

Bhutan Report NCPI

NCPI Header

COUNTRY

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Describe the process used for NCPI data gathering and validation:

-

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

-

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

-

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

Organization	Names/Positions	A.I	A.II	A.III	A.IV	A.V	A.VI
-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No

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

Organization	Names/Positions	B.I	B.II	B.III	B.IV	B.V
-	-	No	No	No	No	No

A - I. STRATEGIC PLAN

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

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

Yes

IF YES, what was the period covered:

2012-2016

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

IF NO or NOT APPLICABLE, briefly explain why.:

The 2011 Review of the first National Strategic Plan as well as the 2010-11 Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Review give Bhutan a clear understanding of achievements and ensure strategies to address significant gaps and weaknesses in the national response. The reviews also indicates most vulnerable to STI and HIV infection, and this includes some of our most vulnerable people, especially youth and young people. Thus in light of the these finding the new National Strategic Plan-2 builds on the achievements and responds to the identified gaps and weaknesses. It is a targeted strategy, with a strong emphasis on achieving results through cost-effective activities. It also gives top priority to reaching those at highest risk of STI and HIV exposure, while continuing to provide prevention education and services to the general populations. Above all this strategy is about coordination and partnership between government, civil society, the private sector, local communities and the people most vulnerable to and affected by STI and HIV. It is only through genuine partnership and a compassionate understanding attitude towards people at risk and affected that we can effectively prevent and control STI and HIV in Bhutan.

1.1 Which government ministries or agencies

Name of government ministries or agencies [write in]:

Ministry of Health

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

SECTORS

Included in Strategy Earmarked Budget

Yes	-
Yes	-
Yes	-
Yes	-
Yes	-
Yes	-
Yes	-

Other [write in]:

Monastic Institutions, NGO, KAP, Others

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

-

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

Men who have sex with men:

Yes

Migrants/mobile populations:

Yes

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

Yes

People with disabilities:

No

People who inject drugs:

Yes

Sex workers:

Yes

Transgendered people:

Yes

Women and girls:

Yes

Young women/young men:

Yes

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations:

Yes

Prisons:

Yes

Schools:

Yes

Workplace:

No

Addressing stigma and discrimination:

Yes

Gender empowerment and/or gender equality:

Yes

HIV and poverty:

Yes

Human rights protection:

Yes

Involvement of people living with HIV:

Yes

IF NO, explain how key populations were identified?:

-

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

MSM, FSW, IDU/DU, Migrant population, Truckers, taxi drivers and uniform personnels

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

1.6. Does the multisectoral strategy or operational plan include

a) Formal programme goals?:

Yes

b) Clear targets or milestones?:

Yes

c) Detailed costs for each programmatic area?:

Yes

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

N/A

e) A monitoring and evaluation framework?:

Yes

1.7

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

Active involvement

IF ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT, briefly explain how this was organised:

Yes. Through consultative meetings with key implementing partners prior, during and after the development of the national strategy. Targets are indicated for each CSO as well contributing to the overall program goal.

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

Yes

1.9

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

Yes, all partners

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

Yes

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

Common Country Assessment/UN Development Assistance Framework:

N/A

National Development Plan:

Yes

Poverty Reduction Strategy:

Yes

Sector-wide approach:

Yes

Other [write in]:

-

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

HIV impact alleviation:

Yes

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

N/A

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

Yes

Reduction of stigma and discrimination:

Yes

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

N/A

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

N/A

Other[write in below]:

-

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

N/A

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

Yes

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

No

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

Yes

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

Estimates of Current Needs Only

5.3. Is HIV programme coverage being monitored?:

Yes

5.3

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

No

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

No

(c) Is coverage monitored by geographical area:

No

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

Yes

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

Training of service providers both at central and district level for reaching key population. Building the capacity of the clinician for care, treatment and management. Development of guidelines and other procedures.

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

9

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

• General awareness levels were been raised. • The health system was strengthened through: development of national guidelines for services delivery. • Both at central and district level capacity are build through trainings and TOT in blood safety, laboratories, waste management and infection control. • HIV has been mainstreamed in the education system through life skill based STI/HIV prevention education for in-school and out-of school youth and vocational trainees. • Multi-Sectoral Task Forces (MSTF) have been established in all 20 districts and more than 70% of the 207 blocks MSTFs function under the chairpersonship of the district governors to raise awareness among the general population and support implementation of HIV activities. • STI/HIV services were strengthened through training of health care providers and district teams in STI diagnosis and treatment and in HIV/AIDS management and care. • VCTs have been established in all 20 districts integrated into the hospital settings to provide HIV counseling and testing countrywide especially to pregnant women. • General awareness levels were been raised. • The health system was strengthened through: development of national guidelines for services delivery. • Both at central and district level capacity are build through trainings and TOT in blood safety, laboratories, waste management and infection control. • HIV has been mainstreamed in the education system through life skill based STI/HIV prevention education for in-school and out-of school youth and vocational trainees. • Multi-Sectoral Task Forces (MSTF) have been established in all 20 districts and more than 70% of the 207 blocks MSTFs function under the chairpersonship of the district governors to raise awareness among the general population and support implementation of HIV activities. • STI/HIV services were strengthened through training of health care providers and district teams in STI diagnosis and treatment and in HIV/AIDS management and care. • VCTs have been established in all 20 districts integrated into the hospital settings to provide HIV counseling and testing countrywide especially to pregnant women.

What challenges remain in this area:

• HIV services are mostly facility based. The system has limited outreach or linkages to vulnerable and MARPs population. Even the MSTFs which were established to support the HIV program at district are often not effective and lack community participation and resource mobilization. • The health system has limited capacities to address specific treatment and care needs of high risk group populations. The National Baseline Assessment among DU, 2009 found that drug users are not accessing voluntary testing facilities and STI/HIV services. The World Bank, Aide Memoire, 2010 points out that the program needs to urgently reach hot spots and increase its focus on HRG. • The health system is not currently geared to deliver the (WHO recommended) 'comprehensive package' of services essential for prevention of HIV among drug users and other HRGs • The quality of health services needs improvement. A 2009 Health Facility Survey recommends that the VCT/STI services need to be generally improved. The same survey also found that 60% of facilities (BHU I and above) did not have adequate STI/HIV leaflets and recommends that these should be made available in all health facilities.

A - II. POLITICAL SUPPORT AND LEADERSHIP

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

A. Government ministers:

Yes

B. Other high officials at sub-national level:

Yes

1.1

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

Yes

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

During the World AIDS day, all the head of the institution and political leaders came together to reassure their commitment to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS in the country.

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

Yes

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

Have terms of reference?:

Yes

Have active government leadership and participation?:

Yes

Have an official chair person?:

Yes

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

-

Have a defined membership?:

Yes

IF YES, how many members?:

13

Include civil society representatives?:

Yes

IF YES, how many?:

11

Include people living with HIV?:

No

Include the private sector?:

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

IF YES, briefly describe the main achievements:

Reaching key population through implementing partners. Establishment of positive network in the country which was initiated by NACP. Today it is registered as a CBO

What challenges remain in this area:

There are only few NGO in the country and only one working in the area of HIV/AIDS.

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

-

5.

Capacity-building:

-

Coordination with other implementing partners:

Yes

Information on priority needs:

Yes

Procurement and distribution of medications or other supplies:

-

Technical guidance:

Yes

Other [write in below]:

-

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

No

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

Yes

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

Endorsement of the New national Strategy focusing on the MARPS and other key population.

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

-

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

9

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

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

A - III. HUMAN RIGHTS

1.1

People living with HIV:

Yes

Men who have sex with men:

No

Migrants/mobile populations:

Yes

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

Yes

People with disabilities:

Yes

People who inject drugs:

No

Prison inmates:

No

Sex workers:

No

Transgendered people:

No

Women and girls:

Yes

Young women/young men:

Yes

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in]:

-

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

Yes

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

In the constitution under the Article 7 fundamental rights "All persons are equal before the law and are entitled to equal and effective protection of the law and shall not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, sex, language, religion, politics or other status"

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

Drawing from the constitution there are policy, rules and regulation are in place to prevent discrimination and protect the right of PLHIV. In addition there has been Royal Decree issued by the 4th and 5th king in support of the PLHIV in the country.

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

-

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

No

IF YES, for which subpopulations?

People living with HIV:

-

- Men who have sex with men:
-
- Migrants/mobile populations:
-
- Orphans and other vulnerable children:
-
- People with disabilities:
-
- People who inject drugs :
-
- Prison inmates:
-
- Sex workers:
-
- Transgendered people:
-
- Women and girls:
-
- Young women/young men:
-
- Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in below]:
-

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

N/A

Briefly comment on how they pose barriers:

N/A

A - IV. PREVENTION

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

Yes

IF YES, what key messages are explicitly promoted?

Abstain from injecting drugs:

Yes

Avoid commercial sex:

Yes

Avoid inter-generational sex:

-

Be faithful:

Yes

Be sexually abstinent:

-

Delay sexual debut:

Yes

Engage in safe(r) sex:

Yes

Fight against violence against women:

Yes

Greater acceptance and involvement of people living with HIV:

Yes

Greater involvement of men in reproductive health programmes:

Yes

Know your HIV status:

Yes

Males to get circumcised under medical supervision:

-

Prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV:

Yes

Promote greater equality between men and women:

Yes

Reduce the number of sexual partners:

-

Use clean needles and syringes:

-

Use condoms consistently:

Yes

Other [write in below]:

-

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

Yes

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

Yes

2.1. Is HIV education part of the curriculum in

Primary schools?:

No

Secondary schools?:

Yes

Teacher training?:

Yes

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

Yes

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

No

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

Yes

Briefly describe the content of this policy or strategy:

Lifes skill in schools. Prevention and safe sex education.

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

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

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

-

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

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

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

-

4.1. To what extent has HIV prevention been implemented?

Blood safety:

Strongly Agree

Condom promotion:

Strongly Agree

Harm reduction for people who inject drugs:

N/A

HIV prevention for out-of-school young people:

Strongly Agree

HIV prevention in the workplace:

Agree

HIV testing and counseling:

Strongly Agree

IEC on risk reduction:

Strongly Agree

IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction:

Strongly Agree

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:

Strongly Agree

Prevention for people living with HIV:

Strongly Agree

Reproductive health services including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment:

Strongly Agree

Risk reduction for intimate partners of key populations:

Agree

Risk reduction for men who have sex with men:

N/A

Risk reduction for sex workers:

N/A

School-based HIV education for young people:

Strongly Agree

Universal precautions in health care settings:

Strongly Agree

Other[write in]:

-

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

8

A - V. TREATMENT, CARE AND SUPPORT

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

Yes

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

-

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

-

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

Antiretroviral therapy:

Strongly Agree

ART for TB patients:

Strongly Agree

Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in people living with HIV:

Agree

Early infant diagnosis:

Disagree

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

Disagree

HIV testing and counselling for people with TB:

Strongly Agree

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

Strongly Agree

Nutritional care:

Agree

Paediatric AIDS treatment:

Agree

Post-delivery ART provision to women:

Strongly Agree

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

Disagree

Post-exposure prophylaxis for occupational exposures to HIV:

Strongly Agree

Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families:

Agree

Sexually transmitted infection management:

Strongly Agree

TB infection control in HIV treatment and care facilities:

Strongly Agree
TB preventive therapy for people living with HIV:
Strongly Agree
TB screening for people living with HIV:
Strongly Agree
Treatment of common HIV-related infections:
Strongly Agree
Other [write in]:
-

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

No

Please clarify which social and economic support is provided:

-

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

No

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

N/A

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

7

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

Establishment of the care and treatment unit itself. Will be staffed with with tranin professional to provided care and treatment exculsive. Cordinatoion and acess to health services. Better coordinated refferrals

What challenges remain in this area:

Building the capacity , Human resources lack of monitoring. And followup . Need dedicated person

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

N/A

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

7

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

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

A - VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

Yes

Briefly describe any challenges in development or implementation:

Major challenge during the development of the national Mand e plan was selection of the indicators that are inline with the not only national standards, but are also in line with what is expected internationally. Given that the most of the preiovious indicators are not mainstreamed into the national HMIS system the quality of data was not every good. There was a need indentified to intregrate HIV/AIDS indicator witht he HMIS system for effective response in place of parelle system.

1.1 IF YES, years covered:

2011-2016

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

Yes, some partners

Briefly describe what the issues are:

-

2. Does the national Monitoring and Evaluation plan include?

A data collection strategy:

Yes

Behavioural surveys:

Yes

Evaluation / research studies:

Yes

HIV Drug resistance surveillance:

No

HIV surveillance:

Yes

Routine programme monitoring:

Yes

A data analysis strategy:

Yes

A data dissemination and use strategy:

Yes

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

Yes

Guidelines on tools for data collection:

Yes

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

In Progress

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

Yes

Briefly describe any obstacles:

-

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

In the Ministry of Health?:

Yes

In the National HIV Commission (or equivalent)?:

No

Elsewhere [write in]?:

-

Permanent Staff [Add as many as needed]

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

POSITION [write in position titles in spaces below]	Fulltime	Part time	Since when?
Planning Officer	Yes	-	2007
HMIS Officer	Yes	-	-

Temporary Staff [Add as many as needed]

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

POSITION [write in position titles in spaces below]	Fulltime	Part time	Since when?
M&E Officer	Yes	-	2010

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

Yes

Briefly describe the data-sharing mechanisms:

-

What are the major challenges in this area:

-

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

No

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

No

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

-

6.2. Is there a functional Health Information System?

At national level:

Yes

At subnational level:

Yes

IF YES, at what level(s)?:

-

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

No

8. How are M&E data used?

For programme improvement?:

Yes

In developing / revising the national HIV response?:

-

For resource allocation?:

-

Other [write in]:

-

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

-

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

At national level?:

No

At subnational level?:

-

At service delivery level including civil society?:

-

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

-

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

-

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

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

B - I. CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT

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

2

Comments and examples:

-

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

3

Comments and examples:

Civil society that has been identified as the implementing partners have been involved in all resource allocation and development of workplan and costing of the NSP.

3.

a. The national HIV strategy?:

-

b. The national HIV budget?:

-

c. The national HIV reports?:

-

Comments and examples:

-

4.

a. Developing the national M&E plan?:

-

b. Participating in the national M&E committee / working group responsible for coordination of M&E activities?

:

0

c. Participate in using data for decision-making?:

2

Comments and examples:

-

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

2

Comments and examples:

-

6. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is “Low” and 5 is “High”) is civil society able to access

a. Adequate financial support to implement its HIV activities?:

2

b. Adequate technical support to implement its HIV activities?:

3

Comments and examples:

-

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

People living with HIV:

25-50%

Men who have sex with men:

-

People who inject drugs:

25-50%

Sex workers:

-

Transgendered people:

-

Testing and Counselling:

-

Reduction of Stigma and Discrimination:

25-50%

Clinical services (ART/OI)*:

-

Home-based care:

-

Programmes for OVC:**

-

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

5

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

It is important to note that in the context of bhutan, CBO are limited and are all newly established thus lack capacity to implement the program.

What challenges remain in this area:

-

B - II. POLITICAL SUPPORT AND LEADERSHIP

1. Has the Government, through political and financial support, involved people living with HIV, key populations and/or other vulnerable sub-populations in governmental HIV-policy design and programme implementation?:

Yes

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

For the development of revised National Strategy Plan.

B - III. HUMAN RIGHTS

1.1.

People living with HIV:

No

Men who have sex with men:

No

Migrants/mobile populations:

No

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

No

People with disabilities:

No

People who inject drugs:

No

Prison inmates:

-

Sex workers:

-

Transgendered people:

-

Women and girls:

-

Young women/young men:

-

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in]:

-

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

Yes

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

the fundamental right article 7

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

-

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

-

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

No

2.1. IF YES, for which sub-populations?

People living with HIV:

-

Men who have sex with men:

-

Migrants/mobile populations:

-

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

-

People with disabilities:

-

People who inject drugs:

-

Prison inmates:

-

Sex workers:

-

Transgendered people:

-

Women and girls:

-

Young women/young men:

-

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in]:

-

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

-

Briefly comment on how they pose barriers:

-

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

No

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

-

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

Yes

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

One of the key principles of the NSP is the protection of Human rights and right to access to treatment and care and other preventative programmes.

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

No

6. Does the country have a policy or strategy of free services for the following?		
Provided free-of-charge to all people in the country	Provided free-of-charge to some people in the country	Provided, but only at a cost
Yes	-	-
Yes	-	-
Yes	-	-

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

-

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

The strategy provides guidelines for delivering comprehensive packages of service to the underserved population and effective strategy to reach the key population.

8.1

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

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

No

10. Does the country have the following human rights monitoring and enforcement mechanisms?
a. Existence of independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, including human rights commissions, law reform commissions, watchdogs, and ombudspersons which consider HIV-related issues within their work:
No
b. Performance indicators or benchmarks for compliance with human rights standards in the context of HIV efforts:
No
IF YES on any of the above questions, describe some examples:
-

11. In the last 2 years, have there been the following training and/or capacity-building activities?
a. Programmes to educate, raise awareness among people living with HIV and key populations concerning their rights (in the context of HIV)?:
Yes
b. Programmes for members of the judiciary and law enforcement on HIV and human rights issues that may come up in the context of their work?:
Yes

12. Are the following legal support services available in the country?
a. Legal aid systems for HIV casework:
No
b. Private sector law firms or university-based centres to provide free or reduced-cost legal services to people living with HIV:
No

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

Yes

IF YES, what types of programmes?

Programmes for health care workers:

Yes

Programmes for the media:

Yes

Programmes in the work place:

Yes

Other [write in]:

-

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

5

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

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

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

3

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

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

B - IV. PREVENTION

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

Yes

IF YES, how were these specific needs determined?:

Intensive to services for the key high risk population. Scale up of PMTCT through ANC. Targetted intervention for youth both in school and out of schools. Servies and referrals for bridge population such as truckers, taxi driver and migrant workers.

1.1 To what extent has HIV prevention been implemented?

Blood safety:

Strongly Agree

Condom promotion:

Strongly Agree

Harm reduction for people who inject drugs:

N/A

HIV prevention for out-of-school young people:

Strongly Agree

HIV prevention in the workplace:

Agree

HIV testing and counseling:

Strongly Agree

IEC on risk reduction:

Strongly Agree

IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction:

Strongly Agree

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:

Strongly Agree

Prevention for people living with HIV:

Agree

Reproductive health services including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment:

Strongly Agree

Risk reduction for intimate partners of key populations:

Agree

Risk reduction for men who have sex with men:

N/A

Risk reduction for sex workers:

N/A

School-based HIV education for young people:

Strongly Agree

Universal precautions in health care settings:

Strongly Agree
Other [write in]:

-

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

7

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

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

B - V. TREATMENT, CARE AND SUPPORT

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

Yes

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

-

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

-

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

Antiretroviral therapy:

Strongly Agree

ART for TB patients:

Strongly Agree

Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in people living with HIV:

Strongly Agree

Early infant diagnosis:

N/A

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

N/A

HIV testing and counselling for people with TB:

Agree

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

Agree

Nutritional care:

Agree

Paediatric AIDS treatment:

Strongly Agree

Post-delivery ART provision to women:

Strongly Agree

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

N/A

Post-exposure prophylaxis for occupational exposures to HIV:

Strongly Agree

Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families:

N/A

Sexually transmitted infection management:

Strongly Agree

TB infection control in HIV treatment and care facilities:

Strongly Agree

TB preventive therapy for people living with HIV:

Strongly Agree

TB screening for people living with HIV:

Strongly Agree

Treatment of common HIV-related infections:

Strongly Agree

Other [write in]:

-

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

7

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

-
What challenges remain in this area:

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

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

4
Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

-
What challenges remain in this area:

-

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