2016 Sustainability Index and Dashboard Summary: Papua New Guinea

The HIV/AIDS Sustainability Index and Dashboard (SID) is a tool completed annually by PEPFAR teams and partner stakeholders to sharpen the understanding of each country's sustainability landscape and to assist PEPFAR and others in making informed HIV/AIDS investment decisions. Based on responses to 90 questions, the SID assesses the current state of sustainability of national HIV/AIDS responses across 15 critical elements. Scores for these elements are displayed on a color-coded dashboard, together with other contextual charts and information. As the SID is completed over time, it will allow stakeholders to track progress and gaps across these key components of sustainability.

Dark Green Score (8.50-10 points) (sustainable and requires no additional investment at this time)
Light Green Score (7.00-8.49 points) (approaching sustainability and requires little or no investment)
Yellow Score (3.50-6.99 points) (emerging sustainability and needs some investment)
Red Score (<3.50 points) (unsustainable and requires significant investment)

Papua New Guinea Overview: Papua New Guinea (PNG) continues to make strides in HIV surveillance, including more reporting sites and more timely, accurate, and complete reports. Approximately 50% of sites are now reporting. For 2015 however, there continues to be a dearth of accurate and reliable data with which to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the HIV epidemic in PNG. The Integrated Bio-Behavioral Survey of key populations will begin in March 2016 and data for the National Capital District should be available by early FY17. WHO, PEPFAR-PNG and other key stakeholders have started planning the 2017 implementation of a national KP sentinel surveillance system. The UNAIDS 2015 Global AIDS Response Progress Report (GARPR) therefore used calendar year 2014 government and donor surveillance reports in addition to previously reported data from one-off special studies. The figures used in the GARPR report (and SID) are the result a one-day stakeholder workshop that reviewed all available data and arrived at consensus. In 2015 PNG experienced a significant economic downturn as well as a very severe drought caused by the El Nino effect in the South Pacific. Both of these events, coupled with a large debt repayment to the Global Fund, resulted in cut-backs and a deflection of resources within the health sector, the impacts of which on the struggle to control the epidemic remain to be seen.

SID Process: Prior to a meeting with other stakeholders, teams from PEPFAR and UNAIDS met to review the SID questionnaire and addressed questions for which the answers were known and therefore didn't require a meeting of all HIV partners. This process resulted in a list of questions which couldn't be reliably answered by the small group, as well as a list of thornier issues which both the UNAIDS and PEPFAR teams preferred to bring to a wider group. UNAIDS and the U.S. Embassy then co-convened a meeting on February 1st of all stakeholders, calling it an "HIV Community Forum" during which the group took stock of the national response to date , including a discussion of gaps and problem areas. The meeting was attended by high-level government officials, including the Secretary of Health, WHO, CSOs representing sex workers, PLWHA, and MSM/TGs, and INGOs, including the Principal Recipients (PRs) of two Global Fund grants. UNAIDS led a robust discussion that focused on stakeholder confusion around decentralization, the severe cutbacks recently experienced by CSOS, and the process to draft the next National Strategy. The meeting concluded with a number of action items, including two significant suggestions by the Secretary and a group commitment to convene again next quarter.

Sustainability Strengths:

- **Planning and Coordination (8.33, light green):** The Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) has created multiple technical working groups (TWGs) to ensure stakeholder planning and coordination. The HIV TWG, the TB TWG, the IBBS Management and Technical Committees (management and technical), the National AIDS Council Secretariat, the monthly Health Partners Meeting, and the monthly Development Partners Roundtable meetings all function to create the levels of cross-fertilization, planning, and collaboration necessary to a shared vision and coordinated implementation of the national response. The GoPNG also holds annual health partners summits which provide a forum for exchange of viewpoints and plans. A recent source of concern, however, is the lack of leadership from the National Capital District Health Services to the PEPFAR initiative to provide targeted technical assistance to an increased number of facilities in the capital.

All other SID scores were either yellow (13 out of 14) or red (one out of 14), signaling the need not only for technical assistance in HIV, but for health system strengthening in a number of critical areas.

Sustainability Vulnerabilities:

- **Service Delivery (3.84, Yellow):** Having defied all early predictions that the HIV epidemic in PNG would evolve like that of southern Africa, the GoPNG has appropriately turned its focus to controlling the spread of HIV in key affected populations. There is considerable evidence that prevalence rates among sex workers and MSM/TGs are much higher than in the general pop. As in other countries, the risk behaviors associated with these sub-populations are taboo, especially among the churches that provide over half of the health services in PNG. The GoPNG should be applauded for recognizing the need and advocating for services among these populations, but the legal environment and prevailing culture will take time to follow suit. Similarly, gender based violence (GBV) is not adequately recognized as a health-related issue. Laws, training, advocacy, and health care provider recognition of the need to provide the same quality of care to everyone are still issues to be aggressively pursued in PNG. The number and skill level of health care workers is also an issue that requires much more donor attention.

- **Public Access to Information (4.00, Yellow):** There is much room for GoPNG improvement on dissemination, timeliness and accuracy of information on HIV policies and program implementation. Lack of ownership of the reporting process at all government levels results in late reports, bottlenecks in the data flow, and delays in data entry into the national database. GoPNG leadership and coordination in the entire data flow and reporting processes are weak. The as yet paper-based system also contributes to delays, inaccurate, and incomplete reports. While there used to be a broad education campaign about HIV that targeted the general population, the current focus on key populations has resulted in a visible decrease in public education initiatives targeting the general population.

- **Epidemiological & Health Data (5.40, Yellow):** Although remedial measures such as the KP IBBS, revival of sentinel surveillance in ANC clinics, and a delayed (due to funding) DHS are underway, it is still questionable whether these activities will be sufficient to have a thorough understanding of the epidemic in PNG. To date, there are no KP size estimates, no population-based survey data to guide decisions, and no routine, current sentinel surveillance data. It is widely agreed that urban areas bear the burden of HIV, but opinion is divided on the degree to

which HIV remains concentrated among KP or if it is also on the rise among people who have multiple sex partners concurrently. Although there are reportedly recent improvements, the percentage of clinics submitting accurate, timely reports historically has been very poor.

Additional Observations: Given that it was only in 1930 that the rest of the world realized that the highlands of PNG were populated with (what was then) a million people living in what is considered very basic conditions and with over 800 languages and cultures in a rugged country with no national road system, it must be recognized that PNG has made gargantuan strides in development in a relatively short period of time. Not surprisingly then, the SID process illustrates that there are many areas of need that could benefit from continued external assistance with the aim of assisting the country to realize its very impressive potential.

Contact: For questions or further information about PEPFAR's efforts to support sustainability of the HIV response in Papua New Guinea, please contact Dr. Abel Yamba (yambaa@state.gov).

Sustainability Analysis for Epidemic Control: Papua New Guinea

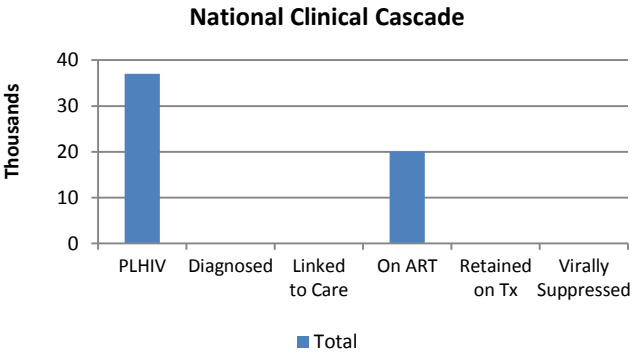
Epidemic Type: Mixed
Income Level: Lower-middle income
PEPFAR Categorization: Targeted Assistance
PEPFAR COP 16 Planning Level: $6.6 million

SUSTAINABILITY DOMAINS and ELEMENTS

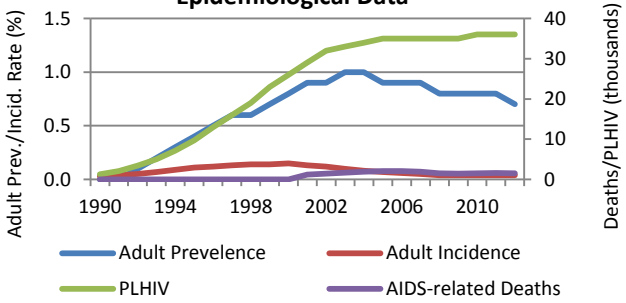
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Governance, Leadership, and Accountability				
1. Planning and Coordination	8.53			
2. Policies and Governance	4.95			
3. Civil Society Engagement	4.83			
4. Private Sector Engagement	5.63			
5. Public Access to Information	5.00			
National Health System and Service Delivery				
6. Service Delivery	4.40			
7. Human Resources for Health	4.83			
8. Commodity Security and Supply Chain	4.25			
9. Quality Management	8.05			
10. Laboratory	7.36			
Strategic Investments, Efficiency, and Sustainable Financing				
11. Domestic Resource Mobilization	6.11			
12. Technical and Allocative Efficiencies	5.53			
Strategic Information				
13. Epidemiological and Health Data	5.10			
14. Financial/Expenditure Data	2.08			
15. Performance Data	6.63			

CONTEXTUAL DATA

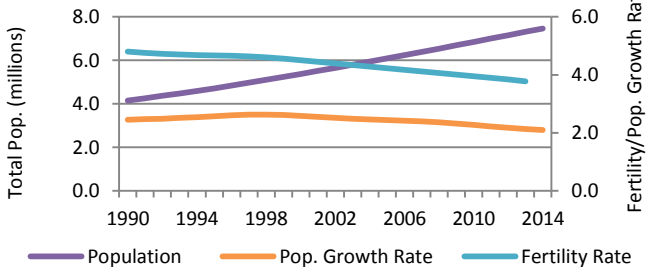
National Clinical Cascade



Epidemiological Data

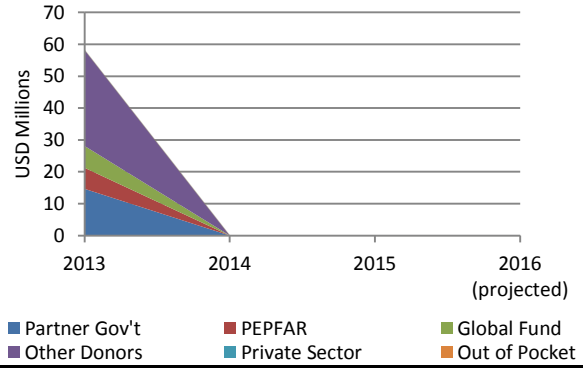


Population and Fertility

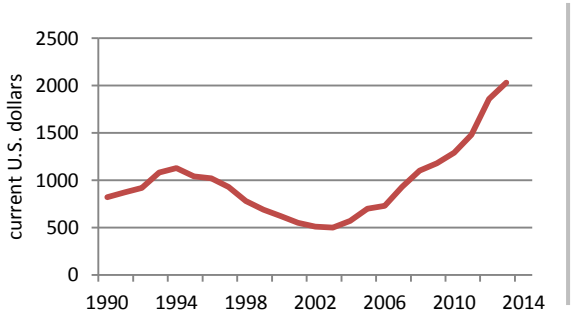


CONTEXTUAL DATA

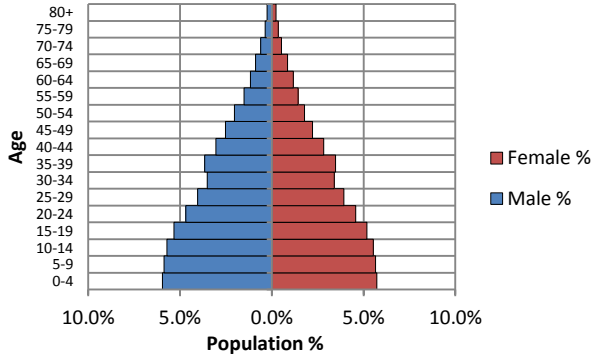
Financing the HIV Response



GNI Per Capita (Atlas Method)



Population Pyramid (2015)



Domain A. Governance, Leadership, and Accountability

What Success Looks Like: Host government upholds a transparent and accountable resolve to be responsible to its citizens and international stakeholders for achieving planned HIV/AIDS results, is a good steward of HIV/AIDS finances, widely disseminates program progress and results, provides accurate information and education on HIV/AIDS, and supports mechanisms for eliciting feedback. Relevant government entities take actions to create an enabling policy and legal environment, ensure good stewardship of HIV/AIDS resources, and provide technical and political leadership to coordinate an effective national HIV/AIDS response.

1. Planning and Coordination: Host country develops, implements, and oversees a costed multiyear national strategy and serves as the preeminent architect and convener of a coordinated HIV/AIDS response in the country across all levels of government and key stakeholders, civil society and the private sector.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
1.1 Content of National Strategy: Does the country have a multi-year, costed national strategy to respond to HIV?	○ A. There is no national strategy for HIV/AIDS ◉ B. There is a multiyear national strategy. Check all that apply: ☑ It is costed ☑ It is updated at least every five years ☐ Strategy includes all crucial response components for prevention and treatment (HIV testing, treatment and care [including children and adolescents], PMTCT, transition from 'catchup' to sustainable VMMC if country performs VMMCs, scale-up of viral load, EID, and other key metrics) ☑ Strategy includes explicit plans and activities to address the needs of key populations. ☑ Strategy includes all crucial response components to mitigate the impact of HIV on vulnerable children	1.1 Score: 2.20	National HIV-AIDS Strategy, 2010-2015 now extend to 2017	Not realistically costed; sections on vulnerable children are not tht strong, current strategy originally was supposed to end in 2015, but it has been extended to 2017.
1.2 Participation in National Strategy Development: Who actively participates in development of the country's national HIV/AIDS strategy?	○ A. There is no national strategy for HIV/AIDS ◉ B. The national strategy is developed with participation from the following stakeholders (check all that apply): ☑ Its development was led by the host country government ☑ Civil society actively participated in the development of the strategy ☐ Private health sector providers, facilities, and training institutions, actively participated in the development of the strategy ☑ Businesses and the corporate sector actively participated in the development of the strategy including workplace development and corporate social responsibility (CSR) ☑ External agencies (i.e. donors, other multilateral orgs., etc.) supporting HIV services in-country participated in the development of the strategy	1.2 Score: 2.00	National HIV-AIDS, Strategy 2010-2015; Global AIDS Response Progress Report, 2015; NCPI_2014	Discussion during stakeholders' meeting and pre-meetings of UNAIDS & PEPFAR teams

1.3 Coordination of National HIV Implementation: To what extent does the host country government coordinate all HIV/AIDS implemented activities in the country, including those funded or implemented by CSOs, private sector, and donor implementing partners?	Check all that apply: ☑ There is an effective mechanism within the host country government for internally coordinating HIV/AIDS activities implemented by various government ministries, institutions, offices, etc. ☑ The host country government routinely tracks and maps HIV/AIDS activities of: ☑ civil society organizations ☐ private sector ☑ donors ☑ The host country government leads a mechanism or process (i.e. committee, working group, etc.) that routinely convenes key internal and external stakeholders and implementers of the national response for planning and coordination purposes. ☐ Joint operational plans are developed that include key activities of implementing organizations. ☑ Duplications and gaps among various government, CSO, private sector, and donor activities are systematically identified and addressed.	1.3 Score: 1.83	HIV Technical Working Group (TWG) and other TWG platforms,	The Government coordinates the HIV response through the HIV Technical Working Group platform. Duplication of programs and gap analysis addressed by external agencies such as GF.
1.4 Sub-national Unit Accountability: Is there a mechanism by which sub-national units are accountable to national HIV/AIDS goals or targets? (note: equal points for B and C)	○ A. There is no formal link between the national plan and sub-national service delivery. ○ B. Sub-national units have performance targets that contribute to aggregate national goals or targets. ◉ C. The central government is responsible for service delivery at the sub-national level.	1.4 Score: 2.50	National Health Plan, 2011-2022; National Health Service Standards for Papua New Guinea, 2011-2020; National HIV-AIDS Strategy,2010-2015	There is unstable frame for an accountability and reporting system, but it is not working efficiently. There is a lot of variation in functionality from province to province. Stakeholders expressed a lack of clarity between the roles of Provincial Health Authorities, Provincial Health Services, and Provincial AIDS Councils
		Planning and Coordination Score: 8.53		

2. Policies and Governance: Host country develops, implements, and oversees a wide range of policies, laws, and regulations that will achieve coverage of high impact interventions, ensure social and legal protection and equity for those accessing HIV/AIDS services, eliminate stigma and discrimination, and sustain epidemic control within the national HIV/AIDS response.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
2.1 WHO Guidelines for ART Initiation: Does current national HIV/AIDS technical practice follow current or recent WHO guidelines for initiation of ART?	For each category below, check no more than one box that reflects current national policy for ART initiation: A. Adults (>19 years) ☐ Test and START (current WHO Guideline) ☑ CD4 <500 B. Pregnant and Breastfeeding Mothers ☑ Test and START/Option B+ (current WHO Guideline) ☐ Option B C. Adolescents (10-19 years) ☐ Test and START (current WHO Guideline) ☑ CD4<500 D. Children (<10 years) ☐ Test and START (current WHO Guideline) ☑ CD4<500 or clinical eligibility	2.1 Score: 0.89	PNG HIV Care and Treatment Guidelines,2014	The National HIV Care & Treatment Guidelines adopted 2013 WHO ART guidelines in 2014. It was been a long drawn-out process and the new guidelines had just been printed and disseminated when the new Test & Start guidelines came out. WHO plans NDOH adoption of WHO Test and Start guidelines in 2016. Per GoPNG Policy, Test & Start is already in plece for KPs, pregnant women, children under five, and the positive partner of a sero-discordant couple. PEPFAR will advocate for aligning the start criteria with WHO Guidelines.
2.2 Enabling Policies and Legislation: Are there policies or legislation that govern HIV/AIDS service delivery or policies and legislation on health care which is inclusive of HIV service delivery?	Check all that apply: ☑ A national public health services act that includes the control of HIV ☑ A task-shifting policy that allows trained non-physician clinicians, midwives, and nurses to initiate and dispense ART ☑ A task-shifting policy that allows trained and supervised community health workers to dispense ART between regular clinical visits ☑ Policies that permit patients stable on ART to have reduced clinical visits (i.e. every 6-12 months) ☐ Policies that permit patients stable on ART to have reduced ARV pickups (i.e. every 3-6 months)	2.2 Score: 1.02	PNG Dev. Strat. Plan 2010-2030; PNG Med. Term Dev. Plan, 2015-2017;Free Health Care Policy ,2015; National Health Plan, 2011-2022; National Health Service Standards for Papua New Guinea,2011-2020 ;National HIV-AIDS Strategy, 2010-2015; National Health Administration Act (1997);Public Hospital Act, 1994; Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Governments,Provincial Health Authorities Act, 2007;National HIV Management & Prevention Act of 2003 (HAMP Act); District Development Authorities Act ,2014;PNG HIV Care and Treatment Guidelines, July 2014; Lukuatim Pikinini Act, 2007; Autonomous Region of Bougainville Constitution:	Functions and responsibilties between Provincial Health Authorities and District Development Authorities for government resourcing of service delivery at subnational levels need to be clearly defined.

	☐ Policies that permit streamlined ART initiation, such as same day initiation of ART for those who are ready ☑ Legislation to ensure the well-being and protection of children, including those orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS		Disaster Management Act 1984 : Intergovernmental Relations(Functions and Funding) Act 2006	
2.3 Non-discrimination Protections: Does the country have non-discrimination laws or policies that specify protections (not specific to HIV) for specific populations? Are these fully implemented? (Full score possible without checking all boxes.)	Check all that apply: Adults living with HIV (women): ☐ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is fully implemented Adults living with HIV (men): ☐ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is fully implemented Children living with HIV: ☐ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is fully implemented Gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM): ☐ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is fully implemented Migrants: ☑ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is fully implemented People who inject drugs (PWID): ☐ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is fully implemented People with disabilities:	2.3 Score: 0.40	The PNG Constitution- *section 55;* Autonomous Region of Bougainville Constitution ; National HIV Management & Prevention Act of 2003 (HAMP Act); Criminal Code Act 1974. Lukautim Pikinini Act 1997(LPA)- *not in force yet* ;National Refugee Policy, 2015;Convention on Rights of People with Disability 2013; CEDAW ; National Policy on Disability 2015-25,Correctional Services Act 1995; Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy for the Public Sector in Papua New Guinea; Family Protection Act of 2013;NCPI_2014 (not done in 2015);	The LPA does not specifically mention children living with HIV but sections 41,52-55,86-94 defines "child in need of protection". The law is now awaiting certification and gazettal. Child protection policy is currently been drafted. New health reforms take time to implement at the sub national levels.Drafting of a bill to decriminlise sex work has commenced.

	☑ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is fully implemented				

	Prisoners: ☑ Law/policy exists ☑ Law/policy is fully implemented Sex workers: ☐ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is fully implemented Transgender people: ☐ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is fully implemented Women and girls: ☑ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is fully implemented			
2.4 Structural Obstacles: Does the country have laws and/or policies that present barriers to delivery of HIV prevention, testing and treatment services or the accessibility of these services? Are these laws/policies enforced? (Enforced means any instances of enforcement even if periodic)	Check all that apply: Criminalization of sexual orientation and gender identity: ☐ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is enforced Criminalization of cross-dressing: ☐ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is enforced Criminalization of drug use: ☑ Law/policy exists ☑ Law/policy is enforced Criminalization of sex work: ☑ Law/policy exists ☑ Law/policy is enforced	2.4 Score: 1.21	NCPI_2014; NCPI_2014; HAMP Act, 2003 ; Criminal Code Act,1974 ; Summary Offences Act, 1977	There is no legislation regulating health and safety in the sex industry. Sex work in PNG is generally not brothel based.

Ban or limits on needle and syringe programs for people who inject drugs (PWID):

- ☐ Law/policy exists
- ☐ Law/policy is enforced

Ban or limits on opioid substitution therapy for people who inject drugs (PWID):

- ☐ Law/policy exists
- ☐ Law/policy is enforced

Ban or limits on needle and syringe programs in prison settings:

- ☐ Law/policy exists
- ☐ Law/policy is enforced

Ban or limits on opioid substitution therapy in prison settings:

- ☐ Law/policy exists
- ☐ Law/policy is enforced

Ban or limits on the distribution of condoms in prison settings:

- ☐ Law/policy exists
- ☐ Law/policy is enforced

Ban or limits on accessing HIV and SRH services for adolescents and young people:

- ☐ Law/policy exists
- ☐ Law/policy is enforced

Criminalization of HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission:

- ☐ Law/policy exists
- ☐ Law/policy is enforced

Travel and/or residence restrictions:

- ☐ Law/policy exists
- ☐ Law/policy is enforced

	Restrictions on employment for people living with HIV: ☐ Law/policy exists ☐ Law/policy is enforced			
2.5 Rights to Access Services: Recognizing the right to nondiscriminatory access to HIV services and support, does the government have efforts in place to educate and ensure the rights of PLHIV, key populations, and those who may access HIV services about these rights?	There are host country government efforts in place as follows (check all that apply): ☑ To educate PLHIV about their legal rights in terms of access to HIV services ☑ To educate key populations about their legal rights in terms of access to HIV services ☑ National law exists regarding health care privacy and confidentiality protections ☑ Government provides financial support to enable access to legal services if someone experiences discrimination, including redress where a violation is found	2.5 Score: 1.43	NCPI,2014; HAMP Act,2003;	The GoPNG provides legal assistance through the Solicitor General's office rather than direct financial support. Low visibility in terms of protecting and defending the rights of stigmatized sub-populations. Papua New Guinea Development Association provides free legal aid to key populations and GBV survivors in Port Moresby, but does not extend this service nationwide. Local CSOs and semi government entities such as the CIMC FSVAC after many years are now advocating for rights of KPs.
2.6 Audit: Does the host country government conduct a national HIV/AIDS program audit or audit of Ministries that work on HIV/AIDS on a regular basis (excluding audits of donor funding that are through government financial systems)?	◉ A. No audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS Program or other relevant ministry. ○ B. An audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS program or other relevant ministries every 4 years or more. ○ C. An audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS program or other relevant ministries every 3 years or less.	2.6 Score: 0.00	Multi-stakeholder consensus Meeting held on February 1, 2016	No additional comments
2.7 Audit Action: To what extent does the host country government respond to the findings of a HIV/AIDS audit or audit of Ministries that work on HIV/AIDS?	◉ A. Host country government does not respond to audit findings, or no audit of the national HIV/AIDS program is conducted. ○ B. The host country government does respond to audit findings by implementing changes as a result of the audit. ○ C. The host country government does respond to audit findings by implementing changes which can be tracked by legislature or other bodies that hold government accountable.	2.7 Score: 0.00	Multi-stakeholder consensus Meeting held on February 1, 2016	No additional comments
	Policies and Governance Score:	**4.95**		

3. Civil Society Engagement: Local civil Society is an active partner in the HIV/AIDS response through service delivery provision when appropriate, advocacy efforts as needed, and as a key stakeholder to inform the national HIV/AIDS response. There are mechanisms for civil society to review and provide feedback regarding public programs, services and fiscal management and civil society is able to hold government institutions accountable for the use of HIV/AIDS funds and for the results of their actions.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
3.1 Civil Society and Accountability for HIV/AIDS: Are there any laws or policies that restrict civil society from playing an oversight role in the HIV/AIDS response?	○ A. There exists a law or laws that restrict civil society from playing an oversight role in the HIV/AIDS response. ◉ B. There are no laws that restrict civil society playing a role in providing oversight of the HIV/AIDS response but in practice, it does not happen. ○ C. There are no laws or policies that prevent civil society from providing an oversight of the HIV/AIDS response and civil society is very actively engaged in providing oversight.	3.1 Score: 0.83	Multi-stakeholder consensus Meeting held on February 1, 2016	Civil Society is actively engaged, especially in the capital. There are no impediments legally to their participation, however they lack the capacity and funding to engage at the level that would give them the leverage and impact that CSOs need to have a real voice in decision-making.
3.2 Government Channels and Opportunities for Civil Society Engagement: Does host country government have formal channels or opportunities for diverse civil society groups to engage and provide feedback on its HIV/AIDS policies, programs, and services (not including Global Fund CCM civil society engagement requirements)?	Check A, B, or C; if C checked, select appropriate disaggregates: ○ A. There are no formal channels or opportunities. ○ B. There are formal channels or opportunities, but civil society is called upon in an ad hoc manner to provide inputs and feedback. ◉ C. There are functional formal channels and opportunities for civil society engagement and feedback. Check all that apply: ☑ During strategic and annual planning ☑ In joint annual program reviews ☑ For policy development ☑ As members of technical working groups ☑ Involvement on government HIV/AIDS program evaluation teams ☑ Involvement in surveys/studies ☑ Collecting and reporting on client feedback	3.2 Score: 1.67	Annual Health Summit, 2015; PNG Parliamentary Inquiry into the HIV/Aids status in PNG ,2015;Parliamentary Inquiry into Health Service Delivery in PNG , 2016	National Department of Health has annual planning and health summit meeitngs in which include mid term policy review with stakeholders. Regular technical working group meetings are conducted. Also technical and capacity building support is provided to provinces including site visits annually . These visits always include the participation of CSOs . Provincial Health Administrations and Provincial Health Authorities also have their process for review and channel all feedback to the National Department of Health . The Governament called for Special Parlimentary Inquries into HIV/AIDs status and Health Service Delivery towards the end of 2015 and it gauged views from the public . In 2016, DNOH will continue and complete the review of the National HIV Strategy 2011-2015

3.3 Impact of Civil Society Engagement: Does civil society engagement substantively impact policy and budget decisions related to HIV/AIDS?	○ A. Civil society does not actively engage, or civil society engagement does not impact policy and budget decisions related to HIV/AIDS. ◉ B. Civil society's engagement impacts HIV/AIDS policy and budget decisions (check all that apply): ☑ In advocacy ☐ In programmatic decision making ☐ In technical decision making ☐ In service delivery ☐ In HIV/AIDS basket or national health financing decisions	3.3 Score: 0.33	Government and Church Partnership Agreement n.d.; CSO/NGO Program Brochures n.d.	Increase advocacy and awareness on HIV/AIDS issues including to KPS groups this will help to sensitize all stakeholders and those in influential positions to contribute to policy reviews and greater resourcing .
3.4 Domestic Funding of Civil Society: To what extent are HIV/AIDS related Civil Society Organizations funded domestically (either from government, private sector, or self generated funds)? (if exact or approximate overall percentage known, or the percentages from the various domestic sources, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No funding (0%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources. ◉ B. Minimal funding (approx. 1-9%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources. ○ C. Some funding (approx. 10-49%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients). ○ D. Most funding (approx. 50-89%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients). ○ E. All or almost all funding (approx. 90%+) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants).	3.4 Score: 0.83	NASA 2014; GoPNG Annual Budget, 2015; Public Investment Program 2016 - 2020 ; GoPNG Budget Annual Reviews,2015 ;NEFC Budget Fiscal Report,2016 ; Health Sector Budget Review,2016	There are public-private partnerships desk officers in the Dept of Planning and in the Dept of Health,but their effectiveness is limited. Faith based organisations get funding from their own parent organisations to implement health services eg. Catholic Health Services, Anglicare and other churches. Government -subsidized church health services are integral part of the national health system especially in very remote areas and as such they are part of the planning and decision making process. PNG Church partnership Program received greatly reduced funding from the government compared to past years. Other funds that they benefit comes from health functional grants.
3.5 Civil Society Enabling Environment: Is the legislative and regulatory framework conducive to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) or not-for-	○ A. The legislative and regulatory framework is not conducive for engagement in HIV service provision or health advocacy ◉ B. The legislative and regulatory framework is conducive for engagement in HIV service delivery and health advocacy as follows (check all that apply): ☐ Significant tax deductions for business or individual contributions to not-for-profit CSOs ☐ Significant tax exemptions for not-for-profit CSOs	3.5 Score: 1.17	Please refer to all the key legislations listed above.	There are public-private partnerships desk officers in the Dept of Planning and in the Dept of Health, however their effectiveness is limited.

profit organizations to engage in HIV service provision or health advocacy?	☐ Open competition among CSOs to provide government-funded services ☑ Freedom for CSOs to advocate for policy, legal and programmatic change ☑ There is a national public private partnership (PPP) technical working group or desk officer within the government (ministry of health, finance, or president's office) in which CSOs or non-profit organizations participate/engage.			
		Civil Society Engagement Score:	**4.83**	

4. Private Sector Engagement: Global as well as local private sector (both private health care providers and private business) is an active partner in the HIV/AIDS response through service delivery provision when appropriate, advocacy efforts as needed, innovation, and as a key stakeholder to inform the national HIV/AIDS response. There are supportive policies and mechanisms for the private sector to engage and to review and provide feedback regarding public programs, services and fiscal management of the national HIV/AIDS response. The public uses the private sector for HIV service delivery at a similar level as other health care needs.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
4.1 Government Channels and Opportunities for Private Sector Engagement: Does host country government have formal channels and opportunities for diverse private sector entities to engage and provide feedback on its HIV/AIDS policies, programs, and services?	○ A. There are no formal channels or opportunities ○ B. There are formal channels or opportunities, but private sector is called upon in an ad hoc manner to provide inputs and feedback ◉ C. There are functional formal channels and opportunities for private sector engagement and feedback. Check all that apply: ☑ Corporate contributions, private philanthropy and giving ☑ Joint (i.e. public-private) supervision and quality oversight of private facilities ☑ Collection of service delivery and client satisfaction data from private providers ☐ Tracking of private training institution HRH graduates and placements ☐ Contributing to develop innovative solutions, both technology and systems innovation ☑ For technical advisory on best practices and delivery solutions	4.1 Score: 1.11	Public-Private Partnership Act, 2014; National Public Private Partnership Policy, n.d.	No additional notes or comments

4.2 Private Sector Partnership: Do private sector partnerships with government result in stronger policy and budget decisions for HIV/AIDS programs?	○ A. Private sector does not actively engage, or private sector engagement does not influence policy and budget decisions in HIV/AIDS. ◉ B. Private sector engagement influences HIV/AIDS policy and budget decisions in the following areas (check all that apply): ☑ In patient advocacy and human rights ☑ In programmatic decision making ☑ In technical decision making ☑ In service delivery for both public and private providers ☐ In HIV/AIDS basket or national health financing decisions ☐ In advancing innovative sustainable financing models ☐ In HRH development, placement, and retention strategies ☑ In building capacity of private training institutions ☑ In supply chain management of essential supplies and drugs	4.2 Score: 1.11	GoPNG Budget	Private Sector attend events/meetings organised by the Department of Health and Provincial Health Authorities . They report to the government on health service delivery in locations where they operate as part of their social corporate responsibility and also to their shareholders. Their contributions also supports policy and budget interventions.

4.3 Legal Framework for Private Health Sector: Does the legislative and regulatory framework make provisions for the needs of the private health sector (including hospitals, networks, and insurers)?	The legislative and regulatory framework makes the following provisions (check all that apply): ☑ Systems are in place for service provision and/or research reporting by private sector facilities to the government. ☑ Mechanisms exist to ensure that private providers receive, understand and adhere to national guidelines/protocols for ART. ☐ Tax deductions for private health providers. ☐ Tax deductions for private training institutions training health workers. ☐ Open competition for private health providers to compete for government services. ☐ General or HIV/AIDS-specific service agreement frameworks exist between local government authorities/municipalities and private providers at the sub-national unit (e.g. district) levels. ☑ Freedom of private providers to advocate for policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks. ☐ Standardized processes for developing public-private partnerships (PPP) and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) between public and private providers.	4.3 Score: 0.63	Please refer to all the legislation listed above.	No additional notes or comments
4.4 Legal Framework for Private Businesses: Does the legislative and regulatory framework make provisions for the needs of private businesses (local or multinational corporations)?	The legislative and regulatory framework makes the following provisions (check all that apply): ☐ Tax deductions for health-related private businesses (i.e. pharmacists, supply chain, etc.). ☐ Systematic and timely process for private company registration and/or testing of new health products; drugs, diagnostics kits, medical devices. ☑ Standardized processes for developing public-private partnerships (PPP) and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) between local government and private business. ☑ Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) tax policies (compulsory or optional) contributing private corporate resources to the HIV/AIDS response. ☑ Workplace policies support HIV-related services and/or benefits for employees. ☑ Existing forums between business community and government to engage in dialogue to support HIV/AIDS and public health programs.	4.4 Score: 1.11	The National Health Plan, 2011-2020;Public-Private Partnership Act, 2014; National Public Private Partnership Policy and all the legislation listed above	The Business Coalition on HIV (BAHA) was the formal mechanism for government / private sector engagement, however they are no longer functional. Market is open for private hospitals to be establish to complement the existing Public Hospitals.

4.5 Private Health Sector Supply: Does the host country government enable private health service provision for lower and middle-income HIV patients?	○ A. There are no enablers for private health service provision for lower and middle-income HIV patients. ◉ B. The host country government enables private health service provision for lower and middle-income patients in the following ways (check all that apply): ☑ Private for-profit providers are eligible to procure HIV and/or ART commodities via public sector procurement channels and/or vertical programs. ☑ The private sector scope of practice for physicians, nurses and midwives serving low and middle-income patients currently includes HIV and/or ART service provision.	4.5 Score: 1.67	Private health sector supply infromaiton not available.	No additional notes or comments
4.6 Private Health Sector Demand: Is the percentage of people accessing HIV treatment services through the private sector similar to (or approaching) the percentage of those seeking other curative services through the private sector?	◉ A. The percentage of people accessing HIV treatment services through the private sector is significantly lower than the percentage seeking other curative services through the private sector. ○ B. The percentage of people accessing HIV treatment services through the private sector is similar to (or approaching) the percentage seeking other curative services through the private sector due to the following factors (check all that apply): ☐ HIV-related services/products are covered by national health insurance. ☐ HIV-related services/products are covered by private or other health insurance. ☐ Adequate risk pooling exists for HIV services. ☐ Models currently exist for cost-recovery for ART. ☐ HIV drugs are not subject to higher pharmaceutical mark-ups than other drugs in the market.	4.6 Score: 0.00	HIV Program Reports-Surv (national data entry)forms	No additional notes or comments
		Private Sector Engagement Score: 5.63		

5. Public Access to Information: Host government widely disseminates timely and reliable information on the implementation of HIV/AIDS policies and programs, including goals, progress and challenges towards achieving HIV/AIDS targets, as well as fiscal information (public revenues, budgets, expenditures, large contract awards , etc.) related to HIV/AIDS. Program and audit reports are published publically. Efforts are made to ensure public has access to data through print distribution, websites, radio or other methods of disseminating information.			**Source of Data**	**Notes/Comments**
5.1 Surveillance and Survey Transparency: Does the host country government ensure that HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey data, or at least a summary report of data, and analyses are made available to stakeholders and general public in a timely way?	A. The host country government does not make HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey summary reports available to stakeholders and the general public, or they are made available 3 or more years after the date of collection. B. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey summary reports available to stakeholders and the general public within 1-3 years. ◉ C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey summary reports available to stakeholders and the general public within the same year.	5.1 Score: 1.00	Annual HIV/STI Reports; 2015 Global AIDS Response Progress Report (GARPR)	UNAID GAPR Reports are available in April for the previous year, but GoPNG reports lag in timliness as staffing is very limited.
5.2 Expenditure Transparency: Does the host country government make annual HIV/AIDS expenditure data, or at a minimum at least a summary of it, available to stakeholders and the public in a timely way?	A. The host country government does not make HIV/AIDS expenditure summary reports available to stakeholders and the general public or they are made available 3 or more years after the date of expenditures. B. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS expenditure summary reports available to stakeholders and the general public or website within 1-3 years after date of expenditures. ◉ C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS expenditure summary reports available to stakeholders and the general public within 1 year after expenditures.	5.2 Score: 1.00	NASA Expenditure report informaiton available to 2012.	No additional notes
5.3 Performance and Service Delivery Transparency: Does the host country government make annual HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery data (or at a minimum of summary of it) available to stakeholders and the public in a timely way?	A. The host country government does not make HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery summary reports available to stakeholders and the general public or they are made available 3 or more years after the date of programming. B. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery summary reports available to stakeholders and the general public within 1-3 years after date of programming. C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery summary reports available to stakeholders and the general public within 1 year after date of programming . ◉	5.3 Score: 2.00	Annual National HIV/STI Reports; National HIV patient database	No additional notes

5.4 Procurement Transparency: Does the host country government make government HIV/AIDS procurements public in a timely way?	○ A. Host country government does not make any HIV/AIDS procurements. ◉ B. Host country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, but neither procurement tender nor award details are publicly available. ○ C. Host country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, and tender, but not award, details are publicly available. ○ D. Host Country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, and both tender and award details available.	5.4 Score: 0.00	"Multi-stakeholder consensus Meeting held on February 1, 2016"	No additional notes
5.5 Institutionalized Education System: Is there a government agency that is explicitly responsible for educating the public about HIV?	○ A. There is no government institution that is responsible for this function and no other groups provide education. ◉ B. There is no government institution that is responsible for this function but at least one of the following provides education: ☑ Civil society ☑ Media ☑ Private sector ○ C. There is a government institution that is responsible for, and is providing, scientifically accurate information on HIV/AIDS.	5.5 Score: 1.00	No data on institutionalized education system.	The National AIDS Council Secretariate and Provinical AIDS Councils are responsible for providing, coordinating, and distributing HIV-related health education material but it is not effective and GoPNG funding greatly reduced. The CSOs and the private sector also play a role in educating the public about HIV/AIDS.
		Public Access to Information Score: 5.00		

THIS CONCLUDES THE SET OF QUESTIONS ON DOMAIN A

Domain B. National Health System and Service Delivery

What Success Looks Like: Host country institutions (inclusive of government, NGOs, civil society, and the private sector), the domestic workforce, and local health systems constitute the primary vehicles through which HIV/AIDS programs and services are managed and delivered. Optimally, national, sub-national and local governments have achieved high and appropriate coverage of a range of quality, life-saving prevention, treatment, and care services and interventions. There is a high demand for HIV/AIDS services, which are accessible and affordable to poor and vulnerable populations at risk of infection (i.e. key populations, discordant couples, exposed infants), are infected and/or are affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

6. Service Delivery: The host country government at national, sub-national and facility levels facilitates planning and management of, access to and linkages between facility- and community-based HIV services.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
6.1 Responsiveness of facility-based services to demand for HIV services: Do public facilities respond to and generate demand for HIV services to meet local needs? (Check all that apply.)	☑ Public facilities are able to tailor services to accommodate demand (e.g., modify or add hours/days of operations; add/second additional staff during periods of high patient influx; customize scope of HIV services offered; adapt organization/model of service deliver to patient flow) ☑ Public facilities are able to situate services in proximity to high-HIV burden locations or populations (e.g., mobile clinics) ☑ There is evidence that public facilities in high burden areas and/or serving high-burden populations generate demand for HIV services	6.1 Score: 1.11	Information related to facility based services is not avialable.	Churches, donors, Global Fund, and other stakeholders compliment this exercise by bringing services to urban centers and known high-prevalence areas. Adopting CoPCT model as sustainable
6.2 Responsiveness of community-based HIV/AIDS services: Has the host country standardized the design and implementation of community-based HIV services?	The host country has standardized the following design and implementation components of community-based HIV services through (check all that apply): ☐ Formalized mechanisms of participation by communities, high-burden populations and/or civil society engagement in delivery or oversight of services ☐ National guidelines detailing how to operationalize HIV services in communities ☑ Providing official recognition to skilled human resources (e.g. community health workers) working and delivering HIV services in communities ☐ Providing financial support for community-based services ☑ Providing supply chain support for community-based services ☑ Supporting linkages between facility- and community-based services through formalized bidirectional referral services (e.g., use of national reporting systems to refer and monitor referrals for completeness)	6.2 Score: 0.56	Community based HIV services informaiton is not available.	No additional notes at this time
6.3 Domestic Financing of Service Delivery: To what extent do host country institutions (public, private, or voluntary sector) finance the delivery of HIV/AIDS services in high burden areas (i.e. excluding any external financial assistance from donors)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Host country institutions provide no (0%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services in high burden areas ○ B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services in high burden areas ◉ C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services in high burden areas ○ D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services in high burden areas ○ E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services in high burden areas	6.3 Score: 0.83	GoPNG Annual Budget under Health,2015 ;PIP 2016-2020	The GoPNG finances 100% of the procurement of ART and commodities.

6.4 Domestic Provision of Service Delivery: To what extent do host country institutions (public, private, or voluntary sector) deliver HIV/AIDS services in high burden areas without external technical assistance from donors?	○ A. HIV/AIDS services in high burden areas are primarily delivered by external agencies, organizations, or institutions. ◉ B. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services in high burden areas but with substantial external technical assistance. ○ C. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services in high burden areas with some external technical assistance. ○ D. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services in high burden areas with minimal or no external technical assistance.	6.4 Score: 0.37	Service delivery infromaiton not availble at this time	No additional notes at this time
6.5 Domestic Financing of Service Delivery for Key Populations: To what extent do host country institutions (public, private, or voluntary sector) finance the delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations in high burden areas (i.e. without external financial assistance from donors)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Host country institutions provide no or minimal (0%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations in high burden areas. ◉ B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations in high burden areas. ○ C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations in high burden areas. ○ D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations in high burden areas. ○ E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations in high burden areas.	6.5 Score: 0.42	Domestic financing of service delivery data source is not available.	No additional notes at this time
6.6 Domestic Provision of Service Delivery for Key Populations: To what extent do host country institutions (public, private, or voluntary sector) deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations in high burden areas without external technical assistance from donors?	○ A. HIV/AIDS services to key populations are primarily delivered by external agencies, organizations, or institutions. ◉ B. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations but with substantial external technical assistance. ○ C. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations with some external technical assistance. ○ D. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations with minimal or no external technical assistance.	6.6 Score: 0.37	Domestic provision of service delivery data source is not available.	Most, KP-friendly facilities are owned by the government, but over half are managed and run by faith-based organizations or NGOs.
6.7 National Service Delivery Capacity: Do national health authorities have the capacity to effectively plan and manage HIV services in high HIV burden areas?	The national MOH (check all that apply): ☑ Translates national policies/strategies into sub-national level HIV/AIDS strategic plan and response activities. ☑ Uses epidemiologic and program data to measure effectiveness of sub-national level programs in delivering needed HIV/AIDS services in right locations. ☐ Assesses current and future staffing needs based on HIV/AIDS program goals and budget realities for high burden locations. ☐ Develops sub-national level budgets that allocate resources to high burden service delivery locations. ☑ Effectively engages with civil society in program planning and evaluation of services . ☐ Designs a staff performance management plan to assure that staff working at high burden sites maintain good clinical and technical skills, such as through training and/or mentorship.	6.7 Score: 0.56	Please refer to all the Health Policies and Plans listed above	NDOH provides the policy and budget support . Studies and evaluation of HIV/AIDS service also show high burdened areas.

6.8 Sub-national Service Delivery Capacity: Do sub-national health authorities (i.e., district, provincial) have the capacity to effectively plan and manage HIV services sufficiently to achieve sustainable epidemic control?	Sub-national health authorities (check all that apply): ☐ Translate national policies/strategies into sub-national level HIV/AIDS strategic plan and response activities. ☐ Use epidemiologic and program data to measure effectiveness of sub-national level programs in delivering needed HIV/AIDS services in right locations. ☐ Assess current and future staffing needs based on HIV/AIDS program goals and budget realities for high burden locations. ☐ Develop sub-national level budgets that allocate resources to high burden service delivery locations. ☑ Effectively engage with civil society in program planning and evaluation of services. ☐ Design a staff performance management plan to assure that staff working at high burden sites maintain good clinical and technical skills, such as through training and/or mentorship.	6.8 Score: 0.19	Sub-national service delivery data soruce is not available.	PNG is in the process of decentralization.Currently the process is confusing,but the intent is to devolve a lot of the decision making to the Provincial and District Health Authorities. Some are very effective while others are in name only.
		Service Delivery Score	**4.40**	
7. Human Resources for Health: HRH staffing decisions for those working on HIV/AIDS are based on use of HR data and are aligned with national plans. Host country has sufficient numbers and categories of competent health care workers and volunteers to provide quality HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services in health facilities and in the community. Host country trains, deploys and compensates health workers providing HIV/AIDS services through local public and/or private resources and systems. Host country has a strategy or plan for transitioning staff funded by donors.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
7.1 HRH Supply: To what extent is the health worker supply adequate to enable the volume and quality of HIV/AIDS services needed for sustained epidemic control at the facility and/or comm site level?	Check all that apply: ☐ The country's pre-service education institutions are producing an adequate supply and skills mix of health care providers ☑ The country's health workers are adequately deployed to, or distributed within, facilities and communities with high HIV burden ☐ The country has developed retention schemes that address health worker vacancy or attrition in high HIV burden areas ☐ The country's pre-service education institutions are producing an adequate supply and appropriate skills mix of social service workers to deliver social services to vulnerable children	7.1 Score: 0.33	World Bank Report : Papua New Guinea (PNG)Health workforce crisis : a call to action, 2013	The number of health workers produced is not enough to appropriately address the epidemic or other major public health issues.
7.2 HRH transition: What is the status of transitioning PEPFAR and other donor supported HIV/AIDS health worker salaries to local financing/compensation?	○ A. There is no inventory or plan for transition of donor-supported health workers ○ B. There is an inventory of donor-supported health workers, but no official plan to transition these staff to local support ○ C. There is an inventory and plan for transition of donor-supported workers, but it has not yet been implemented ◉ D. There is an inventory and plan for donor-supported workers to be transitioned, and staff are being transitioned according to this plan ○ E. No plan is necessary because all HIV/AIDS health worker salaries are already locally financed/compensated	7.2 Score: 1.00	USAID and Department of Health MOU ; NCDC Health Staffing structure	Approximate funding amounts have been listed in the MOU however the challenge lies with the government and health service authorities ability to restructure and approve funding. This remains a challenge.

7.3 Domestic funding for HRH: What proportion of health worker (doctors, nurses, midwives, and CHW) salaries are supported with domestic public or private resources (i.e. excluding donor resources)?	○ A. Host country institutions provide no (0%) health worker salaries ○ B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) health worker salaries ○ C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) health worker salaries ◉ D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) health worker salaries ○ E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) health worker salaries	7.3 Score: 2.50	World Bank Report : Papua New Guinea (PNG)Health workforce crisis : a call to action,2013	These records are held with NDOH. Some GoPNG cash flow issues.
7.4 Pre-service: Do current pre-service education curricula for health workers providing HIV/AIDS services include HIV content that has been updated in last three years?	◉ A. Pre-service education institutions do not have HIV content, or HIV content used by pre-service education institutions is out of date (not updated within 3 years) ○ B. Pre-service institutions have updated HIV/AIDS content within the last three years (check all that apply): ☐ Updated content reflects national standards of practice for cadres offering HIV/AIDS-related services ☐ Institutions maintain process for continuously updating content, including HIV/AIDS content ☐ Updated curricula contain training related to stigma & discrimination of PLWHA ☐ Institutions track student employment after graduation to inform planning	7.4 Score: 0.00	HIV training material in nursing and medical schools. This is part of their school curriculums.	No additional notes at this time
7.5 In-service Training: To what extent does the host country government (through public, private, and/or voluntary sectors) plan and implement HIV/AIDS in-service training necessary to equip health workers for sustained epidemic control? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	Check all that apply among A, B, C, D: ☑ A. The host country government provides the following support for in-service training in the country (check ONE): ☐ Host country government implements no (0%) HIV/AIDS related in-service training ☐ Host country government implements minimal (approx. 1-9%) HIV/AIDS related in-service training ☑ Host country government implements some (approx. 10-49%) HIV/AIDS in-service training ☐ Host country government implements most (approx. 50-89%) HIV/AIDS in-service training ☐ Host country government implements all or almost all (approx. 90%+) HIV/AIDS in-service training ☐ B. The host country government has a national plan for institutionalizing (establishing capacity within local institutions to deliver) donor-supported in-service training in HIV/AIDS ☐ C. The host country government requires continuing professional development, a form of in-service training, for re-licensure for key clinicians ☐ D. The host country government maintains a database to track training for HIV/AIDS, and allocates training based on need (e.g. focusing on high burden areas)	7.5 Score: 0.17	IMAI In-service training data available from NDOH upon request.	No additional notes at this time

7.6 HR Data Collection and Use: Does the country systematically collect health workforce data, such as through a Human Resource Information Systems (HRIS), for HIV/AIDS services and/or health workforce planning and management?	○ A. There is no HRIS in country and data on the health workforce is not collected systematically for planning and management ○ B. There is no HRIS in country, but some data is collected for planning and management ☐ Registration and re-licensure data for key professionals is collected and used for planning and management ☐ MOH health worker employee data (number, cadre, and location of employment) is collected and used ☐ Routine assessments are conducted regarding health worker staffing at health facility and/or community sites ◉ C. There is an HRIS (an interoperable system that captures at least regulatory and deployment data on health workers) in country: ☑ The HRIS is primarily financed and managed by host country institutions ☐ There is a national strategy or approach to interoperability for HRIS ☐ The government produces HR data from the system at least annually ☐ Host country institutions use HR data from the system for planning and management (e.g. health worker deployment)	7.6 Score: 0.83	HR data collection and useage data soruce not avaiable.	There is no organized system in place, however some data is collected for the overall health system, but not specifically for the HIV sector, nor is used for planning purposes
		Human Resources for Health Score	**4.83**	
8. Commodity Security and Supply Chain: The National HIV/AIDS response ensures a secure, reliable and adequate supply and distribution of quality products, including drugs, lab and medical supplies, health items, and equipment required for effective and efficient HIV/AIDS prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Host country efficiently manages product selection, forecasting and supply planning, procurement, warehousing and inventory management, transportation, dispensing and waste management reducing costs while maintaining quality.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
8.1 ARV Domestic Financing: What is the estimated percentage of ARV procurement funded by domestic sources? (Domestic sources includes public sector and private sector but excludes donor and out-of-pocket funds) (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. This information is not known. ○ B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources ○ C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources ○ D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources ○ E. Most (approx. 50 – 89%) funded from domestic sources ◉ F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources	8.1 Score: 0.83	ARV domestic financing data source is available upon request from NDOH.	All ARV and commodities are funded by the government .
8.2 Test Kit Domestic Financing: What is the estimated percentage of HIV Rapid Test Kit procurement funded by domestic sources? (Domestic sources includes public sector and private sector but excludes donor and out-of-pocket funds) (if exact or approximate percentage known,	○ A. This information is not known ○ B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources ○ C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources ○ D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources ○ E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funded from domestic sources	8.2 Score: 0.83	Test kit data source is available upon request from NDOH.	All ARV and commodities are funded by the government.

please note in Comments column)	◉ F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources			

8.3 Condom Domestic Financing: What is the estimated percentage of condom procurement funded by domestic (not donor) sources? *Note:* The denominator should be the supply of free or subsidized condoms provided to public or private sector health facilities or community based programs. (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. This information is not known ○ B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources ○ C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources ○ D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources ○ E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funded from domestic sources ◉ F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources	8.3 Score: 0.83	Condom domestic financing data source is not available.	No additional notes at this time
8.4 Supply Chain Plan: Does the country have an agreed-upon national supply chain plan that guides investments in the supply chain?	○ A. There is no plan or thoroughly annually reviewed supply chain standard operating procedure (SOP). ◉ B. There is a plan/SOP that includes the following components (check all that apply): ☐ Human resources ☐ Training ☑ Warehousing ☑ Distribution ☐ Reverse Logistics ☐ Waste management ☑ Information system ☑ Procurement ☑ Forecasting ☐ Supply planning and supervision ☐ Site supervision	8.4 Score: 1.01	Meeting, PSM Procurement & Supply Chain Management Working Group,2016	A proposed ARV SOP is still being approved by National Dept. of Health senior management, so it is not yet being implemented.
8.5 Supply Chain Plan Financing: What is the estimated percentage of financing for the supply chain plan that is provided by domestic sources (i.e. excluding donor funds)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	◉ A. This information is not available. ○ B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources. ○ C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources. ○ D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funding from domestic sources. ○ E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funding from domestic sources. ○ F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funding from domestic sources.	8.5 Score: 0.00		No additional notes at this time

8.6 Stock: Does the host country government manage processes and systems that ensure appropriate ARV stock levels?	Check all that apply: ☐ The group making re-supply decisions for ARVs, have timely visibility into the ARV stock on hand at facilities ☑ Facilities are stocked with ARVs according to plan (above the minimum and below the maximum stock level) 90% of the time ☐ MOH or other host government personnel make re-supply decisions with minimal external assistance: ☐ Decision makers are not seconded or implementing partner staff ☐ Supply chain data are maintained within the Ministry of Health and not solely stored by donor-funded projects ☐ Team that conducts analysis of facility data is at least 50% host government	8.6 Score: 0.74	ARV Stock data is available upon request from NDOH	No additional notes at this time
8.7 Assessment: Was an overall score of above 80% achieved on the SCMS National Supply Chain Assessment or top quartile for an equivalent assessment conducted within the last three years? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	◉ A. A comprehensive assessment has not been done ○ B. A comprehensive assessment has been done but the score was lower than 80% (for NSCA) or in the bottom three quartiles for the global average of other equivalent assessments ○ C. A comprehensive assessment has been done and the score was higher than 80% (for NSCA) or in the top quartile for the assessment	8.7 Score: 0.00	Assesment not yet conducted	A GFATM-funded procurement and supply management assessment will take place this quarter.
	Commodity Security and Supply Chain Score:	**4.25**		
9. Quality Management: Host country has institutionalized quality management systems, plans, workforce capacities and other key inputs to ensure that modern quality improvement methodologies are applied to managing and providing HIV/AIDS services			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
9.1 Existence of a Quality Management (QM) System: Does the host country government support appropriate QM structures to support continuous quality improvement (QI) at national, sub-national and site levels?	○ A. The host country government does not have structures or resources to support site-level continuous quality improvement ◉ B. The host country government: ☑ Has structures with dedicated focal points or leaders (e.g., committee, focal person, working groups, teams) at the national level, sub-national level and in a majority of sites where HIV/AIDS care and services are offered that are supporting site-level continuous quality improvement ☑ Has a budget line item for the QM program ☑ Supports a knowledge management platform (e.g., web site) and/or peer learning opportunities available to site QI participants to gain insights from other sites and interventions	9.1 Score: 2.00	NDOH HIVQUAL national framework; NDOH HIVQUAL work plan;	HIVQUAL phased roll out in high burden provinces. NDOH routinely supports with staff and pre 2015 budgets. National training offerred annually, subregionally and OTJT at clinics. International study tours also performed as needed.

9.2 Quality Management/Quality Improvement (QM/QI) Plan: Is there a current (updated within the last 2 years) QM/QI plan? (The plan may be HIV program-specific or include HIV program-specific elements in a national health sector QM/QI plan.)	○ A. There is no HIV/AIDS-related QM/QI strategy ○ B. There is a QM/QI strategy that includes HIV/AIDS, but it is not current (updated within the last 2 years) ◉ C. There is a current QM/QI strategy that includes HIV/AIDS program specific elements ○ D. There is a current HIV/AIDS program specific QM/QI strategy	9.2 Score: 1.33	NDOH HIVQUAL national framework; NDOH HIVQUAL work plan;	National HIVQUAL framework being finalized. The leadership of the National Dept. of Health has been fully engaged in the development and finalization of the framework.
9.3 Performance Data Collection and Use for Improvement: Are HIV program performance measurement data systematically collected and analyzed to identify areas of patient care and services that can be improved through national decision making, policy, or priority setting?	○ A. HIV program performance measurement data are not used to identify areas of patient care and services that can be improved through national decision making, policy, or priority setting. ◉ B. HIV program performance measurement data are used to identify areas of patient care and services that can be improved through national decision making, policy, or priority setting (check all that apply): ☑ The national quality structure has a clinical data collection system from which local performance measurement data on prioritized measures are being collected, aggregated nationally, and analyzed for local and national improvement ☑ There is a system for sharing data at the national, SNU, and local level, with evidence that data is used to identify quality gaps and initiate QI activities ☑ There is documentation of results of QI activities and demonstration of national HIV program improvement	9.3 Score: 2.00	NDOH HIVQUAL national framework; NDOH HIVQUAL work plan; HIVQUAL clinic QI projects; NDOH HIVQUAL presentations	HIV Patient Database now has HIVQUAL indicator functionality. Indicators analyzed at clinic level and collected by NDOH.
9.4 Health worker capacity for QM/QI: Does the host country government ensure that the health workforce has capacities to apply modern quality improvement methods to HIV/AIDS care and services?	○ A. There is no training or recognition offered to build health workforce competency in QI. ◉ B. There is health workforce competency-building in QI, including: ☐ Pre-service institutions incorporate modern quality improvement methods in curricula ☑ National in-service training (IST) curricula integrate quality improvement training for members of the health workforce (including managers) who provide or support HIV/AIDS services	9.4 Score: 1.00	NDOH HIVQUAL national framework; NDOH HIVQUAL work plan;	No additional notes at this time

9.5 Existence of QI Implementation: Does the host country government QM system use proven systematic approaches for QI?	The national-level QM structure: ☑ Provides oversight to ensure continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services ☐ Regularly convenes meetings that includes health services consumers ☑ Routinely reviews national, sub-national and clinical outcome data to identify and prioritize areas for improvement Sub-national QM structures: ☑ Provide coordination and support to ensure continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services ☑ Regularly convene meetings that includes health services consumers ☑ Routinely review national, sub-national and clinical outcome data to identify and prioritize areas for improvement Site-level QM structures: ☑ Undertake continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services to identify and prioritize areas for improvement	9.5 Score: 1.71	NDOH HIVQUAL national framework; NDOH HIVQUAL work plan;	NDOH HIVQUAL Framework has QM/QI manager. PEPFAR PNG involved in annual QM/QI meetings in partnership with NDOH and WHO for oversite and planning. NCD HIVQUAL committee meeting quarterly. NDOH Highlands region also has routine meetings.
		Quality Management Score: **8.05**		
10. Laboratory: The host country ensures adequate funds, policies, and regulations to ensure laboratory capacity (workforce, equipment, reagents, quality) matches the services required for PLHIV.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
10.1 Strategic Plan: Does the host country have a national laboratory strategic plan?	○ A. There is no national laboratory strategic plan ○ B. National laboratory strategic plan is under development ◉ C. National laboratory strategic plan has been developed, but not approved ○ D. National laboratory strategic plan has been developed and approved ○ E. National laboratory plan has been developed, approved, and costed	10.1 Score: 0.83	Data source not available	Discussions with CPHL Director in 2015 indicated that plans had been submitted to Senior Executive Management of NDOH and is awaiting review and approval.
10.2 Regulations to Monitor Quality of Laboratories and Point of Care Testing (POCT) Sites: To what extent does the host country have regulations in place to monitor the quality of its laboratories and POCT sites? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Regulations do not exist to monitor minimum quality of laboratories in the country. ○ B. Regulations exist, but are not implemented (0% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ○ C. Regulations exist, but are minimally implemented (approx.. 1-9% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ○ D. Regulations exist, but are partially implemented (approx. 10-49% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ◉ E. Regulations exist and are mostly implemented (approx. 50-89% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ○ F. Regulations exist and are fully or almost fully implemented (approx. 90%+ of laboratories and POCT sites regulated).	10.2 Score: 1.25	POCT data source is not available	Discussions with CPHL EQA staff highlighted challenges of consistent supervisory visits to clinics in and out of NCD.

10.3 Capacity of Laboratory Workforce: Does the host country have an adequate number of qualified laboratory personnel (human resources [HR]) in the public sector, to sustain key functions to meet the needs of PLHIV for diagnosis, monitoring treatment and viral load suppression?	○ A. There are not adequate qualified laboratory personnel to achieve sustained epidemic control ◉ B. There are adequate qualified laboratory personnel to perform the following key functions: ☑ HIV diagnosis in laboratories and point-of-care settings ☑ TB diagnosis in laboratories and point-of-care settings ☑ CD4 testing in laboratories and point-of-care settings ☐ Viral load testing in laboratories and point-of-care settings ☑ Early Infant Diagnosis in laboratories ☑ Malaria infections in laboratories and point-of-care settings ☐ Microbiology in laboratories and point-of-care settings ☑ Blood banking in laboratories and point-of-care settings ☐ Opportunistic infections including Cryptococcal antigen in laboratories and point-of-care settings	10.3 Score: 1.11	Capacity of laboratory workforce data is available from CPHL.	There are qualified laboratory personnel in CPHL in the molecular unit who are responsible for EID and VL. There's an officer-in-charge (OIC) who oversees two coordinators (one for EID and the other VL). The OIC is an NDOH staff while the subordinates are CHAI project staff. The CPHL molecular staff are part of the sub VL TWG responsible for VL scale-up in NCD esp. development of the VL algorithm and training materials. At the provincial level, there is a lack of trained POC staff/or available lab staff for CD4, STI, etc.
10.4 Viral Load Infrastructure: Does the host country have sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load to reach sustained epidemic control?	○ A. There is not sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load. ◉ B. There is sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load, including: ☑ Sufficient viral load instruments and reagents ☑ Appropriate maintenance agreements for instruments ☑ Adequate specimen transport system and timely return of results	10.4 Score: 1.67	Viral load infrastructure data is available from CPHL	VL sub TWG lab team had done site visits to ART clinics in NCD and noted that there is lack of trained lab personnel and/or available lab staff for CD4, STI etc.
10.5 Domestic Funds for Laboratories: To what extent are laboratory services financed by domestic public or private resources (i.e. excluding external donor funding)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No (0%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ○ B. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ○ C. Some (approx. 10-49%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ◉ D. Most (approx. 50-89%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ○ E. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources.	10.5 Score: 2.50	Domestic funds for laboratories data is available from CPHL	Development partners' data re: lab TA have to been compared against NDOH reports of support to validate/verify this score.
		Laboratory Score:	**7.36**	

THIS CONCLUDES THE SET OF QUESTIONS ON DOMAIN B

Domain C. Strategic Investments, Efficiency, and Sustainable Financing

What Success Looks Like: Host country government is aware of the financial resources required to effectively and efficiently meet its national HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment targets. HCG actively seeks, solicits and or generates the necessary financial resources, ensures sufficient resource commitments, and uses data to strategically allocate funding and maximize investments.

11. Domestic Resource Mobilization: The partner country budgets for its HIV/AIDS response and makes adequate resource commitments and expenditures to achieve national HIV/AIDS goals for epidemic control in line with its financial ability.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
11.1 Domestic Budget: To what extent does the national budget explicitly account for the national HIV/AIDS response?	○ A. There is no explicit funding for HIV/AIDS in the national budget. ◉ B. There is explicit HIV/AIDS funding within the national budget. ☑ The HIV/AIDS budget is program-based across ministries ☐ The budget includes or references indicators of progress toward national HIV/AIDS strategy goals ☐ The budget includes specific HIV/AIDS service delivery targets ☑ National budget reflects all sources of funding for HIV, including from external donors	11.1 Score: 1.67	2016 GoPNG Annual Budget ; PIP 2016-2020	No additional notes/ comments
11.2 Annual Targets: Did the most recent budget as executed achieve stated annual HIV/AIDS goals? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. There are no HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the national budget ○ B. There are annual HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the most recent national budget, but none (0%) were attained. ○ C. There are annual HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the most recent national budget, but very few (approx. 1-9%) were attained. ◉ D. There are annual HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the most recent national budget, and some (approx. 10-49%) were reached. ○ E. There are annual HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the most recent national budget, and most (approx. 50-89%) were reached. ○ F. There are annual HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the most recent national budget, and all or almost all (approx. 90%+) were reached.	11.2 Score: 1.11	Annual target information is available from NDOH	Treatment was a main line item fully funded in the budget, but the allocation of funds was far below what is required to fully implement planned activities.

11.3 Budget Execution: For the previous three years, what was the average execution rate for budgeted domestic HIV/AIDS resources (i.e. excluding any donor funds) at both the national and subnational level? (If subnational data does not exist or is not available, answer the question for the national level. Note level covered in the comments column)	○ A. Information is not available ○ B. There is no national HIV/AIDS budget, or the execution rate was 0%. ○ C. 1-9% ○ D. 10-49% ◉ E. 50-89% ○ F. 90% or greater	11.3 Score: 1.67	Budget execution information is not avaiable	No additional notes/ comments
11.4 PLACEHOLDER for future indicator measuring country's financial ability to pay for its HIV response (will not be included in SID for COP 16)				
11.5 Domestic Spending: What percent of the annual national HIV response is financed with domestic public and domestic private sector HIV funding (excluding out-of-pocket and donor resources)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. None (0%) is financed with domestic funding. ○ B. Very little (approx. 1-9%) is financed with domestic funding. ◉ C. Some (approx. 10-49%) is financed with domestic funding. ○ D. Most (approx. 50-89%) is financed with domestic funding. ○ E. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) is financed with domestic funding.	11.6 Score: 1.67	NASA, 2012	No additional notes/ comments
	Domestic Resource Mobilization Score:	**6.11**		

12. Technical and Allocative Efficiencies: The host country analyzes and uses relevant HIV/AIDS epidemiological, health, health workforce, and economic data to inform HIV/AIDS investment decisions. For maximizing impact, data are used to choose which high impact program services and interventions are to be implemented, where resources should be allocated, and what populations demonstrate the highest need and should be targeted (i.e. the right thing at the right place and at the right time). Unit costs are tracked and steps are taken to improve HIV/AIDS outcomes within the available resource envelope (or achieves comparable outcomes with fewer resources).			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
12.1 Resource Allocation Process: Does the partner country government utilize a recognized data-driven model to inform the allocation of domestic (i.e. non-donor) public HIV resources? (note: full score achieved by selecting one checkbox)	○ A. The host country government does not use one of the mechanisms listed below to inform the allocation of their resources. ◉ B. The host country government does use the following mechanisms to inform the allocation of their resources (check all that apply): ☐ Optima ☑ Spectrum (including EPP and Goals) ☐ AIDS Epidemic Model (AEM) ☐ Modes of Transmission (MOT) Model ☐ Other recognized process or model (specify in notes column)	12.1 Score: 1.43	UNAIDS GAPR 2016.	No additional notes/ comments
12.2 High Impact Interventions: What percentage of site-level point of service HIV domestic public sector resources (excluding any donor funds) are being allocated to the following set of interventions: provision of ART, VMMC, PMTCT, HTC, condoms, and targeted prevention for key and priority populations? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Information not available ○ B. No (0%) site-level, point-of-service domestic HIV resources are allocated to the listed set of interventions. ○ C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) of site-level, point-of-service domestic HIV resources are allocated to the listed set of interventions. ◉ D. Some (approx. 10-49%) of site-level, point-of-service domestic HIV resources are allocated to the listed set of interventions. ○ E. Most (approx. 50-89%) of site-level, point-of-service domestic HIV resources are allocated to the listed set of interventions. ○ F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) of site-level, point-of-service domestic HIV resources are allocated to the listed set of interventions.	12.2 Score: 0.71	NASA, 2012	NASA data for 2009-2012 is available but with uncertain reliability. It may be possible to collate the disparate information sources to estimate the exact amount. Domestic funding is primarily focused on purchase and delivery of ART, test kits, and commodities. There is no allocation for key populations nor are there size estimates, therefore those calculations are not possible.

12.3 Geographic Allocation: Of central government HIV-specific resources (excluding any donor funds) allocated to geographic subunits in the most recent year available, what percentage is being allocated in the highest burden geographic areas (i.e. districts that cumulatively account for 80% of PLHIV)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Information not available. ○ B. No resources (0%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ○ C. Minimal resources (approx. 1-9%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ○ D. Some resources (approx. 10-49%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ◉ E. Most resources (approx. 50-89%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ○ F. All or almost all resources (approx. 90%+) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas.	12.3 Score: 1.07	Geographic allocation information conducted, and available through NDOH and private contractor.	It would be possible to calculate the percentage, but the numbers aren't based on planning, they are based on use and reorder (ie ad hoc). So by default there are more resources targeting the high burden areas simply because that is where the commodities and drugs are being consumed - it is all demand driven rather than based on planning. If a high burden area is inefficient or not functioning and therefore fails to reorder, then the ad hoc system would fail.
12.4 Data-Driven Reprogramming: Do host country government policies/systems allow for reprograming domestic investments based on new or updated program data during the government funding cycle?	◉ A. There is no system for funding cycle reprogramming ○ B. There is a policy/system that allows for funding cycle reprogramming, but it is seldom used. ○ C. There is a system that allows for funding cycle reprogramming and reprogramming is done as per the policy but not based on data ○ D. There is a policy/system that allows for funding cycle reprogramming and reprogramming is done as per the policy and is based on data	Q3 Score: 0.00	Data - driven programming is not conducted	Decisions are made by the National HIV Program Director and appear to ad hoc rather than data driven.
12.5 Unit Costs: Does the host country government use recent expenditure data or cost analysis (i.e. data from within the last three years) to estimate unit costs of HIV/AIDS services for budgeting or planning purposes? (note: full score can be achieved without checking all disaggregate boxes).	○ A. The host country government does not use recent expenditure data or cost analysis to estimate unit costs ◉ B. The host country government uses recent expenditure data or cost analysis to estimate unit costs for (check all that apply): ☑ HIV Testing ☐ Care and Support ☑ ART ☐ PMTCT ☐ VMMC ☐ OVC Service Package ☐ Key population Interventions	12.5 Score: 0.57	Unit costs information is not available	No additional notes/ comments

12.6 Improving Efficiency: Has the partner country achieved any of the following efficiency improvements through actions taken within the last three years?	Check all that apply: ☐ Improved operations or interventions based on the findings of cost-effectiveness or efficiency studies ☐ Reduced overhead costs by streamlining management ☐ Lowered unit costs by reducing fragmentation, i.e. pooled procurement, resource pooling, etc. ☐ Improved procurement competition ☐ Integrated HIV/AIDS into national or subnational insurance schemes (private or public -- need not be within last three years) ☑ Integrated HIV into primary care services with linkages to specialist care (need not be within last three years) ☐ Integrated TB and HIV services, including ART initiation in TB treatment settings and TB screening and treatment in HIV care settings (need not be within last three years) ☑ Integrated HIV and MCH services, including ART initiated and maintained in eligible pregnant and postpartum women and in infants at maternal and child health care settings (need not be within last three years) ☐ Developed and implemented other new and more efficient models of HIV service delivery (specify in comments)	12.6 Score: 0.32	Improving efficency information is not available	No additional notes/ comments
12.7 ARV Benchmark prices: How do the costs of ARVs (most common first line regimen) purchased in the previous year by the partner government using domestic resources compare to international benchmark prices for that year? (Use the "factory cost" of purchased commodities, excluding transport costs, distribution costs, etc.)	○ A. Partner government did not pay for any ARVs using domestic resources in the previous year. ○ B. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was more than 50% greater than the international benchmark price for that regimen. ○ C. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was 10-50% greater than the international benchmark price for that regimen. ○ D. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was 1-10% greater than the international benchmark price for that regimen. ◉ E. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was below or equal to the international benchmark price for that regimen.	12.7 Score: 1.43	ARV benchmark prices information is available from NDOH upon request.	All ART meds are purchased through UNICEF procurement services.
Technical and Allocative Efficiencies Score:		**5.53**		

THIS CONCLUDES THE SET OF QUESTIONS ON DOMAIN C

Domain D: Strategic Information

What Success Looks Like: Using local and national systems, the host country government collects, analyzes and makes available timely, comprehensive, and quality HIV/AIDS data (including epidemiological, economic/financial, and performance data) that can be used to inform policy, program and funding decisions.

13.Epidemiological and Health data: Host Country Government routinely collects, analyzes and makes available data on the HIV/AIDS epidemic and its effects on health outcomes. HIV/AIDS epidemiological and health data include size estimates of key populations, PLHIV, HIV incidence, HIV prevalence, viral load and AIDS-related mortality rates.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
13.1 Who Leads General Population Surveys & Surveillance: To what extent does the host country government lead and manage planning and implementation of the HIV/AIDS portfolio of general population epidemiological surveys and/or surveillance activities (population-based household surveys, case reporting/clinical surveillance, drug resistance surveillance, etc.)?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS general population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. Surveys & surveillance activities are primarily planned and implemented by external agencies, organizations or institutions ◉ C. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with substantial technical assistance from external agencies ○ D. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with some technical assistance from external agencies ○ E. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with minimal or no technical assistance from external agencies	13.1 Score: 0.48	Current survey information not available	There is some case reporting taking place, but there has been no population based surveys in the past five years. The last DHS was more than a decade ago.There is a DHS planned for this year (funding has not yet been identified) that includes some HIV-related questions, but no bio-component. The long-planned gen pop IBBS was cancelled because of cost overruns and inappropriate design for low prevalance populations and replaced with an IBBS targeting key pops, with the rationale that it would yield more useful information. Preliminary data from the IBBS won't be reported until late 2016.
13.2 Who Leads Key Population Surveys & Surveillance: To what extent does the host country government lead & manage planning and implementation of the HIV/AIDS portfolio of key population epidemiological surveys and/or behavioral surveillance activities (IBBS, size estimation studies, etc.)?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS key population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. Surveys & surveillance activities are primarily planned and implemented by external agencies, organizations or institutions ◉ C. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with substantial technical assistance from external agencies ○ D. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with some technical assistance from external agencies ○ E. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, without minimal or no technical assistance from external agencies	13.2 Score: 0.48	Current survey information not available	Per above, an IBBS targeting key affected populations is in the early stages of implementation by the government's Institute for Medical Research (procurement of supplies & staff planning). Although initial activities have started there will be no results before the end of 2016
13.3 Who Finances General Population Surveys & Surveillance: To what extent does the host country government fund the HIV/AIDS portfolio of general population epidemiological surveys and/or surveillance activities (e.g., protocol development, printing of paper-based tools, salaries and transportation for data collection, etc.)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No HIV/AIDS general population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government ○ C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government ◉ D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government ○ E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government ○ F. All or almost all financing (90% +) is provided by the host country government	13.3 Score: 0.83	2016 NDOH budget	More staffing needed by government but funds are not available.

13.4 Who Finances Key Populations Surveys & Surveillance: To what extent does the host country government fund the HIV/AIDS portfolio of key population epidemiological surveys and/or behavioral surveillance activities (e.g., protocol development, printing of paper-based tools, salaries and transportation for data collection, etc.)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No HIV/AIDS key population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government ◉ C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government ○ D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government ○ E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government ○ F. All or almost all financing (approx. 90% +) is provided by the host country government	13.4 Score: 0.42	IBBS management minutes. Oil Search fiscal data (GF reports)	Govt funds have been promised, but to date only external partners have funded the IBBS.
13.5 Comprehensiveness of Prevalence and Incidence Data: To what extent does the host country government collect HIV prevalence and incidence data according to relevant disaggregations, populations and geographic units? (Note: Full score possible without selecting all disaggregates.)	Check ALL boxes that apply below: ☑ A. The host country government collects at least every 5 years HIV prevalence data disaggregated by: ☑ Age ☑ Sex ☐ Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM/transgender) ☐ Priority populations (e.g., military, prisoners, young women & girls, etc.) ☑ Sub-national units ☐ B. The host country government collects at least every 5 years sub-national HIV incidence disaggregated by: ☐ Age ☐ Sex ☐ Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM/transgender) ☐ Priority populations (e.g., military, prisoners, young women & girls, etc.) ☐ Sub-national units	13.5 Score: 0.36	Actual incidence data is not available.	Clinic monthly reporting now at 90% for high burden provinces. Some management issues in compiling data and drafting reports at the national level. HIV prevalence is modeled based on data coming from the province's ART centers and ANC / PPTCT clinics. Incidence is modeled in Spectrum.

13.6 Comprehensiveness of Viral Load Data: To what extent does the host country government collect/report viral load data according to relevant disaggregations and across all PLHIV? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	◉ A. The host country government does not collect/report viral load data or does not conduct viral load monitoring ○ B. The host country government collects/reports viral load data (answer both subsections below): According to the following disaggregates (check ALL that apply): ☐ Age ☐ Sex ☐ Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM/transgender) ☐ Priority populations (e.g., military, prisoners, young women & girls, etc.) For what proportion of PLHIV (select ONE of the following): ☐ Less than 25% ☐ 25-50% ☐ 50-75% ☐ More than 75%	13.6 Score: 0.00	Viral load information is planned to be collected in May 2016	A substantial pilot has been completed and phased rollout starting in NCD using Central Labs plasma VL equipment. A plan to roll out POC viral load testing is awaiting global POC VL validation.
13.7 Comprehensiveness of Key and Priority Populations Data: To what extent does the host country government conduct IBBS and/or size estimation studies for key and priority populations? (Note: Full score possible without selecting all disaggregates.)	○ A. The host country government does not conduct IBBS or size estimation studies for key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM) or priority populations (Military, etc.). ◉ B. The host country government conducts (answer both subsections below): IBBS for (check ALL that apply): ☑ Female sex workers (FSW) ☑ Men who have sex with men (MSM)/transgender ☐ People who inject drugs (PWID) ☐ Priority populations (e.g., military, prisoners, young women & girls, etc.) Size estimation studies for (check ALL that apply): ☑ Female sex workers (FSW) ☑ Men who have sex with men (MSM)/transgender ☐ People who inject drugs (PWID) ☐ Priority populations (e.g., military, prisoners, young women & girls, etc.)	13.7 Score: 0.63	Informaiton not available until late 2016	There is no evidence of IDU in PNG.
13.8 Timeliness of Epi and Surveillance Data: To what extent is a timeline for the collection of epidemiologic and surveillance data outlined in a national HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey strategy (or a national surveillance and survey strategy with specifics for HIV)?	○ A. There is no national HIV surveillance and surveys strategy, or a national surveillance and surveys strategy exists but does not include specifics for HIV surveillance and surveys ○ B. A national HIV surveillance and surveys strategy exists (or a national surveillance and surveys strategy exists and includes specifics for HIV), but the strategy does not outline a timeline for data collection for all relevant population groups ◉ C. A national HIV surveillance and surveys strategy exists (or a national surveillance and surveys strategy exists and includes specifics for HIV), and outlines a timeline for data collection for all relevant population groups	13.8 Score: 0.95	Routine HIV surveillance reported in annual UNAIDS GAPR	Routine monthly HIV surveillance established with 10 years of data. HIV case based surveillance (HPDB) established in 30 of the largest ART centers with a phased rollout to all 79 centers planned. The HPDB and KP HMIS will have both KP and GBV indicators.

13.9 Quality of Surveillance and Survey Data: To what extent does the host country government define and implement policies, procedures and governance structures that assure quality of HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey data?	○ A. No governance structures, procedures or policies designed to assure surveys & surveillance data quality exist/could be documented. ◉ B. The following structures, procedures or policies exist to assure quality of surveys & surveillance data (check all that apply): ☑ A national surveillance unit or other entity is responsible for assuring the quality of surveys & surveillance data ☑ A national, approved surveys & surveillance strategy is in place, which outlines standards, policies and procedures for data quality assurance ☑ Standard national procedures & protocols exist for reviewing surveys & surveillance data for quality and sharing feedback with appropriate staff responsible for data collection ☑ An in-country internal review board (IRB) exists and reviews reviews all protocols.	13.9 Score: 0.95	HIV surveillance policy/action plan in place since 2011 but not fully implemented because of lack of funds. Last multi-stakeholder consensus Meeting held on February 1, 2016	Though room for improvement, national data has increased in completeness and timeliness. Management/governance issues being addressed by NDOH, WHO and PEPFAR PNG.
	Epidemiological and Health Data Score:	**5.10**		
14. Financial/Expenditure data: Government collects, tracks and analyzes and makes available financial data related to HIV/AIDS, including the financing and spending on HIV/AIDS expenditures from all financing sources, costing, and economic evaluation, efficiency and market demand analyses for cost-effectiveness.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
14.1 Who Leads Collection of Expenditure Data: To what extent does the host country government lead & manage a national expenditure tracking system to collect HIV/AIDS expenditure data?	○ A. No tracking of public HIV/AIDS expenditures has occurred within the past 5 years ◉ B. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA), but planning and implementation is primarily led by external agencies, organizations, or institutions ○ C. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA) and planning and implementation is led by the host country government, with substantial external technical assistance ○ D. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA) and planning and implementation is led by the host country government, with some external technical assistance ○ E. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA), and planning and implementation is led by the host country government, with minimal or no external technical assistance	14.1 Score: 0.42	NASA reports available till 2012	UNAIDS PNG has no funds to continue NASA reports.
14.2 Who Finances Collection of Expenditure Data: To what extent does the host country government finance the collection of HIV/AIDS expenditure data (e.g., printing of paper-based tools, salaries and transportation for data collection, etc.)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No HIV/AIDS expenditure tracking has occurred within the past 5 years ◉ B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government ○ C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government ○ D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government ○ E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government ○ F. All or almost all financing (90% +) is provided by the host country government	14.2 Score: 0.00	NASA data not collected since 2012 but some incomplete reports available from GF and DFAT.	PEPFAR PNG will provide support to UNAIDS PNG to update NASA reports until 2015.

14.3 Comprehensiveness of Expenditure Data: To what extent does the host country government collect HIV/AIDS public sector expenditures according to funding source, expenditure type, program and geographic area?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS expenditure tracking has occurred within the past 5 years ◉ B. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected (check all that apply): ☑ By source of financing, such as domestic public, domestic private, out-of-pocket, Global Fund, PEPFAR, others ☑ By expenditures per program area, such as prevention, care, treatment, health systems strengthening ☑ By type of expenditure, such as training, overhead, vehicles, supplies, commodities/reagents, personnel ☐ Sub-nationally	14.3 Score: 1.25	NASA data not collected since 2012	Expenditures are only collected in NASA and although they participate, the PNG Government takes the lead in name only.
14.4 Timeliness of Expenditure Data: To what extent are expenditure data collected in a timely way to inform program planning and budgeting decisions?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected ◉ B. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected irregularly, and more than 3 years ago ○ C. HIV/AIDS expenditure data were collected at least once in the past 3 years ○ D. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected annually but represent more than one year of expenditures ○ E. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected annually and represent only one year of expenditures	14.4 Score: 0.42	NASA data not collected since 2012	UNAIDS PNG has no funds to continue NASA reports.
14.5 Economic Studies: Does the host country government conduct health economic studies or analyses for HIV/AIDS?	◉ A. The host country government does not conduct health economic studies or analyses for HIV/AIDS ○ B. The host country government conducts (check all that apply): ☐ Costing ☐ Economic evaluation (e.g., cost-effectiveness analysis and cost-benefit analysis) ☐ Efficiency analysis (e.g., efficiency of service delivery by public and private sector, resource allocation) ☐ Market demand analysis	14.5 Score: 0.00	Health economic studies or analyses not conducted	GoPNG has no resources to conduct health economic studies or analyses
	Financial/Expenditure Data Score:	**2.08**		
15. Performance data: Government routinely collects, analyzes and makes available HIV/AIDS service delivery data. Service delivery data are analyzed to track program performance, i.e. coverage of key interventions, results against targets, and the continuum of care and treatment cascade, including linkage to care, adherence and retention.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
15.1 Who Leads Collection of Service Delivery Data: To what extent is the routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data institutionalized in an information system and managed and operated by the host country government?	○ A. No system exists for routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data ○ B. Multiple unharmonized or parallel information systems exist that are managed and operated separately by various government entities, local institutions and/or external agencies/institutions ○ C. One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, exists and is primarily managed and operated by an external agency/institution ◉ D. One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, exists and is managed and operated by the host country government with technical assistance from external agency/institution ○ E. One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, exists and is managed and operated by the host country government	15.1 Score: 1.00	National Health Information System(NHIS) , 2015; National HIV Patient Database, 2016	National Health Information System(NHIS) has been operational for 10 years with some management and goverance issues. HIV case based surveillance (HPDB) established in 30 of the largest ART centers with a phased rollout to all 79 centers planned. Some separate NGO clinic based systems but all report through national systems.

15.2 Who Finances Collection of Service Delivery Data: To what extent does the host country government finance the routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data (e.g., salaries of data clerks/M&E staff, printing & distribution of paper-based tools, electronic reporting system maintenance, data quality supervision, etc.)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data exists ○ B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government ○ C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government ○ D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government ◉ E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government ○ F. All or almost all financing (90% +) is provided by the host country government	15.2 Score: 2.50	Finance of service delivery routinely budgeted both nationally and provincially	Most province- based data from which national figures are derived are collected and processed by govt supported personnel, as are the materials used.
15.3 Comprehensiveness of Service Delivery Data: To what extent does the host country government collect HIV/AIDS service delivery data by population, program and geographic area? (Note: Full score possible without selecting all disaggregates.)	Check ALL boxes that apply below: ☑ A. The host country government routinely collects & reports service delivery data for: ☑ HIV Testing ☑ PMTCT ☑ Adult Care and Support ☑ Adult Treatment ☑ Pediatric Care and Support ☐ Orphans and Vulnerable Children ☐ Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision ☑ HIV Prevention ☑ AIDS-related mortality ☑ B. Service delivery data are being collected: ☑ By key population (FSW, PWID, MSM/transgender) ☐ By priority population (e.g., military, prisoners, young women & girls, etc.) ☑ By age & sex ☑ From all facility sites (public, private, faith-based, etc.) ☑ From all community sites (public, private, faith-based, etc.)	15.3 Score: 1.22	National Health Information System(NHIS), 2015; National HIV Patient Database, 2016	Data reliability is improving; HPDB now includes KP indicators. reporting of deaths is often by family members. Also reporting forms do have an option to report HIV-related deaths .
15.4 Timeliness of Service Delivery Data: To what extent are HIV/AIDS service delivery data collected in a timely way to inform analysis of program performance?	○ A. The host country government does not routinely collect/report HIV/AIDS service delivery data ◉ B. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data annually ○ C. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data semi-annually ○ D. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data at least quarterly	15.4 Score: 0.44	NDOH Service delivery data available upon request	Reporting from high burden provinces is now 90% with 20 of 22 provinces over 80%; Present system's data entry and processing is considerably backlogged, but a lot of catching up in data entry has been achieved during the past year. Real time data surveillance planned for FY17.

15.5 Analysis of Service Delivery Data: To what extent does the host country government routinely analyze service delivery data to measure program performance (i.e., continuum of care cascade, coverage, retention, AIDS-related mortality rates)?	○ A. The host country government does not routinely analyze service delivery data to measure program performance ◉ B. Service delivery data are being analyzed to measure program performance in the following ways (check all that apply): ☐ Continuum of care cascade for each identified priority population (e.g., military, prisoners, young women & girls, etc.), including HIV testing, linkage to care, treatment, adherence and retention ☐ Continuum of care cascade for each relevant key population (FSW, PWID, MSM/transgender), including HIV testing, linkage to care, treatment, adherence and retention ☑ Results against targets ☑ Coverage of key treatment & prevention services (ART, PMTCT, VMMC, etc.) ☑ Site-specific yield for HIV testing (HTC and PMTCT) ☐ AIDS-related mortality rates ☑ Variations in performance by sub-national unit ☐ Creation of maps to facilitate geographic analysis	15.5 Score: 0.67	NDOH Service delivery data available upon request. Analysis includes completeness and timeliness.	Evidence-based data modeling and analysis is done by the host government in collaboration with WHO.
15.6 Quality of Service Delivery Data: To what extent does the host country government define and implement policies, procedures and governance structures that assure quality of HIV/AIDS service delivery data?	○ A. No governance structures, procedures or policies designed to assure service delivery data quality exist/could be documented. ◉ B. The following structures, procedures or policies exist to assure quality of service delivery data (check all that apply): ☑ A national, approved data quality strategy is in place, which outlines standards, policies and procedures for HIV/AIDS data quality assurance ☑ A national protocol exists for routine (at least annual) Data Quality Audits/Assessments of key HIV program indicators, which are led and implemented by the host country government ☐ Standard national procedures & protocols exist for routine data quality checks at the point of data entry ☐ Data quality reports are published and shared with relevant ministries/government entities & partner organizations ☑ The host country government leads routine (at least annual) data review meetings at national & subnational levels to review data quality issues and outline improvement plans	15.6 Score: 0.80	NDOH Service delivery data available upon request.	There is a strategy, but quality, finances and ability to implement are on-going issues. Data Quality Audits have begun and will continue with WHO and PEPFAR PNG support.
		Performance Data Score: **6.63**		

THIS CONCLUDES THE SET OF QUESTIONS ON DOMAIN D