

Gabon Report NCPI

NCPI Header

COUNTRY

Name of the National AIDS Committee Officer in charge of NCPI submission and who can be contacted for questions, if any:

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Describe the process used for NCPI data gathering and validation:

Recrutement d'un consultant pour la collecte des données. Collecte réalisée auprès des informateurs clés au niveau du gouvernement, de la société civile et des partenaires techniques et financiers. Atelier de consensus.

Describe the process used for resolving disagreements, if any, with respect to the responses to specific questions:

Discussions en séance plénière au cours de l'atelier et recommandations sur une base consensuelle

Highlight concerns, if any, related to the final NCPI data submitted (such as data quality, potential misinterpretation of questions and the like):

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NCPI - PART A [to be administered to government officials]

Organization	Names/Positions	A.I	A.II	A.III	A.IV	A.V	A.VI
DGPS	Dr obiang ndong Guy Patrick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PLIST	Dr Biba Olivia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PNLT	Dr Toung Mvé Médard	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DGBE	Mme Kenguel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CNTS	Dr Rerambia Léonard	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MEN	M. Nzamba Roger	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OPN	Mme Ndjaleboumakoumou	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Defense	Chargé de programme	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Budget	Chargé d'études	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

NCPI - PART B [to be administered to civil society organizations, bilateral agencies, and UN organizations]

Organization	Names/Positions	B.I	B.II	B.III	B.IV	B.V
Réseau des eglises	Président	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ONUSIDA	S/E	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OMS	Chargée de proramme	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BAD	Chef de projet	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MGBEF	président	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
croix Rouge française	chef de délégation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ONG OPALS	Assistant du coordonnateur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
REGOSIDA	Secrétaire exécutif	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

ONG RENAPS/AJ	Secrétaire général	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Réseau PVVIH	secrétaire exécutif	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ONG Lumière	Présidente	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ONG Conscience	présidente	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UNICEF	Chargée de programme	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ambassade de France	attaché de Coopération	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

A - I. STRATEGIC PLAN

1. Has the country developed a national multisectoral strategy to respond to HIV?

(Multisectoral strategies should include, but are not limited to, those developed by Ministries such as the ones listed under 1.2):

Yes

IF YES, what was the period covered:

2008-2012

IF YES, briefly describe key developments/modifications between the current national strategy and the prior one.

IF NO or NOT APPLICABLE, briefly explain why.:

1. Meilleure connaissance de la situation épidémiologique du pays_ 2. Mise en place des comités ministériels de lutte contre le VIH/sida_ 3. Mise en place des comités VIH dans les grandes entreprises_ 4. Meilleure prise en compte des OEV_ 5. Plus grande implication de la société civile dans la réponse nationale

1.1 Which government ministries or agencies

Name of government ministries or agencies [write in]:

Ministère de la santé

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

SECTORS

Included in Strategy Earmarked Budget

Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes

Other [write in]:

-

IF NO earmarked budget for some or all of the above sectors, explain what funding is used to ensure implementation of their HIV-specific activities?:

-

1.3. Does the multisectoral strategy address the following key populations, settings and cross-cutting issues?

Men who have sex with men:

Yes

Migrants/mobile populations:

Yes

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

Yes

People with disabilities:

Yes

People who inject drugs:

No

Sex workers:

Yes

Transgendered people:

No

Women and girls:

Yes

Young women/young men:

Yes

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations:

-

Prisons:

Yes

Schools:

Yes

Workplace:

Yes

Addressing stigma and discrimination:

Yes

Gender empowerment and/or gender equality:

Yes

HIV and poverty:

Yes

Human rights protection:

Yes

Involvement of people living with HIV:

Yes

IF NO, explain how key populations were identified?:

-

1.4. What are the identified key populations and vulnerable groups for HIV programmes in the country [write in]?:

1. Jeunes_2. Femmes_3. Personnes en uniforme_4. Professionnel(le)s du sexe_5. Personnes vivant avec le VIH_6. Transporteurs routiers

1.5. Does the multisectoral strategy include an operational plan?: Yes

1.6. Does the multisectoral strategy or operational plan include

a) Formal programme goals?:

Yes

b) Clear targets or milestones?:

Yes

c) Detailed costs for each programmatic area?:

Yes

d) An indication of funding sources to support programme implementation?:

Yes

e) A monitoring and evaluation framework?:

Yes

1.7

1.7. Has the country ensured “full involvement and participation” of civil society in the development of the multisectoral strategy?:

Moderate involvement

IF NO or MODERATE INVOLVEMENT, briefly explain why this was the case:

La société civile est impliquée mais est encore faible dans son organisation et dans son leadership.

1.8. Has the multisectoral strategy been endorsed by most external development partners (bi-laterals, multi-laterals)?:

Yes

1.9

1.9. Have external development partners aligned and harmonized their HIV-related programmes to the national multisectoral strategy?:

Yes, all partners

2. Has the country integrated HIV into its general development plans such as in: (a) National Development Plan; (b) Common Country Assessment / UN Development Assistance Framework; (c) Poverty Reduction Strategy; and (d) sector-wide approach?:

Yes

2.1. IF YES, is support for HIV integrated in the following specific development plans?

Common Country Assessment/UN Development Assistance Framework:

Yes

National Development Plan:

Yes

Poverty Reduction Strategy:

Yes

Sector-wide approach:

Yes

Other [write in]:

-

2.2. IF YES, are the following specific HIV-related areas included in one or more of the development plans?

HIV impact alleviation:

Yes

Reduction of gender inequalities as they relate to HIV prevention/treatment, care and/or support:

Yes

Reduction of income inequalities as they relate to HIV prevention/treatment, care and/or support:

Yes

Reduction of stigma and discrimination:

Yes

Treatment, care, and support (including social security or other schemes):

Yes

Women's economic empowerment (e.g. access to credit, access to land, training):

Yes

Other[write in below]:

-

3. Has the country evaluated the impact of HIV on its socioeconomic development for planning purposes?:

No

4. Does the country have a strategy for addressing HIV issues among its national uniformed services (such as military, police, peacekeepers, prison staff, etc)?:

Yes

5. Has the country followed up on commitments made in the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS?:

Yes

5.1. Have the national strategy and national HIV budget been revised accordingly?:

Yes

5.2. Are there reliable estimates of current needs and of future needs of the number of adults and children requiring antiretroviral therapy?:

Estimates of Current and Future Needs

5.3. Is HIV programme coverage being monitored?:

Yes

5.3

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

Yes

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

Yes

IF YES, for which population groups?:

1. Hommes en uniforme_ 2. Femmes enceintes_3. Enfants_4. Jeunes_5. Professionnel(le)s du sexe_6. Transporteurs_7. OEV_8. Personnes vivant avec le VIH

Briefly explain how this information is used:

1. Evaluation des efforts du pays dans la réponse_2. Renseignement des indicateurs internationaux_3. Meilleure prise de décisions

(c) Is coverage monitored by geographical area:

Yes

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

1. Echelon national, provincial et à l'échelon du district

Briefly explain how this information is used:

Utilisation à travers les comités provinciaux de lutte contre le sida. Utilisation par le renforcement des capacités des acteurs de la mise en oeuvre des programmes. utilisation pour l'élaboration des plans de travail annuels et pour l'évaluation des besoins d'enquête et de recherche

5.4. Has the country developed a plan to strengthen health systems?:

Yes

Please include information as to how this has impacted HIV-related infrastructure, human resources and capacities, and logistical systems to deliver medications:

1. Presence des centres de prise en charge dans chaque province_2. Mise en place des antennes régionales des pharmacies_3. Harmonisation de la prise en charge_4. Elaboration des outils de gestion régionaux_

6. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate strategy

planning efforts in the HIV programmes in 2011?:

7

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

1. Accroissement du budget alloué à la réponse au VIH_2. Intensification des campagnes de sensibilisation_3. Plus grande implication de la société civile_4. Meilleure couverture en ARV et en préservatifs masculins et féminins

What challenges remain in this area:

1. Faiblesse de la coordination de la réponse_2. Insuffisance du financement de la réponse nationale_3. Insuffisance des ressources humaines qualifiées dans les régions au niveau décentralisé_4. Insuffisance dans la diffusion des documents de stratégie et de politique nationale_5. Faiblesse du cadre de suivi et évaluation

A - II. POLITICAL SUPPORT AND LEADERSHIP

1. Do the following high officials speak publicly and favourably about HIV efforts in major domestic forums at least twice a year

A. Government ministers:

Yes

B. Other high officials at sub-national level:

Yes

1.1

(For example, promised more resources to rectify identified weaknesses in the HIV response, spoke of HIV as a human rights issue in a major domestic/international forum, and such activities as visiting an HIV clinic, etc.):

Yes

Briefly describe actions/examples of instances where the head of government or other high officials have demonstrated leadership:

1. Importantes décisions prises par le Président de la République pour intensifier les efforts de la réponse au VIH (Gratuité de l'accès au ARV/Augmentation du financement pour la lutte contre VIH/ Prise en charge des bilans de suivi des patients par l'assurance maladie de la Caisse Nationale de Garantie Sociale_2. Implication de la première Dame et des membres du Gouvernement dans la célébration de la Journée Mondiale de lutte contre le sida_3. Appui du Gabon pour l'adoption de la résolution sur le VIH/sida_4. Conduite par la première Dame du projet CAN SANS SIDA

2. Does the country have an officially recognized national multisectoral HIV coordination body (i.e., a National HIV Council or equivalent)?:

Yes

2.1. IF YES, does the national multisectoral HIV coordination body

Have terms of reference?:

Yes

Have active government leadership and participation?:

Yes

Have an official chair person?:

Yes

IF YES, what is his/her name and position title?:

Président de la République

Have a defined membership?:

Yes

IF YES, how many members?:

Non défini

Include civil society representatives?:

Yes

IF YES, how many?:

Non défini

Include people living with HIV?:

Yes

IF YES, how many?:

Non défini

Include the private sector?:

Yes

Strengthen donor coordination to avoid parallel funding and duplication of effort in programming and reporting?:

Yes

3. Does the country have a mechanism to promote interaction between government, civil society organizations, and the private sector for implementing HIV strategies/programmes?:

No

What challenges remain in this area:

1. La non opérationnalisation du CNLS_ 2. Difficultés dans la coordination des interventions des Organisations de la société civile

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

-

5.

Capacity-building:
Yes

Coordination with other implementing partners:
Yes

Information on priority needs:
Yes

Procurement and distribution of medications or other supplies:
Yes

Technical guidance:
Yes

Other [write in below]:
-

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

Yes

6.1. IF YES, were policies and laws amended to be consistent with the National HIV Control policies?:

Yes

IF YES, name and describe how the policies / laws were amended:

1. Directives nationales pour la lutte contre la tuberculose_ 2. Lois relatives aux coûts des prestations médicales et des médicaments

Name and describe any inconsistencies that remain between any policies/laws and the National AIDS Control policies:

-

7. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the political support for the HIV programme in 2011?:

8

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

1. Création de la Direction Générale de la Prévention du sida (DGPS)_ 2. Augmentation de 150% de la dotation des fonds alloués à l'achat des ARV_ 3. La décision de juin 2011 pour la création des comités ministériels de lutte contre le VIH/sida

What challenges remain in this area:

1. Insuffisance des ressources financières_ 2. Besoin de renforcement des capacités du laboratoire national pour le suivi biologique (charges virales)_ 3. Absence d'un réseau de laboratoires pour l'assurance qualité_ 4. La non opérationnalisation du CNLS_ La lenteur dans la mise en oeuvre des décisions du Chef de l'Etat

A - III. HUMAN RIGHTS

1.1

People living with HIV:
Yes

Men who have sex with men:
No

Migrants/mobile populations:
No

Orphans and other vulnerable children:
Yes

People with disabilities:
Yes

People who inject drugs:
No

Prison inmates:
Yes

Sex workers:
Yes

Transgendered people:
No

Women and girls:
Yes

Young women/young men:

Yes

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in]:

-

1.2. Does the country have a general (i.e., not specific to HIV-related discrimination) law on non-discrimination?:

Yes

IF YES to Question 1.1. or 1.2., briefly describe the content of the/laws:

1. La Constitution gabonaise qui stipule que tous les citoyens sont égaux_2. la loi sur la violation du secret médical_3. Le code du travail

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

Les moyens de contrôle passent par les chambres parlementaires et par le recours à la justice

Briefly comment on the degree to which they are currently implemented:

1. Application du principe de l'égalité de genre en milieu de travail_ 2. L'accès pour tous aux soins, à la prévention et à la prise en charge

2. Does the country have laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for key populations and other vulnerable subpopulations?:

No

IF YES, for which subpopulations?

People living with HIV:

-

Men who have sex with men:

-

Migrants/mobile populations:

-

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

-

People with disabilities:

-

People who inject drugs :

-

Prison inmates:

-

Sex workers:

-

Transgendered people:

-

Women and girls:

-

Young women/young men:

-

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in below]:

-

Briefly describe the content of these laws, regulations or policies:

-

Briefly comment on how they pose barriers:

-

A - IV. PREVENTION

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

Yes

IF YES, what key messages are explicitly promoted?

Abstain from injecting drugs:

Yes

Avoid commercial sex:

No

Avoid inter-generational sex:

Yes

Be faithful:

Yes

Be sexually abstinent:

Yes

Delay sexual debut:

Yes

Engage in safe(r) sex:

Yes

Fight against violence against women:

Yes

Greater acceptance and involvement of people living with HIV:

Yes

Greater involvement of men in reproductive health programmes:

Yes

Know your HIV status:

Yes

Males to get circumcised under medical supervision:

Yes

Prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV:

Yes

Promote greater equality between men and women:

Yes

Reduce the number of sexual partners:

Yes

Use clean needles and syringes:

Yes

Use condoms consistently:

Yes

Other [write in below]:

-

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

Yes

2. Does the country have a policy or strategy to promote life-skills based HIV education for young people?:

Yes

2.1. Is HIV education part of the curriculum in

Primary schools?:

No

Secondary schools?:

Yes

Teacher training?:

Yes

2.2. Does the strategy include age-appropriate, gender-sensitive sexual and reproductive health elements?:

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

Briefly describe the content of this policy or strategy:

Campagnes de sensibilisation et spots pour susciter un changement de comportement

3.1. IF YES, which populations and what elements of HIV prevention does the policy/strategy address?

IDU	MSM	Sex workers	Customers of Sex Workers	Prison inmates	Other populations
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	-
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	-
No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
No	No	Yes	No	No	-
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	-
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	-
No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	-

3.2. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate policy efforts in support of HIV prevention in 2011?:

6

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

1. Relance de la stratégie du marketing social du préservatif_2. Elaboration et début de mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de communication et du plan intégré de communication_3. Réalisation de la campagne de prévention CAN SANS SIDA

What challenges remain in this area:

1. Déficit de financement_2. Déficit en ressources humaines_3. Coût élevé de la communication

4. Has the country identified specific needs for HIV prevention programmes?:

Yes

IF YES, how were these specific needs determined?:

-

4.1. To what extent has HIV prevention been implemented?

Blood safety:

Strongly Agree

Condom promotion:

Strongly Agree

Harm reduction for people who inject drugs:

Agree

HIV prevention for out-of-school young people:

Strongly Agree

HIV prevention in the workplace:

Strongly Agree

HIV testing and counseling:

Strongly Agree

IEC on risk reduction:

Strongly Agree

IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction:

Strongly Agree

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:

Strongly Agree

Prevention for people living with HIV:

Strongly Agree

Reproductive health services including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment:

Strongly Agree

Risk reduction for intimate partners of key populations:

Agree

Risk reduction for men who have sex with men:

Strongly Disagree

Risk reduction for sex workers:

Strongly Agree

School-based HIV education for young people:

Strongly Agree

Universal precautions in health care settings:

Strongly Agree

Other[write in]:

Les hommes en uniforme (Strongly agree)

5. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts in implementation of HIV prevention programmes in 2011?:

8

A - V. TREATMENT, CARE AND SUPPORT

1. Has the country identified the essential elements of a comprehensive package of HIV treatment, care and support services?:

Yes

If YES, Briefly identify the elements and what has been prioritized:

-

Briefly identify how HIV treatment, care and support services are being scaled-up?:

1. Les CTA sont construits selon des normes prédéfinies_2. Les CTA et les services de médecine de hôpitaux s'attachent à procéder au dépistage, au traitement/soins, à la distribution des ARV, au suivi biologique des patients, au soutien psychologique et à l'accompagnement communautaire

1.1. To what extent have the following HIV treatment, care and support services been implemented?

Antiretroviral therapy:

Strongly Agree

ART for TB patients:

Strongly Agree

Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in people living with HIV:

Strongly Agree

Early infant diagnosis:

Agree

HIV care and support in the workplace (including alternative working arrangements):

Agree

HIV testing and counselling for people with TB:

Strongly Agree

HIV treatment services in the workplace or treatment referral systems through the workplace:

Agree

Nutritional care:

Agree

Paediatric AIDS treatment:

Strongly Agree

Post-delivery ART provision to women:

Strongly Agree

Post-exposure prophylaxis for non-occupational exposure (e.g., sexual assault):

Strongly Agree

Post-exposure prophylaxis for occupational exposures to HIV:

Agree

Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families:

Strongly Agree

Sexually transmitted infection management:

Agree

TB infection control in HIV treatment and care facilities:

Agree

TB preventive therapy for people living with HIV:

Disagree

TB screening for people living with HIV:

Disagree

Treatment of common HIV-related infections:

Strongly Agree

Other [write in]:

Suivi biologique du VIH (strongly agree)

2. Does the government have a policy or strategy in place to provide social and economic support to people infected/affected by HIV?:

Yes

Please clarify which social and economic support is provided:

1. Création de deux directions générales chargées du suivi du VIH et de la protection des veuves et des orphelins_2. Appui nutritionnel des PVVIH et leur prise en charge par la CNAMGS_3. Soutien aux OEV_4. mise en place d'un fonds de soutien (approvisionnement en ARV, soutien aux ONG etc.)

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

Yes

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

No

5. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV treatment, care, and support programmes in 2011?:

8

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

1. Construction des derniers CTA pour une couverture nationale complète_2. Prise en charge médicale par la CNAMGS au profit des PVVIH_3. Décision gouvernementale de la gratuité des ARV

What challenges remain in this area:

1. Evaluation plus précise des besoins en matière de traitement_2. Rupture intempestives des intrants et des stocks d'ARV

6. Does the country have a policy or strategy to address the additional HIV-related needs of orphans and other vulnerable children?:

Yes

IF YES, is there an operational definition for orphans and vulnerable children in the country?:

Yes

IF YES, does the country have a national action plan specifically for orphans and vulnerable children?:

Yes

IF YES, does the country have an estimate of orphans and vulnerable children being reached by existing interventions?:

Yes

IF YES, what percentage of orphans and vulnerable children is being reached? :

20.1%

7. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts to meet the HIV-related needs of orphans and other vulnerable children in 2011?:

5

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

1. Opérationnalisation de la Direction Générale chargée des OEV_2. Effectivité du soutien alimentaire et éducationnel en faveur des OEV

What challenges remain in this area:

1. Insuffisance du budget alloué aux OEV_2. Identification des OEV sur toute l'étendue du territoire national (méthode d'enrolement insuffisante)

A - VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

Yes

Briefly describe any challenges in development or implementation:

1. Nécessité d'une réelle appropriation préalable par le gouvernement_2. Insuffisance du système national d'information sanitaire (SNIS) et faiblesse de la collaboration avec le département des statistiques nationales_3. Insuffisance des ressources humaines qualifiées et du financement du système de S/E

1.1 IF YES, years covered:

2008-2012

1.2 IF YES, have key partners aligned and harmonized their M&E requirements (including indicators) with the national M&E plan?:

Yes, some partners

Briefly describe what the issues are:

Les partenaires techniques et financiers de la réponse nationale ont un niveau d'exigence dans le domaine du S/E supérieur à la pratique courante en S/E.

2. Does the national Monitoring and Evaluation plan include?

A data collection strategy:

Yes

Behavioural surveys:

Yes

Evaluation / research studies:

Yes

HIV Drug resistance surveillance:

Yes

HIV surveillance:

Yes

Routine programme monitoring:

Yes

A data analysis strategy:

Yes

A data dissemination and use strategy:

Yes

A well-defined standardised set of indicators that includes sex and age disaggregation (where appropriate):

Yes

Guidelines on tools for data collection:

Yes

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

Yes

3.1. IF YES, what percentage of the total HIV programme funding is budgeted for M&E activities? :

3%

4. Is there a functional national M&E Unit?:

In Progress

Briefly describe any obstacles:

1. insuffisance des ressources humaines qualifiées_2. déficit budgétaire_3. Absence de système efficace de centralisation des données

4.1. Where is the national M&E Unit based?

In the Ministry of Health?:

Yes

In the National HIV Commission (or equivalent)?:

-

Elsewhere [write in]?:

-

Permanent Staff [Add as many as needed]

POSITION [write in position titles in spaces below]	Fulltime	Part time	Since when?
Directeur de la planification (Direction Générale de la Prévention du Sida : DGPS)	1	-	2007
Directeur des statistiques et des études (DGPS)	1	-	2007
Responsable surveillance épidémiologique (Programme de lutte contre le sida et les IST : PLIST)	1	-	2007
Responsable du suivi et évaluation (PLIST)	1	-	2007
Direction des statistiques (Min Santé)	-	1	2007
Conseiller en suivi et évaluation (ONUSIDA)	-	1	2007
Chargé de programme VIH (OMS)	-	1	2007
Chargé de programme VIH (UNICEF)	-	1	2007
Chargé de programme VIH/SR (UNFPA)	-	1	2009
Chargé de suivi et évaluation (Cellule de gestion Fonds mondial)	-	1	2010
Chargé du suivi et évaluation (REGOSIDA)	-	1	2007
Chargé du suivi et évaluation (Réseau des PVVIH)	-	1	2007
Chargé de suivi et évaluation secteur privé	-	1	2007
Chargé de suivi et évaluation comité multisectoriel)	-	1	2007
Chargés de suivi et évaluation comités multisectoriels (ministères)	-	1	2007

Temporary Staff [Add as many as needed]

POSITION [write in position titles in spaces below] Fulltime Part time Since when?

-

-

-

-

4.3. Are there mechanisms in place to ensure that all key partners submit their M&E data/reports to the M&E Unit for inclusion in the national M&E system?:

No

Briefly describe the data-sharing mechanisms:

-

What are the major challenges in this area:

-

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

No

6. Is there a central national database with HIV- related data?:

Yes

IF YES, briefly describe the national database and who manages it.:

Ministère de la Santé/Programme de lutte contre les IST et le sida

6.1. IF YES, does it include information about the content, key populations and geographical coverage of HIV services, as well as their implementing organizations?:

Yes, all of the above

6.2. Is there a functional Health Information System?

At national level:

Yes

At subnational level:

Yes

IF YES, at what level(s)?:

Niveau central national et niveau intermédiaire régional

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

No

8. How are M&E data used?

For programme improvement?:

Yes

In developing / revising the national HIV response?:

Yes

For resource allocation?:

Yes

Other [write in]:

-

Briefly provide specific examples of how M&E data are used, and the main challenges, if any:

1. Plaidoyer au niveau des autorités politiques ayant conduit à la relance de la politique de marketing social du préservatif et à l'amélioration de l'accès aux ARV_2. Stratégie de mobilisation des financements extérieurs à travers l'AFD et le Fonds mondial.

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

At national level?:

Yes

IF YES, what was the number trained:

50

At subnational level?:

Yes

IF YES, what was the number trained:

150

At service delivery level including civil society?:

Yes

IF YES, how many?:

600

9.1. Were other M&E capacity-building activities conducted` other than training?:

Yes

IF YES, describe what types of activities:

1. Renforcement des capacités opérationnelles_2. Mise en réseau des CTA dans les dix régions sanitaires

10. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the HIV-related monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in 2011?:

5

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

1. Lancement en 2011 de l'EDSG2_2. Formation des acteurs de S/E_3. Construction et mise en réseau des CTA

What challenges remain in this area:

1. Insuffisance des ressources humaines qualifiées_2. Insuffisance de ressources financières et d'équipements

B - I. CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT

1. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is "Low" and 5 is "High") has civil society contributed to strengthening the political commitment of top leaders and national strategy/policy formulations?:

4

Comments and examples:

La société civile est en gestation, ce qui explique en partie son manque de leadership. Elle a cependant participé à l'élaboration des documents nationaux de référence (PSN, etc.)

2. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is "Low" and 5 is "High") have civil society representatives been involved in the planning and budgeting process for the National Strategic Plan on HIV or for the most current activity plan (e.g. attending planning meetings and reviewing drafts)?:

4

Comments and examples:

La société civile a pu participer, grâce aux partenaires techniques et financiers, aux processus de planification. Elle a toutefois faiblement participé à la budgétisation des activités les plus courantes ainsi qu'à leur mise en oeuvre

3.

a. The national HIV strategy?:

3

b. The national HIV budget?:

2

c. The national HIV reports?:

3

Comments and examples:

le suivi et évaluation constitue le maillon faible de la chaîne de la riposte nationale au VIH. Les parties prenantes ne sont pas clairement identifiées et la coordination du S/E est mal assurée. ceci explique la faible production ou utilisation des

données qui fragilise les acquis de la réponse.

- 4.
- a. Developing the national M&E plan?:**
2
- b. Participating in the national M&E committee / working group responsible for coordination of M&E activities?**
:
- 2
- c. Participate in using data for decision-making?:**
2
- Comments and examples:**
-

5. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is “Low” and 5 is “High”) is the civil society sector representation in HIV efforts inclusive of diverse organizations (e.g. organisations and networks of people living with HIV, of sex workers, and faith-based organizations)?:

4
Comments and examples:
-

6. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is “Low” and 5 is “High”) is civil society able to access
- a. Adequate financial support to implement its HIV activities?:**
3
- b. Adequate technical support to implement its HIV activities?:**
3
- Comments and examples:**
La capacité et la bonne foi de certaines ONG sont mitigées. L'appui des PTF et l'organisation de formations ont contribué à renforcer les capacités des organisations de la société civile dans la mobilisation des ressources en particulier. Les associations continuent ainsi à bénéficier indirectement des différents financements.

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

People living with HIV:

25-50%

Men who have sex with men:

<25%

People who inject drugs:

<25%

Sex workers:

51-75%

Transgendered people:

<25%

Testing and Counselling:

25-50%

Reduction of Stigma and Discrimination:

51-75%

Clinical services (ART/OI)*:

<25%

Home-based care:

25-50%

Programmes for OVC:**

25-50%

8. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is “Very Poor” and 10 is “Excellent”), how would you rate the efforts to increase civil society participation in 2011?:

5
Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

1. La présidence du CCM est assurée par la société civile_2. La Fondation de la première Dame a été créée_3. Des actions concrètes sont menées (organisation de la Journée Mondiale de lutte contre le sida: campagnes de sensibilisation des jeunes, sensibilisation de proximité contre la stigmatisation, participation aux activités de la PTME, prise en charge des OEV

What challenges remain in this area:

1. Difficulté de coordination des interventions_2. Insuffisance de moyens financiers_3. Faiblesse du S/E

B - II. POLITICAL SUPPORT AND LEADERSHIP

1. Has the Government, through political and financial support, involved people living with HIV, key populations

and/or other vulnerable sub-populations in governmental HIV-policy design and programme implementation?:

Yes

IF YES, describe some examples of when and how this has happened:

Lors de l'élaboration du PSN 2008-2012, les jeunes, les transporteurs et les représentants des personnes vivant avec le VIH ont participé à l'analyse de la situation de la réponse nationale. Pleine participation également lors de l'élaboration du plan national de S/E, de la stratégie nationale de communication ainsi que celle du marketing social du préservatif

B - III. HUMAN RIGHTS

1.1.

People living with HIV:

No

Men who have sex with men:

No

Migrants/mobile populations:

No

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

Yes

People with disabilities:

Yes

People who inject drugs:

No

Prison inmates:

No

Sex workers:

No

Transgendered people:

No

Women and girls:

No

Young women/young men:

No

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in]:

Les femmes enceintes et les personnes économiquement faibles

1.2. Does the country have a general (i.e., not specific to HIV-related discrimination) law on non-discrimination?:

No

If YES to Question 1.1 or 1.2, briefly describe the contents of these laws:

-

Briefly explain what mechanisms are in place to ensure that these laws are implemented:

-

Briefly comment on the degree to which they are currently implemented:

-

2. Does the country have laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for key populations and other vulnerable subpopulations?:

No

2.1. IF YES, for which sub-populations?

People living with HIV:

-

Men who have sex with men:

-

Migrants/mobile populations:

-

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

-

People with disabilities:

-

People who inject drugs:

-

Prison inmates:

-

Sex workers:

-

Transgendered people:

-

Women and girls:

-

Young women/young men:

-

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in]:

-

Briefly describe the content of these laws, regulations or policies:

-

Briefly comment on how they pose barriers:

-

3. Does the country have a policy, law or regulation to reduce violence against women, including for example, victims of sexual assault or women living with HIV?:

Yes

Briefly describe the content of the policy, law or regulation and the populations included:

1. Condamnation par la loi de toute violence qu'elle soit domestique, psychologique, économique ou sexuelle_2. Mesures de protection pour les femmes, les mineurs et pour les femmes vivant avec le VIH

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

Yes

IF YES, briefly describe how human rights are mentioned in this HIV policy or strategy:

-

5. Is there a mechanism to record, document and address cases of discrimination experienced by people living with HIV, key populations and/or other vulnerable sub-populations?:

No

6. Does the country have a policy or strategy of free services for the following?

Provided free-of-charge to all people in the country	Provided free-of-charge to some people in the country	Provided, but only at a cost
Yes	No	No
Yes	No	No
No	No	No

If applicable, which populations have been identified as priority, and for which services?:

1. populations dites économiquement faibles (CNAMGS)_2. Femmes enceintes et jeunes (PTME) avec gratuité du dépistage pour les femmes_3. Autres personnes démunies après enquête socioéconomique par le comité de mise sous traitement

7. Does the country have a policy or strategy to ensure equal access for women and men to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support?:

Yes

7.1. In particular, does the country have a policy or strategy to ensure access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for women outside the context of pregnancy and childbirth?:

Yes

8. Does the country have a policy or strategy to ensure equal access for key populations and/or other vulnerable sub-populations to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support?:

Yes

IF YES, Briefly describe the content of this policy/strategy and the populations included:

-

8.1

8.1. IF YES, does this policy/strategy include different types of approaches to ensure equal access for different key populations and/or other vulnerable sub-populations?:

Yes

IF YES, briefly explain the different types of approaches to ensure equal access for different populations:

La gratuité de l'accès aux soins et au traitement

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

No

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

a. Existence of independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, including human rights commissions, law reform commissions, watchdogs, and ombudspersons which consider HIV-related issues within their work:

No

b. Performance indicators or benchmarks for compliance with human rights standards in the context of HIV efforts:

No

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

-

11. In the last 2 years, have there been the following training and/or capacity-building activities

a. Programmes to educate, raise awareness among people living with HIV and key populations concerning their rights (in the context of HIV)?:

Yes

b. Programmes for members of the judiciary and law enforcement on HIV and human rights issues that may come up in the context of their work?:

No

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

a. Legal aid systems for HIV casework:

No

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

No

13. Are there programmes in place to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination?:

Yes

IF YES, what types of programmes?

Programmes for health care workers:

Yes

Programmes for the media:

Yes

Programmes in the work place:

Yes

Other [write in]:

-

14. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the policies, laws and regulations in place to promote and protect human rights in relation to HIV in 2011?:

2

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

L'accès pour tous aux soins et à la prise en charge médicale

What challenges remain in this area:

L'insuffisance de mesures prises pour l'application des textes

15. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the effort to implement human rights related policies, laws and regulations in 2011?:

4

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

L'accès universel aux soins

What challenges remain in this area:

L'insuffisance de mesures prises pour l'application des textes

B - IV. PREVENTION

1. Has the country identified the specific needs for HIV prevention programmes?:

Yes

IF YES, how were these specific needs determined?:

-

1.1 To what extent has HIV prevention been implemented?

Blood safety:

Strongly Disagree

Condom promotion:

Disagree

Harm reduction for people who inject drugs:

Disagree

HIV prevention for out-of-school young people:

Agree

HIV prevention in the workplace:

Agree

HIV testing and counseling:

Disagree

IEC on risk reduction:

Agree

IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction:

Agree

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:

Agree

Prevention for people living with HIV:

Agree

Reproductive health services including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment:

Disagree

Risk reduction for intimate partners of key populations:

Agree

Risk reduction for men who have sex with men:

Strongly Disagree

Risk reduction for sex workers:

Agree

School-based HIV education for young people:

Agree

Universal precautions in health care settings:

Agree

Other [write in]:

-

2. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV prevention programmes in 2011?:

5

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

1. marketing social du préservatif_2. Mobilisation et engagement des médias_3. Intensification de la stratégie de communication (poursuite des campagnes de sensibilisation)_4. Conseil et dépistage chez les jeunes

What challenges remain in this area:

1. Faibles capacité en matière de S/E_2. Stratégies peu présentes pour mobiliser les ressources

B - V. TREATMENT, CARE AND SUPPORT

1. Has the country identified the essential elements of a comprehensive package of HIV and AIDS treatment, care and support services?:

Yes

IF YES, Briefly identify the elements and what has been prioritized:

-

Briefly identify how HIV treatment, care and support services are being scaled-up?:

1. Présence des CTA dans toutes les provinces du pays_2. Les CTA sont mis aux normes internationales de prise en charge médicale_3. Décision de gratuité de la prise en charge des PVVIH

1.1. To what extent have the following HIV treatment, care and support services been implemented?

Antiretroviral therapy:

Agree

ART for TB patients:

Agree

Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in people living with HIV:

Strongly Agree

Early infant diagnosis:

Agree

HIV care and support in the workplace (including alternative working arrangements):

Agree

HIV testing and counselling for people with TB:

Agree

HIV treatment services in the workplace or treatment referral systems through the workplace:

Disagree

Nutritional care:

Agree

Paediatric AIDS treatment:

Agree

Post-delivery ART provision to women:

Agree

Post-exposure prophylaxis for non-occupational exposure (e.g., sexual assault):

Agree

Post-exposure prophylaxis for occupational exposures to HIV:

Agree

Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families:

Agree

Sexually transmitted infection management:

Agree

TB infection control in HIV treatment and care facilities:

Disagree

TB preventive therapy for people living with HIV:

Disagree

TB screening for people living with HIV:

Disagree

Treatment of common HIV-related infections:

Agree

Other [write in]:

-

1.2. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is “Very Poor” and 10 is “Excellent”), how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV treatment, care and support programmes in 2011?:

6

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

Mesure politique de gratuité des soins et traitement avec hausse importante du fonds spécial d'aide à la lutte contre le VIH

What challenges remain in this area:

1. La mesure de gratuité des soins/traitement n'est pas encore mise en oeuvre 1 an après sa promulgation_2. Risque de rupture de stock en ARV du fait de la hausse considérable de la demande liée à la mesure de gratuité des soins_3. Capacité de financement de l'état fortement mise à contribution_4. Accessibilité limitée des CTA pour des personnes vivant en milieu rural ou dans les départements

2. Does the country have a policy or strategy to address the additional HIV-related needs of orphans and other vulnerable children?:

Yes

2.1. IF YES, is there an operational definition for orphans and vulnerable children in the country?:

Yes

2.2. IF YES, does the country have a national action plan specifically for orphans and vulnerable children?:

Yes

2.3. IF YES, does the country have an estimate of orphans and vulnerable children being reached by existing interventions?:

Yes

2.4. IF YES, what percentage of orphans and vulnerable children is being reached? :

20.5%

3. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is “Very Poor” and 10 is “Excellent”), how would you rate the efforts to meet the HIV-related needs of orphans and other vulnerable children in 2011?":

6

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

1. Augmentation du budget de l'état pour assurer une meilleure prise en charge des PVVIH_2. Décision de gratuité des soins et traitements_3. Traitement des infections opportunistes

What challenges remain in this area:

1. Lenteur dans la mise en oeuvre de la décision de gratuité des soins_2. Inaccessibilité des CTA aux PVVIH résidant dans les départements autres que celui où est implanté le CTA_3. Difficulté de concilier l'accès aux CTA et la lutte contre la stigmatisation

Source URL: <http://aidsreportingtool.unaids.org/75/gabon-report-ncpi>