

2017 Sustainability Index and Dashboard Summary: Cameroon

The **HIV/AIDS Sustainability Index and Dashboard (SID)** is a tool completed every two years 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 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)

Cameroon Country Overview: The Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC), in partnership with PEPFAR Cameroon and other multi-lateral donors, has made progress towards the goal of reaching epidemic control by 2020. With the implementation of Test and Start and differentiated service delivery models, including models for different subpopulations; multi-month scripting for stable patients, community dispensation and intensified loss to follow up (LTFU), the country is expecting an increase in linkage, adherence and retention over the next few years to reach the 90/90/90 goals. The major programmatic gaps and barriers identified through the SID 2.0 and included in COP17 remain largely the same; however advances have been made across most of the elements with significant improvement in Technical and Allocative Efficiencies and Quality Management and Laboratory, the latter two having been identified as two of the weakest elements from the SID 2.0. Four elements – Private Sector Engagement, Quality Management, Laboratory and Technical and Allocative Efficiencies made sufficient advances to move to a higher category. The dashboard demonstrates that even though gains have been made in all investment domains, Cameroon continues to need support in investments in HIV and the health sector in order to reach its potential for sustaining the national response. In a climate of uncertain global HIV funding, the SID process will remain critical in supporting the GRC and partners in understanding where investments have made sufficient impact over the years and where investments might need to be more appropriately targeted in order to reach national sustainability.

SID Process: PEPFAR Cameroon began the SID 3.0 process by undertaking a desk review of all required documentation with follow up consultations of the various constituencies. PEPFAR staff met with external stakeholders from the different PEPFAR supported regions to facilitate the SID 3.0 process; input was gathered from civil society representatives, private sector entities, parliamentarians, UNAIDS, USG and the GRC. The National AIDS Control Committee (NACC) convened a final review session with stakeholders in late November 2016, with participants reviewing the completed tool, further discussing the findings, identifying priorities and providing additional input.

Sustainability Strengths: Out of the 15 elements counted, Cameroon counted three dark green and three light green scorings.

Planning and coordination (8.95 – dark green): The Government of Cameroon performs a strong leadership role in the national HIV response. This leadership has resulted in the adoption of best practices and global technical policies. Cameroon saw a slight dip from the SID 2.0 in its capacity to plan and coordinate but still maintains a high dark green scoring. The government will need to maintain this in order to ensure consistent progress towards 90-90-90.

Public Access to Information (9.00 – dark green): Public Access to Information saw a slight decrease from the SID 2.0; however all input remains the same from both 2.0 and 3.0. An additional question in the 3.0 slightly alters the scoring in question 5.2. A high score still remains.

Technical and Allocative Efficiencies (8.83 – dark green): This element has scored from 6.15 to 8.83 in two years. Efficiency improvements were made with the introduction of Test and Start and differentiated service delivery models along with integrated TB/HIV services and HIV/MCH services.

Private Sector Engagement (8.11 – light green): Cameroon made significant strides from the SID 2.0 in further engaging the private sector in the national HIV/AIDS response, but the private sector still remains slanted more towards private health facility providers and larger corporations.

Civil Society Engagement (7.58 – light green): Civil Society Engagement has maintained an approaching sustainability scoring from SID 2.0, with a slight increase in SID 3.0. Civil Society Organizations still require further integration in national planning and monitoring of services by NACC.

Sustainability Vulnerabilities: Cameroon did not score any red level elements, eliminating the two from the SID 2.0. However, within the nine yellow elements that were scored, five were in the National Health System and Service Delivery domain, showing that health systems remains an emerging sustainability and continues to need strengthening to support HIV critical services.

Commodity Security and Supply Chain (5.43 - yellow): The scoring in this element increased from 4.11. Over the past two years, an evaluation of the supply chain was conducted. There is a national committee for the quantification of all health products and a sub-committee for quantifying and monitoring the supply of HIV products.

Policies and Governance (5.98, yellow): The overall policy environment needs further investment, particularly in the areas that focus on key populations. Cameroon also needs to review auditing practices and would benefit from regular audits with incorporation of recommended findings. Cameroon adopted multiple policies since the last SID such as strengthening task shifting, implementing Test and START, and community based ART dispensation.

Laboratory (5.83 - yellow): This scoring went from 3.01 to 5.83 over the past 2 years, a significant improvement. During this time, a "Plan Strategique National de Développement des Laboratoires du Cameroun 2016-2020" was developed and waiting presentation. Additionally, a National Public Health Laboratory was built and Cameroon now has three ISO-15189 accredited laboratories. Challenges still remain with Human Resources and pre and in-service trainings.

Quality Management (6.76 – yellow): Great strides were made in this element as it was the lowest performing in SID 2.0, from a 2.19 to 6.76 scoring. There is a QA/QI TWG in place with capacity building of trainers is ongoing for a full implementation of the CAQIP (Cameroon quality Improvement Program). However, sites have not yet routinely incorporated ongoing evaluation of the quality of services offered.

Contact: For questions or further information about PEPFAR's efforts to support sustainability of the HIV response in Cameroon, please contact Amber Kimbro at KimbroAL@state.gov.

Sustainability Analysis for Epidemic Control: Cameroon

Epidemic Type: Mixed

Income Level: Lower middle income

PEPFAR Categorization: Long-term Strategy

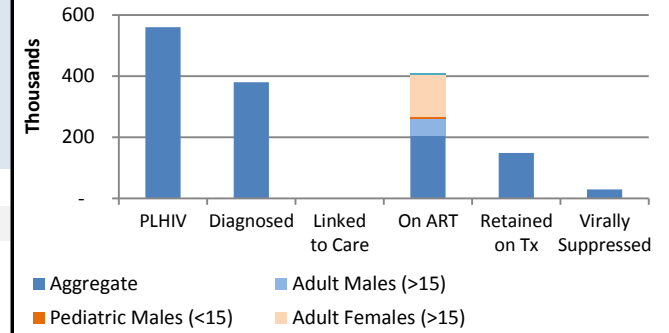
PEPFAR COP 17 Planning Level: \$ 46,605,485

SUSTAINABILITY DOMAINS AND ELEMENTS

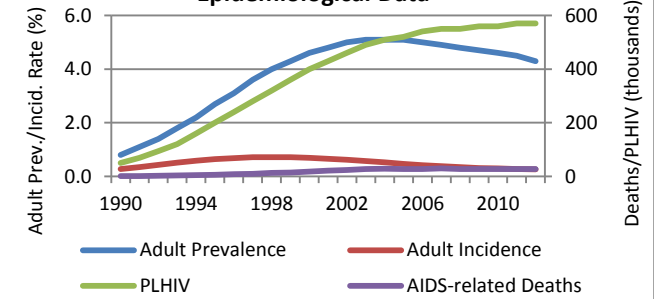
	2015 (SID 2.0)	2017 (SID 3.0)	2019	2021
Governance, Leadership, and Accountability				
1. Planning and Coordination	9.17	8.95		
2. Policies and Governance	4.35	5.98		
3. Civil Society Engagement	7.00	7.58		
4. Private Sector Engagement	5.58	8.11		
5. Public Access to Information	10.00	9.00		
National Health System and Service Delivery				
6. Service Delivery	4.40	5.88		
7. Human Resources for Health	6.17	6.71		
8. Commodity Security and Supply Chain	4.11	5.43		
9. Quality Management	2.19	6.76		
10. Laboratory	3.01	5.83		
Strategic Investments, Efficiency, and Sustainable Financing				
11. Domestic Resource Mobilization	6.11	5.62		
12. Technical and Allocative Efficiencies	6.15	8.83		
Strategic Information				
13. Epidemiological and Health Data	4.78	5.54		
14. Financial/Expenditure Data	8.33	8.33		
15. Performance Data	6.17	6.19		

CONTEXTUAL DATA

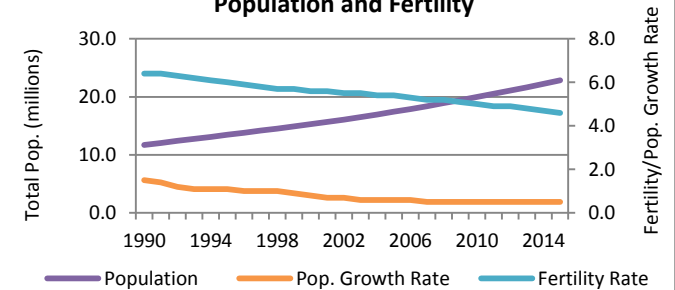
National Clinical Cascade



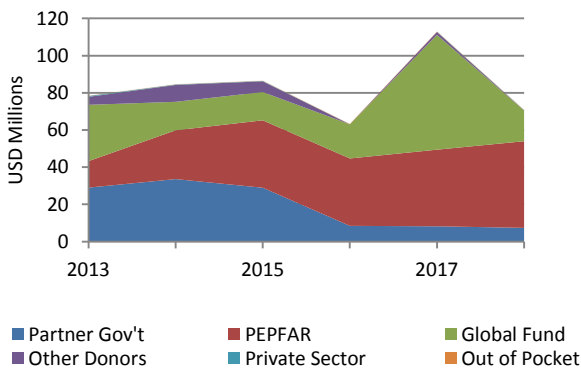
Epidemiological Data



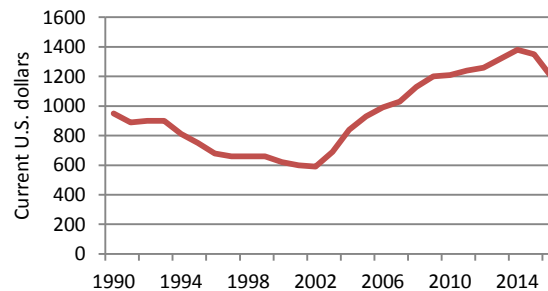
Population and Fertility



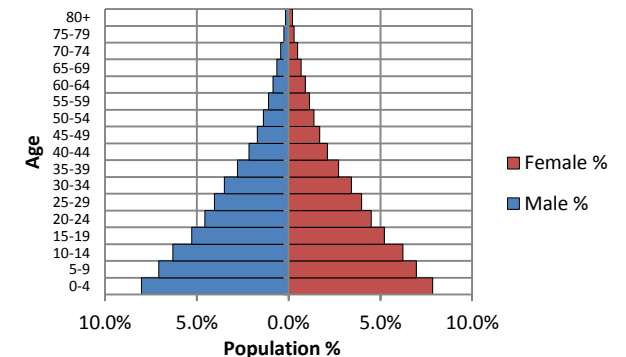
Financing the HIV Response



GNI Per Capita (Atlas Method)



Population Pyramid (2017)



CONTEXTUAL DATA

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, create space for and promote participation of the private sector, and provide technical and political leadership to coordinate an effective national HIV/AIDS response.

		Data Source	Notes/Comments
<p>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.</p>			
<p>1.1 Content of National Strategy: Does the country have a multi-year, costed national strategy to respond to HIV?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no national strategy for HIV/AIDS</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. There is a multiyear national strategy. Check all that apply:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It is costed</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It has measurable targets.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It is updated at least every five years</p> <p>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 VMCMs, scale-up of viral load, EID, and other key metrics)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy includes explicit plans and activities to address the needs of key populations.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy includes all crucial response components to mitigate the impact of HIV on vulnerable children</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy (or separate document) includes considerations and activities related to sustainability</p>	<p>1.1 Score: 2.29</p>	<p>National Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and the National Strategic Plan 2018-2022</p> <p>The 2018-2022 National Strategic Plan has been endorsed by Government to be implemented from January 2018. In view of the context and previous epidemiological data, male circumcision has not been selected as one of the priorities for HIV prevention in Cameroon.</p> <p>We recommend a situational analysis/KAP study during the mid-term evaluation of the NSP at the end of 2018. IDU are recognised in the NSP but there is no action directed towards them. There is a necessity to have more data on this population.</p>
<p>1.2 Participation in National Strategy Development: Who actively participates in development of the country's national HIV/AIDS strategy?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no national strategy for HIV/AIDS</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. The national strategy is developed with participation from the following stakeholders (check all that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Its development was led by the host country government</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society actively participated in the development of the strategy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private health sector providers, facilities, and training institutions, actively participated in the development of the strategy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Businesses and the corporate sector actively participated in the development of the strategy including workplace development and corporate social responsibility (CSR)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External agencies (i.e. donors, other multilateral orgs., etc.) supporting HIV services in-country participated in the development of the strategy</p>	<p>1.2 Score: 2.50</p>	<p>Attendance sheet of the workshops for the elaboration of the NSP; Minister's letter inviting all stakeholders to the workshop finalising the country's priorities in the NSP.</p> <p>All stakeholders were represented, in the future, more emphasis should be put on representatives having specific relevance and competency to contribute to the development of strategic documents. Moreover, the private sector has a minimal presence during the planning phases of the NSP. They are usually represented by the ILO.</p>

<p>1.3 Coordination of National HIV Implementation: To what extent does the host country government coordinate all HIV/AIDS activities implemented in the country, including those funded or implemented by CSOs, private sector, and donor implementing partners?</p>	<p>Check all that apply:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is an effective mechanism within the host country government for internally coordinating HIV/AIDS activities implemented by various government ministries, institutions, offices, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The host country government routinely tracks and maps HIV/AIDS activities of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> civil society organizations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> private sector (including health care providers and/or other private sector partners)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> donors</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Joint operational plans are developed that include key activities of implementing organizations.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Duplications and gaps among various government, CSO, private sector, and donor activities are systematically identified and addressed.</p>	<p>1.3 Score: 1.67</p>	<p>2018-2020 NSP Operational Plan; "Annexes Rapport annuel CNLS 2016"</p>	<p>Tracking CSOs is not comprehensive. Duplications and gaps are donor driven. The Government of Cameroon faces obstacles in coordinating activities funded and/or implemented by CSOs and the private sector. Moreover, during the evaluation of the NSP operational plan and during the preparation of the annual reports, very few CSOs and the private sector send their activity reports to the NACC. As a result, operational plans of the private sector and CSOs are insufficiently integrated into the national planning mechanism. Furthermore, the Central Technical Group of the NACC has a section in charge of monitoring and coordinating the activities of the private sector and CSOs, but meetings need to be more routine.</p>
<p>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 either checkbox under option B)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no formal link between the national plan and sub-national service delivery.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. There is a formal link between the national plan and sub-national service delivery. (Check the ONE that applies.)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sub-national units have performance targets that contribute to aggregate national goals or targets.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The central government is responsible for service delivery at the sub-national level.</p>	<p>1.4 Score: 2.50</p>	<p>2016 NACC annual report; M&E Plan of the NSP.</p> <p>National and regional performance frameworks of projects under the Global Fund and those under PEPFAR funding</p>	<p>Since 2016, the sub-regional units (Regional Technical Group -GTR) have programmatic performance frameworks assigned to them on the basis of the national performance framework. The latter monitors and coordinates the implementation of the services defined in the NSP.</p>
<p>Planning and Coordination Score:</p>		<p>8.95</p>		

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
<p>2.1 WHO Guidelines for ART Initiation: Does current national HIV/AIDS technical practice follow current WHO guidelines for initiation of ART, i.e. Test and START for all populations?</p>	<p>For each category below, check yes or no to indicate if current national HIV/AIDS technical practice follows current WHO guidelines for each of the following:</p> <p>A. Adults (>19 years)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>B. Pregnant and Breastfeeding Mothers</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>C. Adolescents (10-19 years)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>D. Children (<10 years)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>2.1 Score: 1.11</p>	<p>Ministerial Decision (MOH) D-36 34 of May 24, 2016; The Operational Guide/Plan of the Test and Treat Strategy in Cameroon (March 2017); Child Protection Policy 2017-2018</p> <p>Current country treatment guidelines include guidelines for all populations. New guidelines are expected from WHO by 2018 for the country to update current ones. The Ministry of Public Health has instituted the policy of Test and Treat for all population, including in children under 5.</p>

<p>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?</p> <p>Note: If one of the listed policies differentiates policy for specific groups, please note in the Notes/Comments column.</p>	<p>Check all that apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A national public health services act that includes the control of HIV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A task-shifting policy that allows trained non-physician clinicians, midwives, and nurses to initiate and dispense ART <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A task-shifting policy that allows trained and supervised community health workers to dispense ART between regular clinical visits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policies that permit patients stable on ART to have reduced clinical visits (i.e. every 6-12 months) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policies that permit patients stable on ART to have reduced ARV pickups (i.e. every 3-6 months) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policies that permit streamlined ART initiation, such as same day initiation of ART for those who are ready <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation to ensure the well-being and protection of children, including those orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policies that permit HIV self-testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policies that permit pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policies that permit post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) <input type="checkbox"/> Policies that allow HIV testing without parental consent for adolescents, starting at age 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Policies that allow HIV-infected adolescents, starting at age 15, to seek HIV treatment without parental consent 	<p>2.2 Score: 0.93</p>	<p>HIV NSP 2014-2017 & NSP 2018-2022; The Operational Guide/Plan of the Test and Treat Strategy in Cameroon (March 2017); 2012 Task Guide for HIV Service Delivery; CEDEF 2012</p>	<p>It should be noted that self-screening and PrEP are two new policies that have been introduced in the 2018-2022 NSP for Key populations only (MSM, FSW and their clients). They will be evaluated in these groups before eventually scaling up to all population.</p>
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<p>2.3 Data Protection: Does the country have policies in place that support the collection and appropriate use of patient-level data for health, including HIV/AIDS?</p>	<p>The country has policies in place that (check all that apply):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Govern the collection of patient-level data for public health purposes, including surveillance <input type="checkbox"/> Govern the collection and use of unique identifiers such as national ID for health records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Govern the privacy and confidentiality of health outcomes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Govern the use of patient-level data, including protection 	<p>2.3 Score: 0.83</p>	<p>The currently implemented Civil Code</p>	<p>The Civil Code has provisions for the protection of patient-level data but needs greater oversight in terms of effectively enforcing policies.</p>
<p>2.4 Legal Protections for Key Populations: Does the country have laws or policies that specify protections (not specific to HIV) for specific populations?</p>	<p>Check all that apply:</p> <p>Transgender people (TG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on gender diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Prohibitions of discrimination in employment based on gender diversity <input type="checkbox"/> A third gender is legally recognized <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-discrimination provisions specifying gender diversity (note in comments) <p>Men who have sex with men (MSM):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation <input type="checkbox"/> Hate crimes based on sexual orientation are considered an aggravating circumstance <input type="checkbox"/> Incitement to hatred based on sexual orientation prohibited <input type="checkbox"/> Prohibition of discrimination in employment based on sexual orientation <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-discrimination provisions specifying sexual orientation <p>Female sex workers (FSW):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on occupation <input type="checkbox"/> Sex work is recognized as work <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-discrimination protections specifying sex work (note in comments) 	<p>2.4 Score: 0.00</p>	<p>The 2016 National Commitments and Policies Instrument (NCPI) of the UNAIDS and the 2012 CEDEF</p>	<p>There is no HIV law in Cameroon but there are national policies, such as the CEDEF 2012, which contribute in the fight against HIV. The CEDEF embodies national policies for the protection of all population. It has provisions which protect the entire population, including women and minority groups from all forms of violence and discrimination, but not specific to HIV. Cameroon signed an accord with the International Labour Organisation which prohibits every form of discrimination in the work place. The Constitution is also against every form of discrimination, not specific to MSM and FSW.</p>

	<p>People who inject drugs (PWID):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Specific antidiscrimination laws or other provisions for people who use drugs (specify in comments)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Explicit supportive reference to harm reduction in national policies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Policies that address the specific needs of women who inject drugs</p>			
<p>2.5 Legal Protections for Victims of Violence: Does the country have protections in place for victims of violence?</p>	<p>The country has the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV (PLHIV) from violence:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General criminal laws prohibiting violence</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Specific legal provisions prohibiting violence against people based on their HIV status or belonging to a key population</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programs to address intimate partner violence</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programs to address workplace violence</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interventions to address police abuse</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interventions to address torture and ill treatment in prisons</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence and violence against women that includes HIV</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation on domestic violence</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal penalties for domestic violence</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal penalties for violence against children</p>	<p>2.5 Score: 1.00</p>	<p>The 2016 National Commitments and Policies Instrument (NCPI) of the UNAIDS, the Constitution of the Republic of Cameroon and the 2016 Penal code.</p>	<p>The Constitution and the Penal Code have provisions which protect the general population from every form of violence and discrimination, but not specific to PLHIV and/or to KPs; provisions could be more effectively enforced. Also, the 2018-2022 NSP outlines strategies which integrate gender issues and respect certain aspects of GBV.</p>

2.6 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?

For each question, select the most appropriate option:

Are transgender people criminalized and/or prosecuted in the country?

- Both criminalized and prosecuted
- Criminalized
- Prosecuted
- Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

Is cross-dressing criminalized in the country?

- Yes
- Yes, only in parts of the country
- Yes, only under certain circumstances
- No

Is sex work criminalized in your country?

- Selling and buying sexual services is criminalized
- Selling sexual services is criminalized
- Buying sexual services is criminalized
- Partial criminalization of sex work
- Other punitive regulation of sex work
- Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized.
- Issue is determined/differs at subnational level

2.6 Score:

0.72

UNAIDS NCPI (2016). The currently implemented Civil Code and the 2016 Penal Code, article 347-1. 2017 HEARD Report sponsored by the Global Fund

In Cameroon, sex work, same sex activities, transgender are criminalised and classified as misdemeanour crimes, meaning imprisonment is not more than 10 years. The imprisonment of MSM, FSW and transgender ranges from 6 months to 5 years, with a fine from 20 to 200 thousand cfaf, thus they fall within this category. Churches also prohibit such activities. Cross-dressing is not a crime but it is penalised if the person involved identifies he/herself as a KP.

Does the country have laws criminalizing same-sex sexual acts?

- Yes, death penalty
- Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
- Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
- No penalty specified
- No specific legislation
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed

Does the country maintain the death penalty in law for people convicted of drug-related offenses?

- Yes, with high application (sentencing of people convicted of drug offenses to death and/or carrying out executions are a routine and mainstreamed part of the criminal justice system)
- Yes, with low application (executions for drug offenses may have been carried out in recent years, but in practice such penalties are relatively rare)
- Yes, with symbolic application (the death penalty for drug offenses is included in legislation, but executions are not carried out)
- No

Does the country have laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of, or exposure to HIV transmission?

- Yes
- No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No

Does the country have policies restricting the entry, stay, and residence of people living with HIV (PLHIV)?

- Yes
- No

	<p>Does the country have other punitive laws affecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) people?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, promotion ("propaganda") laws</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, morality laws or religious norms that limit LGBTI freedom of expression and association</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>			
<p>2.7 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?</p>	<p>There are host country government efforts in place as follows (check all that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To educate PLHIV about their legal rights in terms of access to HIV services</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To educate key populations about their legal rights in terms of access to HIV services</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National law exists regarding health care privacy and confidentiality protections</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government provides financial support to enable access to legal services if someone experiences discrimination, including redress where a violation is found</p>	<p>2.7 Score: 0.83</p>	<p>The currently implemented Civil and 2016 Penal Codes</p>	<p>Government has not taken any specific measures to educate KPs living with HIV about their rights to access HIV services and support without discrimination. However, donor-funded programs (GF & PEPFAR), incorporating this aspect, are being implemented throughout the national territory. Also, the Civil Law has provisions which obliges the State to provide an attorney or a lawyer to citizens in need of legal services even though in reality, its implementation largely depends on the position and sensitivity of the people involved.</p>
<p>2.8 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)?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> A. No audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS Program or other relevant ministry.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. An audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS program or other relevant ministries every 4 years or more.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. An audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS program or other relevant ministries every 3 years or less.</p>	<p>2.8 Score: 0.00</p>		<p>Audits are conducted only on donor (GF and PEPFAR) funded programs. The reports of these audits can be found at the NACC.</p>
<p>2.9 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?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. Host country government does not respond to audit findings, or no audit of the national HIV/AIDS program is conducted.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. The host country government does respond to audit findings by implementing changes as a result of the audit.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 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.</p>	<p>2.9 Score: 0.56</p>		<p>Audits are conducted by donors (PEPFAR and GF) every year and the host country response to some of the findings depending on their sensitivity.</p>
Policies and Governance Score:		5.98		

			Data Source	Notes/Comments
<p>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.</p>				
<p>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?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There exists a law or laws that restrict civil society from playing an oversight role in the HIV/AIDS response.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 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.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 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.</p>	<p>3.1 Score: 1.67</p>	HIV NSP 2014-2017 & NSP 2018-2022	
<p>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)?</p>	<p>Check A, B, or C; if C checked, select appropriate disaggregates:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A. There are no formal channels or opportunities.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. There are formal channels or opportunities, but civil society is called upon in an ad hoc manner to provide inputs and feedback.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. There are functional formal channels and opportunities for civil society engagement and feedback. Check all that apply:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During strategic and annual planning</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In joint annual program reviews</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For policy development</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As members of technical working groups</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Involvement on government HIV/AIDS program evaluation teams</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Involvement in surveys/studies</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collecting and reporting on client feedback</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service delivery</p>	<p>3.2 Score: 1.67</p>	Cameroon's 2017 Concept Note/Funding Request by the Global Fund through an 'all stakeholders' Country Dialogue'	

<p>3.3 Impact of Civil Society Engagement: Does civil society engagement substantively impact policy, programming, and budget decisions related to HIV/AIDS?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. Civil society does not actively engage, or civil society engagement does not impact policy, programming, and budget decisions related to HIV/AIDS.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Civil society's engagement impacts HIV/AIDS policy, programming, and budget decisions (check all that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In policy design</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In programmatic decision making</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In technical decision making</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In service delivery</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In HIV/AIDS basket or national health financing decisions</p>	<p>3.3 Score: 1.33</p>	<p>NACC annual report 2016; 2016 NACC Statutory meeting reports</p>	<p>The results achieved by CSOs in each round of implementation of national HIV policies greatly influence the policies to be adopted for the cycle A. The same is true of their participation/involvement in international conferences where new strategies involving civil society are developed.</p>
<p>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)?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate overall percentage known, or the percentages from the various domestic sources, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. No funding (0%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Minimal funding (approx. 1-9%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients).</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 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).</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 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).</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. All or almost all funding (approx. 90%+) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients).</p>	<p>3.4 Score: 1.67</p>	<p>REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set</p>	<p>Funding of CSOs from domestic sources represent about 9%. The Funds are provided by the National AIDS Control Committee, private companies and self generated funds for the CSOs which offer varying technical expert services through consultations. Approximately 30%, the exact percentage is not known.</p>
<p>3.5 Civil Society Enabling Environment: Are there laws, policies, or regulations in place which permit CSOs to be funded from a government budget for HIV services through open competition (from any Ministry or Department, at any level - national, regional, or local)?</p> <p>Note: This sometimes referred to as "social contracting" or "social procurement."</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no law, policy, or regulation which permits CSOs to be funded from a government budget for HIV Services through open competition (not to include Global Fund or other donor funding to</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. There is a law, policy or regulation which permits CSOs to be funded from a government budget for HIV services. Check all that apply:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Competition is open and transparent (notices of opportunities are made public)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Opportunities for CSO funding are made on an annual basis</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Awards are made in a timely manner (within 6-12 months of announcements)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Payments are made to CSOs on time for provision of services</p>	<p>3.5 Score: 1.25</p>	<p>National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2014-2017 & NSP 2018-2022; NGO law of the GRC</p>	<p>These policies have equally been maintained in the 2018-2022 National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan. Since 2015, the NACC has been including funds for CSO activities in its annual budget, but the actual mobilisation and transfer of these funds to the CSOs still needs to be effectively re-enforced.</p>
<p align="right">Civil Society Engagement Score:</p>		<p align="right">7.58</p>		

4. Private Sector Engagement			
		Data Source	Notes/Comments
<p>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.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There are no formal channels or opportunities for private sector engagement.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. There are formal channels or opportunities for private sector engagement.</p> <p>i. The following private sector stakeholders formally contribute input into national or sub-national processes for HIV/AIDS planning and strategic development (check all that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Corporations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Employers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private training institutions</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private health service delivery providers</p> <p>ii. Stakeholders contribute in the following ways (check all that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The private sector contributes technical expertise into HIV program planning</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data and strategic input into supply chain management for HIV commodities</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service delivery and/or client satisfaction data from private service delivery providers is included in health sector and HIV program planning</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data on staffing in private health service delivery providers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Data on private training institution's human resources for health (HRH) graduates and placements are included in health sector and HIV program planning</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For technical advisory on best practices and delivery solutions</p>	<p>4.1 Score: 1.39</p>	<p>Treatment Access Watch; MOH- National HIV Policies in Cameroon; "Reglement Interieur Fixant les Modalités de Fonctionnement de L'ICN du Cameroun"; Cameroon Country Dialogue' for the elaboration of the 2017 Concept Note/Cameroon HIV/TB Funding Request by the Global Fund.</p> <p>The private sector has four representatives (members) at the CCM. Also, the Government has created some "Unité de Prise en Charge" (treatment units) within companies which have the same advantages, in terms of finances, health commodity supply and equipment, as those created in facilities and/or communities. Moreover, a private sector company called " Groupement de la Filiare Bois du Cameroun" (GFBC) is a Global Fund Sub-Recipient. Furthermore, there is an on-going cartographical study to specifically map and indentify the actions and contributions of the private sector in not only the fight against HIV/AIDS, but also Malaria and TB. This study will be published next year. However, it is important to note that, though the National Strategic Plan has a section on the role of the private sector, this role is not clearly defined to enable it to effectively coordinate and execute market approaches for HIV services. Also, most of the private companies involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS are multinationals, like Alucam and Camrail and not local Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, which constitute about 90% of the industrial and enterprises network.</p>
<p>4.1 Government Channels and Opportunities for Private Sector Engagement: Does the host country government have formal channels and opportunities for diverse private sector entities (including service delivery, corporations, and private training institutions) to engage and provide feedback on its HIV/AIDS policies, programs, and services?</p> <p>(If option B is true, check all subsequent boxes that apply.)</p>			

	<p>iii. The national HIV/AIDS strategic plan explicitly addresses private sector's role in the HIV/AIDS response (check all that apply):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The national HIV/AIDS strategic plan has a specific section that specifies the private sector's role in the HIV/AIDS response. <input type="checkbox"/> A recent (within past 4 years) market analysis informs the private sector strategy that is included in the HIV/AIDS strategic plan <input type="checkbox"/> The government and private sector effectively coordinates and executes a total market approach for HIV service delivery, which accounts for whether people are able and/or willing to pay for HIV services. 			
<p>4.2 Enabling Environment for Private Corporate Contributions to HIV/AIDS Programming: Does the host country government have systems and policies in place that allow for private corporate contributions to HIV/AIDS programming?</p>	<p>Check all that apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tax policies and incentives are designed to encourage corporate social responsibility efforts from companies who are contributing financial commitments and/or non-financial resources (including, but not limited to, product donations, expertise, and employee staff time). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The host country government has in-house expertise in contracting services to private sector corporations when appropriate and necessary (e.g., transportation and waste management). <input type="checkbox"/> The host country government has standards for reporting and sharing data across public and private sectors. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulations help ensure that workplace programs align with the national HIV/AIDS program (e.g., medical leave policies, on-site testing, on-site prevention and education, anti-discrimination policies). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are strong linkage and referral networks between on-site workplace programs and public health care facilities. 	<p>4.2 Score: 2.00</p>	<p>HIV at Work-MOH</p>	<p>These policies apply across the board but only multinational companies with "UPECS" (treatment units) within their premises utilize them. The local SMEs do not benefit from these policies since they do not have "UPECS" within their premises.</p>

<p>4.3 Enabling Environment for Private Health Service Delivery: Does the host country government have systems and policies in place that allow for private health service delivery?</p> <p>Note: Full score possible without checking all boxes.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. Private health service delivery providers are not legally allowed to deliver HIV/AIDS services.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. The host country government plans to allow private health service delivery providers to provide HIV/AIDS services in the next two years.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Private health service delivery providers are legally allowed to deliver HIV/AIDS services. In addition (check all that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policies are in place to ensure that private providers receive, understand, and adhere to national guidelines/protocols for ART, and appropriate quality standards and certifications.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systems are in place for service provision and/or research reporting by private facilities to the government, including guidelines for data reporting.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Joint (i.e., public-private) supervision and quality oversight of private facilities.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The government offers tax deductions for private facilities delivering HIV/AIDS services.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The government offers tax deductions for private training institutions.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The private sector is eligible to procure HIV/AIDS and/or ART commodities via public sector procurement channels and/or national medical stores</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The host country government has formal contracting or service-level agreement procedures to compensate private facilities for HIV/AIDS services.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS services received in private facilities are eligible for reimbursement through national health insurance schemes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There are open competitions for private health care providers to compete for government service contracts</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There is a systematic and timely process for private company registration and/or testing of new health products (e.g., drugs, diagnostic kits, medical devices, etc.) that support HIV/AIDS programming</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The government effectively regulates the flow of subsidized commodities into the private sector.</p>	<p>4.3 Score: 2.22</p>	<p>2014-2017 and 2018-2022 NSP; 2017 Global Fund Concept Note</p>	<p>A meeting was held at the GICAM (Association of Enterprises) in Douala two years ago, between representatives from the Ministry of Public Health and members of the private sector, where revendications to authorise private companies to purchase ARVs and get fiscal exonerations were tabled by members of the GICAM. But until now, no law, regulation or policy has been voted and/or developed for this purpose. Thus, the companies which offer HIV services are not exonerated from fiscal responsibilities. Currently, only training centers owned by religious groups receive some fiscal exonerations for delivering HIV/AIDS services.</p>
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<p>4.4 Private Sector Capability and Interest: Does the private sector possess the capability to support HIV/AIDS services, and do private sector stakeholders demonstrate interest in supporting the national HIV/AIDS response?</p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not leverage the skill sets of the private sector for the national HIV/AIDS response. <input type="radio"/> B. The private sector does not express interest in or actively seek out opportunities to support the national HIV/AIDS response. <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. The private sector has expertise and has expressed interest in or actively seeks out (check all that apply): </p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Market opportunities that align with and support the national HIV/AIDS response </p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Opportunities to contribute financial and/or non-financial resources to the national response (including business skills, market research, logistics, communication, research and development, product design, brand awareness, and innovation) </p> <p>4.4 Score: 2.50</p>	<p>Consultations with private sector entities.</p>	<p>Multinational companies contribute in the fight against HIV/AIDS but their contributions are neither published nor well known, hence the cartographical study earlier mentioned, to map and identify the said contributions. SMEs are mostly absent from the the fight against HIV/AIDS, primarily due to minimal interest in the cause and also as a result of limited financial resources and government support.</p>
<p>Private Sector Engagement Score: 8.11</p>			

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
<p>5.1 Surveillance and Survey Transparency: Does the host country government ensure that HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey data and analyses are made available to stakeholders and general public in a timely and useful way?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not make HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey data available to stakeholders and the general public, or they are made available more than one year after the date of collection.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey data available to stakeholders and the general public within 6-12 months.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey data available to stakeholders and the general public within six months.</p>	<p>5.1 Score: 2.00</p>	<p>NACC website; NACC Annual Report</p> <p>The electronic version of the reports are available on the NACC website. The hard copy are also distributed to the different stakeholders within reasonable deadlines.</p>
<p>5.2 Expenditure Transparency: Does the host country government make annual HIV/AIDS expenditure data available to stakeholders and the public in a timely and useful way?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not track HIV/AIDS expenditures.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. The host country government does not make HIV/AIDS expenditure data available to stakeholders and the general public, or they are made available more than one year after the date of expenditures.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS expenditure data available to stakeholders and the general public within 6-12 months after date of expenditures.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS expenditure data available to stakeholders and the general public within six months after expenditures.</p>	<p>5.2 Score: 1.00</p>	<p>REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set; 2016 NACC Annual Report</p> <p>The electronic version of the reports are available on the NACC website. The hard copy are also distributed to the different stakeholders</p>
<p>5.3 Performance and Service Delivery Transparency: Does the host country government make annual HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery data available to stakeholders and the public in a timely and useful way?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not make HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery data available to stakeholders and the general public or they are made available more than one year after the date of programming.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery data available to stakeholders and the general public within 6-12 months after date of programming.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS program performance and service delivery data available to stakeholders and the general public within six months after date of programming .</p>	<p>5.3 Score: 2.00</p>	<p>NACC Annual Reports</p> <p>The electronic version of the reports are available on the NACC website. The hard copy are also distributed to the different stakeholders. Data is available every 6 months.</p>

<p>5.4 Procurement Transparency: Does the host country government make government HIV/AIDS procurements public in a timely way?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not make any HIV/AIDS procurements.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, but neither procurement tender nor award details are publicly available.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, and tender, but not award, details are publicly available.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> D. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, and both tender and award details available.</p>	<p>5.4 Score: 2.00</p>	<p>Calls for tender published by the CENAME and the Central Technical Group of the NACC</p>	
<p>5.5 Institutionalized Education System: Is there a government agency that is explicitly responsible for providing scientifically accurate education to the public about HIV/AIDS?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no government institution that is responsible for this function and no other groups provide education.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. There is no government institution that is responsible for this function but at least one of the following provides education:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Civil society</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Media</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private sector</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. There is a government institution that is responsible for, and is providing, scientifically accurate information on HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>5.5 Score: 2.00</p>	<p>Organigram of the Ministry of Public Health--Health Programs under the Office of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Cameroon created since 1998</p>	<p>The NACC and the Central Technical Group--Communication Unit is the entity responsible for communicating scientifically accurate information on HIV/AIDS. Multi-sectoral approach is used by different Ministries though the approaches are not fully standardised. Press conferences are organised every year during the "Cameroonian Month for HIV/AIDS", by the NACC, but generally, the press and social media are underutilized to educate the public about HIV/AIDS.</p>
<p align="right">Public Access to Information Score: 9.00</p>				

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.

		Data Source	Notes/Comments
<p>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.</p>			
<p>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.)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public facilities are able to situate services in proximity to high-HIV burden locations or populations (e.g., mobile clinics)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is evidence that public facilities in high burden areas and/or serving high-burden populations generate demand for HIV services</p>	<p>6.1 Score: 1.11</p>	<p>NACC annual progress reports; Strategie Sectorielle de la Sante 2016-2027; 2014-2017 and 2018-2022 NSP</p> <p>Although, the HIV care services of high-attendance health facilities have limited staff, they are able to organize themselves to meet the demand. They work overtime, can take turns, and/ or adapt the care package to the needs of the patient to reduce / control the influx. In addition, there are mobile HIV testing units available in the 10 regions that can be used to meet demand and provide HIV services to PLHIV.</p>
<p>6.2 Responsiveness of community-based HIV/AIDS services: Has the host country standardized the design and implementation of community-based HIV services? (Check all that apply.)</p>	<p>The host country has standardized the following design and implementation components of community-based HIV/AIDS services through (check all that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formalized mechanisms of participation by communities, high-burden populations and/or civil society engagement in delivery or oversight of services</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National guidelines detailing how to operationalize HIV/AIDS services in communities</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Providing official recognition to skilled human resources (e.g. community health workers) working and delivering HIV services in communities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Providing financial support for community-based services</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Providing supply chain support for community-based services</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)</p>	<p>6.2 Score: 0.93</p>	<p>Community Worker Guide 2012, National Guide for the Integration of Community-Based Interventions in Cameroon, 2012; Integrated strategy of community interventions of TB/HIV/Malaria programs; National Strategy for Community Dispensation of ARV 2016</p> <p>The financial contribution to community services is made through the various projects financed by the donors.</p>
<p>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 (i.e. excluding any external financial assistance from donors)?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. Host country institutions provide no (0%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services</p>	<p>6.3 Score: 0.83</p>	<p>REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set</p> <p>Approximate percentage not known</p>

<p>6.4 Domestic Provision of Service Delivery: To what extent do host country institutions (public, private, or voluntary sector) deliver HIV/AIDS services without external technical assistance from donors?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. HIV/AIDS services are primarily delivered by external agencies, organizations, or institutions.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services but with substantial external technical assistance.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services with some external technical assistance.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services with minimal or no external technical assistance.</p>	<p>6.4 Score: 0.74</p>	<p>2016 NACC Annual Financial Report</p>	
<p>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 (i.e. without external financial assistance from donors)?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. Host country institutions provide no or minimal (0%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations.</p>	<p>6.5 Score: 0.42</p>	<p>2018-2020 HIV Financing Plan of Cameroon</p>	<p>Approximate percentage not known</p>
<p>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 without external technical assistance from donors?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. HIV/AIDS services to key populations are primarily delivered by external agencies, organizations, or institutions.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations but with substantial external technical assistance.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations with some external technical assistance.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations with minimal or no external technical assistance.</p>	<p>6.6 Score: 0.74</p>	<p>2018-2020 HIV Financing Plan of Cameroon</p> <p>HIV/TB Concept Note or Application for Funding to the 2018-2020 Global Fund COP 17</p>	
<p>6.7 National Service Delivery Capacity: Do national health authorities have the capacity to effectively plan and manage HIV services?</p>	<p>National health authorities (check all that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Translate national policies/strategies into sub-national level HIV/AIDS strategic plan and response activities.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use epidemiologic and program data to measure effectiveness of sub-national level programs in delivering needed HIV/AIDS services in right locations.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Assess current and future staffing needs based on HIV/AIDS program goals and</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Develop sub-national level budgets that allocate resources to high burden service delivery locations.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Effectively engage with civil society in program planning and evaluation of services.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p>	<p>6.7 Score: 0.74</p>	<p>2016 NACC Annual Report; 2011-2015 NSP Evaluation Report and the CCM report/attendance sheet</p>	

<p>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?</p>	<p>Sub-national health authorities (check all that apply):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Translate national policies/strategies into sub-national level HIV/AIDS strategic plan and response activities. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use epidemiologic and program data to measure effectiveness of sub-national level programs in delivering needed HIV/AIDS services in right locations. <input type="checkbox"/> Assess current and future staffing needs based on HIV/AIDS program goals and budget realities for high burden locations. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop sub-national level budgets that allocate resources to high burden service delivery locations. <input type="checkbox"/> Effectively engage with civil society in program planning and evaluation of services. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	<p>6.8 Score: 0.37</p>	<p>2014-2017 as well as the 2018-2022 NSP; 2016 NACC Annual Report; 2011-2015 M&E Plan of the NSP; CCM report/attendance sheet</p>	
<p>Service Delivery Score</p>		<p>5.88</p>		

7. Human Resources for Health				
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 clinical health worker supply adequate to enable the volume and quality of HIV/AIDS services needed for sustained epidemic control at the facility and/or community site level?	Check all that apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The country's pre-service education institutions are producing an adequate supply and skills mix of clinical health care providers <input type="checkbox"/> The country's clinical health workers are adequately deployed to, or distributed within, facilities and communities with high HIV burden <input type="checkbox"/> The country has developed retention schemes that address clinical health worker vacancy or attrition in high HIV burden areas <input type="checkbox"/> 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:	0.28	HR Health System Development Plan 2013-2017 The 2013-2017 health system human resources development plan has been validated but not yet implemented. Also, Initial training institutions produce a sufficient number of health care providers but they are not systematically integrated into the system. The country does not produce community health workers who will be integrated into the system.
7.2 Role of Community-based Health Workers (CHWs): To what extent are community-based health workers' roles and responsibilities specified for HIV/AIDS service delivery?	Check all that apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is a national community-based health worker (CHW) cadre that has a defined role in HIV/AIDS service delivery (e.g., through a national strategy or task-sharing framework/guidelines). <input type="checkbox"/> Data are made available on the staffing and deployment of CHWs, including non-formalized CHWs supported by donors. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The host country government officially recognizes non-formalized CHWs delivering HIV/AIDS services. 	7.2 Score:	0.74	Community Integrated Strategy for the HIV/TB/Malaria programs List of PEPFAR supported staff working with CBCHB/NACC. The government of Cameroon does not make any provisions for Community Health Workers in its health system. However, these workers exist in donor-funded projects (PEPFAR) and their roles and responsibilities are clearly defined in normative documents, such as the Integrated Community TB/HIV/Malaria Strategy. However, PEPFAR is only supporting Community Health workers in PEPFAR supported sites and their number is dependent on the availability of funding.
7.3 HRH transition: What is the status of transitioning PEPFAR and/or other donor supported HIV/AIDS health worker salaries to local financing/compensation? Note in comments column which donors have transition plans in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A. There is no inventory or plan for transition of donor-supported health workers <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. There is an inventory of donor-supported health workers, but no official plan to transition these staff to local support <input type="radio"/> C. There is an inventory and plan for transition of donor-supported workers, but it has not yet been implemented <input type="radio"/> D. There is an inventory and plan for donor-supported workers to be transitioned, and staff are being transitioned according to this plan <input type="radio"/> E. No plan is necessary because all HIV/AIDS health worker salaries are already locally financed/compensated 	7.3 Score:	0.28	List of Community Health Workers paid by the GF and PEPFAR Discussions are still ongoing to develop a transition plan for CHWs to local compensation or funding mechanisms

<p>7.4 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)?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. Host country institutions provide no (0%) health worker salaries</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) health worker salaries</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) health worker salaries</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) health worker salaries</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) health worker salaries</p>	<p>7.4 Score: 3.33</p>	<p>Finance Law of the Republic of Cameroon for 2017 financial year</p>	<p>90%</p>
<p>7.5 Pre-service: Do current pre-service education curricula for any health workers providing HIV/AIDS services include HIV content that has been updated in last three years?</p> <p>Note: List applicable cadres in the comments column.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 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)</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Pre-service institutions have updated HIV/AIDS content within the last three years (check all that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Updated content reflects national standards of practice for cadres offering HIV/AIDS-related services</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Institutions maintain process for continuously updating content, including HIV/AIDS content</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Updated curricula contain training related to stigma & discrimination of PLHIV</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Institutions track student employment after graduation to inform planning</p>	<p>7.5 Score: 0.83</p>	<p>Integration of HIV Prevention and Management in the Training Curricula for Medical Personnel in CAMEROON--2015, 2016 & 2017; Final Performance Report for the Global Nurse Capacity Building Program (GNCP) for Cameroon 2017</p>	
<p>7.6 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?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p>Check all that apply among A, B, C, D:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. The host country government provides the following support for in-service training in the country (check ONE):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Host country government implements no (0%) HIV/AIDS related in-service training</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Host country government implements minimal (approx. 1-9%) HIV/AIDS related in-service training</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host country government implements some (approx. 10-49%) HIV/AIDS in-service training</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Host country government implements most (approx. 50-89%) HIV/AIDS in-service training</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Host country government implements all or almost all (approx. 90%+) HIV/AIDS in-service training</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. The host country government requires continuing professional development, a form of in-service training, for re-licensure for key clinicians</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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)</p>	<p>7.6 Score: 0.42</p>	<p>National Guidelines and Policies for ART, HTC, TASK-SHIFTING, PMTCT, Pediatric Care, Integrated Supervision of HIV Activities etc.</p>	<p>Training on HIV prevention, treatment and care including formative supervision of on-site staff is considered as in-service training provided by HIV experts at the national and decentralized level. The country does not provide funds for the training of health care providers on HIV at the national level or outside the country.</p>

<p>7.7 HR Data Collection and Use: Does the country systematically collect and use health workforce data, such as through a Human Resource Information Systems (HRIS), for HIV/AIDS services and/or health workforce planning and management?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no HRIS in country and data on the health workforce is not collected systematically for planning and management</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. There is no HRIS in country, but some data is collected for planning and management</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Registration and re-licensure data for key professionals is collected and used for planning and management</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> MOH health worker employee data (number, cadre, and location of employment) is collected and used</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Routine assessments are conducted regarding health worker staffing at health facility and/or community sites</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. There is an HRIS (an interoperable system that captures at least regulatory and deployment data on health workers) in country:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The HRIS is primarily financed and managed by host country institutions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There is a national strategy or approach to interoperability for HRIS</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The government produces HR data from the system at least annually</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Host country institutions use HR data from the system for planning and management (e.g. health worker deployment)</p>	<p>7.7 Score: 0.83</p>	<p>National Human Resource Plan for Health 2013-2017--National Observatory of Human Resource for Health 2013-2017</p>	<p>The existing system is not specific to HIV but to all active health providers, regardless of their area of intervention.</p>
<p>Human Resources for Health Score</p>		<p>6.71</p>		

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
<p>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)</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. This information is not known.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. Most (approx. 50 – 89%) funded from domestic sources</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources</p>	<p>8.1 Score: 0.42</p>	<p>REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set</p> <p>Approximately 33%</p>
<p>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)</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. This information is not known</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funded from domestic sources</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources</p>	<p>8.2 Score: 0.42</p>	<p>REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set</p> <p>Percentage not known</p>
<p>8.3 Condom Domestic Financing: What is the estimated percentage of condom procurement funded by domestic (not donor) sources?</p> <p><i>Note:</i> The denominator should be the supply of free or subsidized condoms provided to public or private sector health facilities or community based programs.</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. This information is not known</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funded from domestic sources</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources</p>	<p>8.3 Score: 0.42</p>	<p>NASA 2014-2015 data set; National Health Account; Condom Assessment Report</p> <p>Percentage not known</p>

<p>8.4 Supply Chain Plan: Does the country have an agreed-upon national supply chain plan that guides investments in the supply chain?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no plan or thoroughly annually reviewed supply chain standard operating procedure (SOP).</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. There is a plan/SOP that includes the following components (check all that apply):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Human resources <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warehousing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse Logistics <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information system <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Procurement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forecasting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supply planning and supervision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site supervision 	<p>8.4 Score: 1.41</p>	<p>National Supply Chain Plan; 2013 HIV/AIDS Health Products Procurement and Inventory Management Processes Manual</p>	
<p>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)?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. This information is not available.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funding from domestic sources.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funding from domestic sources.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funding from domestic sources.</p>	<p>8.5 Score: 0.42</p>	<p>REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set</p>	<p>Percentage not known</p>

<p>8.6 Stock: Does the host country government manage processes and systems that ensure appropriate ARV stock in all levels of the system?</p>	<p>Check all that apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The group making re-supply decisions for ARVs, have timely visibility into the ARV stock on hand at facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Facilities are stocked with ARVs according to plan (above the minimum and below the maximum stock level) 90% of the time <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOH or other host government personnel make re-supply decisions with minimal external assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Decision makers are not seconded or implementing partner staff <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supply chain data are maintained within the Ministry of Health and not solely stored by donor-funded projects <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team that conducts analysis of facility data is at least 50% host government 	<p>8.6 Score: 1.23</p>	<p>Supply Chain Assessment Report; LMIS report.</p>	<p>There is a national committee for the quantification of all health products but also a sub-committee for quantifying and monitoring the supply of HIV products. The latter holds regular quarterly meetings.</p>
<p>8.7 Assessment: Was an overall score of above 80% achieved on the 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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A. A comprehensive assessment has not been done within the last three years. <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. A comprehensive assessment has been done within the last three years but the score was lower than 80% (for NSCA) or in the bottom three quartiles for the global average of other equivalent assessments <input type="radio"/> C. A comprehensive assessment has been done within the last three years and the score was higher than 80% (for NSCA) or in the top quartile for the assessment 	<p>8.7 Score: 1.11</p>	<p>CENAME Audits</p>	<p>An evaluation of the supply chain was conducted in 2017 and the approximate score is not known but estimated at less than 80% without score elements.</p>
<p>Commodity Security and Supply Chain Score:</p>		<p>5.43</p>		

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
<p>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?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not have structures or resources to support site-level continuous quality improvement</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. The host country government:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">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</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has a budget line item for the QM program</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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</p>	<p>9.1 Score: 0.67</p>	<p>Global Fund Concept Note, 2018-2020</p> <p>The management component of improving the quality of data and services has been introduced in the Global Fund Concept Note. Similarly, the country benefited from IQ training involving two MOH staff. Implementing partners for HIV are being trained to support the process. Moreover, tutoring and enhanced integrated supervision will now be put in place</p>
<p>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.)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no HIV/AIDS-related QM/QI strategy</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. There is a QM/QI strategy that includes HIV/AIDS, but it is not utilized</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. There is a current QM/QI strategy that includes HIV/AIDS program specific elements, and it is partially utilized.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. There is a current HIV/AIDS program specific QM/QI strategy, and it is fully utilized.</p>	<p>9.2 Score: 1.33</p>	<p>QI/QM strategic document, Global Fund Concept Note</p> <p>Coordination meetings at national and sub national levels are ongoing at all levels of implementation though they still need to be strengthened. There is a QA/QI TWG in place, capacity building of trainers is on going for a full implementation of the CAQIP (Cameroon quality Improvement Program)</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 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.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 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):</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> There is documentation of results of QI activities and demonstration of national HIV program improvement through sharing and implementation of best practices across HIV/AIDS sites at all levels</p>	<p>9.3 Score: 1.33</p>	<p>NACC-GTSE Quarterly meeting reports on data and services</p> <p>Data is collected and analyzed but is not yet used for QI.</p>

<p>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?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no training or recognition offered to build health workforce competency in QI.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. There is health workforce competency-building in QI, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-service institutions incorporate modern quality improvement methods in curricula <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 	<p>9.4 Score: 2.00</p>	<p>Training curricular on HIV interventions, Performance standards for PMTCT and Pediatric care, Integrated supervision guidelines.</p>	<p>Following SID 2.0, the GRC and PEPFAR have taken the lead in rolling out QM/QI activities within the PEPFAR scale up districts. As a short term goal, national QI leads (MOH & PEPFAR) were trained, who have in turn trained QI leads from scale up sites to identify gaps within the clinical cascades, use QI tools and strategies to address the gaps and to implement continuous quality improvement projects. The long term goal is to develop a national QI strategic plan for the country and to extend this to non PEPFAR health facilities by other stakeholders.</p>
<p>9.5 Existence of QI Implementation: Does the host country government QM system use proven systematic approaches for QI?</p>	<p>The national-level QM structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provides oversight to ensure continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly convenes meetings that include health services consumers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Routinely reviews national, sub-national and clinical outcome data to identify and prioritize areas for improvement <p>Sub-national QM structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provide coordination and support to ensure continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly convene meetings that includes health services consumers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Routinely review national, sub-national and clinical outcome data to identify and prioritize areas for improvement <p>Site-level QM structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undertake continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services to identify and prioritize areas for improvement 	<p>9.5 Score: 1.43</p>	<p>QI Collaborative Improvement Project, Methods and Tools 2016</p>	<p>Sites have not yet routinely incorporated ongoing evaluation of the quality of services offered but a majority of high-attendance sites are supported by implementing partners for this to be done.</p>
<p>Quality Management Score:</p>		<p>6.76</p>		

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
<p>10.1 Strategic Plan: Does the host country have a national laboratory strategic plan?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no national laboratory strategic plan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. National laboratory strategic plan is under development</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. National laboratory strategic plan has been developed, but not approved</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. National laboratory strategic plan has been developed and approved</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. National laboratory plan has been developed, approved, and costed</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> F. National laboratory strategic plan has been developed, approved, costed, and implemented</p>	<p>10.1 Score: 1.67</p>	<p>National Strategic Plan for the Development of Laboratories in Cameroon 2016-2020</p> <p>While waiting for an official presentation, the plan has already been elaborated and endorsed by the MOH. The GF provided funding for an initial implementation of this plan last October.</p>
<p>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?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. Regulations do not exist to monitor minimum quality of laboratories in the country.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Regulations exist, but are not implemented (0% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated).</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. Regulations exist, but are minimally implemented (approx. 1-9% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated).</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Regulations exist, but are partially implemented (approx. 10-49% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated).</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. Regulations exist and are mostly implemented (approx. 50-89% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated).</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F. Regulations exist and are fully or almost fully implemented (approx. 90%+ of laboratories and POCT sites regulated).</p>	<p>10.2 Score: 0.00</p>	<p>International Standard Operation 15189 of 2012--Standard Operating Procedures of each test kit; National Strategic Plan for the Development of Laboratories in Cameroon 2016-2020</p> <p>Regulations and Guidelines for monitoring the quality of services in laboratories and POCT sites have been elaborated and pending validation, adoption and implementation. Work in progress - CIRCB and CDC Mutengene Lab carried out a quality assurance for CD4 testing in some parts of the country.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There are not adequate qualified laboratory personnel to achieve sustained epidemic control</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. There are adequate qualified laboratory personnel to perform the following key functions:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIV diagnosis by rapid testing and point-of-care testing</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Routine laboratory testing, including chemistry, hematology, microbiology, serology, blood banking, and malaria</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complex laboratory testing, including HIV viral load, CD4 testing, and molecular assays</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TB diagnosis</p>	<p>10.3 Score: 1.67</p>	<p>National Human Resource Plan for Health 2013-2017--National Observatory of Human Resource for Health 2013-2017</p> <p>There is adequate personnel but the challenge still remains with how qualified or competent they are. There is still a great need for pre-and in-service trainings on quality assurance as well as implementation of continuing education to sustain standards.</p>

<p>10.4 Viral Load Infrastructure: Does the host country have sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load to reach sustained epidemic control?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is not sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. There is sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sufficient HIV viral load instruments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All HIV viral load laboratories have an instrument maintenance program <input type="checkbox"/> Sufficient supply chain system is in place to prevent stock outs <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate specimen transport system and timely return of results 	<p>10.4 Score: 0.83</p>	<p>Operational Plan for Scaling up Viral Load; A circular letter from the MOH for the lapping of laboratories carrying out the viral load in Cameroon since May 2016</p>	<p>Supply chain is in place to prevent stock outs but heavily relies on funding from external partners (pepfar & GF) for commodity availability. There is an adequate system defined for timely return of results but minimally implemented. Equipment maintenance, reagent stock outs, sample transport and results dissemination still remain a key barrier to efficient and uninterrupted viral load testing. More than 10 laboratories have been selected to carry out the viral load tests on the national terriroire. The sample transport system is more or less operational in regions supported by PEPFAR and "Expertise France" but still needs to be adjusted according to the context. The results reporting system is not formalized. It is still to be fine-tuned and contextualization following the needs of each zone.</p>
<p>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)?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. No (0%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Some (approx. 10-49%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Most (approx. 50-89%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources.</p>	<p>10.5 Score: 1.67</p>	<p>MOH--Department of Pharmacy, Medication and Laboratory (DPML) budget</p>	
Laboratory Score:		5.83		

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.

Fiscal Context for Health and HIV/AIDS			Data Source	Notes/Comments
This section will not be assigned a score, but will provide additional contextual information to complement the questions in Domain C.				
1. What percentage of general government expenditures goes to health?	23%		World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure Database	2014 data
2. What is the per capita health expenditure all sources?	59		World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure Database	2014 data
3. What is the total health care expenditure all sources as a percent of GDP?	4		World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure Database	2014 data
4. What percent of total health expenditures is financed by external resources?	11.1		World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure Database	2014 data
5. What percent of total health expenditures is financed by out of pocket spending net of household contributions to medical schemes/pre-payment schemes?	6		World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure Database	2014 data

<p>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.</p>	<p>Data Source</p>	<p>Notes/Comments</p>
<p>Check all that apply:</p> <p>A. Yes, there is a universal, comprehensive financing scheme that integrates social health insurance, public subsidies, and national budget provisions for public health aspects (e.g., disease surveillance). It includes the following (check all that apply):</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11.1 Score: 0.26</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARVs are covered</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-ARV care and treatment is covered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prevention services are covered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. Yes, there is an affordable health insurance scheme available (check one of the following).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It covers 25% or less of the population.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It covers 26 to 50% of the population.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It covers 51 to 75% of the population.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It covers more than 75% of the population.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C. The affordable health insurance scheme in (B.) includes the following (check all that apply):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ARVs are covered.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Non-ARV care and treatment services are covered.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prevention services are covered.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It includes public subsidies for the affordability of care.</p> <p>11.1 Long-term Financing Strategy for HIV/AIDS: Has the host country government developed a long-term financing strategy for HIV/AIDS?</p>	<p>Budget of the Republic of Cameroon-- Finance Law of the Republic of Cameroon for 2017 Financial Year</p>	<p>There is no formal health financing strategy document yet, however, key services are regularly recorded with a growing budget for several years now in the budget of MOH.</p> <p>Universal health coverage has been under development since 2015 by the MOH and its application methods are not yet formally defined.</p>

<p>11.2 Domestic Budget: To what extent does the national budget explicitly account for the national HIV/AIDS response?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no explicit funding for HIV/AIDS in the national budget.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. There is explicit HIV/AIDS funding within the national budget.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The HIV/AIDS budget is program-based across ministries</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The budget includes or references indicators of progress toward national HIV/AIDS strategy goals</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The budget includes specific HIV/AIDS service delivery targets</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National budget reflects all sources of funding for HIV, including from external donors</p>	<p>11.2 Score: 0.83</p>	<p>Budget of the Republic of Cameroon-- Finance Law of the Republic of Cameroon for 2017 Financial Year</p>	<p>The only external donors included in the national budget is the Global Funds'. There is need for visibility on financial and programmatic details that will allow the country to take the budget of other donors, such as PEPFAR, the German and French Cooperations, into consideration towards financial sustainability.</p>
<p>11.3 Annual Goals/Targets: To what extent does the national budget contain HIV/AIDS goals/targets?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There are no HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the national budget</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. There are HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the national budget.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The goals/targets are measurable.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Budget items/programs are linked to goals/targets.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The goals/targets are routinely monitored during budget execution.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The goals/targets are routinely monitored during the development of the budget.</p>	<p>11.3 Score: 0.95</p>	<p>Government Annual budget--Finance Law of the Republic of Cameroon for 2017 financial year; NACC ANNUAL Report</p>	<p>The objectives are well defined for each funded component.</p>
<p>11.4 HIV/AIDS 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?</p> <p>(If subnational data does not exist or is not available, answer the question for the national level. Note level covered in the comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no HIV/AIDS budget, or information is not available.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. 0-49% of budget executed</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. 50-69% of budget executed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. 70-89% of budget executed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. 90% or greater of budget executed</p>	<p>11.4 Score: 0.32</p>	<p>2016 NACC Internal Financial Report</p>	<p>These are essentially state funds earmarked primarily for the purchase of drugs, program operating costs and human resource costs. There is no visibility of private sector financing. Several bottlenecks prevent the improvement of the budget execution rate of the State among which are, administrative procedures, particularly in procurement contracting.</p>

<p>11.5 Donor Spending: Does the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Finance routinely, and at least on an annual basis, collect all donor spending in the health sector or for HIV/AIDS-specific services?</p>	<p>A. Neither the Ministry of Health nor the Ministry of Finance routinely collects all donor spending in the health sector or for HIV/AIDS-specific services.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. The Ministry of Health or Ministry of Finance routinely collects all donor spending for only HIV/AIDS-specific services.</p> <p>C. The Ministry of Health or Ministry of Finance routinely collects all donor spending all the entire health sector, including HIV/AIDS-specific services.</p>	<p>11.5 Score: 0.00</p>			
<p>11.6 Domestic Spending: What percent of the annual national HIV response is financed with domestic public and domestic private sector HIV funding? (Domestic funding excludes out-of-pocket, Global Fund grants, and other donor resources)?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. None (0%) is financed with domestic funding.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. Very little (approx. 1-9%) is financed with domestic funding.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Some (approx. 10-49%) is financed with domestic funding.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Most (approx. 50-89%) is financed with domestic funding.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) is financed with domestic funding.</p>	<p>11.6 Score: 1.67</p>	<p>REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set</p>	<p>These are essentially State funds earmarked primarily for the purchase of drugs, program operating costs and human resource costs. There is no visibility of private sector financing.</p>	
<p>11.7 Health Budget Execution: What was the country's execution rate of its budget for health in the most recent year's budget?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no budget for health or no money was allocated.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. 0-49% of budget executed.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. 50-69% of budget executed.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. 70-89% of budget executed.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> E. 90% or greater of budget executed.</p>	<p>11.7 Score: 0.95</p>	<p>REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set</p>		
<p>11.8 Data-Driven Reprogramming: Do host country government policies/systems allow for reprogramming domestic investments based on new or updated program data during the government funding cycle?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. There is no system for funding cycle reprogramming.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. There is a policy/system that allows for funding cycle reprogramming, but is seldom used.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. There is a policy/system that allows for funding cycle reprogramming and reprogramming is done as per the policy,</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>11.8 Score: 0.63</p>	<p>Government Annual Budget-- Finance Law of the Republic of Cameroon for 2017 financial year</p>	<p>The process to reprogram domestic funds within the funding cycle is long, complex and operates ineffectively.</p>	
<p>Domestic Resource Mobilization Score:</p>		<p>5.62</p>			

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
<p>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?</p> <p>If yes, please note in the comments section when the model was last used and for what purpose (e.g., for Global Fund concept note development)</p> <p>(note: full score achieved by selecting one checkbox)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not use one of the mechanisms listed below to inform the allocation of their resources.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. The host country government does use the following mechanisms to inform the allocation of their resources (check all that apply):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Optima</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spectrum (including EPP and Goals)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> AIDS Epidemic Model (AEM)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Modes of Transmission (MOT) Model</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other recognized process or model (specify in notes column)</p>	<p>12.1 Score: 2.00</p>	<p>EPP/SPECTRUM Report 2014; SPECTRUM PROJECTIONS Report, MOTS REPORT, NACC Annual Work Plans and Reports of the NSP 2014-2017.</p>
<p>12.2 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)?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. Information not available.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. No resources (0%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. Minimal resources (approx. 1-9%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Some resources (approx. 10-49%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. Most resources (approx. 50-89%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> F. All or almost all resources (approx. 90%+) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas.</p>	<p>12.2 Score: 2.00</p>	<p>2018-2022 NSP; 2018-2022 NSP Operational Plan; 2016 NACC Annual Report; MOH, REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set; COP 2015-2016-17; GF 2017-2019 Matching funds request.</p> <p>No tools are used to make this distribution, but on the basis of the programmatic results obtained and the objectives pursued, a priority is made by each stakeholder to target high burden geographical areas. All of these high-impact intervention groups are still included in the internal resource budget with the exception of programs for male circumcision.</p> <p>The approximate percentage is unknown.</p>

<p>12.3 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?</p> <p>(note: full score can be achieved without checking all disaggregate boxes).</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not have/use recent expenditure data or cost analysis to estimate unit costs</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. The host country government uses recent expenditure data or cost analysis to estimate unit costs for (check all that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIV Testing</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laboratory services</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PMTCT</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> VMMC</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> OVC Service Package</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key population Interventions</p>	<p>12.3 Score: 2.00</p>	<p>Global Fund Concept Note 2017</p>	<p>For the GRC and the GF, costings are done on commodities unlike PEPFAR which does its costings on both commodities and services.</p>
<p>12.4 Improving Efficiency: Has the partner country achieved any of the following efficiency improvements through actions taken within the last three years?</p>	<p>Check all that apply:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Improved operations or interventions based on the findings of cost-effectiveness or efficiency studies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Reduced overhead costs by streamlining management</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lowered unit costs by reducing fragmentation, i.e. pooled procurement, resource pooling, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improved procurement competition</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Integrated HIV/AIDS into national or subnational insurance schemes (private or public -- need not be within last three years)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated HIV into primary care services with linkages to specialist care (need not be within last three years)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developed and implemented other new and more efficient models of HIV service delivery (specify in comments)</p>	<p>12.4 Score: 1.33</p>	<p>Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of Test and Treat Strategy in Cameroon; Roll-Out Plan for Option B+; "Strategie Integree de Mise en Oeuvre des Activites sous Directives Communautaires au Cameroun 2016-2017"; Community ART Dispensation Guidelines</p>	<p>An example of a more efficient new strategy is Option B+. Test and Start strategy, multi-month scripting, and CBO ART dispensation has been implemented.</p>

<p>12.5 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?</p> <p>(Use the "factory cost" of purchased commodities, excluding transport costs, distribution costs, etc.)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. Partner government did not pay for any ARVs using domestic resources in the previous year.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 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.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 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.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 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.</p>	<p>12.5 Score: 1.50</p>	<p>Annual Tender between MOH & CENAME 2013, 2014 & 2015; Expression of Needs 2015 between CENAME & International Suppliers</p>	
<p>Technical and Allocative Efficiencies Score:</p>		<p>8.83</p>		

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
<p>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.)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A. No HIV/AIDS general population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years <input type="radio"/> B. Surveys & surveillance activities are primarily planned and implemented by external agencies, organizations or institutions <input type="radio"/> C. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with substantial technical assistance from external agencies <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with some technical assistance from external agencies <input type="radio"/> 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 	<p>13.1 Score: 0.71</p>	<p>Sentinel Survey reports; GTSE meeting reports; NACC Reports.</p>	<p>CAMPHIA is being conducted with the support of USG. DHS (Cameroon owned general survey piloted by the National Institute of Strategy) was conducted for the last time in 2011. Still, a DHS study is ongoing. Sentinel surveys were organized so far with the support of UNAIDS, and will not be financed until 2017. Some population surveys such as EDS and CAMPHIA are co-piloted and implemented by the National Institute of Statistics.</p>
<p>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.)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A. No HIV/AIDS key population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Surveys & surveillance activities are primarily planned and implemented by external agencies, organizations or institutions <input type="radio"/> C. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with substantial technical assistance from external agencies <input type="radio"/> D. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with some technical assistance from external agencies <input type="radio"/> 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 	<p>13.2 Score: 0.24</p>	<p>IBBS 2016; NACC Reports</p>	<p>Key population issues are still sensitive in Cameroon, even though the government recognizes their right to access proper health and invest in service delivery improvement. Still, implementation of formal surveys is still reliant on external support.</p>
<p>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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A. No HIV/AIDS general population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years <input type="radio"/> B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government <input type="radio"/> C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government <input type="radio"/> E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government <input type="radio"/> F. All or almost all financing (90%+) is provided by the host country government 	<p>13.3 Score: 0.83</p>	<p>Global Fund concept notes and project documents for the past years.</p>	<p>Donors, especially Global Fund is under a 80% - 20% rule of funding, allowing the government of Cameroon to bring in financial resources to support activities such as surveys and surveillance</p>

<p>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.)?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. No HIV/AIDS key population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F. All or almost all financing (approx. 90%+) is provided by the host country government</p>	<p>13.4 Score: 0.42</p>	<p>IBBS 2016</p>	<p>Percentage not known</p>
<p>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?</p> <p>(Note: Full score possible without selecting all disaggregates.)</p>	<p>Check ALL boxes that apply below. (A.) refers to prevalence data. (B.) refers to incidence data:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. The host country government collects at least every 5 years HIV prevalence data disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age (at coarse disaggregates) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age (at fine disaggregates) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sub-national units <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. The host country government collects at least every 5 years HIV incidence disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Age (at coarse disaggregates) <input type="checkbox"/> Age (at fine disaggregates) <input type="checkbox"/> Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) <input type="checkbox"/> Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) <input type="checkbox"/> Sub-national units 	<p>13.5 Score: 0.48</p>	<p>2016 NACC annual report; the 2011 Demographic Health Survey (DHS); IBBS 2016</p>	<p>The DHS report shows the disaggregation of prevalence by age, sex and sub-national. Reports from other studies (IBBS) on KPs, for example, are also disaggregated by sex and age and by city but the frequency of prevalence data for priority populations is longer with regard to the fact that the last SABERS study was conducted in 2011. Moreso, the first ever HIV impact study has been running since 2017. Still, there is no data on children under 15 living with HIV</p>

<p>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?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not collect/report viral load data or does not conduct viral load monitoring</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. The host country government collects/reports viral load data (answer both subsections below):</p> <p>According to the following disaggregates (check ALL that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users)</p> <p>For what proportion of PLHIV (select ONE of the following):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25%</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-50%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 50-75%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> More than 75%</p>	<p>13.6 Score: 0.48</p>	<p>DHIS 2, NACC data Annual Report; Activity Report of Reference Laboratories for Viral Load.</p>	<p>NACC collects information by age and sex, ONLY for PLHIV under ART, but does not report them through a formal system. Information on this is produced when evaluating the national HIV cascade, especially as concerns the outcome of the tests, but only in an aggregated format. The reporting system is still embryonic and needs to be strengthened to move from paper-based reporting to online E-reporting on an annual basis.</p>
<p>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.)</p> <p>Please note most recent survey dates in comments section.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not conduct IBBS or size estimation studies for key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) or priority populations (Military, etc.).</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. The host country government conducts (answer both subsections below):</p> <p>IBBS for (check ALL that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female sex workers (FSW)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Men who have sex with men (MSM)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transgender (TG)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> People who inject drugs (PWID)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users)</p> <p>Size estimation studies for (check ALL that apply):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female sex workers (FSW)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Men who have sex with men (MSM)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transgender (TG)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> People who inject drugs (PWID)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users)</p>	<p>13.7 Score: 0.71</p>	<p>IBBS Reports on FSW and MSM 2013 and 2016</p>	<p>An IBBS survey among IDUs and transgender people is planned in the 2018-2022 programming cycle.</p> <p>SABERS study for military is in progress.</p>

<p>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)?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 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</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 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</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 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</p>	<p>13.8 Score: 0.95</p>	<p>2018-2022 M&E Plan of the NSP</p>	<p>A national HIV/AIDS plan exist with clear deadlines, but these deadlines are not respected.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. No governance structures, procedures or policies designed to assure surveys & surveillance data quality exist/could be documented.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. The following structures, procedures or policies exist to assure quality of surveys & surveillance data (check all that apply):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A national surveillance unit or other entity is responsible for assuring the quality of surveys & surveillance data <input type="checkbox"/> A national, approved surveys & surveillance strategy is in place, which outlines standards, policies and procedures for data quality assurance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard national procedures & protocols exist for reviewing surveys & surveillance data for quality and sharing feedback with appropriate staff responsible for data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An in-country internal review board (IRB) exists and reviews all protocols. 	<p>13.9 Score: 0.71</p>	<p>M&E Plan of the 2018-2022 NSP; GTSE Terms of References of the NACC</p>	<p>A national validation committee exist, at central and regional levels. They are in charge of data review and validation before transmitting the data at the national level. In addition to the NACC and the MOH-DROS (Direction of Health Operational Research), a national review board also exist.</p>
<p>Epidemiological and Health Data Score:</p>		<p>5.54</p>		

Financial/Expenditure Data			
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?	<input type="radio"/> A. No tracking of public HIV/AIDS expenditures has occurred within the past 5 years <input type="radio"/> 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 <input type="radio"/> 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 <input type="radio"/> 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 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 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:	3.33
	REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set; 2016 NACC Annual Report	The Central Technical Group of the NACC plans and organizes data collection for all stakeholders with the support of the UNAIDS.	
14.2 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?	<input type="radio"/> A. No HIV/AIDS expenditure tracking has occurred within the past 5 years <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected (check all that apply): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> By source of financing, such as domestic public, domestic private, out-of-pocket, Global Fund, PEPFAR, others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> By expenditures per program area, such as prevention, care, treatment, health systems strengthening <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> By type of expenditure, such as training, overhead, vehicles, supplies, commodities/reagents, personnel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sub-nationally	14.2 Score:	3.33
	National Health Account Report; MOH, REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set		
14.3 Timeliness of Expenditure Data: To what extent are expenditure data collected in a timely way to inform program planning and budgeting decisions?	<input type="radio"/> A. No HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected <input type="radio"/> B. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected irregularly, and more than 3 years ago <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. HIV/AIDS expenditure data were collected at least once in the past 3 years <input type="radio"/> D. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected annually but represent more than one year of expenditures <input type="radio"/> E. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected annually and represent only one year of expenditures	14.3 Score:	1.67
	MOH, REDES Report and the 2014-2015 NASA data set		
Financial/Expenditure Data Score:		8.33	

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
<p>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?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. No system exists for routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 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</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, exists and is primarily managed and operated by an external agency/institution</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 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</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, exists and is managed and operated by the host country government</p>	<p>15.1 Score: 1.00</p>	<p>M&E Plan of the 2018-2022 NSP</p> <p>The Central Technical Group and its Regional Technical Groups are equipped to routinely compile and analyze regional and national data without external technical support. However, they integrate very little data from the community and the private sector. Also, the use of data collection registers should be improved. Indeed, the registers exists and are well disseminated in all the eligible health facilities, but are not used or only partially in some health facilities.</p>
<p>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.)?</p> <p>(if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. No routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data exists</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F. All or almost all financing (90% +) is provided by the host country government</p>	<p>15.2 Score: 1.67</p>	<p>GF Concept Note; COP 17; 2017 Finance Law-State Budget</p> <p>The data collection registers were printed, distributed with the support of USG funding. Others funding are based on Global Fund financing.</p>

<p>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.)</p>	<p>Check ALL boxes that apply below:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. The host country government routinely collects & reports service delivery data for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIV Testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PMTCT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult Care and Support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult Treatment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pediatric Care and Support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Orphans and Vulnerable Children <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIV Prevention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIDS-related mortality <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Service delivery data are being collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By key population (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) <input type="checkbox"/> By priority population (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> By age & sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> From all facility sites (public, private, faith-based, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> From all community sites (public, private, faith-based, etc.) 	<p>15.3 Score: 1.33</p>	<p>NACC Annual Report 2016; 2014-2017 & 2018-2022 NSP</p>	<p>VMMC is not applicable to Cameroon. Care and Horizon Femmes participate in NACC meetings and share their reports at least annually. Still, it should be noted that there is a lack of standardized and harmonized system across all the country and obtention of community sites data is reliant on USG-funded CSOs.</p>
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<p>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?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not routinely collect/report HIV/AIDS service delivery data</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data annually</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data semi-annually</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data at least quarterly</p>	<p>15.4 Score: 0.89</p>	<p>NACC 2017 semi-annual and annual reports; DHIS 2</p>	<p>Since 2017, the GRC has a progress report on PMTCT every six months and, annual reports for the other services.</p>
<p>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)?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. The host country government does not routinely analyze service delivery data to measure program performance</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Service delivery data are being analyzed to measure program performance in the following ways (check all that apply):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Continuum of care cascade for each identified priority population (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users), including HIV testing, linkage to care, treatment, adherence and retention</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Continuum of care cascade for each relevant key population (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners), including HIV testing, linkage to care, treatment, adherence and retention</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results against targets</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coverage of key treatment & prevention services (ART, PMTCT, VMMC, etc.)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site-specific yield for HIV testing (HTC and PMTCT)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> AIDS-related mortality rates</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Variations in performance by sub-national unit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Creation of maps to facilitate geographic analysis</p>	<p>15.5 Score: 0.50</p>	<p>NACC 2017 semi-annual and annual reports; Global Fund Quarterly Reports</p>	<p>The evaluation is done semi annually at national level and quarterly at regional level</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A. No governance structures, procedures or policies designed to assure service delivery data quality exist/could be documented.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. The following structures, procedures or policies exist to assure quality of service delivery data (check all that apply):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A national, approved data quality strategy is in place, which outlines standards, policies and procedures for HIV/AIDS data quality assurance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Standard national procedures & protocols exist for routine data quality checks at the point of data entry</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data quality reports are published and shared with relevant ministries/government entities & partner organizations</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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</p>	<p>15.6 Score: 0.80</p>	<p>M&E Plan of the 2018-2022 NSP</p> <p>NACC Annual Report 2016</p> <p>NACC 2017 Regional and National Data Validation Quarterly Report</p>	<p>As concerns the standard national procedures and protocol for routine data quality checks at the point of entry, the activity is carried out on a regular basis but there is no standard protocol</p>
<p>Performance Data Score:</p>		<p>6.19</p>		

THIS CONCLUDES THE SET OF QUESTIONS ON DOMAIN D