks associated with sex. For the sexually active youth, interventions will include HCT and risk reduction counselling.

COMMITMENT 6. Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020: SGBV is one of the major drivers of the HIV epidemic in Uganda. Stigma and discrimination against PLHIV and key affected populations is also prominent and affects service access by these populations. Interventions to address these structural barriers are supported by GOU and the Joint UN Programs, which have engaged religious and cultural leaders to address negative cultural norms and practices.

COMMITMENT 7. Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020: In strengthening community structures to support PLHIV, CHAU trained 51 religious and local leaders and equipped them with knowledge and skills on effective communication for married couples. The purpose of this training was to enable them promote open dialogues between spouses in the household in care of children, HIV status disclosure and couple HIV testing in order to minimize stigma and discrimination, as well as, facilitating supportive environment for PLHIV

COMMITMENT 8. Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers: The donor partners and the GoU had projected fund commitments of about US \$2.858 billion to fund the NSP, which was estimated to cost USD 3.786 Billion. This reflects an overall funding gap of 25% with high prospects of this gap growing bigger. The exponential growth will be influenced majorly by the implementation of new treatment guideline (WHO 2015 ART treatment guidelines,) coupled with the rapid population growth and the need to scale up critical services. Although Uganda continues to interest considerable levels of funding from Development Partners, there are clear indications that contributions from AIDS Development Partners have leveled off and likely to decline for some of the partners, totally stopped for others, and still indeterminate for the rest. AIDS Development Partners continued to provide considerable support to the HIV/AIDS response in Uganda. An estimation of USD422 million was contributed by a wide range of ADPs in 2015/2016; The national HIV program has experienced severe contraction in the funding landscape with the partnership fund receiving no fund during this FY 2015/2016, GF and PEPFAR flat lining their funding contribution for the response. Ugandan won 31 million US Dollars to reach 335,000 young women through implementing innovative solutions aimed at empowering girls and young women to reduce the risk of sex partners, strengthen families, and mobilize communities for change and to Keep Girls in School. Statistics indicate that Adolescent girls and young women represent 75 percent of new HIV infections among adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa. The implementation framework for the AIDS trust fund was finalised and the country is in the process of developing the required regulations. The country has secured funding from Irish Aid to support implementation of 2nd National AIDS spending assessment. National HIV Financing Strategy (Resource Mobilization Strategy) has been finalised • Policy regulations on governance & implementation of the Trust Fund developed and awaiting presentation to cabinet. • A fiscal space analysis for HIV&AIDS financing was completed and disseminated. As a follow up, work on efficiency gains is underway. • Country participation in the CoP 16...320USD. • GoU increased funding contribution for HIV commodities. • The country applied for additional 36million from GF for procurement of medicines and health products to avert impending stock out in late 2016.

COMMITMENT 9. Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights: ICWEA conducted and launched a report on SRHR violations that lead to stigma and discrimination. The report revealed that the victims of forced and coerced sterilization were stigmatized and discriminated. The report can be accessed through the link: <http://www.icwea.org/2015/11/report-violation-of-sexual-and-reproductive-health-rights-of-women-living-with-hiv-in-clinical-and-community-set> Capacity was built for networks of women living with HIV and CSOs to demand for rights-based HIV services. For example ICWEA worked with 42 organizations of women living with HIV from 14 districts of Uganda to ensure that the priorities/needs of vulnerable groups (particularly women living with HIV) are prioritized at national and district level. These women were trained in district and national level planning and budgeting processes, advocacy and accountability mechanism. They were also linked to their Members of Parliament and other district and national level policy makers through district and national level dialogue meetings. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development provided technical support to CSOs, networks and coalitions of PLHIVs on embracing gender mainstreaming in their interventions. This was through orientations and sensitization workshops on gender dynamics and mainstreaming.

COMMITMENT 10. Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C: There is notable progress towards Integration of HIV care and treatment with maternal, new-born and child health, sexual and reproductive health and rights, mental health and non-communicable/chronic diseases. Consolidating eMTCT required more integration of SRH and HIV services as a priority for the national program. The country is revising the MCH data collection tools to capture longitudinal data for HIV and SRH In addition in line with National HIV strategic plan, there has been integration of HIV/TB programming and services at all levels including community DOTS and home-based care during the reporting period. TB HIV co-management is intended to reduce the morbidity and mortality and to increase identification of TB disease among HIV positive, as well as, to offer IPT to eligible HIV positive clients. TB continues to be the leading cause of death amongst HIV positive patients whilst HIV is still the leading driver of the TB epidemic. Over the years the Country has worked towards consolidating joint TB/HIV programming through joint planning, patient care and resource mobilization. The overall aim is the establishment of one stop centres to facilitate integrated delivery and uptake of TB/HIV services. The country has made progress in this area due to improved recording and reporting through provision of tools, mentor-ship of health workers,

dissemination & monitoring implementation of revised TB/HIV guidelines. This year the joint collaboration made its first meeting to lay out strategies for joint district planning and supervision visits. The program also continued to encourage incorporation of HIV testing in TB diagnostic algorithms at each step of TB diagnosis. About 1% (5170/401923) HIV positive clients (among those assessed) were started on TB treatment as compared to 4,601 in 2014/15. As a result, screening of HIV patients for active TB was 92%, testing for HIV among TB patients at 99%. About 97% of TB patients had their HIV status known compared to 95% (43, 883) in 2014/15. There has been a slight fall in the proportion of co-infected patients from 45% in 2014/15 to 41% and TB deaths among PLHIV reduced by 50%. The program has maintained a high proportion of the HIV-positive TB patients on co-trimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT) at 98%.

1.1 People living with HIV who know their HIV status

Is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Please enter any relevant data from HIV case-based surveillance systems and population-based surveys with HIV testing. Please also provide any additional information related to the entered data in the "Additional information..." box at the bottom of this page.

1. HIV case reports or notifications from a routine surveillance system

Are data available?: No

Source:

Year when national case-based reporting started:

	All	Males (all ages)	Males (0-14)	Males (15-49)	Males (50+)	Females (all ages)	Females (0-14)	Females (15-49)	Females (50+)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status at the end of the reporting period									
A : Cumulative number of people living with HIV diagnosed									
B : Cumulative number of AIDS-related deaths									
Numerator (A - B) : Number of people diagnosed with HIV and reported to the surveillance system who are still alive									
Denominator : Estimated number of people living with HIV (e.g. from Spectrum)									

Take denominator from the final Spectrum file: Yes

Sub-national data

Age range:

Source:

Please enter the breakdown per subnational region below. [Add as many as needed]

Sub-national region	Numerator	Denominator
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2. National population-based survey with HIV testing and a direct question about knowledge of serostatus (i.e. number of survey participants diagnosed with HIV at their last HIV test and who also tested HIV positive in the survey)

Are new data available?: No

Source:

Year :

	All adults	Male adults	Female adults	All Children	All
Age range (e.g. 15+, 15-49, etc.)					
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV who know their status					
Numerator : Number of participants who report that they were diagnosed with HIV at their last HIV test and who also tested HIV positive in the survey					
Denominator : Number of people with HIV-positive test results in the survey					

Sub-national data

Age range:

Source:

Please enter the breakdown per subnational region below. [Add as many as needed]

Sub-national region	Numerator	Denominator
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3. National population-based survey with HIV biomarkers with an indirect question about knowledge of serostatus plus programme data on the proportion of people on treatment. Please fill in data for parts a) and b).

Are data available?: No

a) Percentage of people diagnosed with HIV in the survey who report ever having been tested and receiving the last test result.

Source:

Year:

	All adults	Male adults	Female adults	All Children	All
Age range (e.g. 15+, 15-64)					
Percentage : Percentage of people diagnosed with HIV in the survey who report ever having been tested and receiving the last test result.					
Numerator : Respondents living with HIV ever previously tested for HIV and received their last test results					
Denominator : Respondents living with HIV					

Sub-national data

Age range:

Source:

Please enter the breakdown per subnational region below. [Add as many as needed]

Sub-national region	Numerator	Denominator
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b) Percentage of people living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment as reported in indicator 1.2

Source:

Year:

	All adults	Male adults	Female adults	All Children	All
Percentage					
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV receiving ART					
Denominator : Estimated number of people living with HIV (e.g. from Spectrum)					

Take denominator from the final Spectrum file: No

Results of indirect survey measure

	All adults	Male adults	Female adults	All Children	All
Percentage : Percentage of people living with HIV who know their status					

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns:

City-specific data

Age range:

Source:

Please provide information for the capital city of the country as well as one or two other key cities of high epidemiological relevance.

City	Number of people who are alive and know their status	Estimated number of people living with HIV
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1.2 People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Antiretroviral Therapy Patient Registers

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Take denominators from the final Spectrum file: Yes

Total and disaggregated by sex

	Total	Males	Females	Gender unknown
Percentage (%) : Percentage and number of adults and children on antiretroviral therapy among all adults and children living with HIV at the end of the reporting period				
Numerator : Number of people on antiretroviral therapy at the end of the reporting period	940347	314571	625776	0
Denominator : Estimated number of people living with HIV				
Newly initiated : Number of people newly initiating antiretroviral therapy during the current reporting year These data should be available from the same sources as the total number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy	122145	43125	79020	0
Eligible for treatment : Number of people eligible for treatment in countries in which antiretroviral therapy eligibility according to national criteria guidelines is a subset of all people living with HIV				

Disaggregated by broad age group

	<15	15+	Age unknown
Percentage (%) : Percentage and number of adults and children on antiretroviral therapy among all adults and children living with HIV at the end of the reporting period			
Numerator : Number of people on antiretroviral therapy at the end of the reporting period	63936	876411	0
Denominator : Estimated number of people living with HIV			
Newly initiated : Numbers of people newly initiating antiretroviral therapy during the current reporting year These data should be available from the same sources as the total number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy	7514	114631	0
Eligible for treatment : Number of people eligible for treatment in countries in which antiretroviral therapy eligibility according to national criteria guidelines is a subset of all people living with HIV			

Disaggregated by detailed age group

	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-49	50+
Percentage (%) : Percentage and number of adults and children on antiretroviral therapy among all adults and children living with HIV at the end of the reporting period								
Numerator : Number of people on antiretroviral therapy at the end of the reporting period								
Denominator : Estimated number of people living with HIV								
Newly initiated : Numbers of people newly initiating antiretroviral therapy during the current reporting year These data should be available from the same sources as the total number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy								
Eligible for treatment : Number of people eligible for treatment in countries in which antiretroviral therapy eligibility according to national criteria guidelines is a subset of all people living with HIV								

Disaggregated by sector

	Public sector	Private sector
Numerator : Number of people on antiretroviral therapy at the end of the reporting period		

Reported through drug distribution system

	Data value
Number : Number of people on antiretroviral treatment as reported through the country's drug distribution system	

Sub-national data

Please enter the breakdown per subnational region below. [Add as many as needed]

Sub-national region	All ages - Percentage	All ages - Numerator	All ages - Denominator	Children (<15) - Percentage	Children (<15) - Numerator	Children (<15) - Denominator	Adults (15+) - Percentage	Adults (15+) - Numerator	Adults (15+) - Denominator
Central 1 Total		160207			10254			149953	
Central 2 Total		97528			6603			90925	
East Central Total		61378			4505			56873	
Kampala Total		149398			8567			140831	
Mid Eastern Total		48781			3598			45183	
Mid Northern Total		109835			9376			100459	
Mid Western Total		112819			7784			105035	
North East Total		43874			3748			40126	
South Western Total		126795			7387			119408	
West Nile Total		29732			2114			27618	
Grand Total		940347			63936			876411	

Alternatively, you may [download this template](#), fill in the columns, and upload using the "Add File" button.

City-specific data

Please provide information for the capital city of the country as well as one or two other key cities of high epidemiological relevance.

City	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator
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1.3 Retention on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Antiretroviral Therapy Patient Registers

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	Males	Females	<15	15+	Pregnancy status at start of therapy	Breastfeeding status at start of therapy
Percentage (%) : Percentage of adults and children living with HIV known to be on antiretroviral therapy 12 months after starting	97.3						
Numerator : Number of adults and children who are still alive and receiving antiretroviral therapy 12 months after initiating treatment in 2015	2098						
Denominator : Total number of adults and children initiating antiretroviral therapy in 2015, within the reporting period, including those who have died since starting antiretroviral therapy, those who have stopped treatment and those recorded as lost to follow-up at month 12	2157						

Additional information: In addition to 'alive and on ART', please report other outcomes at 12 months after initiating treatment

	Data value
Lost to follow-up	9711
Stopped therapy	47
Died	87

City-specific data

Please provide information for the capital city of the country as well as one or two other key cities of high epidemiological relevance.

City	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator
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1.4 People living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Routine programme data (preferred)

Other measurement tool / source: Central Public Health Laboratories of the Republic of Uganda (CPHL) Website

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Take denominators from the final Spectrum file: Yes

I. Routine viral load suppression tests from clinical and programme data

Total and disaggregated by sex

	Total	Males	Females	Gender unknown
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads at the end of the reporting period				
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV in the reporting period with suppressed viral loads (≤ 1000 copies/mL)	949538	563512	378910	7116
Number tested : Number of people tested for viral suppression during the last reporting year	1035731	617431	410529	7771
Denominator : Estimated number of people living with HIV				

Disaggregated by broad age group

	<15	15+	Age unknown
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads at the end of the reporting period			
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV in the reporting period with suppressed viral loads (≤ 1000 copies/mL)			
Number tested : Number of people tested for viral suppression during the last reporting year			
Denominator : Estimated number of people living with HIV			

Disaggregated by detailed age group

	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-49	50+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads at the end of the reporting period								
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV in the reporting period with suppressed viral loads (≤ 1000 copies/mL)								
Number tested : Number of people tested for viral suppression during the last reporting year								
Denominator : Estimated number of people living with HIV								

II. Recent nationally representative population surveys, including early warning indicator and drug resistance surveys

Total and disaggregated by sex

	Total	Males	Females
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads at the end of the reporting period			
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads The proportion reported to have suppressed viral loads among the individuals for whom antiretroviral therapy is detected in specimens (as opposed to self-reported data) should be multiplied by the total number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy at the end of the reporting period (cross-referenced to indicator 1.2) to estimate nationally the number of people living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads.			
Denominator : Estimated number of people living with HIV			
Sample size : Number of Survey Respondents			

Disaggregated by broad age group

	<15	15+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads at the end of the reporting period		
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads		
Denominator : Estimated number of people living with HIV		
Sample size : Number of Survey Respondents		

City-specific data

Please provide information for the capital city of the country as well as one or two other key cities of high epidemiological relevance.

City	Percentage from Routine programme data	Numerator	Denominator
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1.5 Late HIV diagnosis

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Health service registries

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

People living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/mm3

	All	Males	Females	<15	15+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/mm3 during the reporting period					
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV with an initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/mm3 during the reporting period					
Denominator : Total number of people living with HIV with an initial CD4 cell count during the reporting period					

People living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <350 cells/mm3

	All	Males	Females	<15	15+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <350 cells/mm3 during the reporting period					
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV with an initial CD4 cell count <350 cells/mm3 during the reporting period	29698				
Denominator : Total number of people living with HIV with an initial CD4 cell count during the reporting period					

1.6 Antiretroviral medicine stock-outs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Requisition forms for ARV medicines

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	General clinic	Maternal and child site	TB site
Percentage (%) : Percentage of treatment sites that had a stock-out of one or more required antiretroviral medicines during a defined period	75.6			
Numerator : Number of health facilities dispensing antiretroviral medicines that experienced a stock-out of one or more required antiretroviral medicines during a defined period	1201			
Denominator : Total number of health facilities dispensing antiretroviral medicines during the same period	1588			

1.7 AIDS mortality

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Mathematical modelling (e.g. Spectrum)

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Take data from the final Spectrum file: Yes

All ages

	Total	Males	Females	Gender unknown
Rate : Total number of people who have died from AIDS-related causes per 100 000 population				
Numerator : Number of people dying from AIDS-related causes in 2016				
Denominator : Total population regardless of HIV status				

<5 years

	Total	Males	Females	Gender unknown
Rate : Total number of people (aged <5 years) who have died from AIDS-related causes per 100 000 population				
Numerator : Number of people (aged <5 years) dying from AIDS-related causes in 2016				
Denominator : Total population (aged <5 years) regardless of HIV status				

5-14 years

	Total	Males	Females	Gender unknown
Rate : Total number of people (aged 5-14 years) who have died from AIDS-related causes per 100 000 population				
Numerator : Number of people (aged 5-14 years) dying from AIDS-related causes in 2016				
Denominator : Total population (aged 5-14 years) regardless of HIV status				

15+ years

	Total	Males	Females	Gender unknown
Rate : Total number of people (aged 15+ years) who have died from AIDS-related causes per 100 000 population				
Numerator : Number of people (aged 15+ years) dying from AIDS-related causes in 2016				
Denominator : Total population (aged 15+ years) regardless of HIV status				

Sub-national data

Please enter the breakdown per subnational region below. [Add as many as needed]

Sub-national region	Rate - Total	Numerator - Total	Denominator - Total	Rate - Males	Numerator - Males	Denominator - Males	Rate - Females	Numerator - Females	Denominator - Females

Alternatively, you may [download this template](#), fill in the columns, and upload using the "Add File" button.

City-specific data

Please provide information for the capital city of the country as well as one or two other key cities of high epidemiological relevance.

City	Number of people dying from AIDS-related causes in 2016

2.1 Early infant diagnosis

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: EID Testing laboratories and Spectrum estimates

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test for HIV within two months of birth	
Numerator : Number of infants who received an HIV test within two months of birth during the reporting period. Infants tested should only be counted once.	33074
Test result - Positive	2540
Test result - Negative	30534
Test result - Indeterminate	0
Test result - Rejected for testing	0
Test result - Other	0
Denominator : Number of pregnant women living with HIV giving birth in the past 12 months	

Take denominator from the final Spectrum file: Yes

2.2 Mother-to-child transmission of HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Spectrum

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Estimated percentage of children newly infected with HIV from mother-to-child transmission among women living with HIV delivering in the past 12 months	
Numerator : Estimated number of children newly infected with HIV from mother-to-child transmission among children born in the previous 12 months to women living with HIV	
Denominator : Estimated number of children delivered by women living with HIV who delivered in the previous 12 months	

Take data from the final Spectrum file: Yes

2.3 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Numerator from ANC/PMTCT registers only

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral medicine to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	
Numerator : Number of pregnant women living with HIV who delivered and received antiretroviral medicines during the past 12 months to reduce the risk of the mother-to-child transmission of HIV during pregnancy and delivery. Global reports summarizing the coverage of antiretroviral medicine for preventing mother-to-child transmission will exclude women who received single-dose nevirapine, since it is considered a suboptimal regimen. However, the country should report this.	101385
1. Newly initiated on antiretroviral therapy during the current pregnancy	59291
2. Already receiving antiretroviral therapy before the current pregnancy	42094
3. Maternal triple antiretroviral medicine prophylaxis (prophylaxis component of WHO option B)	0
4. Maternal AZT (prophylaxis component during pregnancy and delivery of WHO option A)	0
5. Single dose nevirapine (with or without tail) only Please note that the final published value for PMTCT coverage will not include single dose nevirapine. However, this data is collected in the reporting tool during the phase out period.	0
6. Other (please comment: e.g. specify regimen, uncategorized, etc.) In the Comment Box, for the women reported as receiving an "Other" regimen, please describe the ARV regimen(s) and the number of women receiving each regimen category.	
If disaggregations 1 and 2 are not available, please provide the total number of pregnant women on Lifelong antiretroviral therapy	
Denominator : Estimated number of women living with HIV who delivered within the past 12 months	

Take denominator from the final Spectrum file: Yes

For the women reported as receiving an "Other" regimen, please describe the ARV regimen(s) and the number of women receiving each regimen category.:

Sub-national data

Please enter the breakdown per subnational region below. [Add as many as needed]

Sub-national region	Percentage (%)	Total number of HIV+ pregnant women who delivered and received ARV drugs	1. Newly initiated on antiretroviral therapy during the current pregnancy	2. Already receiving antiretroviral therapy before the current pregnancy	3. Maternal triple antiretroviral medicine prophylaxis (prophylaxis component of WHO option B)	4. Maternal AZT (prophylaxis component during pregnancy and delivery of WHO option A)	5. Single dose nevirapine (with or without tail) only	6. Other (please comment: e.g. specify regimen, uncategorized, etc.)	If disaggregations 1 and 2 are not available, please provide the total number of pregnant women on Lifelong ART	Denominator
Central 1		17965	10480	7485						
Central 2 Total		13474	6824	6650						
East Central Total		6573	3539	3034						
Kampala Total		11207	6132	5075						
Mid Eastern Total		6543	4010	2533						
Mid Northern Total		10938	6785	4153						
Mid Western Total		13216	7632	5584						
North East Total		4099	2866	1233						
South Western Total		14328	9218	5110						
West Nile Total		3042	1805	1237						

Alternatively, you may [download this template](#), fill in the columns, and upload using the "Add File" button.

City-specific data

Please provide information for the capital city of the country as well as one or two other key cities of high epidemiological relevance.

City	Percentage (%)	Total number of HIV+ pregnant women who delivered and received ARV drugs	1. Newly initiated on antiretroviral therapy during the current pregnancy	2. Already receiving antiretroviral therapy before the current pregnancy	3. Maternal triple antiretroviral medicine prophylaxis (prophylaxis component of WHO option B)	4. Maternal AZT (prophylaxis component during pregnancy and delivery of WHO option A)	5. Single dose nevirapine (with or without tail) only	6. Other (please comment: e.g. specify regimen, uncategorized, etc.)	If disaggregations 1 and 2 are not available, please provide the total number of pregnant women on Lifelong ART	Denominator
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2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: National programme data

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Are the data representative of the entire country?: Yes

If no, please describe:

Test type(s) generally used in your country to define positivity in pregnant women:: non-treponemal (RPR, VDRL)

A. Coverage of syphilis testing in women attending antenatal care services

At any visit

	Total
Percentage (%) : Coverage of syphilis testing in women attending antenatal care services at any visit	43.3
Numerator : Number of women attending antenatal care services who were tested for syphilis at any visit	740932
Denominator : Number of women attending antenatal care services	1710433

At first prenatal visit (<13 weeks gestation)

	Total
Percentage (%) : Coverage of syphilis testing in women attending antenatal care services at first prenatal visit (<13 weeks gestation)	
Numerator : Number of women attending antenatal care services who were tested for syphilis during the first prenatal visit (<13 weeks gestation)	
Denominator : Number of women attending antenatal care services	

B. Percentage of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics with a positive (reactive) syphilis serology

	All	15-24	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics with a positive (reactive) syphilis serology	2.92		
Numerator : Number of women attending antenatal care services who tested positive for syphilis	21635		
Denominator : Number of antenatal care attendees who were tested for syphilis	740932		

C. Percentage of antenatal care attendees during a specified period with a positive syphilis serology who were treated adequately

	Total
Percentage (%) : Percentage of antenatal care attendees during a specified period with a positive syphilis serology who were treated adequately	
Numerator : Number of antenatal care attendees with a positive syphilis test who received at least one dose of benzathine penicillin 2.4 mU intramuscularly	
Denominator : Number of antenatal care attendees who tested positive for syphilis	

2.5 Congenital syphilis rate (live births and stillbirth)

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Are the data representative of the entire country?:

If no, please describe:

Does your case definition for congenital syphilis include stillbirths?:

Please comment on any major differences between the national case definition and the global surveillance case definition, available on page 15 of:

<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/rtis/9789241505895/en/index.html>:

	Total
Percentage (%) : Percentage of reported congenital syphilis cases (live births and stillbirth)	
Numerator : Number of reported congenital syphilis cases (live births and stillbirths) in the past 12 months	
Denominator : Number of live births	

3.1 HIV incidence

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

**Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::**

Take data from the final Spectrum file:

by age

	15-49	50+	15-24	0-14	All
Incidence : Number of people newly infected with HIV in the reporting period per 1000 uninfected population					
Numerator : Number of people newly infected during the reporting period					
Denominator : Total number of uninfected population (or person-years exposed)					

by sex and by age

	Males (15-49)	Females (15-49)	Males (50+)	Females (50+)	Males (15-24)	Females (15-24)
Incidence : Number of people newly infected with HIV in the reporting period per 1000 uninfected population						
Numerator : Number of people newly infected during the reporting period						
Denominator : Total number of uninfected population (or person-years exposed)						

Sub-national data

Please enter the breakdown per subnational region below. [Add as many as needed]

Sub-national region	Incidence per 1000 (adults 15-49*)	Incidence per 1000 (males 15-49*)	Incidence per 1000 (females 15-49*)	Numerator (adults 15-49*)	Numerator (males 15-49*)	Numerator (females 15-49*)	Denominator (adults 15-49*)	Denominator (males 15-49*)	Denominator (females 15-49*)	*Age range (if 15-49 is not available)

Alternatively, you may [download this template](#), fill in the columns, and upload using the "Add File" button.

City-specific data

Please provide information for the capital city of the country as well as one or two other key cities of high epidemiological relevance.

City	Incidence per 1000 (adults 15-49*)	Incidence per 1000 (males 15-49*)	Incidence per 1000 (females 15-49*)	Numerator (adults 15-49*)	Numerator (males 15-49*)	Numerator (females 15-49*)	Denominator (adults 15-49*)	Denominator (males 15-49*)	Denominator (females 15-49*)	*Age range (if 15-49 is not available)

3.2 Estimates of the size of key populations

A. Sex workers

Have you estimated the population size of sex workers?: No

Year of latest estimation: Uganda Aids Commission Key Population estimates 2014

Size estimate:

Region for which the last estimation was performed:

Definition used for the population:

Method to derive the size estimate:

Comments:

Sub-national data - Sex workers:

Site/City	Year of latest estimation	Size estimate	Method to derive the size estimate
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B. Men who have sex with men

Have you estimated the population size of men who have sex with men?: No

Year of latest estimation:

Size estimate:

Region for which the last estimation was performed:

Definition used for the population:

Method to derive the size estimate:

Comments:

Sub-national data - Men who have sex with men:

Site/City	Year of latest estimation	Size estimate	Method to derive the size estimate
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C. People who inject drugs

Have you estimated the population size of people who inject drugs?: No

Year of latest estimation:

Size estimate:

Region for which the last estimation was performed:

Definition used for the population:

Method to derive the size estimate:

Comments:

Sub-national data - People who inject drugs:

Site/City	Year of latest estimation	Size estimate	Method to derive the size estimate
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D. Transgender people

Have you estimated the population size of transgender people?: No

Year of latest estimation:

Size estimate:

Region for which the last estimation was performed:

Definition used for the population:

Method to derive the size estimate:

Comments:

Sub-national data - Transgender people:

Site/City	Year of latest estimation	Size estimate	Method to derive the size estimate
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E. Prisoners

Have you estimated the population size of prisoners?: Yes

Year of latest estimation: 2016

Size estimate: 151000

Region for which the last census was performed: National

Definition used for the population: Inmates

Comments:

Sub-national data - Prisoners:

Site/City	Year of latest estimation	Size estimate
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3.3A HIV prevalence among sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers living with HIV						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who test positive for HIV						
Denominator : Number of sex workers tested for HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator
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3.3B HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men who are living with HIV			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who test positive for HIV			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men tested for HIV			

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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3.3C HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who are living with HIV						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who test positive for HIV						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs tested for HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator
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3.3D HIV prevalence among transgender people

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who are living with HIV						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who test positive for HIV						
Denominator : Number of transgender people tested for HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Transmen - Numerator	Transmen - Denominator	Transwomen - Numerator	Transwomen - Denominator	Transmen (<25) - Numerator	Transmen (<25) - Denominator	Transwomen (<25) - Numerator	Transwomen (<25) - Denominator
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3.3E HIV prevalence among prisoners

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of prisoners who are living with HIV						
Numerator : Number of prisoners who test positive for HIV						
Denominator : Number of prisoners who tested for HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator
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3.4A Knowledge of HIV status among sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers who know their HIV status						
A : Number of sex workers who have been tested and whose result is positive						
B : Number of sex workers who have been tested in the last 12 months and whose result is negative						
Numerator (A + B) : Number of sex workers who know their HIV status						
Denominator : Number of sex workers who answered the question "Do you know your HIV status from an HIV test?"						

Sub-national data

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Number of Survey Respondents	Number who answered "No, I have never been tested"	Number who answered "Yes, I have been tested"	Last tested: <6 months	Last tested: 6-12 months	Last tested: >12 months	Result: Positive	Result: Negative	Result: Indeterminate
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3.4B Knowledge of HIV status among men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men who know their HIV status			
A : Number of men who have sex with men who have been tested and whose result is positive			
B : Number of men who have sex with men who have been tested in the last 12 months and whose result is negative			
Numerator (A + B) : Number of men who have sex with men who know their HIV status			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men who answered the question "Do you know your HIV status from an HIV test?"			

Sub-national data

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Number of Survey Respondents	Number who answered "No, I have never been tested"	Number who answered "Yes, I have been tested"	Last tested: <6 months	Last tested: 6-12 months	Last tested: >12 months	Result: Positive	Result: Negative	Result: Indeterminate
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3.4C Knowledge of HIV status among people who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who know their HIV status						
A : Number of people who inject drugs who have been tested and whose result is positive						
B : Number of people who inject drugs who have been tested in the last 12 months and whose result is negative						
Numerator (A + B) : Number of people who inject drugs who know their HIV status						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who answered the question "Do you know your HIV status from an HIV test?"						

Sub-national data

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Number of Survey Respondents	Number who answered "No, I have never been tested"	Number who answered "Yes, I have been tested"	Last tested: <6 months	Last tested: 6-12 months	Last tested: >12 months	Result: Positive	Result: Negative	Result: Indeterminate

3.4D Knowledge of HIV status among transgender people

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who know their HIV status						
A : Number of transgender people who have been tested and whose result is positive						
B : Number of transgender people who have been tested in the last 12 months and whose result is negative						
Numerator (A + B) : Number of transgender people who know their HIV status						
Denominator : Number of transgender people who answered the question "Do you know your HIV status from an HIV test?"						

Sub-national data

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Number of Survey Respondents	Number who answered "No, I have never been tested"	Number who answered "Yes, I have been tested"	Last tested: <6 months	Last tested: 6-12 months	Last tested: >12 months	Result: Positive	Result: Negative	Result: Indeterminate
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3.5A Antiretroviral therapy coverage among sex workers living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Numerator : Number of respondents living with HIV who report receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Denominator : Number of respondents living with HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator
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3.5B Antiretroviral therapy coverage among men who have sex with men living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months			
Numerator : Number of respondents living with HIV who report receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months			
Denominator : Number of respondents living with HIV			

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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3.5C Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people who inject drugs living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Numerator : Number of respondents living with HIV who report receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Denominator : Number of respondents living with HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator
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3.5D Antiretroviral therapy coverage among transgender people living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Numerator : Number of respondents living with HIV who report receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Denominator : Number of respondents living with HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Transman - Numerator	Transman - Denominator	Transwoman - Numerator	Transwoman - Denominator	Transman (<25) - Numerator	Transman (<25) - Denominator	Transwoman (<25) - Numerator	Transwoman (<25) - Denominator
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3.5E Antiretroviral therapy coverage among prisoners living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of prisoners living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Numerator : Number of respondents living with HIV who report receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months						
Denominator : Number of respondents living with HIV						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator
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3.6A Condom use among sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers reporting using a condom with their most recent client						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who reported using a condom with their last client						
Denominator : Number of sex workers who reported having commercial sex in the past 12 months						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator
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3.6B Condom use among men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men reporting using a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported using a condom the last time they had anal sex			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported having had anal sex with a male partner in the past six months			

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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3.6C Condom use among people who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs reporting using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who reported using a condom the last time they had sex						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who report having injected drugs and having had sexual intercourse in the past month						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator
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3.6D Condom use among transgender people

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people reporting using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse or anal sex						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who reported using a condom in their last sexual intercourse or anal sex						
Denominator : Number of transgender people surveyed						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Transmen - Numerator	Transmen - Denominator	Transwomen - Numerator	Transwomen - Denominator	Transmen (<25) - Numerator	Transmen (<25) - Denominator	Transwomen (<25) - Numerator	Transwomen (<25) - Denominator
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3.7A Coverage of HIV prevention programmes among sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

I. Behavioural surveillance or other special surveys

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Table A. In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)"						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of sex workers responding						

Table B. In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)"						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of sex workers responding						

Table C. Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers who answered "yes" to the question "Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?"						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of sex workers responding						

Table D. Percentage of sex workers who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources						
Denominator : Number of sex workers responding						

II. Programme Data

	Data value
Number of sex workers reached with individual and/or small group-level HIV prevention interventions designed for the target population	
Number of condoms distributed to sex workers	

3.7.1 Number of service provision sites dedicated to sex workers

	Data value
Total number of service provision sites	
- Sites operated by the national programme (government)	
- Sites operated by the community (civil society or NGO)	
Number of administrative areas with service provision sites	
Total number of administrative areas in the country	

3.7B Coverage of HIV prevention programmes among men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

I. Behavioural surveillance or other special surveys

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Table A. In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)"			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who answered "yes"			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men responding			

Table B. In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)"			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who answered "yes"			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men responding			

Table C. Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men who answered "yes" to the question "Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?"			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who answered "yes"			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men responding			

Table D. Percentage of men who have sex with men who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men responding			

II. Programme Data

	Data value
Number of men who have sex with men reached with individual and/or small group-level HIV prevention interventions designed for the target population	
Number of condoms + lubricant distributed to men who have sex with men	

3.7.1 Number of service provision sites dedicated to men who have sex with men

	Data value
Total number of service provision sites	
- Sites operated by the national programme (government)	
- Sites operated by the community (civil society or NGO)	
Number of administrative areas with service provision sites	
Total number of administrative areas in the country	

3.7C Coverage of HIV prevention programmes among people who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

I. Behavioural surveillance or other special surveys

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Table A. In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)"						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs responding						

Table B. In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)"						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs responding						

Table C. Have you received new, clean needles or syringes in the past three months?

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who answered "yes" to the question "Have you received new, clean needles or syringes in the past three months?"						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs responding						

Table D. Percentage of people who inject drugs who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs responding						

II. Programme Data

	Data value
Number of people who inject drugs reached with individual and/or small group-level HIV prevention interventions designed for the target population	
Number of needles or syringes distributed to people who inject drugs	

3.7.1 Number of service provision sites dedicated to people who inject drugs

	All	OST	NSP
Total number of service provision sites			
- Sites operated by the national programme (government)			
- Sites operated by the community (civil society or NGO)			
Number of administrative areas with service provision sites			
Total number of administrative areas in the country			

3.7D Coverage of HIV prevention programmes among transgender people

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

I. Behavioural surveillance or other special surveys

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Table A. In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you been given condoms and lubricant? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)"						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of transgender people responding						

Table B. In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who answered "yes" to the question "In the past three months, have you received counselling on condom use and safe sex? (for example, through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic)"						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of transgender people responding						

Table C. Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who answered "yes" to the question "Have you been tested for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months?"						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who answered "yes"						
Denominator : Number of transgender people responding						

Table D. Percentage of transgender people who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources

	All	Transman	Transwoman	Other	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources						
Numerator : Number of transgender people who report receiving at least two of the above-mentioned HIV prevention services from an NGO, health-care provider or other sources						
Denominator : Number of transgender people responding						

II. Programme Data

	Data value
Number of transgender people reached with individual and/or small group-level HIV prevention interventions designed for the target population	
Number of condoms + lubricant distributed to transgender people	

3.7.1 Number of service provision sites dedicated to transgender people

	Data value
Total number of service provision sites	
- Sites operated by the national programme (government)	
- Sites operated by the community (civil society or NGO)	
Number of administrative areas with service provision sites	
Total number of administrative areas in the country	

3.8 Safe injecting practices among people who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs reporting the use of sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who report using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected drugs						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who report injecting drugs in the past month						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator
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3.9 Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total
Rate : Number of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle and syringe programmes	
Numerator : Number of needles and syringes distributed in the past 12 months by needle and syringe programmes	
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs in the country	

Sub-national data

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Year of data collection	Number of needles distributed per person per year	Numerator	Denominator
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3.10 Coverage of opioid substitution therapy

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs receiving opioid substitution therapy						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs and are receiving opioid substitution therapy at a specified date						
Denominator : Number of opioid-dependent people who inject drugs in the country						

Sub-national data

Total and disaggregated by age

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Sample size	Percentage (%)	All - Numerator	All - Denominator	<25 - Numerator	<25 - Denominator	25+ - Numerator	25+ - Denominator
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Disaggregated by sex

Please enter the breakdown per site in the same order as in the table above. [Add as many as needed]

Site/City	Males - Numerator	Males - Denominator	Females - Numerator	Females - Denominator	Males (<25) - Numerator	Males (<25) - Denominator	Females (<25) - Numerator	Females (<25) - Denominator
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3.11 Active syphilis among sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	All	Males	Females	Transgender
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers with active syphilis				
Numerator : Number of sex workers who tested positive for active syphilis				
Denominator : Number of sex workers who were tested for active syphilis				

3.12 Active syphilis among men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men with active syphilis	
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men testing positive for active syphilis	
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men tested for active syphilis	

3.13 HIV prevention programmes in prisons

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Data value
Number of clean needles distributed to prisoners	
Number of prisoners receiving opioid substitution therapy	
Number of condoms distributed to prisoners	
Number of prisoners receiving antiretroviral therapy	
Number of prisoners tested for HIV	

People living with HIV among prisoners

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people living with HIV among prisoners	
Numerator : Number of people living with HIV among prisoners	

Prisoners with hepatitis C or co-infected with HIV and hepatitis C virus

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of prisoners with hepatitis C or co-infected with HIV and hepatitis C virus	
Numerator : Number of prisoners with hepatitis C or co-infected with HIV and hepatitis C virus	

Prisoners with TB or co-infected with HIV and TB

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Percentage of prisoners with TB or co-infected with HIV and TB	
Numerator : Number of prisoners with TB or co-infected with HIV and TB	

3.14 Viral hepatitis among key populations

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Hepatitis B

	People who inject drugs - Total	People who inject drugs - Males	People who inject drugs - Females	People who inject drugs - Transgender	People who inject drugs - <25	People who inject drugs - 25+	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	Transgender people	Prisoners
Percentage (%) : Prevalence of hepatitis B and coinfection with HIV among key populations										
Numerator : Number of people in a key population who test positive for hepatitis B surface antigen and who also test positive for HIV										
Denominator : Number of respondents tested for both HIV and hepatitis B										

Hepatitis C

Testing algorithm for hepatitis C screening:

	People who inject drugs - Total	People who inject drugs - Males	People who inject drugs - Females	People who inject drugs - Transgender	People who inject drugs - <25	People who inject drugs - 25+	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	Transgender people	Prisoners
Percentage (%) : Prevalence of hepatitis C and coinfection with HIV among key populations										
Numerator : Number of people in a key population who test positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus and who also test positive for HIV										
Denominator : Number of respondents tested for both HIV and hepatitis C										

3.15 People receiving pre-exposure prophylaxis

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Number of people who received PrEP for the first time during the calendar year

	Total	Males	Females	Transgender	Gender unknown
All					
<15					
15-19					
20-24					
25-49					
50+					
If disaggregations by specific age groups for ages 15+ are not available, please provide the total number of people who received PrEP aged 15+					
Age unknown					

Disaggregated by key population

	Men who have sex with men	Sex workers	Transgender people	People who inject drugs
Number of people who received PrEP for the first time during the calendar year				

Sub-national data

Please enter the breakdown per subnational region below. [Add as many as needed]

Sub-national region	Total	Male	Female	Transgender	Gender unknown

City-specific data

Please provide information for the capital city of the country as well as one or two other key cities of high epidemiological relevance.

City	Number of people who received PrEP for the first time during the calendar year

3.16 Prevalence of male circumcision

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	All (15-49)	15-19	20-24	25-49	Formal healthcare system	Traditional practitioner
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men 15-49 that are circumcised						
Numerator : Number of male respondents aged 15-49 who report they are circumcised						
Denominator : Number of all male respondents aged 15-49 years						

City-specific data

Please provide information for the capital city of the country as well as one or two other key cities of high epidemiological relevance.

City	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator

3.17 Annual number of males voluntarily circumcised

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Health facility recording and reporting forms

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source:: Data not dis-aggregated by age

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	Total	< 1	1-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-49	15-49	50+
Numerator : Number of males circumcised during the past 12 months according to national standards	411459	2895	3510	178869				216543	9642

City-specific data

Please provide information for the capital city of the country as well as one or two other key cities of high epidemiological relevance.

City	Numerator
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3.18 Condom use at last high-risk sex

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

	All (15-49)	Males (15-49)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	Males (25-49)	Females (15-49)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Percent of respondents who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months									
Numerator : Number of respondents who report using a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner									
Denominator : Total number of respondents who report that they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months									

4.1 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Answered "No" to question 1 "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?"

	All	Males (15-49)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	Males (25-49)	Females (15-49)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents (aged 15-49 years) who respond "No" to question 1									
Numerator : Number of respondents (aged 15-49 years) who respond "No" to question 1									
Denominator : Number of all respondents aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV									
Responded "Don't know", "Not Sure", or "It depends" : Number of all respondents aged 15-49 years who responded "don't know", "not sure", or "it depends" to question 1									

Data measurement tool/source for Question 2 (if different from the measurement source indicated above):

If data measurement tool/source for Question 2 is "Other", please specify:

Answered "No" to question 2 "Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?"

	All	Males (15-49)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	Males (25-49)	Females (15-49)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents (aged 15-49 years) who respond "No" to question 2									
Numerator : Number of respondents (aged 15-49 years) who respond "No" to question 2									
Denominator : Number of all respondents aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV									
Responded "Don't know", "Not Sure", or "It depends" : Number of all respondents aged 15-49 years who responded "don't know", "not sure", or "it depends" to question 2									

Answered "No" to either question

	All	Males (15-49)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	Males (25-49)	Females (15-49)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents (aged 15-49 years) who respond "No" to either of the two questions									
Numerator : Number of respondents (aged 15-49 years) who respond "No" to either of the two questions									
Denominator : Number of all respondents aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV									

4.2A Avoidance of HIV services because of stigma and discrimination by sex workers

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

**Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::
Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::**

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Avoidance of HIV testing

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers who avoided seeking HIV testing because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Numerator : Number of sex workers who reported having avoided seeking HIV testing due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Denominator : Number of sex workers who reported never having tested for HIV						

Avoidance of HIV medical care

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers living with HIV who avoided receiving HIV medical care because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Numerator : Number of sex workers living with HIV who reported never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Denominator : Number of sex workers who reported living with HIV and never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care						

Avoidance of HIV treatment

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of sex workers living with HIV who avoided seeking HIV treatment because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Numerator : Number of sex workers living with HIV who reported never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Denominator : Number of sex workers who reported living with HIV and never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment						

City-specific data

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

City	Year of survey	Sample size	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator	Service avoided	If "Other", please specify
						HIV testing	

4.2B Avoidance of HIV services because of stigma and discrimination by men who have sex with men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Avoidance of HIV testing

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men who avoided seeking HIV testing because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported having avoided seeking HIV testing due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported never having tested for HIV			

Avoidance of HIV medical care

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men living with HIV who avoided receiving HIV medical care because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men living with HIV who reported never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported living with HIV and never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care			

Avoidance of HIV treatment

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men who have sex with men living with HIV who avoided seeking HIV treatment because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Numerator : Number of men who have sex with men living with HIV who reported never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Denominator : Number of men who have sex with men who reported living with HIV and never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment			

City-specific data

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

City	Year of survey	Sample size	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator	Service avoided	If "Other", please specify
						HIV testing	

4.2C Avoidance of HIV services because of stigma and discrimination by people who inject drugs

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Avoidance of HIV testing

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs who avoided seeking HIV testing because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs who reported having avoided seeking HIV testing due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who reported never having tested for HIV						

Avoidance of HIV medical care

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs living with HIV who avoided receiving HIV medical care because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs living with HIV who reported never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who reported living with HIV and never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care						

Avoidance of HIV treatment

	All	Males	Females	Transgender	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of people who inject drugs living with HIV who avoided seeking HIV treatment because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Numerator : Number of people who inject drugs living with HIV who reported never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest						
Denominator : Number of people who inject drugs who reported living with HIV and never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment						

City-specific data

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

City	Year of survey	Sample size	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator	Service avoided	If "Other", please specify
						HIV testing	

4.2D Avoidance of HIV services because of stigma and discrimination by transgender people

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Avoidance of HIV testing

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people who avoided seeking HIV testing because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Numerator : Number of transgender people who reported having avoided seeking HIV testing due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Denominator : Number of transgender people who reported never having tested for HIV			

Avoidance of HIV medical care

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people living with HIV who avoided receiving HIV medical care because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Numerator : Number of transgender people living with HIV who reported never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Denominator : Number of transgender people who reported living with HIV and never having received or having stopped receiving HIV medical care			

Avoidance of HIV treatment

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) : Percentage of transgender people living with HIV who avoided seeking HIV treatment because of fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, and/or fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Numerator : Number of transgender people living with HIV who reported never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment due to at least one of the following: fear of stigma, fear or experienced violence, fear or experienced police harassment or arrest			
Denominator : Number of transgender people who reported living with HIV and never having taken or having stopped taking HIV treatment			

City-specific data

Please enter the breakdown per site below. [Add as many as needed]

City	Year of survey	Sample size	Percentage (%)	Numerator	Denominator	Service avoided	If "Other", please specify
						HIV testing	

4.3 Prevalence of recent intimate partner violence

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Population Based Survey - Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 27/02/2016

To date: 22/03/2017

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents: 18506

Prevalence of intimate partner violence

	Females (all ages)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)	Females (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Proportion of ever-married or partnered women 15-49 years old who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	12.7	5.3	13.9	15.3
Numerator : Women 15-49 years old who have or have ever had an intimate partner and report experiencing physical or sexual violence from at least one of these partners in the past 12 months	1174	110	271	793
Denominator : Total number of women 15-49 years old surveyed who currently have or have had an intimate partner	9232	2090	1952	5190

Prevalence of intimate partner violence disaggregated by HIV status

	HIV+ Females	HIV- Females	Females with unknown HIV status	HIV+ Females (15-19)	HIV- Females (15-19)	Females with unknown HIV status (15-19)	HIV+ Females (20-24)	HIV- Females (20-24)	Females with unknown HIV status (20-24)	HIV+ Females (25-49)	HIV- Females (25-49)	Females with unknown HIV status (25-49)
Percentage (%) : Proportion of ever-married or partnered women 15-49 years old who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months												
Numerator : Women 15-49 years old who have or have ever had an intimate partner and report experiencing physical or sexual violence from at least one of these partners in the past 12 months												
Denominator : Total number of women 15-49 years old surveyed who currently have or have had an intimate partner												

5.1 Young people: Knowledge about HIV prevention

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents:

Correct answer to all five questions

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents aged 15-24 years who gave the correct answer to all five questions							
Numerator : Number of respondents aged 15-24 years who gave the correct answer to all five questions							
Denominator : Number of all respondents aged 15-24							

Correct answer to question 1 "Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners?"

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 1							
Numerator : Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 1							
Denominator : Number of all respondents age 15-24							

Correct answer to question 2 "Can a person reduce the risk fo getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?"

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 2							
Numerator : Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 2							
Denominator : Number of all respondents age 15-24							

Correct answer to question 3 "Can a healthy-looking person have HIV" ?

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 3							
Numerator : Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 3							
Denominator : Number of all respondents age 15-24							

Correct answer to question 4 "Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites?" (or country specific question)

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 4							
Numerator : Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 4							
Denominator : Number of all respondents age 15-24							

Correct answer to question 5 "Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected?" (or country specific question)

	All (15-24)	All Males (15-24)	Males (15-19)	Males (20-24)	All Females (15-24)	Females (15-19)	Females (20-24)
Percentage (%) : Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 5							
Numerator : Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 5							
Denominator : Number of all respondents age 15-24							

5.2 Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Population Based Survey - Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 30/03/2016

To date: 23/03/2017

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Sample size - Number of Survey Respondents: 11223

	All (15-49)	15-19	20-24	25-49
Percentage (%) : Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who have their demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods	35	20.7	31.1	37.5
Numerator : Number of women 15-49 years old who are using modern contraceptive methods	3907	176	760	2970
Denominator : Total number of women 15-49 years old with a demand for family planning	11163	850	2445	7928

8.1A-H Total HIV expenditure (by service/programme category and financing source)

Click [here](#) to use the online tool to submit HIV expenditures.

Alternatively, you may download an empty National Funding Matrix: [GAM 8-1 en.xlsx](#)

Fill-in the National Funding Matrix, and send the final form to aidsspending@unaid.org

10.1 Co-managing TB and HIV treatment

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	Males	Females	<15	15+
Numerator : Number of HIV-positive new and relapse TB patients started on TB treatment during the reporting period who were already on antiretroviral therapy or started on antiretroviral therapy during TB treatment within the reporting year					

Note: WHO calculates annual estimates of the number of incident TB cases in people living with HIV. The 2016 denominator estimates, based on data provided by countries on notification and antiretroviral therapy coverage, become available only in August of the reporting year and do not need to be provided at the time of reporting. The estimate for 2015 can be found at: <http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/download/en/>

City-specific data

Please provide information for the capital city of the country as well as one or two other key cities of high epidemiological relevance.

City	Numerator
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10.2 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: Antiretroviral Patient Registers

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Total number of people living with HIV having active TB expressed as a percentage of those who are newly enrolled in HIV care (pre-antiretroviral therapy or antiretroviral therapy) during the reporting period	7.5
Numerator : Total number of people who have active TB disease during the reporting period of those newly enrolled in HIV care	13586
Denominator : Total number of people newly enrolled in HIV care during the reporting period (pre-antiretroviral therapy plus antiretroviral therapy) This denominator should be the same as the denominator of indicator 10.3	181314

10.3 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care started on TB preventive therapy

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Data value
Percentage (%) : Number of patients started on treatment for latent TB infection, expressed as a percentage of the total number newly enrolled in HIV care during the reporting period	
Numerator : Total number of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care who start treatment for latent TB infection during the reporting period	
Denominator : Total number of people newly enrolled in HIV care: that is, registered for pre-antiretroviral therapy or antiretroviral therapy during the reporting period This denominator should be the same as the denominator of indicator 10.2	

10.4 Men with urethral discharge

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: National case reporting

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source:: Age di-agggregation in DHIS 2 doesent allow summarizing for denominator of men aged >15yers

Are the data representative of the entire country?: Yes

If no, please describe:

	Total
Percentage (%) : Percentage of men reporting urethral discharge in the past 12 months	
Numerator : Number of men reported with urethral discharge during the reporting period	64991
Denominator : Number of men aged 15 and older	

10.5 Gonorrhoea among men

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total
Rate : Rate of laboratory-diagnosed gonorrhoea among men in countries with laboratory capacity for diagnosis	
Numerator : Number of men reported with laboratory-diagnosed gonorrhoea in the past 12 months	
Denominator : Number of men 15 years and older	

10.6 Hepatitis B testing

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	Males	Females	<15	15+	People who inject drugs
Percentage (%) : Proportion of people starting antiretroviral therapy who were tested for hepatitis B						
Numerator : Number of people started on antiretroviral therapy who were tested for hepatitis B during the reporting period using hepatitis B surface antigen tests						
Denominator : Number of people starting antiretroviral therapy during the reporting period						

10.7 Proportion of people coinfected with HIV and HBV receiving combined treatment

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	People who inject drugs
Percentage (%) : Proportion of people coinfected with HIV and HBV receiving combined treatment		
Numerator : Number of people coinfected with HIV and HBV who receive treatment with antiretroviral medicines effective against both HIV and HBV during the reporting period		
Denominator : Number of people diagnosed with HIV and HBV coinfection in HIV care during a reporting period (12 months)		

10.8 Hepatitis C testing

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	Males	Females	<15	15+	People who inject drugs
Percentage (%) : Proportion of people starting antiretroviral therapy who were tested for hepatitis C virus (HCV)						
Numerator : Number of adults and children starting antiretroviral therapy who were tested for hepatitis C during the reporting period using the sequence of antiHCV antibody tests followed by HCV polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for those who are anti-HCV positive.						
Denominator : Number of adults and children starting antiretroviral therapy during the reporting period						

10.9 Proportion of people coinfected with HIV and HCV starting HCV treatment

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	Total	People who inject drugs
Percentage (%) : Proportion of people coinfected with HIV and HCV starting HCV treatment		
Numerator : Number of people diagnosed with HIV and HCV coinfection starting treatment for HCV during a specified time frame (such as 12 months)		
Denominator : Number of people diagnosed with HIV and HCV coinfection enrolled in HIV care during a specified time period (such as 12 months)		

10.10 Cervical cancer screening among women living with HIV

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

	30-49	Residence: Urban	Residence: Rural
Percentage (%) : Proportion of women living with HIV 30-49 years old who report being screened for cervical cancer using any of the following methods: visual inspection with acetic acid or vinegar (VIA), Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test			
Numerator : Number of women living with HIV 30-49 years old who report ever having had a screening test for cervical cancer using any of these methods: VIA, pap smear and HPV test			
Denominator : All women respondents living with HIV 30–49 years old			

i Header

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): Yes

Data measurement tool / source: National Commitments and Policy Instrument

Other measurement tool / source:

From date: 01/01/2016

To date: 31/12/2016

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Download this template: [NCPI Questionnaire \(PDF\)](#)

Describe the process used for NCPI data gathering and validation:

NCPI - PART A [to be completed by national authorities]

Name	Email	Organization	Role	Stakeholder Type	Comments
Nelson Musoba	nmusoba@gmail.com	Uganda AIDS Comission	Director Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Ag DG	Other, please specify in Comments	Uganda AIDS Comission

NCPI - PART B [to be administered to civil society and other non-governmental partners]

Name	Email	Organization	Role	Stakeholder Type	Comments
Wamboga Joshua	wamboga2010@gmail.com	Uganda National AIDS Orginzation	Chief Executive	Civil society	

A.1 Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020

HIV testing

1. Which of the following HIV testing approaches are used in your country (please select all that apply)::

Client-initiated testing and counselling, Provider-initiated testing and counselling, Routine antenatal testing, Community-based testing and counselling, Home testing, Lay provider testing, Self-testing

2. Has your country adapted the recommendations from the 2015 WHO Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services in a national process on testing guidelines?: Yes, fully

3. Has your country adopted or included HIV self-testing as a national policy or plan?: No

3.1 If yes, is HIV self-testing implemented?:

3.2 If no, does it have plans to include self-testing in its national policy in the future?: Yes

3.2.a If yes, please indicate the year in which self-testing is planned to be included:: No planned year

4. Has your country included assisted HIV partner notification in its national policy?: Yes

4.1 If no, does it have plans to include assisted HIV partner notification in its national policy in the future?:

4.1.a If yes, please indicate the year in which assisted HIV partner notification is planned to be included?: No planned year

5. Does your country have a policy specifying that HIV testing will be provided:: Free to all

6. Is there a law, regulation or policy specifying that HIV testing:

a) Is solely performed based on voluntary and informed consent: Yes

b) Is mandatory before marriage: No

c) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit: No

d) Is mandatory for certain groups: No

d.i. If yes, please specify these groups:

7. Does your country have national policies and/or strategies on linking HIV testing and counselling and enrolment with care:: Yes

7.1 If yes, do they include (please select all that apply):: Streamlined interventions (enhanced linkage, disclosure, tracing),Peer support and patient navigation approaches,Quality improvement approaches,CD4 testing at the point of care,Others

If Others, please specify: viral load monitoring

Antiretroviral therapy

8. Has your country adapted the recommendations from the 2016 WHO Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection in a national process for:

a) adult antiretroviral therapy guidelines: Yes, completed

If Other, please provide a comment:

b) PMTCT guidelines: Yes, completed

If Other, please provide a comment: 2011

c) Paediatric antiretroviral therapy guidelines: Yes, completed

If Other, please provide a comment:

d) Operational/service delivery guidelines: Yes, completed

If Other, please provide a comment:

e) Month and year in which the ARV guidelines were last revised:

Month: November

Year: 2016

Please upload a copy of any available updated national guideline documents.

9. What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per Ministry of Health (MOH) guidelines or directive: TREAT ALL regardless of CD4 count

If Other, please specify:

9.1 What is the status of implementing the CD4 threshold selected above?: Other

If Other, please specify: Test and treat

9.2 If your country has not yet adopted a TREAT ALL policy, in accordance with the 2016 WHO Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection, is there a plan to move towards adopting and implementing a TREAT ALL policy in the future?: Yes

9.2a If yes, please indicate the year in which it is planned for TREAT ALL to be implemented?: 2017

10. Does your country use point-of-care CD4 technology?: Yes

11. What percentage (estimated) of primary health-care facilities in your country have access to any form of CD4 cell count for testing their patients, whether on-site or nearby by referral? (%): 80

12. Do your national guidelines recommend antiretroviral therapy (please select all that apply): For all people living with HIV with active TB, For all people living with HIV with hepatitis B, and severe liver disease, For the HIV-positive partner in serodiscordant couples, For people living with HIV identified as being in key populations, regardless of CD4 cell count, Other

If Other, please specify: Treat ALL HIV positive

13. Is nurse-initiated antiretroviral therapy allowed in your country for any of the following populations (please select all that apply): Non-pregnant adults (men, women and transgender), Pregnant women, Adolescents (10–19 years old), Children younger than 10 years old

14. Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?: Yes

14.1 If yes, please specify what approaches are used to support community delivery of antiretroviral therapy: Expert clients to deliver medicine , other PLHIV/VHTS to use family centered approach,

15. Is antiretroviral therapy provided in community settings (such as outside health-facilities) for people who are stable on antiretroviral therapy in your country?: Yes

15.1 If yes, is it implemented:: At pilot sites

If Other, please specify:

16. Does your country have a national policy on prioritization of people with advanced HIV disease:: No

17. Does your country have a national policy on the frequency of clinic visits for people who are stable on antiretroviral therapy?: Yes

17.1 If yes, please specify the frequency of clinic visits in the national policy:: Every 3 months

18. Does your country have a national policy on how frequently people who are stable on antiretroviral therapy should pick-up antiretroviral medicine?: Yes

18.1 If yes, please specify the frequency of ARV pick-up included in the national policy:: Every 3 months

19. Which of the following service provision modalities are included in the national policy on antiretroviral therapy for adults, adolescents and children (please select all that apply):: Tuberculosis (TB) service providers provide antiretroviral therapy in TB clinics, Antiretroviral therapy providers provide TB treatment in antiretroviral therapy settings, Maternal, newborn and child health service providers provide antiretroviral therapy in maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) clinics, Nutrition assessment, counselling and support provided to malnourished people living with HIV, Primary health care providers provide antiretroviral therapy in primary health care settings, Patient support, Antiretroviral therapy delivered in the community as part of a differentiated care model, Antiretroviral therapy providers carry out cardiovascular disease screening and management, Antiretroviral therapy providers carry out mental health screening and treatment

If Other, please specify:

Antiretroviral therapy regimens

Adults and adolescents

20. Are TDF/3TC or (FTC)/EFV the preferred first-line ARV combinations for treatment initiation in national guidelines, among:

a) Adults and adolescents: Yes

If Other, please specify:

a.i. If no, is DTG being introduced as the first-line ARV regimen in your country?:

b) Pregnant women: Yes

If Other, please specify:

21. Does your country use fixed-dose (FDC) antiretroviral therapy combinations as the preferred first-line therapy (please select all that apply):: Yes, 3 drugs fixed-dose combination taken once a day

If Other, please specify:

22. Is AZT/3TC (or FTC)/ATV/r (or LPV/r) the preferred second-line ARV combination for adults and adolescents with HIV in the national guidelines?: Yes

If Other, please specify:

Children

23. What is the preferred nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) for treatment initiation in children aged less than three with HIV?: Abacavir (ABC)

If Other, please specify:

24. Are LPV/r based-regimens the preferred treatment option for all infants and children <36 months with HIV (irrespective of NNRTI exposure) in the national guidelines?: Yes, for all

25. Is efavirenz (EFV) recommended as the preferred NNRTI for treatment initiation in children aged three and older?: Yes

If Other, please specify:

26. What is the recommended NRTI backbone for treatment initiation in children aged 3-10 years in the national guidelines?: ABC + 3TC (or FTC)

If Other, please specify:

27. What is the recommended NRTI backbone for treatment initiation in adolescents >35kg and at least 10 years of age in the national guidelines?: ABC + 3TC (or FTC)

If Other, please specify:

Viral load

28. Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and to what extent is it implemented?

a) For adults and adolescents: Yes, fully implemented

b) For children: Yes, fully implemented

28.1 If your country has a national policy on routine viral load testing, what is the frequency of testing for viral suppression recommended in national policy?: Both annual and episodic

If Other, please specify:

29. Where is viral load testing currently available in your country?: Available at specialized centres only

If Other, please specify:

29.1 If viral load testing is available at antiretroviral therapy facilities in your country, please provide an estimate of the percentage of antiretroviral therapy facilities that have it available: (%): 20

30. Is point-of-care viral load testing available at any health facility in your country?: Yes

31. Does the country have a policy to prioritize viral load testing in select populations and/or situations (i.e. pregnant women, infants, adolescents)?: Yes

31.1 If yes, is it implemented:: Countrywide

HIV drug resistance

32. Does your country have systems in place to monitor antiretroviral drug resistance?: Yes

33. In the past three years, has your country carried out HIV drug resistance (HIVDR) surveillance according to the following WHO protocols:

a) Pre-treatment drug resistance surveys[1]: Yes

a.i. If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Year it was last started	
Number of clinics surveyed	
No. of patients enrolled in survey	

b) Acquired drug resistance surveys among adults[2]: Yes

b.i. If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Year it was last started	
Number of clinics surveyed	
No. of patients enrolled in survey	

c) Acquired drug resistance surveys among children: Yes

c.i. If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Year it was last started	
Number of clinics surveyed	
No. of patients enrolled in survey	

d) HIV drug resistance among infants (<18 months) using early infant diagnosis[3]: Yes

d.i. If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Year it was last started	
Number of laboratories sampled	
No. of patients enrolled in survey	

e) Survey or routine monitoring of clinic performance using early warning indicators for HIV drug resistance: Yes

e.i. If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Year it was last started	
Number of clinics surveyed	

34. Excluding passive pharmacovigilance approaches, does your country make an ongoing systematic effort to monitor the toxicity of antiretroviral medicines in the country?: Yes

34.1 If yes, what approaches are used (please select all that apply):: Sentinel sites report toxicity,Active surveillance within cohorts established to assess a range of treatment outcomes,Active surveillance within cohorts established solely to monitor toxicity,Monitoring of mother-infant pairs during breastfeeding

Adherence and retention

35. Does your country have national policies and/or strategies on adherence support?: Yes

35.1 If yes, do they include (please select all that apply):: Peer counsellors,Text messages,Use of reminder devices,Cognitive-behavioural therapy,Behavioural skills training/medication adherence training,Fixed-dose combinations and

once-daily regimens,Case management

If Other, please specify:

36. Does your country have national policies and/or strategies on retention in antiretroviral therapy:: Yes

36.1 If yes, do they include (please select all that apply):: Community-based interventions,Adherence clubs and peer support,Other

If Other, please specify: Family Centered approach

37. Are any of the following adherence support services available in your country (please select all that apply)::
Peer counsellors,Text messages,Use of reminder devices,Cognitive-behavioural therapy,Behavioural skills training/medication adherence training,Fixed-dose combinations and once-daily regimens,Case management

If Other, please specify:

38. Are treatment literacy programmes available in your country to people living with HIV, including information on side effects, drug resistance, etc?: Yes

TRIPS

39. What public health-related Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS) flexibilities* are incorporated in your country's national legislation on industrial and/or intellectual property, and which have been used to enhance access to HIV-related products and/or other health products?

	Are they incorporated in national legislation on industrial/intellectual property?	If yes, in which year were they used?	If yes, for which commodity have they been used?
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A.2 Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

40. Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV::
Yes

40.1 If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate	95
Year	2020

	Data value
Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population)	99
Year	2030

41. What is the current nationally recommended regimen for preventing the mother-to-child-transmission of HIV, in accordance with Ministry of Health guidelines or directives:: Treat All pregnant women / breastfeeding women for life

If Other, please specify regimen:

41.1 If your country is applying a TREAT ALL policy for pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV, how is it being implemented?: Implemented countrywide

42. What is the current nationally recommended first-line antiretroviral therapy regimen for pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV?: TDF/3TC(FTC)/EFV

If Other, please specify:

43. What is the current nationally recommended regimen for preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV for HIV-exposed infants?

a) Please specify the infant prophylaxis regimen: TDF+3TC(or FTC)+EFV

b) Recommended duration of the regimen: life long

44. Does your country have a national recommendation on infant feeding for HIV-exposed infants?: Yes, both are recommended, left to individual choice or different settings

44.1 If breastfeeding is recommended for HIV-positive women and HIV-exposed infants, is the recommended duration specified?: Yes

If Yes, please specify the duration in months: 6months

45. Is food and nutrition support in your country integrated within PMTCT programmes?: Implemented in few (<50%) of maternal and child health sites

46. Does your country have a national strategy on interventions at delivery for women living with HIV who have not previously been tested for HIV?: Yes, fully implemented

47. Is vertical transmission of HIV criminalized in your country?: No

Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of syphilis

48. Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of syphilis?: Yes, integrated with HIV or other elimination initiative(s)

49. Does your country have a national policy for routinely screening pregnant women for syphilis?: Yes

49.1 If yes, what tests are used?: Laboratory-based treponemal (such as TPPA, TPHA)

Early infant diagnosis

50. At what age do your national guidelines recommend that infants be tested for HIV (please select all that apply)?: 2 months,6 months,12 months,18 months,24 months

51. In addition to PMTCT settings, do any of the following sites in your country carry out HIV testing of children (please select all that apply)?: Paediatric inpatient wards,Nutrition centres,Immunization clinics,Outpatient clinics

If Other, please specify:

52. Does the country have a policy to provide nucleic acid testing for HIV-exposed infants (early infant diagnosis, DNA-PCR) at birth?: Yes

53. Are HIV-exposed infants tested for HIV antibodies at nine months in your country?: Yes

54. Is a final diagnosis HIV antibody test at 18 months of age or three months after breastfeeding ends being implemented in your country?: Yes

55. Does your country have point-of-care viral load testing policy or recommendation for early infant diagnosis (EID)?: Yes

55.1 If yes, is it implemented:: Countrywide

Community engagement in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

56. How many health facilities in your country are providing services for preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) in the country?: 3500

How many of the health facilities providing PMTCT services have community accountability mechanisms* in place?:

57. Are there targeted interventions to ensure that any of the following human rights considerations are addressed as part of PMTCT programmes (please select all that apply):: Voluntary and informed consent as sole basis for testing and/or treatment for HIV, Confidentiality and privacy

58. Has a meeting been held at the national level to review PMTCT progress in the past 12 months?: Yes

58.1 If yes:

a) Were community and civil society represented at the national review meeting?: Yes

b) Was the opportunity provided for community and civil society to provide comments?: Yes

c) Was analysis by community and civil society provided in a systematic manner?: Yes

d) Was analysis provided by community and civil society documented and disseminated following the meeting?: Yes

e) Do women living with HIV in your country participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to PMTCT?: Yes

Child ART

59. Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms?: Treat All

If Other, please specify:

59.1 What is the status of implementing the age cut-off policy adopted in your country?: Implemented countrywide

If Other, please specify:

60. When is a child who initiated antiretroviral therapy considered lost to follow-up in your country?: Has not been seen for HIV care or pharmacy pick up in 3 months

61. Does your country have a strategy or plan to ensure that adolescents born with HIV are not lost to follow-up as they transition into adult HIV care?: Yes

62. Are cohorts of children receiving antiretroviral therapy cohorts monitored (i.e., ensuring that these children are alive and receiving antiretroviral therapy) in national registers at 6 month and 12 month intervals?: Yes

63. Are growth monitoring and nutrition programmes for children integrated with HIV testing and treatment in your country?: Implemented countrywide

A.3 Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations-gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

64. Have recommendations from the 2016 WHO Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations been included in the national HIV policy or national plans?: Yes, fully

Laws

65. Are transgender people criminalized and/or prosecuted in your country?: Criminalized

66. Is cross-dressing criminalized in your country?: No

67. Is sex work criminalized in your country?: Selling and buying sexual services is criminalized

68. Does your country have laws criminalizing same sex sexual acts?: No penalty specified

69. Does your country retain the death penalty in law for people convicted of drug-related offences?: No

69.1 If yes, what is the level of application?:

70. Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?: Drug use or consumption is a specific offence in law

71. Does your country have other punitive laws affecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people?: Yes, morality laws or religious norms that limit lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex freedom of expression and association

Legal protections for key populations

72. Does your country have any of the following legal protections for transgender people (please select all that apply)?: No

73. Does your country have any of the following legal protections for sex workers (please select all that apply)?: No

74. Does your country have any laws or other provisions specifying protections based on grounds of sexual orientation (please select all that apply): :

75. Does your country have any specific antidiscrimination laws* or other provisions that apply to people who use drugs?: No

76. Is there explicit supportive reference to harm reduction in national policies?: No

76.1 If yes, do policies address the specific needs of women who inject drugs?:

HIV prevention for sex workers

77. Does your country have a national prevention strategy to reduce new infections among sex workers and provide services to sex workers and their clients?: Yes

77.1 If yes, does the national strategy include (please select all that apply): Community empowerment and capacity building for sex worker organizations,Community-based outreach and services for sex workers and their clients,Distribution of condoms for sex workers and their clients,Clinical services for sex workers and their clients,Legal support services for sex workers ,Actions to reduce stigma and discrimination in the health setting

78. Has your country set national HIV prevention targets for 2020?: No

78.1 If yes, what are the national prevention targets for sex workers and their clients for 2020?

Annual number of new HIV infections among sex workers and their clients:

Percentage of sex workers and their clients reached by HIV prevention services:

	Data value
Sex workers	
Clients	

HIV prevention for men who have sex with men

79. Does your country have a national prevention strategy to reduce new infections among and provide services to gay men and other men who have sex with men?: Yes

79.1 If yes, does the national strategy include for gay men and other men who have sex with men:: Community empowerment and capacity building for organizations of men who have sex with men,Community-based outreach and services,Distribution of condoms and condom-compatible lubricants,Sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention, screening and treatment services,Clinical services,Psychosocial counselling and/or mental health services

80. Has your country set national prevention targets for gay men and other men who have sex with men for 2020?: No

80.1 If yes, what are the national prevention targets for 2020 for gay men and other men who have sex with men?

80.1 a) Annual number of new HIV infections among gay men and other men who have sex with men:

80.1 b) Percentage of gay men and other men who have sex with men reached by prevention programmes:

HIV prevention for people who inject drugs

81. Do national policies exclude people who are currently using drugs from receiving ART?: No

82. Are needle and syringe programmes operational in your country?: No, but needles and syringes can be purchased legally in pharmacies without a prescription

83. Can possession of a needle or syringe without a prescription be used as evidence of drug use or cause for arrest in your country?: No

84. Are opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes operational in your country?: Yes

85. Are drug dependence treatment interventions, other than opioid substitution therapy, implemented in the country?: No

85.1 If yes, are they for::

86. Is naloxone (used to reverse opioid overdoses) available through community distribution in your country?:
No

87. Do safe injection spaces/rooms exist?: No

87.1 If yes, please specify:

	Data value
Number of spaces/rooms	
Number of enrollees	

HIV prevention services for prisoners

88. Are needle and syringe programmes operational in prisons in your country?: No

89. Are opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes operational in prisons in your country?: No

90. Are condoms and lubricants available to prisoners in your country?: No

91. Are HIV tests in prisons in your country:

a) Carried out with the informed consent of prisoners?: Yes

b) Free of charge?: Yes

c) Confidential?: Yes

d) Available at any time during detention?: Yes

e) Accompanied by relevant and accessible information?: Yes

f) Accompanied by confidential pre- and post-test counselling?: Yes

g) Equally accessible to all prisoners?: Yes

g.1 If no, which prisoners do not have equal access?:

92. Is antiretroviral therapy (ART) available to all prisoners living with HIV in your country?: Yes

Participation of key populations in the national response

93. Do men who have sex with men participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

94. Do sex workers participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

95. Do people who inject drugs participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: No

96. Do transgender people participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

97. Do former and/or current prisoners participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

Services for people affected by humanitarian emergencies

98. Are the following services accessible to people affected by humanitarian emergencies in your country? (by all people affected by emergencies, including but not limited to: non-displaced people, refugees and asylum seekers, internally displaced people and migrants)

a) HIV counselling and testing: Yes

b) Preventing mother-to-child transmission: Yes

c) HIV treatment: Yes

d) TB screening and treatment: Yes

e) Preventing and treating sexually transmitted infections: Yes

f) Services for key populations: Yes

g) Services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence*: Yes

h) Food and nutrition support: Yes

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

99. Is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) available in your country?: Yes

99.1 If PrEP is available, is it (please select all that apply):: Provided as part of a pilot project, Available through research

99.2 If PrEP is available, please specify for whom and provide the eligibility criteria applied for provision of PrEP:

Gay men and other men who have sex with men: No

Please specify eligibility criteria:: only in research settings specified by research inclusion criteria

Sex workers: No

Please specify eligibility criteria::

People who inject drugs: No

Please specify eligibility criteria::

Transgender people: No

Please specify eligibility criteria::

Serodiscordant couples: No

Please specify eligibility criteria::

Young women: No

Please specify eligibility criteria::

Other: No

If Other, please specify:

Please specify eligibility criteria::

99.3 If PrEP is available, is a training programme on PrEP provided to healthcare personnel?: No

99.4 If PrEP is not available, is it because (please select all that apply):: There is no policy

***Questions 100 - 102 are on Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC) and are available on a separate page. These questions are only asked from 16 countries with high HIV prevalence, low levels of male circumcision and generalized heterosexual epidemics: Botswana, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.**

Condoms

103. Does your country have a strategy or plan related to condoms?: Yes

103.1 If yes, does the national condom strategy or plan explicitly address the needs of and targeted condom programming for the following populations (please select all that apply):: People living with HIV, Sex workers (male and female) , Young people (15-24 years old) , People with sexually transmitted infections (STI) , The general public

103.2 If yes, does the national condom strategy or plan include (please select all that apply):: Free distribution to key populations, Subsidized condom marketing , Private sector sales, Condom promotion through mass media

104. Have the national needs for condoms been estimated?: Yes

105. Can any individuals be prosecuted or punished for carrying condoms in your country?: No

106. Are there age restrictions for accessing condoms in your country?: Yes

107. Are there restrictions on distributing condoms in public places in your country?: Yes

108. Have there been condom stock-outs* in the past 12 months?

a) National stock outs:: Yes

b) Local stock outs: No

109. How many condoms and lubricants were distributed (that left the central or regional warehouses for onward distribution) in the previous calendar year by type of provider?

a) Male condoms:

	Data value
Total	
Public	
Private	
NGOs	

b) Female condoms:

	Data value
Total	
Public	
Private	
NGOs	

c) Lubricants:

	Data value
Total	
Public	
Private	
NGOs	

A.3.VMMC Voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC)

100. Does your country have a national strategy for voluntary medical male circumcision?: Yes

100.1 If yes, does it refer to a specific age group?:

If yes, please specify the age group: No

100.2 If the national VMMC strategy refers to a specific age group, has a target been set for the number of men in this age group to be reached?: Yes

100.2.a If yes, please specify:

	Data value
The target number or proportion of men in that age group	4000000
The target year	2016

101. What medical male circumcision methods are recommended/approved by the national programme (please select all that apply)?:

102. Is voluntary medical male circumcision in your country offered?:

A.4 Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

Violence

110. Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence* and violence against women that includes HIV?: Yes

111. Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?: Yes

111.1 If yes, does this legislation cover (please select all that apply): Physical violence, Sexual violence

112. Have any of the following provisions related to domestic violence* been implemented in your country (please select all that apply)?: Protection services for survivors of domestic violence, such as legal services or shelters

113. Does your country have criminal penalties for domestic violence*?: Yes

113.1 If yes, have there been any prosecutions in the past two years?: Yes

114. Does your country have any of the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV from violence (please select all that apply)?: General criminal laws prohibiting violence, Programmes to address intimate partner violence*, Programmes to address workplace violence, Interventions to address police abuse, Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons

115. Does your country have service delivery points that provide the following appropriate medical and psychological care and support for women and men who have been raped and experienced incest, in accordance with the recommendations of the 2013 WHO guidelines Responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women:

a) First-line support or what is known as psychological first aid: Yes

b) Emergency contraception for women who seek services within five days: Yes

c) Safe abortion if a woman becomes pregnant as a result of rape in accordance with national law: No

d) Post-exposure prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections and HIV (within 72 hours of sexual assault) as needed: Yes

Child marriage

116. In your country, what is the legal age of marriage for (number of years):

	a) Girls	b) Boys
Age	18	18

117. In your country, is child marriage (a formal marriage or informal union before age 18) void or prohibited?: Yes

Stigma and discrimination

118. Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?: Yes, policies exists and are consistently implemented

119. Does your country have interventions targeting health care workers to build their human rights competencies, to address stigma and discrimination and gender-based violence: Yes, as one-off activities

120. Does your country have laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission?: Yes

121. Does your country have laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV?:

No

Parental and spousal consent for accessing services

122. Does your country have laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access sexual and reproductive health services?: No

123. Does your country have laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing?: Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years

124. Does your country have laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV treatment?: No

125. Does your country have laws requiring spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services?: No

126. Does your country have laws requiring spousal consent for married women to access HIV testing?: No

Women, Business and the Law data are based on domestic laws and regulations and are updated every two years. The indicators are constructed based on responses from practitioners with expertise in family, labor and criminal law, including lawyers, judges, academics and members of civil society organizations working on gender issues. These data cover May 2013 to April 2015, were collected between September 2014 and April 2015 and are current as of April 2015. Women, Business and the Law requires each legal data point to have a citable legal source, and sources for every data point are posted on the project website (<http://wbl.worldbank.org>) to ensure that the data are transparent.

A.5 Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year

127. Does your country have education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education*, according to international standards*, in:

a) Primary school: Yes

b) Secondary school: Yes

c) Teacher training: Yes

128. Do young people (15-24 years old) participate* in developing of policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

128.1 If yes, do young people participate* in any of the following decision-making spaces in the national HIV response?: Technical teams for the development, review and update of national AIDS strategies and plans, Technical teams for the development or review of programmes that relate to young people's access to HIV testing, treatment, care and support services?, Expanded UN Joint Teams on AIDS, UN thematic teams on legal and policy reform and review, National AIDS Coordinating Authority or equivalent, with a broad based multi-sector mandate, Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanism, Civil society coordination spaces of populations most affected by HIV

If Other, please specify:

A.6 Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

129. Does the country have an approved social protection* strategy, policy or framework?: Yes and it is being implemented

129.1 If yes:

a) Does it refer to HIV?: Yes

b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?: Yes

c) Does it recognize key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) as key beneficiaries?: No

d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?: Yes

e) Does it recognize people affected by HIV (children and families) as key beneficiaries?: Yes

f) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?: Yes

130. Are representatives of the National AIDS Programme or equivalent included in any social protection* coordination mechanism or platform?: There is a social protection coordination mechanism or platform and it includes representatives of the National AIDS Programme or equivalent

131. Are any cash transfer programmes* for young women aged 15-24 years being implemented in the country?: Yes

A.7 Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

132. Are there any of the following safeguards in laws, regulations and policies that provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country (please select all that apply)?: Registration of HIV CSOs is possible, Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible, HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs, Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs, Reporting requirements for CSOs/CBOs delivering HIV services are streamlined

133. Are there laws, policies or regulations that enable access to funding for CSOs/CBOs?: From international donors

If Other, please specify:

A.9 Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights.

134. In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness concerning their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?: Yes, at scale, at the sub-national level

135. Does your country have training programmes for the following on human rights and non-discrimination legal frameworks as applicable to HIV?

a) For police and other law enforcement personnel: Yes, at scale at the national level

b) For members of the judiciary: Yes, at scale at the national level

c) For elected officials (lawmakers/parliamentarians): Yes, at scale at the national level

d) For healthcare workers: Yes, at scale, at the sub-national level

136. Does your country have training programmes on preventing violence against women and gender-based violence for the following:

a) For police and other law enforcement personnel: Yes, at scale at the national level

b) For members of the judiciary: Yes, at scale at the national level

c) For elected officials (lawmakers/parliamentarians): Yes, at scale at the national level

d) For healthcare workers: Yes, at scale, at the sub-national level

137. Are there any of the following barriers to providing these trainings and/or capacity building activities (please select all that apply)?: Lack of political will, Lack of funding, Lack of capacity for delivery of trainings, Barriers that hinder the target audience in accessing such trainings or capacity-building

138. Are there mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?: Yes

If Yes, please describe: HIV stigma studies and client satisfaction studies

139. Does your country have any of the following accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings?: Complaints procedure, Mechanisms of redress

140. Does your country have any the following human rights monitoring and enforcement mechanisms?

a) Existence of independent functional 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: Yes

b) Oversight for implementation of concluding observations and recommendations from treaty monitoring bodies and UPR: Yes

141. Does your country have mechanisms in place to promote access to justice (please select all that apply)?:
Yes, legal aid systems applicable to HIV casework, Yes, pro bono legal services provided by private law firms, Yes, legal services provided by (university-based) legal clinics, Yes, community paralegals

If "Yes, other", please describe:

A.10 Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centered systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C

142. To what extent are health facilities delivering HIV services integrated with other health services in your country?

a) HIV counselling and testing with sexual and reproductive health: Fully integrated in all health facilities

- b) HIV treatment and care with sexual and reproductive health:** Fully integrated in all health facilities
- c) HIV counselling and testing integrated in TB services:** Integrated in some health facilities
- d) TB screening in HIV services:** Fully integrated in all health facilities
- e) ART and TB treatment:** Fully integrated in all health facilities
- f) HIV and hepatitis C treatment:** Integrated in some health facilities
- g) HIV counselling and testing and chronic non-communicable diseases:** Integrated in some health facilities
- h) ART and chronic non-communicable diseases:** Integrated in some health facilities
- i) HIV counselling and testing and general outpatient care:** Fully integrated in all health facilities
- j) ART and general outpatient care:** Fully integrated in all health facilities
- k) Violence screening and mitigation integrated in HIV services:** Integrated in some health facilities
- l) HIV testing and counselling integrated in cervical cancer screening and treatment services:** Integrated in some health facilities
- m) Cervical cancer screening integrated in HIV services:** Integrated in some health facilities
- n) PMTCT with antenatal care / maternal and child health:** Fully integrated in all health facilities
- o) HIV treatment and care with nutrition support:** Integrated in some health facilities
- p) HIV testing with child health services (including growth monitoring, nutrition and immunization):** Fully integrated in all health facilities
- q) HIV treatment and care with child health services (including growth monitoring, nutrition and immunization):** Integrated in some health facilities
- r) HIV and harm reduction services:** Integrated in some health facilities

143. Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in:

- a. The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs):** Yes
- b. The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response:** No
- c. National HIV-treatment guidelines:** No

144. What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children (please select all that apply)? Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV, Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV, TB infection control in HIV health-care settings, Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis, Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics, Hepatitis B vaccination provided at antiretroviral therapy clinics

If Other, please specify:

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

145. Does your country have national STI treatment guidelines or recommendations?: Yes

145.1 If yes, in what year were they last updated?:

146. Does your country have a national strategy or action plan for the prevention and control of STIs?: Yes

147. Is gonococcal antimicrobial-resistance monitoring conducted in the country?:

148. Does the national definition for congenital syphilis include stillbirths?: Yes

National HIV strategy and monitoring and evaluation

Strategy

149. Does your country have a national strategy or policy that guides the AIDS response?: Yes, a stand-alone AIDS strategy or policy

If Other, please specify:

149.1 If yes, has the national HIV strategy or policy been reviewed in the past two years?: Yes

149.2 If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response explicitly address the following key populations or vulnerable groups (please select all that apply)?: Adolescent key populations, Men who have sex with men, People in prisons and other closed settings, Sex workers (male and female), Non-displaced people affected by emergencies, Refugees, Internally displaced people, Migrants and asylum-seekers

149.3 If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response (please select all that apply): Specifically include explicit plans or activities that address the needs of key populations, Specifically include explicit plans or activities that address the needs of young women and girls, Draw on the most recent evidence about the national HIV epidemic and the status of the response, Integrate inputs from a multisectoral process, including various government sectors as well as non-governmental partners

149.4 If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response include gender-transformative* interventions, including interventions to address the intersections of gender-based violence and HIV?: Yes

149.4.a If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response include a dedicated budget for implementing gender-transformative interventions*?: Yes

Monitoring and evaluation

150. Does your country have a national monitoring and evaluation plan or strategy for HIV?: Yes, a stand-alone HIV monitoring and evaluation strategy or plan

If Other, please specify:

150.1 If yes, has it been updated in the past two years?: Yes

150.2 If yes, does it integrate gender-sensitive indicators*?: Yes

151. Does your country routinely collect data on HIV service delivery data that are institutionalized in an information system?: One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary public sector information systems, exists that includes specific indicators on HIV service delivery for national level reporting

152. Does your country have a method to de-duplicate key data such as people being diagnosed with HIV or people seeking antiretroviral therapy (i.e. unique identifiers)?: No

153. Does the country carry out sentinel surveillance in the following special populations:

	Sentinel surveillance conducted	How often is it conducted (in years)?	In what year was the most recent survey conducted?	In what number of sites was surveillance conducted?
IND_COLUMN_ANC_ATTENDEES	Yes	2	2014	34
IND_COLUMN_SW	No			
IND_COLUMN_MSM	No			
IND_COLUMN_PWID	No			
IND_COLUMN_TG_PEOPLE	No			
IND_COLUMN_IN_PRISON	No			
IND_COLUMN_OTHER	No			

154. Has a nationally-representative data quality assessment been conducted during the reporting period that provides information about the accuracy of facility-level data of the numbers of people reported to be on antiretroviral treatment?: Yes

B.1 Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020

1. Does your country have any forms of mandatory (or compulsory) HIV testing that are provided for or carried out?: No

if Yes, please briefly explain when mandatory testing is carried out and the groups that are affected:

2. Where is viral load testing available in your country?: Available at antiretroviral therapy facilities, either on-site or by referral

If Other, please specify:

3. Are any of the following retention support services available in your country (please select all that apply):: Community-based interventions, Adherence clubs and peer support

If Other, please specify:

4. Are any of the following adherence support services available in your country (please select all that apply):: Peer counsellors, Text messages, Use of reminder devices, Behavioural skills training/medication adherence training, Fixed-dose combinations and once-daily regimens, Case management

If Other, please specify:

B.2 Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

5. How many health facilities in the country are providing services for preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV?: 3333333333

6. How many of the health facilities providing PMTCT services have community accountability mechanisms* in place?: 33333333333333333333

7. Has a meeting been held at the national level to review PMTCT progress in the past 12 months?: Yes

7.1 If yes:

- a) **Were community and civil society represented at the national review meeting?: Yes**
- b) **Was the opportunity provided for community and civil society to provide comments?: Yes**
- c) **Was analysis by community and civil society provided in a systematic manner?: Yes**
- d) **Was analysis provided by community and civil society documented and disseminated following the meeting?: Yes**

8. Do women living with HIV in your country participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to PMTCT?: Yes

9. In the context of PMTCT programmes in your country, are there reports or is there documentation of any of the following (please select all that apply)::

If Other grave or systematic human rights abuses*, please describe:

9.1 If there are reports of any of these situations in your country, is the government carrying out due diligence in responding to them?:

B.3 Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations-gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

Law enforcement

10. Can possession of a needle/syringe without a prescription be used as evidence of drug use or cause for arrest in your country?: No

11. Have transgender people in your country been arrested or prosecuted for manifestations of their gender identity in the past three years?: No

12. Have sex workers in your country been arrested or prosecuted in relation to selling sex in the past three years?: No

13. Have people in your country been arrested or prosecuted for consensual same sex sexual acts in the past three years?: No

14. Have people in your country been arrested or prosecuted for using drugs in the past three years?: Yes

Legal protections for key populations

15. Does your country have any of the following legal protection for transgender people (please select all that apply)?: No

16. Does your country have any of the following legal protections for sex workers (please select all that apply)?:
No

17. Does your country have any laws or other provisions specifying protections based on grounds of sexual orientation (please select all that apply)?:

18. Does your country have any specific antidiscrimination laws* or other provisions that apply to people who use drugs?: No

HIV prevention services for people who inject drugs

19. Are needle and syringe programmes operational in your country?: Yes

20. Is naloxone (used to reverse opioid overdoses) available through community distribution in your country?:
No

21. Are opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes operational in your country?: No

HIV prevention services in prisons

22. Are needle and syringe programmes operational in prisons in your country?: No

23. Are opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes operational in prisons in your country?: No

24. Are condoms and lubricants available to prisoners in your country?: Yes

25. Is antiretroviral therapy (ART) available to all prisoners living with HIV in your country?: Yes

26. Are HIV tests in prisons in your country:

a) Carried out with the informed consent of prisoners?: Yes

b) Free of charge?: Yes

c) Confidential?: Yes

d) Available at any time during detention?: Yes

e) Accompanied by relevant and accessible information?: Yes

f) Accompanied by confidential pre- and post-test counselling?: Yes

g) Equally accessible to all prisoners?: Yes

If no, which prisoners do not have equal access: please specify:

Participation

27. Do men who have sex with men participate* in developing policies, guidelines and/or strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

28. Do sex workers participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

29. Do people who inject drugs participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: No

30. Do transgender people participate* in developing the policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

31. Do former and/or current prisoners participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

32. Is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) available in the country?: Yes

32.1 If PrEP is available, is it (please select all that apply):: Provided through research, Available through private providers

B.4 Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

33. Have any of the following provisions related to domestic violence* been implemented in your country (please select all that apply)?: Protection services for survivors of domestic violence, such as legal services or shelters

34. Does your country have any of the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV from violence (please select all that apply)?: General criminal laws prohibiting violence, Programmes to address intimate partner violence*, Programmes to address workplace violence, Interventions to address police abuse, Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons

35. Does your country have service delivery points that provide the following appropriate medical and psychological care and support for women and men who have been raped and experienced incest in accordance with the recommendations of the 2013 WHO guidelines Responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women:

a) First-line support or what is known as psychological first aid: Yes

b) Emergency contraception for women who seek services within five days: Yes

c) Safe abortion if a woman becomes pregnant as a result of rape in accordance with national law: No

d) Post-exposure prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections and HIV (within 72 hours of sexual assault) as needed: Yes

36. Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?: Yes, policies exists and are consistently implemented

B.5 Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year.

37. Do young people (15-24 years old) participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?: Yes

37.1 If yes, do young people participate* in any of the following decision-making spaces in the national HIV response?: Technical teams for the development, review and update of national AIDS strategies and plans, Technical teams for the development or review of programmes that relate to young people's access to HIV testing, treatment, care and support services?, Expanded UN Joint Teams on AIDS, UN thematic teams on legal and policy reform and review, National AIDS Coordinating Authority or equivalent, with a broad based multi-sector mandate, Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanism, Civil society coordination spaces of populations most affected by HIV

If Other, please specify:

B.6 Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

38. Do any of the following barriers limit access to social protection* programmes in your country (please select all that apply)?: Lack of information available on the programmes, Complicated procedures, Fear of stigma and discrimination, Lack of documentation that confers eligibility, such as national identity cards, Laws or policies that present obstacles to access, High out-of-pocket expenses, People living with HIV, key populations and/or people affected by HIV are covered by another programme

If Other, please specify:

B.7 Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

39. Does your country have restrictions to the registration and operation of civil society and community-based organizations that affect HIV service delivery?: Restrictions on registration

If Other, please specify:

40. Does your country have other regulatory barriers to community-led service delivery?:

if Overly restrictive criteria for eligibility for community-based service delivery, please describe:

if Other, please describe:

41. Does your country have laws, policies or regulations that hinder access to funding for work by civil society organizations and community-based organizations?: "Foreign agents" or other restrictions to accessing funding from international donors

if Other, please describe:

B.9 Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights.

Rights literacy

42. In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity-building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise awareness about their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?: Yes, at scale at the national level

43. Are there any of the following barriers to providing training and/or capacity building for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness about their rights (please select all that apply)?: Lack of political will, Lack of funding, Barriers that hinder the target audience in accessing such trainings or capacity-building

Accountability mechanisms

44. Does your country have mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?: Yes

if Yes, please describe: Stigma index survey

45. Does your country have any of the following accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings?: Complaints procedure, Mechanisms of redress and accountability, Procedures or systems to protect and respect patient privacy or confidentiality

46. Does your country have any of the following barriers to accessing accountability mechanisms present (please select all that apply)?: Affordability constraints for people from marginalized and affected groups, Awareness or knowledge of how to use such mechanisms is limited

47. Does your country have mechanisms in place to promote access to justice (please select all that apply)?: Yes, legal aid systems applicable to HIV casework, Yes, pro bono legal services provided by private law firms, Yes, community paralegals

If Yes, other, please describe:

48. Does your country have any documented barriers to access to justice for key populations, people living with or affected by HIV?: Yes

If Yes, please describe and provide details on the scale: Cost, the limited knowledge and location

0 Header

is indicator/topic relevant?: Yes

Are new data available? (Please do not repeat data that was reported in a prior year): No

Data measurement tool / source:

Other measurement tool / source:

From date:

To date:

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Name of person who filled in the questionnaire:

Position:

Institution:

E-mail address:

Phone:

1A ARV treatment overview (taken from GAM 1.2; no need to fill in)

1B Treatment in HIV-infected adults and adolescents (10+ years old) including pregnant women

Question 1. Report the total number of HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥ 10 years old by treatment line at the end of 2016

	Number of HIV-infected Adults and adolescents ≥10 years old receiving this regimen at end of December 2016
First Line	
Second Line	
Third Line	
TOTAL	

Question 2. Report the number of patients per 1st line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old at end of 2016 including HIV-infected pregnant women who are on ART.

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2016

List of 1st line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old regimen at the end of 2016	Number of HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old receiving this ART regimen at the end of 2016
--	---

Question 3. Report the number of patients per second line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old at the end of 2016

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2016

List of 2nd line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old regimen at the end of 2016	Number of HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old receiving this ART regimen at the end of 2016
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Question 4 Report the number of patients per third line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old at end of 2016

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2016

List of 3rd line ART regimens used in HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old at the end of 2016	Number of HIV-infected adults and adolescents ≥10 years old receiving this ART regimen at the end of 2016
--	---

2 Treatment in HIV-infected children (<10 years old)

Question 5. Number of HIV-infected children <10 years old by treatment line at the end of 2016.

	Number of HIV-infected children <10 years old receiving this regimen at the end of 2016
First Line	
Second Line	
Third Line	
TOTAL	

Question 6. Report the number of children per 1st line ART regimens used in HIV-infected infants and children <10 years old at the end of 2016

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2016

List of 1st line regimens used in HIV-infected children at the end of 2016	# children < 3 years old receiving this regimen (A)	# children ≥3 to <10 years old receiving this regimen (B)	Total # children <10 years old receiving this regimen (A) + (B)
--	---	---	---

TOTAL

	No. of children < 3 years old receiving this regimen (A)	No. of children ≥3 to <10 years old receiving this regimen (B)	Total # children <10 years old receiving this regimen (A) + (B)
TOTAL			

Question 7: Report the number of children per second line ART regimen used in HIV-infected children <10 years old at the end of 2016

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2016

List of 2nd line ART regimen used in HIV-infected children <10 years old at the end of 2016	Number of HIV-infected children <10 years old receiving this regimen at the end of 2016
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Question 8: Report the number of children per third line ART regimen used in HIV-infected children <10 years old at the end of 2016

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2016

List of 3rd line ART regimen used in HIV-infected children <10 years old at the end of 2016	Number of HIV-infected children <10 years old receiving this regimen at the end of 2016
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3 Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

Question 9: Number and % of pregnant women who started antiretrovirals to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission and various PMTCT options during 2016 {GAM 2.3}

Question 10 : What is the recommended PMTCT option for HIV-infected pregnant women in your country::

If "Other PMTCT option used in your country", please specify:

Question 11. Report the number of pregnant women per ARV regimens used in your country for PMTCT Option A in 2016

N.B. Please start by ARV regimens with higher numbers by end 2016

Option A ART regimens used for HIV-infected pregnant women in 2016	Number of HIV-infected pregnant women who started this regimen in 2016
	Data value
TOTAL	

Question 12. Report the number of pregnant women per ARV regimens used in your country for PMTCT Option B in 2016

N.B. Please start by ARV regimens with higher numbers by end 2016

Option B ART regimens used for HIV-infected pregnant women in 2016	Number of HIV-infected pregnant women who started this regimen in 2016
	Data value
TOTAL	

Question 13. Report the number of pregnant women per ARV regimens used in your country for PMTCT Option B+ (Treat All) in 2016

N.B. Please start by ART regimens with higher numbers by end 2016

Option B+ ART regimens used for HIV-infected pregnant women in 2016	Number of HIV-infected pregnant women who started this regimen in 2016
	Data value
TOTAL	

Question 14. Report the number of neonates per ARV used in your country for HIV prophylaxis in neonates born from HIV-infected pregnant women in 2016

ARVs used for HIV prophylaxis of neonates born from HIV-infected mothers in 2016	Number of neonates started this regimen in 2016
TOTAL	Data value

4 Laboratory services

HIV tests

Question 15. Total number of HIV tests (RDTs & ELISA) done between Jan- Dec 2016 : (Number of people tested for HIV: see GAM 1.1)	Data value
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CD4 Tests

Question 16. Total number of CD4 tests done between Jan- Dec 2016	Data value
Question 17. Total number of HIV-infected people who had at least one CD4 test between Jan- Dec 2016	
Question 18. Total number of patients on ART who had at least one CD4 test between Jan- Dec 2016	
Question 19. Total number of HIV-infected pregnant women who had at least one CD4 test between Jan- Dec 2016	

Viral load

Question 20. Total number of VL tests done between Jan- Dec 2016	Data value
Question 21. Total number of all HIV-infected people who had at least one VL test between Jan- Dec 2016	
Question 22. Total number of patients on ART who had at least one VL test between Jan- Dec 2016	
Question 23. Total number of HIV-infected pregnant women who had at least one VL test between Jan- Dec 2016	

Early Infant Diagnosis (EID)

Question 24. Total number of EID tests done between Jan- Dec 2016	Data value
Question 25. Total number of infants (<12 months old) born to HIV-infected mother who had at least one EID test between Jan- Dec 2016	

Question 26. Report the total number of labs or sites by type of tests in your country

Type of laboratory tests

	Total number of labs or sites where samples are collected (sites with testing and sites without testing) by type of test	Total number of labs or sites where the actual testing is done by type of test	Total number of labs or sites where the actual testing is done that participate in an external quality assessment (EQA) scheme by type of test	Total number of labs or sites that need quality improvement activities based on most recent EQA exercise by type of test	List main activities required for quality improvement by type of test
HIV serology antibody testing including rapid test & ELISA					
Early Infant Diagnosis (EID)					
CD4 testing					
Viral load testing					
HIVDR genotype testing					
GeneXpert (TB test)					

Question 27. Availability of laboratory HIV technologies: Report the number of machines/assays by technology available in your country.

Type of Assay/machine

	Number of laboratory machines	Number of lab / health facilities (ART or PMTCT) where the lab machine is installed	Number of lab machines not in use	Number of machines not in use: No reagents	Number of machines not in use: Not installed	Number of machines not in use: Need repair	Number of machines not in use: No staff trained	Number of machines not in use: Decommissioned	Number of machines not in use: Other reasons	Number of equipment with a maintenance contractual service	Number of equipment serviced in 2016
CD4 Technologies											
Alere Pima Analyzer											
Apogee Auto40 Flow Cytometer											
BD FACSCalibur											
BD FACSCount											
BD FACSPresto™ Near Patient CD4 Counter											
Coulter Epics											
Millipore-Guava											
Partec CyFlow											
Partec miniPOC											
PointCare NOW											

Other CD4 Technologies

Type of machine	Total number of laboratory machines	Number of sites where the lab machine is installed	Total No. of lab machines not in use	Number of machines not in use: No reagents	Number of machines not in use: Not installed	Number of machines not in use: Need repair	Number of machines not in use: No staff trained	Number of machines not in use: Decommissioned	Number of machines not in use: Other reasons	Number of equipment with a maintenance service contract	Number of equipment serviced in 2016

If there are machines not in use because of other reasons, please specify the reasons and the number of machines:

Type of machine

	Number of laboratory machines	Number of lab / health facilities (ART or PMTCT) where the lab machine is installed	Number of lab machines not in use	Number of machines not in use: No reagents	Number of machines not in use: Not installed	Number of machines not in use: Need repair	Number of machines not in use: No staff trained	Number of machines not in use: Decommissioned	Number of machines not in use: Other reasons	Number of equipment with a maintenance contractual service	Number of equipment serviced in 2016
Viral Load Technologies											
Abbott RealTime HIV-1 assay (A) / manual/m2000rt											
Abbott RealTime HIV-1 assay (A) / m24/m2000rt											
Abbott RealTime HIV-1 assay (A) / m2000sp/m2000rt											
Abbott RealTime HIV-1 Qualitative assay (B) / manual/m2000rt											
Abbott RealTime HIV-1 Qualitative assay (B) / m2000sp/m2000rt											
COBAS AMPLICOR HIV-1 MONITOR Test (A) / Amplicor (Roche)											
Roche Amplicor HIV-1 DNA test (B) / Amplicor											
COBAS® AmpliPrep/COBAS® TaqMan® HIV-1 (A) / COBAS TaqMan 48 (Roche)											
COBAS® AmpliPrep/COBAS® TaqMan® HIV-1 (A) / COBAS TaqMan 96 (Roche)											
COBAS® AmpliPrep/COBAS® TaqMan® HIV-1 Qualitative (B) / COBAS TaqMan 48 (Roche)											
COBAS® AmpliPrep/COBAS® TaqMan® HIV-1 Qualitative (B) / COBAS TaqMan 96 (Roche)											
GENERIC HIV CHARGE VIRALE (A) / one NorDiag Arrow instrument											
GENERIC HIV CHARGE VIRALE (A) / two NorDiag Arrow instruments											
NuclISENSEasyQ® HIV-1 (A) / NuclISens miniMAG / EasyQ® (bioMerieux)											
NuclISENSEasyQ® HIV-1 (A) / NuclISens easyMAG / EasyQ® (bioMerieux)											

VERSANT® HIV-1 RNA 1.0 Assay (kPCR) (A) / VERSANT® kPCR Molecular System (Siemens)											
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(A) - Assay intended to be used for measuring levels of HIV-1 RNA (viral load)

(B) - Assay intended for qualitative detection of HIV-1 RNA and DNA in adult and pediatric (including younger than 18 months of age: EID) patients.

Other Virological testing technologies

Type of machine	Total number of laboratory machines	Number of sites where the lab machine is installed	Total No. of lab machines not in use	Number of machines not in use: No reagents	Number of machines not in use: Not installed	Number of machines not in use: Need repair	Number of machines not in use: No staff trained	Number of machines not in use: Decommissioned	Number of machines not in use: Other reasons	Number of equipment with a maintenance service contract	Number of equipment serviced in 2016
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If there are machines not in use because of other reasons, please specify the reasons and the number of machines:

5 Country targets

Question 28. In the table below, report the national targets for ART, PMTCT and lab tests in the next 5 years

Country target

	At the end of 2017	At the end of 2018	At the end of 2019	At the end of 2020	At the end of 2021	At the end of 2022
1. Number of adults and children to be on ART						
Subset 1.1: Number of adults and adolescents (≥ 10 years) to be on ART						
Subset 1.2: Number of children < 10 years to be on ART						
Sub-subset 1.2.1: Number of children < 5 years to be on ART						
Sub-subset 1.2.2: Number of children ≥ 5 to < 10 years to be on ART						
2. Total Number of pregnant women who started ART for PMTCT						
Subset 2.1: Number of pregnant women on Option B+						
Subset 2.2: Number of pregnant women on Option B						
Subset 2.3: Number of pregnant women on Option A						
3. Total number of people who will be tested for HIV infection						
4. Total number of people who will have CD4 tested						
5. Total number of people who will have VL tests						
6. Total number of children (born from HIV infected women) who will have EID tests						
7. Total number of HIV serology tests						
8. Total number of CD4 tests						
9. Total number of VL tests						
10. Total number of EID tests						

Question 29. In the table below, report the national 3 year forecasts by ARV regimen

ADULTS

First Line

Regimen	Number of people on ART - 2017	Number of people on ART - 2018	Number of people on ART - 2019
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Second Line

Regimen	Number of people on ART - 2017	Number of people on ART - 2018	Number of people on ART - 2019
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Third Line

Regimen	Number of people on ART - 2017	Number of people on ART - 2018	Number of people on ART - 2019
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Question 30. If PMTCT regimens are not included in the above, please list regimens and number of people for 2017-2019

PMTCT ARV regimens	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2017	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2018	Number of people on ARV regimens - 2019
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	Number of people on ART - 2017	Number of people on ART - 2018	Number of people on ART - 2019
Grand Total			

Question 31. In the table below, please report the national 3 year forecasts by ARV regimen for children

PEDIATRIC ART

First Line

Regimen	Number of people on ART - 2017	Number of people on ART - 2018	Number of people on ART - 2019
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Second Line

Regimen	Number of people on ART - 2017	Number of people on ART - 2018	Number of people on ART - 2019
---------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Third Line

Regimen	Number of people on ART - 2017	Number of people on ART - 2018	Number of people on ART - 2019
---------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

	Number of people on ART - 2017	Number of people on ART - 2018	Number of people on ART - 2019
Grand Total			

Question 32. In the table below, please report the national 3 year forecasts of HIV tests, CD4 tests, viral load tests and early infant diagnostic tests

Number of tests procured in 2016 and quantities planned for the next 3 years

	Tests procured in 2016	Tests planned for 2017	Tests planned for 2018	Tests planned for 2019
HIV diagnosis test (RDTs, Self-test)				
CD4 tests				
Viral Load (VL) tests				
Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) tests				

Question 33. In the attached [reporting form](#), report the quantities by tender of national 2016 ARV formulations procured in 2016