2019 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. The SID 2019 is the third sustainability assessment conducted for Cameroon. Based on responses to 117 questions, the SID assessed the current state of sustainability of national HIV/AIDS responses across 17 critical elements. Scores for these elements are displayed on a color-coded dashboard, together with contextual charts and information. Two new elements were added to the SID 2019 – Market Openness and Data for Decision Making Ecosystem. As the SID is completed over time, it will allow all stakeholders to track progress and gaps across these key components of sustainability.

Light Green Score (8.50 – 10 points) (Sustainable and requires no additional investment at this time)
Dark 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: Cameroon's HIV/AIDS epidemic is mixed (i.e., one or more concentrated epidemics within a generalized epidemic). National HIV incidence is 0.27% among the population aged 15-64. Four out of five new infections are among women aged 15-64. While overall adult HIV prevalence is steadily decreasing (3.7% in 2017 to 3.4% in 2018); prevalence among women is more than twice that of men (4.8% vs. 2.0%, CAMPHIA 2018).

According to the latest National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) in 2017, the analysis of the 2016-2017 expenditures for 2016 and 2017 represent 40% and 53.6%, respectively, of the national HIV needs. The national HIV/AIDS response continues to rely heavily on donor funding, accounting for more than 80% of all HIV expenses in the country in 2016 and 2017 and the GRC has difficulty in meeting Global Fund co-financing obligations. Cameroon also faces the unique challenge of charging user fees to finance health services including HIV and TB services, creating a barrier for people to access HIV services. Following advocacy from key stakeholders including the U.S. Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, on April 5, 2019, the Cameroonian government made public a Ministerial Decision and Circular on the immediate elimination of informal HIV user fees and the elimination of all formal fees for HIV services by January 2020. In preparation for the January 2020 milestone, PEPFAR Cameroon, UNAIDS, and other stakeholders will support the government to put in place measures to improve working conditions within health facilities that do not involve the recovery of costs from end users at the point of service delivery and also support the government in the monitoring of health facilities on compliance with the new directive.

SID Process: PEPFAR Cameroon began the SID 2019 process by undertaking a desk review of all required documentation with follow up consultations of the various constituencies. PEPFAR staff met with internal and external stakeholders to facilitate the SID 2019 tool development; input was gathered from civil society representatives, private sector entities, parliamentarians, multi-lateral partners, USG and the GRC. A final review session was co-convened with the USG and UNAIDS with stakeholders on September 4th and 5th, 2019, with participants providing consensus on the final review, further discussing the findings

and identified priorities and providing any additional input. The team also used this opportunity to present PEPFAR's quarter 3 results and to brief on the upcoming COP19.

Sustainability Strengths: Out of the 17 elements counted, Cameroon counted five dark green and three light green scorings, an increase in both scores from the SID 3.0. The strongest elements were found in the Governance, Leadership and Accountability Domain.

> **Planning and coordination (10.00 – dark green):** The Government of Cameroon performs a strong leadership role in the process of development and policy guidelines. This leadership has resulted in the adoption of best practices and global technical policies. The processes are inclusive and well-structured in terms of shared responsibility and accountability, accounting for the diversity and comparative advantage of key stakeholders in the country. It was noted that more focus should be given to further engaging the private sector in the national response.
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> **Market Openness (9.64 – dark green):** This was a new element introduced in the SID 2019. Cameroon scored quite high in this area, showing that Cameroon and donor policies do not negatively distort the market for HIV services by reducing participation and/or competition.

Sustainability Vulnerabilities: Cameroon did not achieve red scores in SID 2019. However, within the nine elements that scored yellow, four were in the National Health System and Service Delivery domains, down from five in the SID 3.0.

> **Commodity Security and Supply Chain (5.57 - yellow):** Weak procurement and supply chain management of HIV/AIDS-related commodities continues to negatively affect the attainment of the 95-95-95 goals. There is insufficient warehouse and inventory level optimization, insufficient institutional capacity to use HIV pharmacy information for decision making, and an inadequate supply of commodities to meet demand for new strategies such as provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling (PITC), retesting for verification, and proficiency testing (PT) panels. 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. In 2018, a high level technical working group with multi- sectoral ministerial members, members from development partners notably GFATM, PEPFAR, UNITAID, the private sector and the civil society was created to provide a complete transformation plan of the supply chain.
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> **Laboratory (6.29 - yellow):** Cameroon has developed a NSP for the Development of Cameroon Laboratories 2016-2020. Additionally, a National Public Health Laboratory was built, and Cameroon now has four ISO-15189 accredited laboratories (National EID Reference Laboratory Mutengene, Buea Regional Hospital Laboratory, Bamenda Regional Hospital Laboratory and the TB Reference Laboratory Bamenda). A Laboratory Technical Working Group (LTWG) was created in 2018 to improve coordination across the different laboratories; in view of avoiding activity over-lap and optimizing the resources of concerned stakeholders.

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.

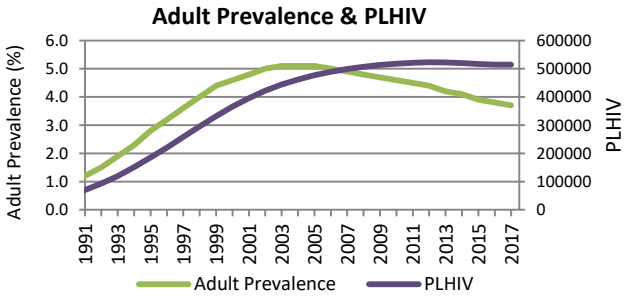
Sustainability Analysis for Epidemic Control: Cameroon

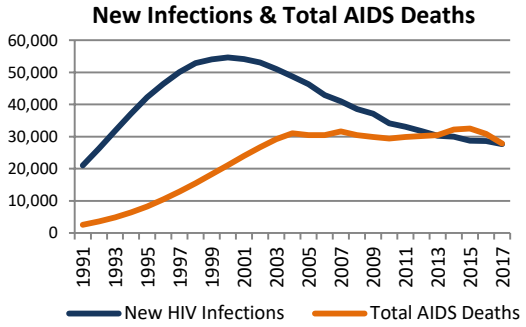
Epidemic Type: Mixed
Income Level: Lower middle income
PEPFAR Categorization: Long-term Strategy
PEPFAR COP 19 Planning Level: 97,182,787

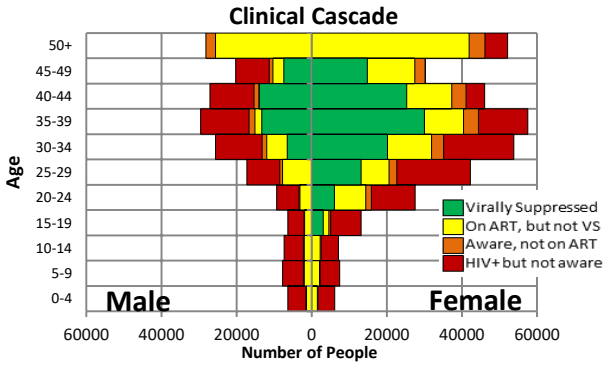
SUSTAINABILITY DOMAINS and ELEMENTS

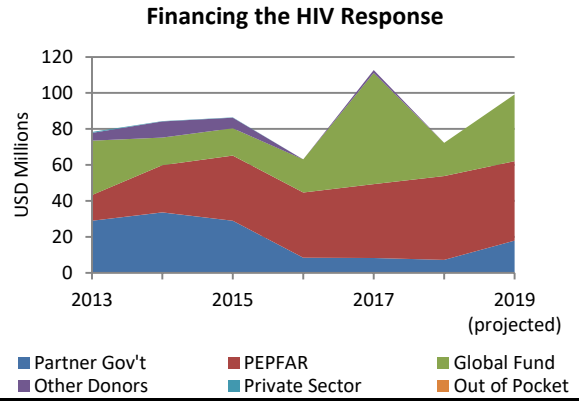
	2015 (SID 2.0)	2017 (SID 3.0)	2019	2021
Governance, Leadership, and Accountability				
1. Planning and Coordination	9.17	8.95	10.00	
2. Policies and Governance	4.35	5.98	6.18	
3. Civil Society Engagement	7.00	7.58	7.58	
4. Private Sector Engagement	5.58	8.11	8.89	
5. Public Access to Information	10.00	9.00	9.00	
National Health System and Service Delivery				
6. Service Delivery	4.40	5.88	6.17	
7. Human Resources for Health	6.17	6.71	7.54	
8. Commodity Security and Supply Chain	4.11	5.43	5.57	
9. Quality Management	2.19	5.76	6.76	
10. Laboratory	3.01	5.83	6.56	
Strategic Financing and Market Openness				
11. Domestic Resource Mobilization	6.11	5.62	6.31	
12. Technical and Allocative Efficiencies	6.15	8.83	9.36	
13. Market Openness	N/A	N/A	9.64	
Strategic Information				
14. Epidemiological and Health Data	4.78	5.54	6.22	
15. Financial/Expenditure Data	8.33	8.33	8.33	
16. Performance Data	6.17	6.19	6.09	
17. Data for Decision-Making Ecosystem	N/A	N/A	3.67	

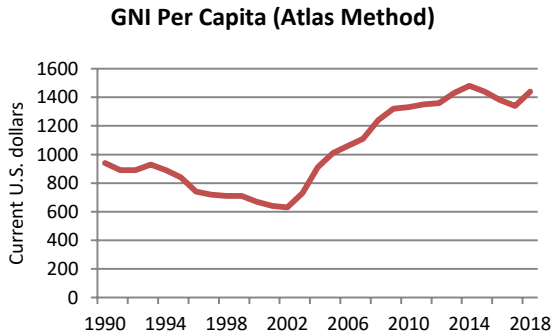
CONTEXTUAL DATA

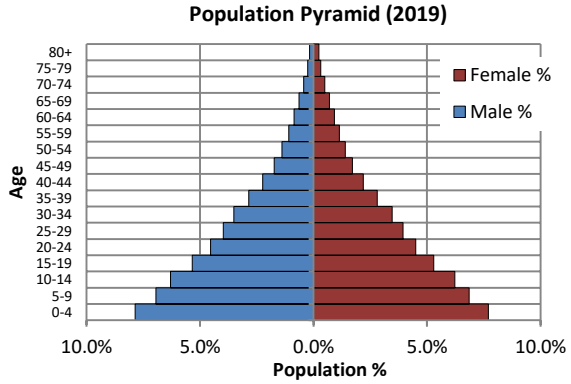








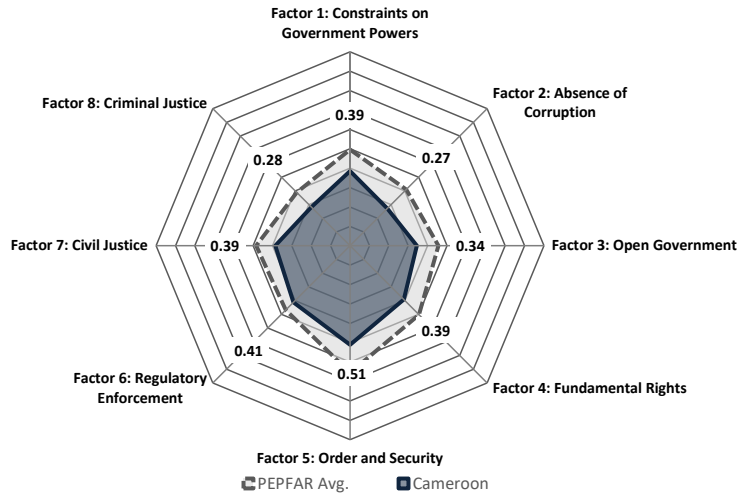


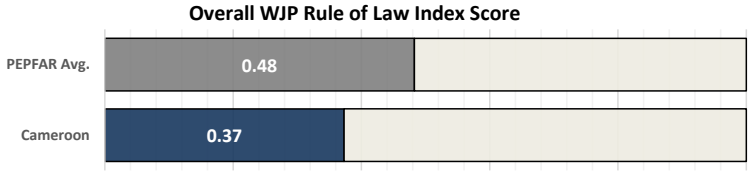


Sustainability Analysis for Epidemic Control: Cameroon

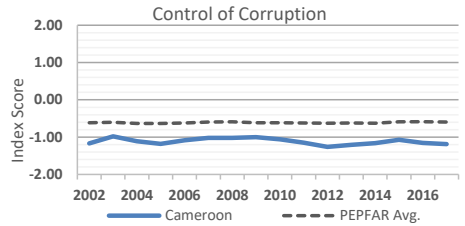
Contextual Governance Indicators

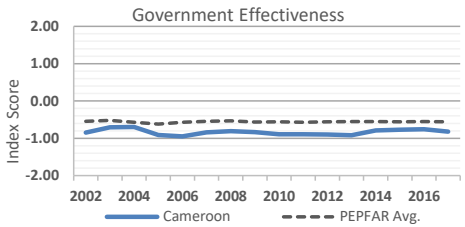
Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project)

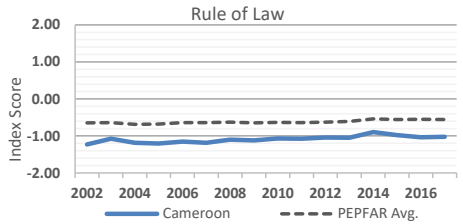


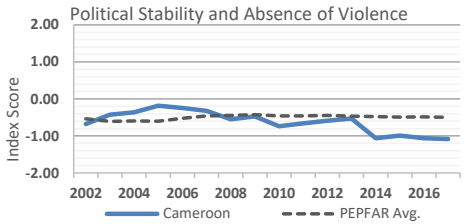


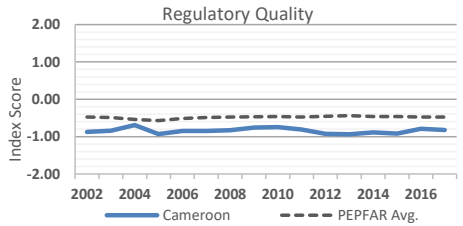
Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank)

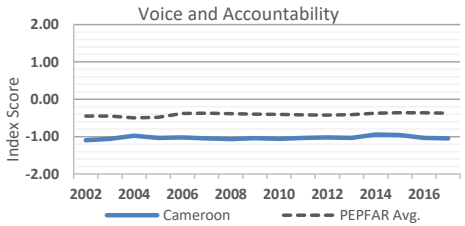












WJP's Rule of Law Index measures the general public's experience and perception across eight 'factors':

1. Constraints on Government Powers: Governmental powers are limited by both internal and external checks, including auditing and review. Governmental officials are subject to the law and sanctioned for misconduct.

2. Absence of Corruption: Government officials in all branches of government do not use public office for private gain.

3. Open Government: Citizens have open access to government information and data, complaint mechanisms, and civic participation.

4. Fundamental Rights: There is equal treatment of citizens and absence of discrimination. The rights to freedom of expression, security of the person, and due process are effectively guaranteed.

5. Order and Security: Crime and civil conflict are effectively limited. Personal grievances are not redressed through violence.

6. Regulatory Enforcement: Government regulations are effectively applied and enforced without improper influence. Due process is respected in administrative proceedings.

7. Civil Justice: Civil justice is accessible and free of discrimination, corruption and improper government influence.

8. Criminal Justice: Criminal justice is impartial, timely and effective, and free from corruption or improper government influence. There is due process of law and rights of the accused.

More information can be found at: https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/wjp-rule-law-index-2019

The World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) score countries based on six dimensions of governance:

1. Control of Corruption: captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as 'capture' of the state by elites and private interests.

2. Government Effectiveness: measures the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and its independence from political pressure, the quality of policy formulation and implementation (including the efficiency of revenue mobilization and budget management), and the credibility of the government's commitment to its stated policies.

3. Rule of Law: captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.

4. Political Stability and Absence of Violence: measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

5. Regulatory Quality: Measures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.

6. Voice and Accountability: captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.

More information can be found at: https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/

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.

1. Planning and Coordination: Host country develops, implements, and oversees a costed multiyear national strategy and serves as the preeminent architect and convener of a coordinated HIV/AIDS response in the country across all levels of government and key stakeholders, civil society and the private sector.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
1.1 Content of National Strategy: Does the country have a multi-year, costed national strategy to respond to HIV?	○ A. There is no national strategy for HIV/AIDS ◉ B. There is a multiyear national strategy. Check all that apply: ☑ It is costed ☑ It has measurable targets. ☑ It is updated at least every five years ☑ Strategy includes all crucial response components for prevention and treatment (HIV testing, treatment and care [including children and adolescents], PMTCT, transition from 'catchup' to sustainable VMMC if country performs VMMCs, scale-up of viral load, EID, and other key metrics) ☑ Strategy includes explicit plans and activities to address the needs of key populations. ☑ Strategy includes all crucial response components to mitigate the impact of HIV on vulnerable children ☑ Strategy (or separate document) includes considerations and activities related to sustainability	1.1 Score: 2.50	National Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and the National Strategic Plan 2018-2022	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 PEPAR priorities for HIV prevention in Cameroon as the country has high rates of male circumcision. We recommend a situational analysis/KAP study during the mid-term evaluation of the NSP at the end of 2019. IDU are recognised in the NSP but the focus is on research as oppose to activities. There is a necessity to have more data on this population.

1.2 Participation in National Strategy Development: Who actively participates in development of the country's national HIV/AIDS strategy?	○ A. There is no national strategy for HIV/AIDS ◉ B. The national strategy is developed with participation from the following stakeholders (check all that apply): ☑ Its development was led by the host country government ☑ Civil society actively participated in the development of the strategy ☑ Private health sector providers, facilities, and training institutions, actively participated in the development of the strategy ☑ Businesses and the corporate sector actively participated in the development of the strategy including workplace development and corporate social responsibility (CSR) ☑ External agencies (i.e. donors, other multilateral orgs., etc.) supporting HIV services in-country participated in the development of the strategy	1.2 Score: 2.50	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.	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 the strategic process. Stronger efforts should be made on engaging the private sector in the development of the NSP and other startegic documents relative to the HIV response.
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?	Check all that apply: ☑ There is an effective mechanism within the host country government for internally coordinating HIV/AIDS activities implemented by various government ministries, institutions, offices, etc. ☑ The host country government routinely tracks and maps HIV/AIDS activities of: ☑ civil society organizations ☑ private sector (including health care providers and/or other private sector partners) ☑ donors ☑ The host country government leads a mechanism or process (i.e. committee, working group, etc.) that routinely convenes key internal and external stakeholders and implementers of the national response for planning and coordination purposes. ☑ Joint operational plans are developed that include key activities of implementing organizations. ☑ Duplications and gaps among various government, CSO, private sector, and donor activities are systematically identified and addressed.	1.3 Score: 2.50	2018-2022 NSP Operational Plan; "Annexes Rapport annuel CNLS 2018"	Although the government tracks CSO's, it is difficult and not comprehensive. The Government of Cameroon faces obstacles in coordinating activities funded and/or implemented by CSOs and the private sector. During the evaluation of the NSP operational plan and the preparation of the annual reports , few CSOs and private sector entities send their activity reports to the NACC. Due to this, operational plans of the private sector and CSOs are insufficiently integrated into the national planning mechanism. The Central Technical Group of the NACC has a section in charge of monitoring and coordinating activities of the private sector and CSOs, but meetings need to be more routine. Identification of duplications and gaps are donor driven.

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)	○ A. There is no formal link between the national plan and sub-national service delivery. ◉ B. There is a formal link between the national plan and sub-national service delivery. (Check the ONE that applies.) ☑ Sub-national units have performance targets that contribute to aggregate national goals or targets. ☐ The central government is responsible for service delivery at the sub-national level.	1.4 Score: 2.50	2017-18 NACC annual report; M&E Plan of the NSP. National and regional performance frameworks of projects under the Global Fund and PEPFAR funding.	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. Targets are set at the Regional level but not District level.
Planning and Coordination Score:		**10.00**		

2. Policies and Governance: Host country develops, implements, and oversees a wide range of policies, laws, and regulations that will achieve coverage of high impact interventions, ensure social and legal protection and equity for those accessing HIV/AIDS services, eliminate stigma and discrimination, and sustain epidemic control within the national HIV/AIDS response.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
2.1 WHO Guidelines for ART Initiation: Does current national HIV/AIDS technical practice follow current WHO guidelines for initiation of ART - i.e., optimal ART regimens for all populations (including TLD as recommended)?	For each category below, check yes or no to indicate if current national HIV/AIDS technical practice follows current WHO guidelines on optimal ART regimens for each of the following: A. Adults (>19 years) ☑ Yes ☐ No B. Pregnant and Breastfeeding Mothers ☑ Yes ☐ No C. Adolescents (10-19 years) ☑ Yes ☐ No D. Children (<10 years) ☑ Yes ☐ No	2.1 Score: 0.91	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, TLD Transition Plan 2018	Current country treatment guidelines includes guidelines for all populations. New treatment guidelines from WHO were finalized in 2019 and the country updated the treatment guidelines in August 2019. This includes the TLD transition and TPT updates. The Ministry of Public Health has instituted the policy of Test and Treat for all population, including in children under 5. There is need to develop transition programs for adolescents to adult services

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? Note: If one of the listed policies differentiates policy for specific groups, please note in the Notes/Comments column.	Check all that apply: ☑ A national public health services act that includes the control of HIV ☑ A task-shifting policy that allows trained non-physician clinicians, midwives, and nurses to initiate and dispense ART ☑ A task-shifting policy that allows trained and supervised community health workers to dispense ART between regular clinical visits ☑ Policies that permit patients stable on ART to have reduced clinical visits (i.e. every 6-12 months) ☑ Policies that permit patients stable on ART to have reduced ARV pickups (i.e. every 3-6 months) ☑ Policies that permit streamlined ART initiation, such as same day initiation of ART for those who are ready ☑ Legislation to ensure the well-being and protection of children, including those orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS ☑ Policies that permit HIV self-testing ☑ Policies that permit pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) ☑ Policies that permit post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) ☑ Policies that allow HIV testing without parental consent for adolescents, starting at age 15 ☑ Policies that allow HIV-infected adolescents, starting at age 15, to seek HIV treatment without parental consent	2.2 Score: 0.91	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	It should be noted that self-screening and PrEP are two new policies that have been included 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.

2.3 User Fees for HIV Services: Are HIV infected persons expected or likely to be asked to pay user fees, either formal or informal, for <u>any</u> HIV services in the public sector: clinical, laboratory, testing, prevention and others? Note: "Formal" user fees are those established in policy or regulation by a government or institution.	Check all that apply: ☐ No, neither formal nor informal user fees exist. ☑ Yes, formal user fees exist. ☑ Yes, informal user fees exist.	2.3 Score: 0.00	Decision n ° 0498/D/MINSANTE/SG/CNLS/GTC/SP of April 4, 2019, 'fixant les modalites d'acces et de suivi des populations aux services de Depistages et Prise en Charge de VIH dans les Formations Sanitaires Publiques et leur Organisations a Base Communautaire affiliees'; Decision n ° 000028/D/J/IGSR 27 Fevrier 2019, portant nomination des membres du Comite de Lutte contre la Corruption a la Delegation Regionale de la Sante Publique du Centre (CLC-Ce)	On April 4th, 2019, Cameroon signed a Decision to eliminate informal user fees with immediate effect and formal user fees in HIV care come January 2020. Although informal user fee elimination was directed in April, this elimination will take time to be fully enforced. In addition, the country signed another decision earlier in February 2019 creating an enforcement and corrective action by the Regional Delegation Anti-corruption committee. PEPFAR is equally funding a Monitoring and enforcement task force of MOH/NACC Inspector Generals and a CSO watchdog group to ensure the implementation of the user fee decision.
2.4 User Fees for Other Health Services: Are HIV infected persons expected or likely to be asked to pay user fees, either formal or informal, for <u>any</u> non-HIV services in the public sector, such as MCH/SRH, TB, outpatient registration, hospitalizations, and others? Note: "Formal" user fees are those established in policy or regulation by a government or institution.	Check all that apply: ☐ No, neither formal nor informal user fees exist. ☑ Yes, formal user fees exist. ☑ Yes, informal user fees exist.	2.4 Score: 0.00	Decision n ° 0498/D/MINSANTE/SG/CNLS/GTC/SP of April 4, 2019, 'fixant les modalites d'acces et de suivi des populations aux services de Depistages et Prise en Charge de VIH dans les Formations Sanitaires Publiques et leur Organisations a Base Communautaire affiliees'.	Currently, Cameroon's health system is based on fees for services. Many health services that an HIV+ person will seek will be fee-based. The country is working towards a Universal Health Coverage plan.
2.5 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?	The country has policies in place that (check all that apply): ☑ Govern the collection of patient-level data for public health purposes, including surveillance ☐ Govern the collection and use of unique identifiers such as national ID for health records ☑ Govern the privacy and confidentiality of health outcomes matched with personally identifiable information ☑ Govern the use of patient-level data, including protection against its use in crimincal cases	2.5 Score: 0.68	The Civil Code	The Civil Code has provisions for the protection of patient-level data but needs greater oversight in terms of effectively enforcing policies.

2.6 Legal Protections for Key Populations: Does the country have laws or policies that specify protections (not specific to HIV) for specific populations?	Check all that apply: Transgender people (TG): ☐ Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on gender diversity ☐ Prohibitions of discrimination in employment based on gender diversity ☐ A third gender is legally recognized ☐ Other non-discrimination provisions specifying gender diversity (note in comments) Men who have sex with men (MSM): ☐ Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation ☐ Hate crimes based on sexual orientation are considered an aggravating circumstance ☐ Incitement to hatred based on sexual orientation prohibited ☐ Prohibition of discrimiation in employment based on sexual orientation ☐ Other non-discrimination provisions specifying sexual orientation Female sex workers (FSW): ☐ Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on occupation ☐ Sex work is recognized as work ☐ Other non-discrimination protections specifying sex work (note in comments)	2.6 Score: 0.00	Note: This question is adapted from questions asked in the revised UNAIDS NCPI (2016). If your country has completed the new NCPI, you may use it as a data source to answer this question.	There is no HIV law in Cameoron 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 the 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.

	People who inject drugs (PWID): ☐ Specific antidiscrimination laws or other provisions for people who use drugs (specify in comments) ☐ Explicit supportive reference to harm reduction in national policies ☐ Policies that address the specific needs of women who inject drugs			
2.7 Legal Protections for Victims of Violence: Does the country have protections in place for victims of violence?	The country has the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV (PLHIV) from violence: ☑ General criminal laws prohibiting violence ☐ Specific legal provisions prohibiting violence against people based on their HIV status or belonging to a key population ☑ Programs to address intimate partner violence ☑ Programs to address workplace violence ☑ Interventions to address police abuse ☑ Interventions to address torture and ill treatment in prisons ☑ A national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence and violence against women that includes HIV ☑ Legislation on domestic violence ☑ Criminal penalties for domestic violence ☑ Criminal penalties for violence against children	2.7 Score: 0.82	Penal Code	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.

2.8 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	2.8 Score: 0.59	Note: This question is adapted from questions asked in the revised UNAIDS NCPI (2016). If your country has completed the new NCPI, you may use it as a data source to answer this question.	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. Cross-dressing is not a crime but it is penalised if the person invloved identifies he/herself as a KP.

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

- [ ] Yes, death penalty
- [ ] Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
- [x] 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)
- [x] No

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

- [ ] Yes
- [x] 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
- [x] No

	Does the country have other punitive laws affecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) people? ☐ Yes, promotion ("propaganda") laws ☑ Yes, morality laws or religious norms that limit LGBTI freedom of expression and association ☐ No			
2.9 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, adolescents, and those who may access HIV services about these rights?	There are host country government efforts in place as follows (check all that apply): ☑ To educate PLHIV about their legal rights in terms of access to HIV services ☑ To educate key populations about their legal rights in terms of access to HIV services ☑ National law exists regarding health care privacy and confidentiality protections ☑ Government provides financial support to enable access to legal services if someone experiences discrimination, including redress where a violation is found	2.9 Score: 0.91	The currently implemented Civil and 2016 Penal Codes, NSP 2018-2022	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. However, in order to optimise impact, there is need to improve coordination in the donor-funded programs .
2.10 Audit: Does the host country government conduct a national HIV/AIDS program audit or audit of Ministries that work on HIV/AIDS on a regular basis (excluding audits of donor funding that are through government financial systems)?	○ A. No audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS Program or other relevant ministry. ○ B. An audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS program or other relevant ministries every 4 years or more. ◉ C. An audit is conducted of the National HIV/AIDS program or other relevant ministries every 3 years or less.	2.10 Score: 0.91	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	The Ministry of Public Health conducts audits within a 3 year time-frame. Audits can be annually or conducted biannually.
2.11 Audit Action: To what extent does the host country government respond to the findings of a HIV/AIDS audit or audit of Ministries that work on HIV/AIDS?	○ A. Host country government does not respond to audit findings, or no audit of the national HIV/AIDS program is conducted. ◉ B. The host country government does respond to audit findings by implementing changes as a result of the audit. ○ C. The host country government does respond to audit findings by implementing changes which can be tracked by legislature or other bodies that hold government accountable.	2.11 Score: 0.45	"Rapport d'audit interne trimestrielle du CNLS"	Audits are conducted by donors (PEPFAR and GF) every year and the host country responds to findings as deemed necessary.
		Policies and Governance Score: 6.18		

3. Civil Society Engagement: Local civil society is an active partner in the HIV/AIDS response through service delivery provision when appropriate, advocacy efforts as needed, and as a key stakeholder to inform the national HIV/AIDS response. There are mechanisms for civil society to review and provide feedback regarding public programs, services and fiscal management and civil society is able to hold government institutions accountable for the use of HIV/AIDS funds and for the results of their actions.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
3.1 Civil Society and Accountability for HIV/AIDS: Are there any laws or policies that restrict civil society from playing an oversight role in the HIV/AIDS response?	○ A. There exists a law or laws that restrict civil society from playing an oversight role in the HIV/AIDS response. ○ B. There are no laws that restrict civil society playing a role in providing oversight of the HIV/AIDS response but in practice, it does not happen. ◉ C. There are no laws or policies that prevent civil society from providing an oversight of the HIV/AIDS response and civil society is very actively engaged in providing oversight.	3.1 Score: 1.67	HIV NSP 2014-2017 & NSP 2018-2022	CSOs have limited ability to access public information and this greatly reduces their capacity to mobilize additional / complementary resources to cover the gap of resources made available by the Government and donors. There is need to strenghten the civil societies ability to access public information and data for effective and informed decision making and planning.
3.2 Government Channels and Opportunities for Civil Society Engagement: Does host country government have formal channels or opportunities for diverse civil society groups to engage and provide feedback on its HIV/AIDS policies, programs, and services (not including Global Fund CCM civil society engagement requirements)?	Check A, B, or C; if C checked, select appropriate disaggregates: ○ A. There are no formal channels or opportunities. ○ B. There are formal channels or opportunities, but civil society is called upon in an ad hoc manner to provide inputs and feedback. ◉ C. There are functional formal channels and opportunities for civil society engagement and feedback. Check all that apply: ☑ During strategic and annual planning ☑ In joint annual program reviews ☑ For policy development ☑ As members of technical working groups ☑ Involvement on government HIV/AIDS program evaluation teams ☑ Involvement in surveys/studies ☑ Collecting and reporting on client feedback ☑ Service delivery	3.2 Score: 1.67	Cameroon's 2018 - 2020 Concept Note/Funding Request by the Global Fund through an 'all stakeholders' Country Dialogue'	

3.3 Impact of Civil Society Engagement: Does civil society engagement substantively impact policy, programming, and budget decisions related to HIV/AIDS?	○ A. Civil society does not actively engage, or civil society engagement does not impact policy, programming, and budget decisions related to HIV/AIDS. ◉ B. Civil society's engagement impacts HIV/AIDS policy, programming, and budget decisions (check all that apply): ☑ In policy design ☑ In programmatic decision making ☑ In technical decision making ☑ In service delivery ☐ In HIV/AIDS basket or national health financing decisions	3.3 Score: 1.33	NACC annual report 2016-17-18; 2016-17-18 NACC Statutory meeting reports	
3.4 Domestic Funding of Civil Society: To what extent are HIV/AIDS related Civil Society Organizations funded domestically (either from government, private sector, or self generated funds)? (if exact or approximate overall percentage known, or the percentages from the various domestic sources, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No funding (0%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources. ○ B. Minimal funding (approx. 1-9%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients). ◉ C. Some funding (approx. 10-49%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients). ○ D. Most funding (approx. 50-89%) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients). ○ E. All or almost all funding (approx. 90%+) for HIV/AIDS related civil society organizations comes from domestic sources (not including Global Fund grants through government Principal Recipients).	3.4 Score: 1.67	2016-2017 NASA	Funding of CSOs from domestic sources represent about 9%. The Funds are provided by the MoH, the National AIDS Control Committee, private companies and self generated funds for the CSOs which offer varying technical expert services through consultations.
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)? Note: This sometimes referred to as "social contracting" or "social procurement."	○ 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 government that goes to CSOs). ◉ 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: ☑ Competition is open and transparent (notices of opportunities are made public) ☑ Opportunities for CSO funding are made on an annual basis ☐ Awards are made in a timely manner (within 6-12 months of announcements) ☐ Payments are made to CSOs on time for provision of services	3.5 Score: 1.25	National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2014-2017 & NSP 2018-2022; NGO law of the GRC	These policies have equally been maintained in the 2018-2022 National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan. Since 2015, the NACC has included 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.
		Civil Society Engagement Score: 7.58		

4. Private Sector Engagement: Global as well as local private sector (both private health care providers and private business) is an active partner in the HIV/AIDS response through service delivery provision when appropriate, advocacy efforts as needed, innovation, and as a key stakeholder to inform the national HIV/AIDS response. There are supportive policies and mechanisms for the private sector to engage and to review and provide feedback regarding public programs, services and fiscal management of the national HIV/AIDS response. The public uses the private sector for HIV service delivery at a similar level as other health care needs.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
4.1 Government Channels and Opportunities for Private Sector Engagement: Does 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? (If option B is true, check all subsequent boxes that apply.)	○ A. There are no formal channels or opportunities for private sector engagement. ◉ B. There are formal channels or opportunities for private sector engagement. 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): ☑ Corporations ☐ Employers ☐ Private training institutions ☑ Private health service delivery providers ii. Stakeholders contribute in the following ways (check all that apply): ☑ The private sector contributes technical expertise into HIV program planning ☑ Data and strategic input into supply chain management for HIV commodities ☑ Service delivery and/or client satisfaction data from private service delivery providers is included in health sector and HIV program planning ☑ Data on staffing in private health service delivery providers ☑ Data on private training institution's human resources for health (HRH) graduates and placements are included in health sector and HIV program planning ☑ For technical advisory on best practices and delivery solutions	4.1 Score: 1.53	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. 2018-2022 NSP	The private sector has four representatives (members) at the CCM. Also, the Government has created "Unité de Prise en Charge" (treatment units) within companies which have the same advantages, in terms of funding, health commodity supply and equipment, as those created in facilities and/or communities. A private sector company called " Groupement de la Filiaire Bois du Cameroun" (GFBC) is a Global Fund Sub-Recipient. The cartographical study to specifically map and indentify the actions and contributions of the private sector to the HIV response has been finalised and published. 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 providing HIV services are multinationals, like Alucam and Camrail and not local Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, which constitute about 90% of the industrial and enterprises network.

	iii. The national HIV/AIDS strategic plan explicitly addresses private sector's role in the HIV/AIDS response (check all that apply): ☑ The national HIV/AIDS strategic plan has a specific section that specifies the private sector's role in the HIV/AIDS response. ☐ A recent (within past 4 years) market analysis informs the private sector strategy that is included in the HIV/AIDS strategic plan ☐ 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.			
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?	Check all that apply: ☑ 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). ☑ 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). ☑ The host country government has standards for reporting and sharing data across public and private sectors. ☑ 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). ☑ There are strong linkage and referral networks between on-site workplace programs and public health care facilities.	4.2 Score: 2.50	HIV at Work-MOH	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.

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? Note: Full score possible without checking all boxes.	○ A. Private health service delivery providers are not legally allowed to deliver HIV/AIDS services. ○ B. The host country government plans to allow private health service delivery providers to provide HIV/AIDS services in the next two years. ◉ C. Private health service delivery providers are legally allowed to deliver HIV/AIDS services. In addition (check all that apply): ☑ 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. ☑ Systems are in place for service provision and/or research reporting by private facilities to the government, including guidelines for data reporting. ☑ Joint (i.e., public-private) supervision and quality oversight of private facilities. ☐ The government offers tax deductions for private facilities delivering HIV/AIDS services. ☑ The government offers tax deductions for private training institutions. ☑ The private sector is eligible to procure HIV/AIDS and/or ART commodities via public sector procurement channels and/or national medical stores ☑ The host country government has formal contracting or service-level agreement procedures to compensate private facilities for HIV/AIDS services. ☐ HIV/AIDS services received in private facilities are eligible for reimbursement through national health insurance schemes ☑ There are open competitions for private health care providers to compete for government service contracts ☑ 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 ☐ The government effectively regulates the flow of subsidized commodities into the private sector. ☐ Private Banks or lenders provide access to low interest loans prioritizing private health sector small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development and expansion.	4.3 Score: 2.36	Decree Nº 92-265-PM of July 22, 1992 instituting the modalities of application of the law Nº 90-036 of August 10, 1990 relative to the practice and organisation of the medical profession; Decree Nº 92-252-PM of July 6, 1992 instituting the conditions and modalities of creating and opening certain private health facilities	A meeting was held at the GICAM (Association of Enterprises) in Douala four years ago, between representatives from the Ministry of Public Health and members of the private sector, where requests 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. Currently, only training centers operated by FBO's receive some tax breaks for delivering HIV/AIDS services.

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?	○ A. The host country government does not leverage the skill sets of the private sector for the national HIV/AIDS response. ○ B. The private sector does not express interest in or actively seek out opportunities to support the national HIV/AIDS response. ◉ C. The private sector has expertise and has expressed interest in or actively seeks out (check all that apply): ☑ Market opportunities that align with and support the national HIV/AIDS response ☑ 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)	4.4 Score: 2.50	" CCA-SANTE", 2006	SMEs are mostly absent, primarily due to minimal interest and also as a result of limited financial resources and government support. However, big multinational companies, which consitute about 10% of the private sector, are actively involved in the national HIV response to the extent of creating treatment units within their premises
		Private Sector Engagement Score:	**8.89**	

5. Public Access to Information: Host government widely disseminates timely and reliable information on the implementation of HIV/AIDS policies and programs, including goals, progress and challenges towards achieving HIV/AIDS targets, as well as fiscal information (public revenues, budgets, expenditures, large contract awards , etc.) related to HIV/AIDS. Program and audit reports are published publically. Efforts are made to ensure public has access to data through print distribution, websites, radio or other methods of disseminating information.			**Source of Data**	**Notes/Comments**
5.1 Surveillance Data Transparency: Does the host country government ensure that national HIV/AIDS surveillance data and analyses are made available to stakeholders and general public in a timely and useful way?	○ A. The host country government does not make HIV/AIDS surveillance data available to stakeholders and the general public, or they are made available more than one year after the date of collection. ○ B. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS surveillance data available to stakeholders and the general public within 6-12 months. ◉ C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS surveillance data available to stakeholders and the general public within six months.	5.1 Score: 2.00	NACC website; NACC Annual Report	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.
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?	○ A. The host country government does not track HIV/AIDS expenditures. ○ 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. ◉ 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. ○ D. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS expenditure data available to stakeholders and the general public within six months after expenditures.	5.2 Score: 1.00	2016-2017 NASA, 2018 NACC Annual Report	The electronic version of the reports are available on the NACC website. The hard copy are also distributed to the different stakeholders

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?	○ 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. ○ 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. ◉ 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 . At what level of detail is this performance data reported? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] ☑ National ☑ District ☑ Site-Level	5.3 Score: 2.00	NACC Annual Report	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.
5.4 Procurement Transparency: Does the host country government make government HIV/AIDS procurements public in a timely way?	○ A. The host country government does not make any HIV/AIDS procurements. ○ B. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, but neither procurement tender nor award details are publicly available. ○ C. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, and tender, but not award, details are publicly available. ◉ D. The host country government makes HIV/AIDS procurements, and both tender and award details available.	5.4 Score: 2.00	Calls for tender published by the CENAME and the Central Technical Group of the NACC . ARMP monthly Journal	There is need for more transparency after the publication of tenders and awards throughout the awarding process.

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?	○ A. There is no government institution that is responsible for this function and no other groups provide education. ○ B. There is no government institution that is responsible for this function but at least one of the following provides education: ☐ Civil society ☐ Media ☐ Private sector ◉ C. There is a government institution that is responsible for, and is providing, scientifically accurate information on HIV/AIDS.	5.5 Score: 2.00	Decision N°0282/D/MSP/CAB of 2000; Establishing; organization and functioning of the Central Technical Group of the National AIDS Control Committee; Ministerial Decision No. 0083/D/MSP/CAB of 23 November 2001 reorganizing the fight against AIDS and STIs in Cameroon	The NACC and the Central Technical Group--Communication Unit is the entity responsible for communicating scientifically accurate information on HIV/AIDS. Multi-sectoral appoach 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, to sensitise the public on HIV/AIDS. The CSO community has recommended that the MoH and the NACC explore new avenues and opportunities in social media to educate the public on HIV.
Public Access to Information Score:		**9.00**		

THIS CONCLUDES THE SET OF QUESTIONS ON DOMAIN A

Domain B. National Health System and Service Delivery

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

6. Service Delivery: The host country government at national, sub-national and facility levels facilitates planning and management of, access to and linkages between facility- and community-based HIV services.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
6.1 Responsiveness of facility-based services to demand for HIV services: Do public facilities respond to and generate demand for HIV services to meet local needs? (Check all that apply.)	☑ Public facilities are able to tailor services to accommodate demand (e.g., modify or add hours/days of operations; add/second additional staff during periods of high patient influx; customize scope of HIV services offered; adapt organization/model of service deliver to patient flow) ☑ Public facilities are able to situate services in proximity to high-HIV burden locations or populations (e.g., mobile clinics) ☑ There is evidence that public facilities in high burden areas and/or serving high-burden populations generate demand for HIV services	6.1 Score: 0.95	2018-2022 NSP; GF NFM; 2015 Community Dispensation Strategy	HIV care services at some high-attendance health facilities have limited staff but 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.
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.)	The host country has standardized the following design and implementation components of community-based HIV/AIDS services through (check all that apply): ☑ Formalized mechanisms of participation by communities, high-burden populations and/or civil society engagement in delivery or oversight of services ☑ National guidelines detailing how to operationalize HIV/AIDS services in communities ☑ Providing official recognition to skilled human resources (e.g. community health workers) working and delivering HIV services in communities ☑ Providing financial support for community-based services ☑ Providing supply chain support for community-based services ☑ Supporting linkages between facility- and community-based services through formalized bidirectional referral services (e.g., use of national reporting systems to refer and monitor referrals for completeness)	6.2 Score: 0.95	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	The financial contribution to community services is made through the various projects financed by the donors and the MOH.
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)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Host country institutions provide no (0%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services ○ B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services ◉ C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services ○ D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services ○ E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services	6.3 Score: 0.83	2016-2017 NASA	Apprximately 30% - this contribution includes GF counterpart funding at 20% as well as funds allocated by the MOH to other ministerial departments for HIV services.

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?	○ A. HIV/AIDS services are primarily delivered by external agencies, organizations, or institutions. ○ B. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services but with substantial external technical assistance. ◉ C. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services with some external technical assistance. ○ D. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services with minimal or no external technical assistance.	6.4 Score: 0.63	2016-17-18 NACC Annual Financial Report	
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)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Host country institutions provide no or minimal (0%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations, or information is not available. ◉ B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations. ○ C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations. ○ D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations. ○ E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) financing for delivery of HIV/AIDS services to key populations.	6.5 Score: 0.42	2018-2020 HIV Financing Plan of Cameroon	Approximate percentage not known
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?	○ A. HIV/AIDS services to key populations are primarily delivered by external agencies, organizations, or institutions. ◉ B. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations but with substantial external technical assistance. ○ C. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations with some external technical assistance. ○ D. Host country institutions deliver HIV/AIDS services to key populations with minimal or no external technical assistance.	6.6 Score: 0.32	2018-2020 HIV Financing Plan of Cameoron HIV/TB Concept Note or Application for Funding to the 2018-2020 Global Fund COP 18	
6.7 Management and Monitoring of HIV Service Delivery: Does an administrative entity, such as a national office or Bureau/s, exist with specific authority to manage - plan, monitor, and provide guidance - for HIV service delivery activities including practice standards, quality, health outcomes, and information monitoring across all sectors. Select only ONE answer.	○ A. No, there is no entity. ○ B. Yes, there is an entity, but it has limited authority, insufficient staff, and insufficient budget. ◉ C. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff, but not a sufficient budget. ○ D. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff and budget.	6.7 Score: 0.63	Decision N°0282/D/MSP/CAB of 2000; Establishing, organizating and functioning of the Central Technical Group of the National AIDS Control Committee; Decision No. 0083/D/MSP/CAB of 23 November 2001 reorganizing the fight against AIDS and STIs in Cameroon	The National AIDS Control Committee has full authority but insufficient staff and an insufficient budget. Staffing needs should be re-assessed.

6.8 National Service Delivery Capacity: Do national health authorities have the capacity to effectively plan and manage HIV services?	National health authorities (check all that apply): ☑ Translate national policies/strategies into sub-national level HIV/AIDS strategic plan and response activities. ☑ Use epidemiologic and program data to measure effectiveness of sub-national level programs in delivering needed HIV/AIDS services in right locations. ☑ Assess current and future staffing needs based on HIV/AIDS program goals and budget realities for high burden locations. ☑ Develop sub-national level budgets that allocate resources to high burden service delivery locations. ☑ Effectively engage with civil society in program planning and evaluation of services. ☑ Design a staff performance management plan to assure that staff working at high burden sites maintain good clinical and technical skills, such as through training and/or	6.8 Score: 0.95	2016-17-18 NACC Annual Report; 2011-2015 NSP Evaluation Report and the CCM report/attendance sheet	
6.9 Sub-national Service Delivery Capacity: Do sub-national health authorities (i.e., district, provincial) have the capacity to effectively plan and manage HIV services sufficiently to achieve sustainable epidemic control?	Sub-national health authorities (check all that apply): ☑ Translate national policies/strategies into sub-national level HIV/AIDS strategic plan and response activities. ☑ Use epidemiologic and program data to measure effectiveness of sub-national level programs in delivering needed HIV/AIDS services in right locations. ☐ Assess current and future staffing needs based on HIV/AIDS program goals and budget realities for high burden locations. ☐ Develop sub-national level budgets that allocate resources to high burden service delivery locations. ☑ Effectively engage with civil society in program planning and evaluation of services. ☐ Design a staff performance management plan to assure that staff working at high burden sites maintain good clinical and technical skills, such as through training and/or mentorship.	6.9 Score: 0.48	2014-2017 as well as the 2018-2022 NSP; 2016-17-18 NACC Annual Report; 2011-2015 M&E Plan of the NSP; CCM report/attendance sheet	Regional health authorities have the capacity to plan and manage HIV services but do so in collaboration with national health authorities.
		Service Delivery Score	**6.17**	

7. Health Workforce: Health workforce staffing decisions for those working on HIV/AIDS are based on use of workforce 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 Health Workforce 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: ☑ The country's pre-service education institutions are producing an adequate supply and skills mix of clinical health care providers ☐ The country's clinical health workers are adequately deployed to, or distributed within, facilities and communities with high HIV burden ☐ The country has developed retention schemes that address clinical health worker vacancy or attrition in high HIV burden areas ☑ The country's pre-service education institutions are producing an adequate supply and appropriate skills mix of social service workers to deliver social services to vulnerable children	7.1 Score: 0.48	HR Health System Development Plan 2013-2017	The 2013-2017 health system human resources development plan has been implemented since 2017. Also, initial training institutions produce a sufficient number of health care providers but they are not systematically integrated into the system. Trained community health workers are not systematically 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: ☑ 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). ☑ Data are made available on the staffing and deployment of CHWs, including non-formalized CHWs supported by donors. ☑ The host country government officially recognizes non-formalized CHWs delivering HIV/AIDS services.	7.2 Score: 0.95	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. Donors support Community Health workers but this largely depends on the availability of funding.
7.3 Health Workforce 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 and timeline for transition.	○ A. There is no inventory or plan for transition of donor-supported health workers ◉ B. There is an inventory of donor-supported health workers, but no official plan to transition these staff to local support ○ C. There is an inventory and plan for transition of donor-supported workers, but it has not yet been implemented ○ D. There is an inventory and plan for donor-supported workers to be transitioned, and staff are being transitioned according to this plan ○ E. No plan is necessary because all HIV/AIDS health worker salaries are already locally financed/compensated	7.3 Score: 0.24	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.

7.4 Domestic Funding for Health Workforce: What proportion of health worker (doctors, nurses, midwives, and CHW) salaries are supported with domestic public or private resources (i.e. excluding donor resources)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Host country institutions provide no (0%) health worker salaries ○ B. Host country institutions provide minimal (approx. 1-9%) health worker salaries ○ C. Host country institutions provide some (approx. 10-49%) health worker salaries ○ D. Host country institutions provide most (approx. 50-89%) health worker salaries ◉ E. Host country institutions provide all or almost all (approx. 90%+) health worker salaries	7.4 Score: 3.33	National Health Budget 2018 2018 Finance Law	
7.5 Pre-service Training: 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? Note: List applicable cadres in the comments column.	○ A. Pre-service education institutions do not have HIV content, or HIV content used by pre-service education institutions is out of date (not updated within 3 years) ◉ B. Pre-service institutions have updated HIV/AIDS content within the last three years (check all that apply): ☑ Updated content reflects national standards of practice for cadres offering HIV/AIDS-related services ☐ Institutions maintain process for continuously updating content, including HIV/AIDS content ☑ Updated curricula contain training related to stigma & discrimination of PLHIV ☐ Institutions track student employment after graduation to inform planning	7.5 Score: 0.71	Higher institutions Curricular	
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? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	Check all that apply among A, B, C, D: ☑ A. The host country government provides the following support for in-service training in the country (check ONE): ☐ Host country government implements no (0%) HIV/AIDS related in-service training ☐ Host country government implements minimal (approx. 1-9%) HIV/AIDS related in-service training ☑ Host country government implements some (approx. 10-49%) HIV/AIDS in-service training ☐ Host country government implements most (approx. 50-89%) HIV/AIDS in-service training ☐ Host country government implements all or almost all (approx. 90%+) HIV/AIDS in-service training ☐ B. The host country government has a national plan for institutionalizing (establishing capacity within local institutions to deliver) donor-supported in-service training in HIV/AIDS ☑ C. The host country government requires continuing professional development, a form of in-service training, for re-licensure for key clinicians ☐ D. The host country government maintains a database to track training for HIV/AIDS, and allocates training based on need (e.g. focusing on high burden areas)	7.6 Score: 0.36	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	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 continous training of health care providers on HIV at the national level or outside the country. Health care professionals pay out of pocket for additional training or trainings are financed by donors.

7.7 Health Workforce 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?	○ A. There is no HRIS in country and data on the health workforce is not collected systematically for planning and management ○ B. There is no HRIS in country, but some data is collected for planning and management ☐ Registration and re-licensure data for key professionals is collected and used for planning and management ☐ MOH health worker employee data (number, cadre, and location of employment) is collected and used ☐ Routine assessments are conducted regarding health worker staffing at health facility and/or community sites ◉ C. There is an HRIS (an interoperable system that captures at least regulatory and deployment data on health workers) in country: ☑ The HRIS is primarily financed and managed by host country institutions ☐ There is a national strategy or approach to interoperability for HRIS ☑ The government produces HR data from the system at least annually ☑ Host country institutions use HR data from the system for planning and management (e.g. health worker deployment)	7.7 Score: 0.83	SIGIPES II "Outil Informatique d'Accompagnement de la Reforme de Deconcentration de la Gestion du Personnel et de la Solde"	This IT support tool for the Reform of the deconcentration of personnel and pay management was installed in 2016 in all ministries, including the ministry of healh, to replace the SIGIPES I and ANTILOPE systems which had several weaknesses.
7.8 Management and Monitoring of Health Workforce Does an administrative entity, such as a national office or Bureau/s, exist with specific authority to manage - plan, monitor, and provide guidance - for health workforce activities in HIV service delivery sites, including training, supervision, deployments, quality assurance, and others across all sectors. Select only ONE answer.	○ A. No, there is no entity. ○ B. Yes, there is an entity, but it has limited authority, insufficient staff, and insufficient budget ◉ C. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff, but not a sufficient budget. ○ D. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff and budget.	7.8 Score: 0.63	Decision N°0282/D/MSP/CAB of 2000; Establishing, organizating and functioning of the Central Technical Group of the National AIDS Control Committee; Decision No. 0083/D/MSP/CAB of 23 November 2001 reorganizing the fight against AIDS and STIs in Cameroon	The National AIDS Control Committee has full authority but insufficient staff and an insufficient budget. Staffing needs should be re-assessed.
		Health Workforce Score:	**7.54**	

8. Commodity Security and Supply Chain: The National HIV/AIDS response ensures a secure, reliable and adequate supply and distribution of quality products, including drugs, lab and medical supplies, health items, and equipment required for effective and efficient HIV/AIDS prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Host country efficiently manages product selection, forecasting and supply planning, procurement, warehousing and inventory management, transportation, dispensing and waste management reducing costs while maintaining quality.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
8.1 ARV Domestic Financing: What is the estimated percentage of ARV procurement funded by domestic sources? (Domestic sources includes public sector and private sector but excludes donor and out-of-pocket funds) (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○A. This information is not known. ○B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources ○C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources ◉D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources ○E. Most (approx. 50 – 89%) funded from domestic sources ○F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources	8.1 Score: 0.42	2016-2017 NASA	Approximately 20%
8.2 Test Kit Domestic Financing: What is the estimated percentage of HIV Rapid Test Kit procurement funded by domestic sources? (Domestic sources includes public sector and private sector but excludes donor and out-of-pocket funds) (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○A. This information is not known ○B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources ○C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources ◉D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources ○E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funded from domestic sources ○F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources	8.2 Score: 0.42	2016-2017 NASA	Percentage not known
8.3 Condom Domestic Financing: What is the estimated percentage of condom procurement funded by domestic (not donor) sources? *Note:* The denominator should be the supply of free or subsidized condoms provided to public or private sector health facilities or community based programs. (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○A. This information is not known ○B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources ◉C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources ○D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funded from domestic sources ○E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funded from domestic sources ○F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funded from domestic sources	8.3 Score: 0.21	2016-2017 NASA; Condom Assessment Report	Percentage not known

8.4 Supply Chain Plan: Does the country have an agreed-upon national supply chain plan that guides investments in the supply chain?	○ A. There is no plan or thoroughly annually reviewed supply chain standard operating procedure (SOP). ◉ B. There is a plan/SOP that includes the following components (check all that apply): ☐ Human resources ☐ Training ☑ Warehousing ☑ Distribution ☐ Reverse Logistics ☐ Waste management ☑ Information system ☑ Procurement ☑ Forecasting ☑ Supply planning and supervision ☑ Site supervision	8.4 Score: 1.06	National Supply Chain Plan; 2013 HIV/AIDS Health Products Procurement and Inventory Management Processes Manual	
8.5 Supply Chain Plan Financing: What is the estimated percentage of financing for the supply chain plan that is provided by domestic sources (i.e. excluding donor funds)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. This information is not available. ○ B. No (0%) funding from domestic sources. ○ C. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) funding from domestic sources. ◉ D. Some (approx. 10-49%) funding from domestic sources. ○ E. Most (approx. 50-89%) funding from domestic sources. ○ F. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) funding from domestic sources.	8.5 Score: 0.42	2016-2017 NASA	Percentage not known

8.6 Stock: Does the host country government manage processes and systems that ensure appropriate ARV stock in all levels of the system?	Check all that apply: ☑ The group making re-supply decisions for ARVs, have timely visibility into the ARV stock on hand at facilities ☐ Facilities are stocked with ARVs according to plan (above the minimum and below the maximum stock level) 90% of the time ☑ MOH or other host government personnel make re-supply decisions with minimal external assistance: ☑ Decision makers are not seconded or implementing partner staff ☑ Supply chain data are maintained within the Ministry of Health and not solely stored by donor-funded projects ☑ Team that conducts analysis of facility data is at least 50% host government	8.6 Score: 1.11	Supply Chain Assessment Report; LMIS report.	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 annual forecasting and supply planning exercise and regular supply plan review quarterly meetings.
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)	○ A. A comprehensive assessment has not been done within the last three years. ◉ 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 ○ 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	8.7 Score: 0.83	CENAME "La Centrale Nationale d'Approvissionnement en Medicaments et Consommables Medicaux Essentiels"	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. The 2017 assessment by the GF described the national supply chain as Canvas (Below basic level).
8.8 Management and Monitoring of Supply Chain: Does an administrative entity, such as a national office or Bureau/s, exist with specific authority to manage - plan, monitor, and provide guidance - supply chain activities including forecasting, stock monitoring, logistics and warehousing support, and other forms of information monitoring across all sectors? Select only ONE answer.	○ A. No, there is no entity. ○ B. Yes, there is an entity, but it has limited authority, insufficient staff, and insufficient budget ◉ C. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff, but not a sufficient budget. ○ D. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff and budget.	8.8 Score: 1.11	Decree Nº2013/093 of April 2013, relative to the Organisation of the Ministry of Public Health and creating the DPML	Previously the Department of Pharmacy and Commodities, in 2013, this Presidential decree created the Department of Pharmacy, Commodities and Laboratory (DPML), which is vested with authority to coordinate the supply chain for all programs. Supply chain activities/initiatives from different national programs persist but the DPML leadership is keen on putting in place a
	Commodity Security and Supply Chain Score:	**5.57**		

9. Quality Management: Host country has institutionalized quality management systems, plans, workforce capacities and other key inputs to ensure that modern quality improvement methodologies are applied to managing and providing HIV/AIDS services			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
9.1 Existence of a Quality Management (QM) System: Does the host country government support appropriate QM structures to support continuous quality improvement (QI) at national, sub-national and site levels?	○ A. The host country government does not have structures or resources to support site-level continuous quality improvement ◉ B. The host country government: ☑ Has structures with dedicated focal points or leaders (e.g., committee, focal person, working groups, teams) at the national level, sub-national level and in a majority of sites where HIV/AIDS care and services are offered that are supporting site-level continuous quality improvement ☐ Has a budget line item for the QM program ☐ Supports a knowledge management platform (e.g., web site) and/or peer learning opportunities available to site QI participants to gain insights from other sites and interventions	9.1 Score: 0.67	Global Fund Concept Note, 2018-2020	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
9.2 Quality Management/Quality Improvement (QM/QI) Plan: Is there a current (updated within the last 2 years) QM/QI plan? (The plan may be HIV program-specific or include HIV program-specific elements in a national health sector QM/QI plan.)	○ A. There is no HIV/AIDS-related QM/QI strategy ○ B. There is a QM/QI strategy that includes HIV/AIDS, but it is not utilized ◉ C. There is a current QM/QI strategy that includes HIV/AIDS program specific elements, and it is partially utilized. ○ D. There is a current HIV/AIDS program specific QM/QI strategy, and it is fully utilized.	9.2 Score: 1.33	QI/QM strategic document, Global Fund Concept Note 2018-2020	Coordination meetings at national and sub national levels are ongoing at all levels of implementation though they still need to be strenghtened. There is a QA/QI TWG in place, capacity building of trainers was conducted for the full implementation of the CAQIP (Cameroon quality Improvement Program)
9.3 Performance Data Collection and Use for Improvement: Are HIV program performance measurement data systematically collected and analyzed to identify areas of patient care and services that can be improved through national decision making, policy, or priority setting?	○ A. HIV program performance measurement data are not used to identify areas of patient care and services that can be improved through national decision making, policy, or priority setting. ◉ B. HIV program performance measurement data are used to identify areas of patient care and services that can be improved through national decision making, policy, or priority setting (check all that apply): ☐ The national quality structure has a clinical data collection system from which local performance measurement data on prioritized measures are being collected, aggregated nationally, and analyzed for local and national improvement ☑ There is a system for sharing data at the national, SNU, and local level, with evidence that data is used to identify quality gaps and initiate QI activities ☑ There is documentation of results of QI activities and demonstration of national HIV program improvement through sharing and implementation of best practices across HIV/AIDS sites at all levels	9.3 Score: 1.33	NACC-GTSE "Groupe Technique Suivi Evaluation" Quarterly meeting reports on data and services	Data is collected and analyzed but is not yet used for QI.

9.4 Health worker capacity for QM/QI: Does the host country government ensure that the health workforce has capacities to apply modern quality improvement methods to HIV/AIDS care and services?	○ A. There is no training or recognition offered to build health workforce competency in QI. ◉ B. There is health workforce competency-building in QI, including: ☑ Pre-service institutions incorporate modern quality improvement methods in curricula ☑ National in-service training (IST) curricula integrate quality improvement training for members of the health workforce (including managers) who provide or support HIV/AIDS services	9.4 Score: 2.00	Training curricular on HIV interventions, Performance standards for PMTCT and Peadiatric care, Integrated supervision guidelines.	Following SID 2.0 and 3.0, 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.
9.5 Existence of QI Implementation: Does the host country government QM system use proven systematic approaches for QI?	The national-level QM structure: ☐ Provides oversight to ensure continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services ☑ Regularly convenes meetings that include health services consumers ☑ Routinely reviews national, sub-national and clinical outcome data to identify and prioritize areas for improvement Sub-national QM structures: ☑ Provide coordination and support to ensure continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services ☐ Regularly convene meetings that includes health services consumers ☑ Routinely review national, sub-national and clinical outcome data to identify and prioritize areas for improvement Site-level QM structures: ☑ Undertake continuous quality improvement in HIV/AIDS care and services to identify and prioritize areas for improvement	9.5 Score: 1.43	" Rapport Interne des Verifications de la Qualité de Service et des Donneés du CNLS"; PEPFAR-SIMS	As per the data source, the verification of the quality of services is carried-out but there is need to reinforce the NACC's QM system to routinely evaluate the quality of services offered and data at every level of the QM structure. PEPFAR ensures the verification of the quality of services at its sites through SIMS.
		Quality Management Score:	**6.76**	

10. Laboratory: The host country ensures adequate funds, policies, and regulations to ensure laboratory capacity (workforce, equipment, reagents, quality) matches the services required for PLHIV.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
10.1 Strategic Plan: Does the host country have a national laboratory strategic plan?	○ A. There is no national laboratory strategic plan ○ B. National laboratory strategic plan is under development ○ C. National laboratory strategic plan has been developed, but not approved ○ D. National laboratory strategic plan has been developed and approved ○ E. National laboratory plan has been developed, approved, and costed ◉ F. National laboratory strategic plan has been developed, approved, costed, and implemented	10.1 Score: 1.33	"Plan Strategique National de Développement des Laboratoires du Cameroun 2016-2020"	While waiting for an official implementation at site level, the plan has already been elaborated, endorsed and validated by the MOH. The GF provided funding for an initial implementation of this plan last October 2018. Implementation is pending.
10.2 Management and Monitoring of Laboratory Services: Does an administrative entity, such as a national office or Bureau/s, exist with specific authority to manage - plan, monitor, purchase, and provide guidance - laboratory services at the regional and district level across all sectors? Select only ONE answer.	○ A. No, there is no entity. ○ B. Yes, there is an entity, but it has limited authority, insufficient staff, and insufficient budget ◉ C. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff, but not a sufficient budget. ○ D. Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff and budget.	10.2 Score: 0.89	Decree Nº2013/093 of April 2013, relative to the Organisation of the Ministry of Public Health and creating the DPML	DPML is the department in the Ministry of Health that is in charge of laboratories. The budget they receive in reference to the national health budget is relatively small. Pharmacy and Medication absorb most of the national budget that comes to the department, leaving the Laboratory section with a minimal budget.
10.3 Regulations to Monitor Quality of Laboratories and Point of Care Testing (POCT) Sites: To what extent does the host country have regulations in place to monitor the quality of its laboratories and POCT sites? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Regulations do not exist to monitor minimum quality of laboratories in the country. ○ B. Regulations exist, but are not implemented (0% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ○ C. Regulations exist, but are minimally implemented (approx.. 1-9% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ◉ D. Regulations exist, but are partially implemented (approx. 10-49% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ○ E. Regulations exist and are mostly implemented (approx. 50-89% of laboratories and POCT sites regulated). ○ F. Regulations exist and are fully or almost fully implemented (approx. 90%+ of laboratories and POCT sites regulated).	10.3 Score: 0.67	National Quality Assurance Guidelines; Guidelines for Personnel Site Certification; National Laboratory Policy	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. There is need for a Laboratory Technical Working Group and a Laboratory Board
10.4 Capacity of Laboratory Workforce: Does the host country have an adequate number of qualified laboratory personnel (human resources [HR]) in the public sector, to sustain key functions to meet the needs of PLHIV for diagnosis, monitoring treatment and viral load suppression?	○ A. There are not adequate qualified laboratory personnel to achieve sustained epidemic control ◉ B. There are adequate qualified laboratory personnel to perform the following key functions: ☑ HIV diagnosis by rapid testing and point-of-care testing ☑ Routine laboratory testing, including chemistry, hematology, microbiology, serology, blood banking, and malaria ☑ Complex laboratory testing, including HIV viral load, CD4 testing, and molecular assays ☑ TB diagnosis	10.4 Score: 1.33	National Quality Assurance Guidelines; Guidelines for Personnel Site Certification; National Laboratory Policy	There is adequate personnel but there is a challenge with the competency of staff. 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.

10.5 Viral Load Infrastructure: Does the host country have sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load to reach sustained epidemic control?	○A. There is not sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load. ◉B. There is sufficient infrastructure to test for viral load, including: ☑ Sufficient HIV viral load instruments ☑ All HIV viral load laboratories have an instrument maintenance program ☐ Sufficient supply chain system is in place to prevent stock out ☐ Adequate specimen transport system and timely return of results	10.5 Score: 0.67	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	Supply chain is in place to prevent stock outs but heavily relies on donor funding (PEPFAR & GF) for commodity availibility. There is an adequate system defined for timely return of results but minimally implemented. Equiment maintenance, reagent stock outs, sample transport and results dissemination still remain a key barrier to efficient and uninterrupted viral laod 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.
10.6 Domestic Funds for Laboratories: To what extent are laboratory services financed by domestic public or private resources (i.e. excluding external donor funding)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○A. No (0%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ○B. Minimal (approx. 1-9%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ◉C. Some (approx. 10-49%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ○D. Most (approx. 50-89%) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources. ○E. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) laboratory services are financed by domestic resources.	10.6 Score: 1.67	Decree Nº2013/093 of April 2013, relative to the Organisation of the Ministry of Public Health and creating the DPML	as earlier mentioned, the DPML is the department in the Ministry of Health that is in charge of laboratories. The budget they receive in reference to the national health budget is relatively small. Pharmacy and Medication absorb most of the national budget that comes to the department, leaving the Laboratory section with a minimal budget.
		Laboratory Score:	**6.56**	

THIS CONCLUDES THE SET OF QUESTIONS ON DOMAIN B

Domain C. Strategic Financing and Market Openness

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. Finally, having and effectively implementing policies that ensure leveraging markets (both nonprofit and for profit) where appropriate and enabling their participation and competition will be critical for a sustained HIV response.

Fiscal Context for Health and HIV/AIDS This section will not be assigned a score, but will provide additional contextual information to complement the questions in Domain C.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
1. What percentage of general government expenditures goes to health?	5%		The World Bank IBRD.IDA 2016 - Cameroon Public Health Expenditure Review	
2. What is the per capita health expenditure all sources?	$64		The World Bank IBRD.IDA 2016 - Cameroon Public Health Expenditure Review	
3. What is the total health care expenditure all sources as a percent of GDP?	5%		The World Bank IBRD.IDA 2016 - Cameroon Public Health Expenditure Review	According to the WB, Cameroon's health care expenditure all sources % GDP has been fluctuating, from a low point at 3.4% in 2011, to steadily increasing to 4.5% in 2014 and 5% in 2016.
4. What percent of total health expenditures is financed by external resources?	10%		The World Bank IBRD.IDA 2016 - Cameroon Public Health Expenditure Review	
5. What percent of total health expenditures is financed by out of pocket spending net of household contributions to medical schemes/pre-payment schemes?	60%		The World Bank IBRD.IDA 2016 - Cameroon Public Health Expenditure Review	

11. Domestic Resource Mobilization: The partner country budgets for its HIV/AIDS response and makes adequate resource commitments and expenditures to achieve national HIV/AIDS goals for epidemic control in line with its financial ability.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
11.1 Long-term Financing Strategy for HIV/AIDS: Has the host country government developed a long-term financing strategy for HIV/AIDS?	Check all that apply: ☑ 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): ☑ ARVs are covered ☑ Non-ARV care and treatment is covered ☑ Prevention services are covered ☐ B. Yes, there is an affordable health insurance scheme available (check one of the following). ☐ It covers 25% or less of the population. ☐ It covers 26 to 50% of the population. ☐ It covers 51 to 75% of the population. ☐ It covers more than 75% of the population. ☐ C. The affordable health insurance scheme in (B.) includes the following (check all that apply): ☐ ARVs are covered. ☐ Non-ARV care and treatment services are covered. ☐ Prevention services are covered (specify in comments). ☐ It includes public subsidies for the affordability of care.	11.1 Score: 0.32	Decision Memo 0498 signed by the Minister of Public Health on April 4, 2019	There is no formal health financing strategy document, however, key services are regularly recorded with a growing budget for several years under the MOH budget. Universal health coverage has been under development since 2015 by the MOH and its application methods are not yet formally defined. The USG and other multi-laterals have supported the GRC with the development of a universal insurance coverage and the initial roll-out is scheduled to start in January 2020 in a select few areas such as PMTCT. The GRC has also committed to eliminate all HIV user-fees by January 1, 2020.

11.2 Domestic Budget: To what extent does the national budget explicitly account for the national HIV/AIDS response?	○ A. There is no explicit funding for HIV/AIDS in the national budget. ◉ B. There is explicit HIV/AIDS funding within the national budget. ☑ The HIV/AIDS budget is program-based across ministries ☑ The budget includes or references indicators of progress toward national HIV/AIDS strategy goals ☑ The budget includes specific HIV/AIDS service delivery targets ☐ National budget reflects all sources of funding for HIV, including from external donors	11.2 Score: 0.83	Cadre de Depense en Moyenne Terme 2018-2020, MINSANTE and Rapport Annuel de Performance (RAP) MoH 2018	The only external donor included in the national budget is the Global Fund allocation. There is need for visibility on financial and and programmatic details that will allow the country to take the budget of other donors, such as PEPFAR, the German and French Coorperations, into consideration towards financial sustainability.
11.3 Annual Goals/Targets: To what extent does the national budget contain HIV/AIDS goals/targets?	○ A. There are no HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the national budget ◉ B. There are HIV/AIDS goals/targets articulated in the national budget. ☑ The goals/targets are measurable. ☑ Budget items/programs are linked to goals/targets. ☑ The goals/targets are routinely monitored during budget execution. ☑ The goals/targets are routinely monitored during the development of the budget.	11.3 Score: 0.95	Cadre de Depense en Moyenne Terme 2018-2020, MINSANTE and Rapport Annuel de Performance (RAP) MoH 2018	The Ministry of Finance systematically monitors budget execution every semester and annually
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? (If subnational data does not exist or is not available, answer the question for the national level. Note level covered in the comments column)	○ A. There is no HIV/AIDS budget, or information is not available. ○ B. 0-49% of budget executed ○ C. 50-69% of budget executed ◉ D. 70-89% of budget executed ○ E. 90% or greater of budget executed	11.4 Score: 0.63	Rapport Annuel de Performance (RAP) MoH 2018	In terms of functional budget, Cameroon had a score of 85% programmatically and 100% of budget execution in 2018; for HIV, Hepatitis, TB and STIs at national and subnational units. It is not specific to HIV/AIDS. We don't have access to the 2016 & 2017 RAPs of the Ministry of Finance to provide the average score.

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?	○ 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. ○ B. The Ministry of Health or Ministry of Finance routinely collects all donor spending for only HIV/AIDS-specific services. ◉ C. The Ministry of Health or Ministry of Finance routinely collects all donor spending all the entire health sector, including HIV/AIDS-specific services.	11.5 Score: 0.95	CAA "Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement" monthly Journal	
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)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. None (0%) is financed with domestic funding. ○ B. Very liitle (approx. 1-9%) is financed with domestic funding. ◉ C. Some (approx. 10-49%) is financed with domestic funding. ○ D. Most (approx. 50-89%) is financed with domestic funding. ○ E. All or almost all (approx. 90%+) is financed with domestic funding.	11.6 Score: 1.67	MOH, NASA Dataset 2016-2017	These are State funds earmarked primarily for the purchase of drugs, program operating costs and human resource costs. There is no visibility on private sector financing.
11.7 Health Budget Execution: What was the country's execution rate of its budget for health in the most recent year's budget?	○ A. There is no budget for health or no money was allocated. ○ B. 0-49% of budget executed. ○ C. 50-69% of budget executed. ◉ D. 70-89% of budget executed. ○ E. 90% or greater of budget executed.	11.7 Score: 0.63	Program Budget - Management Information System (Probmis) - Ministry of Finance	87%
11.8 Data-Driven Reprogramming: Do host country government policies/systems allow for reprograming domestic investments based on new or updated program data during the government funding cycle?	○ A. There is no system for funding cycle reprogramming. ◉ B. There is a policy/system that allows for funding cycle reprogramming, but is seldom used. ○ C. There is a policy/system that allows for funding cycle reprogramming and reprogramming is done as per the policy, but not based on data. ○ D. There is a policy/system that allows for funding cycle reprogramming and reprogramming is done as per the policy, and is based on data.	11.8 Score: 0.32	Cadre de Depense en Moyenne Terme 2018-2020, MINSANTE and Rapport Annuel de Performance (RAP) MoH 2018	The RAP is reviewed twice a year to inform the reprogramming process. However, reprogramming of activities is seldom undertaken by analyzing data available in the report.
	Domestic Resource Mobilization Score:	**6.31**		

12. Technical and Allocative Efficiencies: The host country analyzes and uses relevant HIV/AIDS epidemiological, health, health workforce, and economic data to inform HIV/AIDS investment decisions. For maximizing impact, data are used to choose which high impact program services and interventions are to be implemented, where resources should be allocated, and what populations demonstrate the highest need and should be targeted (i.e. the right thing at the right place and at the right time). Unit costs are tracked and steps are taken to improve HIV/AIDS outcomes within the available resource envelope (or achieves comparable outcomes with fewer resources).			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
12.1 Resource Allocation Process: Does the partner country government utilize a recognized data-driven model to inform the allocation of domestic (i.e. non-donor) public HIV resources? 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) (note: full score achieved by selecting one checkbox)	○ A. The host country government does not use one of the mechanisms listed below to inform the allocation of their resources. ◉ B. The host country government does use the following mechanisms to inform the allocation of their resources (check all that apply): ☐ Optima ☑ Spectrum (including EPP and Goals) ☑ AIDS Epidemic Model (AEM) ☑ Modes of Transmission (MOT) Model ☐ Other recognized process or model (specify in notes column)	12.1 Score: 2.00	EPP/SPECTRUM Report 2018; SPECTRUM PROJECTIONS Report,M OTS REPORT, NACC Annual Work Plans and Reports of the NSP 20180-2022.	
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)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. Information not available. ○ B. No resources (0%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ○ C. Minimal resources (approx. 1-9%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ○ D. Some resources (approx. 10-49%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ○ E. Most resources (approx. 50-89%) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas. ◉ F. All or almost all resources (approx. 90%+) are targeting the highest burden geographic areas.	12.2 Score: 2.00	2018-2022 NSP; 2018-2022 NSP Operational Plan; 2016 NACC Annual Report; MOH, NASA Dataset 2016; 2013 REDES; COP 2015-2016-17; GF 2017-2019 Matching funds request.	All stakeholders allocate resources according to the highest burden geographic areas. The Global Fund funded programs are implemented through the operational plans of the 2018-2022 National Strategic Plan which targets the highest burden sites; PEPFAR previously worked in four regions where the disease burden was at its highest. In COP 19, through the Tier approche, PEPFAR still targets the highest burden geographic areas (distric and sites). This notwithstanding, there is need to strenghten the country's reporting system to capture such data. The approximate percentage is unknown

12.3 Information on cost of service provision: Does the host country government have a system that routinely produces information on the costs of providing HIV/AIDS services, and is this information used for budgeting or planning purposes? (note: full score can be achieved without checking all disaggregate boxes).	○ A. The host country DOES NOT have a system that routinely produces information on the costs of providing HIV/AIDS services. ○ B. The host country has a system that routinely produces information on the costs of providing HIV/AIDS services, but this information is not used for budgeting or planning. ◉ C. The host country has a system that routinely produces information on the costs of providing HIV/AIDS services AND this information is used for bugeting or planning purposes for the following services (check all that apply): ☑ HIV Testing ☑ Laboratory services ☑ ART ☑ PMTCT ☐ VMMC ☐ OVC Service Package ☑ Key population Interventions ☐ PrEP	12.3 Score: 1.80	Global Fund Concept Note 2018-2020	
12.4 Improving Efficiency: Has the partner country achieved any of the following efficiency improvements through actions taken within the last three years?	Check all that apply: ☑ Improved operations or interventions based on the findings of cost-effectiveness or efficiency studies ☐ Reduced overhead costs by streamlining management ☑ Lowered unit costs by reducing fragmentation, i.e. pooled procurement, resource pooling, etc. ☑ Improved procurement competition ☐ Integrated HIV/AIDS into national or subnational insurance schemes (private or public -- need not be within last three years) ☑ Integrated HIV into primary care services with linkages to specialist care (need not be within last three years) ☑ Integrated TB and HIV services, including ART initiation in TB treatment settings and TB screening and treatment in HIV care settings (need not be within last three years)	12.4 Score: 1.56	NACC 2016-2017-2018 Annual report; Differentiated Services Delivery	Test and Start, multi-month scripting, and CBO ART dispensation strategies have been implemented.

	☑ Integrated HIV and MCH services, including ART initiated and maintained in eligible pregnant and postpartum women and in infants at maternal and child health care settings (need not be within last three years) ☑ Developed and implemented other new and more efficient models of HIV service delivery (e.g., multi-month scripting, testing modalities targeted to the population profile, etc. - specify in comments)			
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? (Use the "factory cost" of purchased commodities, excluding transport costs, distribution costs, etc.)	○ A. Partner government did not pay for any ARVs using domestic resources in the previous year. ○ B. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was more than 50% greater than the international benchmark price for that regimen. ○ C. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was 10-50% greater than the international benchmark price for that regimen. ○ D. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was 1-10% greater than the international benchmark price for that regimen. ● E. Average price paid for ARVs by the partner government in the previous year was below or equal to the international benchmark price for that regimen.	12.5 Score: 2.00	CENAME " La Centrale Nationale d'Approvissionnement en Medicaments et Consommables Medicaux Essentiels"	
	Technical and Allocative Efficiencies Score:	**9.36**		

13. Market Openness: Host country and donor policies do not negatively distort the market for HIV services by reducing participation and/or competition.			Data Source	Notes/Comments
13.1 Granting exclusive rights for services or training: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies grant exclusive rights for the government or another local provider to provide HIV services?	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) polices: A. Restrict the provision of any one aspect of HIV prevention, testing, counseling, or treatment services to a single entity (i.e., creating a monopoly arrangement for that service)? ☐ Yes ☑ No B. Mandate that only government facilities have the exclusive right to provide any one aspect of HIV prevention, testing, counseling, or treatment services? ☐ Yes ☑ No C. Grant exclusive rights to government institutions for providing health service training? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.1 Score: 0.36	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	While the NACC is the coordinating entity for HIV/AIDS interventions, the actual provision of services is not restricted to any entity.
13.2 Requiring license or authorization: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies establish a license, permit or authorization process as a requirement of operation?	A. Are health facilities required to obtain a government-mandated license or accreditation in order to provide HIV services? [SELECT ONE] ☑ No ☐ Yes, and the enforcement of the accreditation places equal burden on nongovernment facilities (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) and government facilities. ☐ Yes, and the enforcement of the accreditation places higher burden on nongovernment facilities (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) than on government facilities. B. Are health training institutions required to obtain a government-mandated license or accreditation in order to provide health service training? [SELECT ONE] ☐ No ☑ Yes, and the enforcement of the accreditation places equal burden on nongovernment institutions (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) and government institutions. ☐ Yes, and the enforcement of the accreditation places higher burden on nongovernment institutions (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) than on government institutions.	13.2 Score: 0.36	"Sous Direction de la Formation a la DRH du Minsante'	

13.3 Limiting provision of certain direct clinical services: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies limit the ability of licensed, local providers to provide certain direct clinical services?	National government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies limit the ability of licensed, local health service providers to offer the following HIV services: ☐ Prevention ☐ Testing and Counseling ☐ Treatment	13.3 Score: 0.36	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop; National Guide for the Integration of Community-Based Interventions in Cameroon 2012;	There are no national policies limiting licensed providers to provide clinical services. However, local providers like the CBOs dispense treatment but are not allowed to initiate patients on ARVs. Only, the licensed facilities can do initiation on ARVs
13.4 Limiting provision of certain clinical support services: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies limit the ability of licensed local providers to provide certain clinical support services?	A. Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies restrict the ability of licensed, local institutions from providing essential HIV laboratory services? ☐ Yes ☑ No B. Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies create monopoly arrangements in lab testing (i.e., arrangements where effectively only one lab service provider is allowed to conduct a certain essential HIV lab service)? ☐ Yes ☑ No C. National government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies restrict the ability of licensed, local institutions from procuring or distributing the following HIV commodities and supplies [PLEASE SPECIFY TYPE IN NOTES]: ☑ ARVs ☑ Test kits ☐ Laboratory supplies ☐ Other D. Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies create monopoly supply chain arrangements for HIV commodities (i.e., arrangements where effectively only one entity is able to supply a certain essential HIV commodity)? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.4 Score: 0.31	SYNAME "Systeme National d'Approvissionnement en Medicament Essentiel"; Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop;	There are no national policies exist limiting licensed providers to provide clinical services.

13.5 Limits on local manufacturing: Do national government policies limit the ability of the local manufacturing industry to compete with the international market?	A. Do national government policies restrict the production of HIV commodities and supplies by local manufacturers beyond international standards? ○ Yes ◉ No B. [IF YES] For which of the following is local manufacturing restricted? ☐ ARVs ☐ Test kits ☐ Laboratory supplies ☐ Other	13.5 Score: 0.36	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop.	Cameroon does not have a local industry to manufacture HIV commodities.
13.6 Cost of entry/exit: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies significantly raise the cost of entry or exit by a local provider?	Do local health service facilities face higher start-up or maintenance costs compared to government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) supported facilities (e.g., lack of access to funds, higher accreditation fees, prohibitive contracting costs, etc.)? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.6 Score: 0.36	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	
13.7 Geographical barriers: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies create geographical barriers for local providers to supply goods, services or labor, or invest capital?	A. Are certain geographical areas restricted to only government or donor-supported HIV service providers? ○ Yes ◉ No B. [IF YES] Which of the following are geographically restricted? ☐ Supplying HIV supplies and commodities ☐ Supplying HIV services or health workforce labor ☐ Investing capital (e.g., constructing or renovating facilities)	13.7 Score: 0.36	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	
13.8 Freedom to advertise: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies limit the freedom of local organizations to advertise or market HIV goods or services? [Note: "organizations" in this case can refer broadly to clinical service providers and also organizations providing advocacy and promotion services.]	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies restrict the freedom of nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) organizations to advertise or promote HIV services either online, over TV and radio, or in public spaces? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.8 Score: 0.63	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	There are no national or donor policies that restrict NGO's to promote HIV services.

13.9 Quality standards for HIV services: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies, and the enforcement of those polices, hold all HIV service providers (government-run, local private sector, FBOs, etc.) to the same standards of service quality?	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies, and the enforcement of those polices, hold all HIV service providers (government-run, local private sector, FBOs, etc.) to the same standards of service quality? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] ☐ Yes ☑ No, government service providers are held to higher standards than nongovernment service providers ☐ No, FBOs/CSOs are held to higher standards than government service providers ☐ No, private sector providers are held to higher standards than government service providers	13.9 Score: 0.63	PEPFAR annual DQA	There isn't an official policy. Donor funded programs implemented by government service providers are held to higher standards due to donor oversight.
13.10 Quality standards for HIV commodities: Do national government policies set standards for product quality that provide an advantage to some commodity suppliers over others?	Do national government policies set product quality standards on HIV commodities that advantage some suppliers over others? [IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN IN NOTES] ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.10 Score: 0.63	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	
13.11 Cost of service provision: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies significantly raise the cost of service provision for some local providers relative to others (especially by treating incumbents differently from new entrants)?	A. Do government HIV service providers receive greater subsidies or support of overhead expenses (e.g., operational support) as compared to nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) HIV service providers? ☑ Yes ☐ No B. Does the national government selectively subsidize certain nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector), local HIV service providers over others? ☐ Yes ☑ No C. Do government health training institutions receive greater subsidies or support of overhead expenses as compared to nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) health training institutions? ☑ Yes ☐ No D. Does the national government selectively subsidize certain nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector), local health service training institutions over others? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.11 Score: 0.31	2018 Finance Law	Government run facilities receive greater subsidies or overhead expense support than NGO's. There is a budget line that NGO's can access but needs to be more transparent and accessible.

13.12 Self-regulation: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies allow for the creation of a self-regulatory or co-regulatory regime?	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies allow HIV service providers—either groups of individuals or groups of institutions—to create structural barriers (e.g., closed network systems) that may reduce the incentive of other potential providers to provide HIV services? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.12 Score: 1.25	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	
13.13 Publishing of provider information: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies require or encourage information on local providers' outputs, prices, sales or costs to be published?	A. National government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies require nongovernment (e.g., FBOs, CBOs, or private sector) health service facilities to publish more data than government facilities on the following [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]: ☐ HIV service caseload ☐ Procurement of HIV supplies/commodities ☐ Expenses B. National government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies require HIV commodity suppliers to publish data on the following [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]: ☐ Distribution ☐ Sales/Revenue ☐ Production costs	13.13 Score: 1.25	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	In-country policies do not require HIV com
13.14 Patient choice: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies limit the ability of patients to decide which providers or products to use?	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies restrict the ability of patients or specific groups of patients to choose: A. Which HIV service providers they use? ☐ Yes ☑ No B. Which HIV supplies/commodities they use (e.g., ARVs, PrEP, condoms, needles, etc.)? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.14 Score: 1.25	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	High volume sites usually create a number
13.15 Patient mobility: Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies reduce mobility of patients between HIV service providers by increasing the explicit or implicit costs of changing providers?	Do national government or donor (e.g., PEPFAR, GFATM, etc.) policies impose costs or other barriers that restrict a patient's ability to transfer from a government HIV service provider to a nongovernment (e.g., FBO, CBO, or private sector) HIV service provider? ☐ Yes ☑ No	13.15 Score: 1.25	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	High volume sites usually create a number
	Market Openness Score:	**9.64**		

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.

14.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**
14.1 Management and Monitoring of Surveillance Activities: Does an administrative entity, such as a national office or Bureau/s, exist with specific authority to manage - plan, monitor, and provide guidance - for HIV/AIDS epidemiological surveys and/or surveillance activities including: data collection, analysis and interpretation; data storage and retrieval; and quality assurance across all sectors. Select only ONE answer.	○ No, there is no entity. ○ Yes, there is an entity, but it has limited authority, insufficient staff, and insufficient budget ◉ Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff, but not a sufficient budget. ○ Yes, there is an entity with authority and sufficient staff and budget.	14.1 Score: 0.56	Presidential decree N° 2001/100 of April 20, 2001	National Institute of Statistics (NIS) Natinoal AIDS Control Committee (NACC). Discussions during the SID workshop provided information on the staffing and budgetary needs of these institutions.
14.2 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 surveillance activities (population-based household surveys, case reporting/clinical surveillance, drug resistance surveillance, etc.)?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS general population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. Surveys & surveillance activities are primarily planned and implemented by external agencies, organizations or institutions ○ C. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with substantial technical assistance from external agencies ◉ D. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with some technical assistance from external agencies ○ E. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with minimal or no technical assistance from external agencies	14.2 Score: 0.63	Sentinel Survey reports; GTSE "Groupe Technique Suivi Evaluation" meeting reports; NACC Reports.	CAMPHIA was conducted by the cameroonian government with the support of USG. DHS (Cameroon owned general survey piloted by the National Institute of Statistics) has been conducted in 2018 with minimal technical assistance from the USG. Sentinel surveys were organized so far with the support of UNAIDS, and have been discontinued since 2017.
14.3 Who Leads Key Population Surveys & Surveillance: To what extent does the host country government lead & manage planning and implementation of the HIV/AIDS portfolio of key population epidemiological surveys and/or behavioral surveillance activities (IBBS, size estimation studies, etc.)?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS key population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. Surveys & surveillance activities are primarily planned and implemented by external agencies, organizations or institutions ◉ C. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with substantial technical assistance from external agencies ○ D. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, with some technical assistance from external agencies ○ E. Surveys & surveillance activities are planned and implemented by the host country government/other domestic institution, without minimal or no technical assistance from external agencies	14.3 Score: 0.42	IBBS 2016; NACC 2016-17-18 Annual Reports; NSP 2018-2022	Key population issues continue to be sensitive in Cameroon, though the government recognizes their right to access proper health and invest in service delivery improvement. Implementation of formal surveys is still reliant on external donor support.

14.4 Who Finances General Population Surveys & Surveillance: To what extent does the host country government fund the HIV/AIDS portfolio of general population epidemiological surveys and/or surveillance activities (e.g., protocol development, printing of paper-based tools, salaries and transportation for data collection, etc.)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No HIV/AIDS general population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government ○ C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government ◉ D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government ○ E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government ○ F. All or almost all financing (90% +) is provided by the host country government	14.4 Score: 0.83	2018-2020 Global Fund concept notes; TDR 2017	Global Fund awards are contingent on co-financing by the host government - 80% - 20% rule of funding. Cameroon supports financial resources to support activities such as surveys and surveillance but the exact percentage is not known.
14.5 Who Finances Key Populations Surveys & Surveillance: To what extent does the host country government fund the HIV/AIDS portfolio of key population epidemiological surveys and/or behavioral surveillance activities (e.g., protocol development, printing of paper-based tools, salaries and transportation for data collection, etc.)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No HIV/AIDS key population surveys or surveillance activities have been conducted within the past 5 years ○ B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government ◉ C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government ○ D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government ○ E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government ○ F. All or almost all financing (approx. 90% +) is provided by the host country government	14.5 Score: 0.42	IBBS 2016	Global Fund awards are contingent on co-financing by the host government - 80% - 20% rule of funding. Cameroon supports financial resources to support activities such as surveys and surveillance but the exact percentage is not known.

14.6 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?	Check ALL boxes that apply below. (A.) refers to prevalence data. (B.) refers to incidence data: ☑ A. The host country government collects at least every 5 years HIV prevalence data disaggregated by: ☑ Age (at coarse disaggregates) ☑ Age (at fine disaggregates) ☑ Sex ☑ Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) ☑ Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) ☑ Sub-national units ☑ B. The host country government collects at least every 5 years HIV incidence disaggregated by: ☑ Age (at coarse disaggregates) ☑ Age (at fine disaggregates) ☑ Sex ☐ Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) ☐ Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) ☐ Sub-national units	14.6 Score: 0.67	2016-17-18 NACC annual report; the 2011 Demographic Health Survey (DHS); IBBS 2016	The DHS report shows the disaggregation of prevalence by age, sex and sub-national. Reports from other studies (IBBS) on KPs are also disaggregated by sex and age and by city. A SABERS study was finalized in 2018 on the priority population - Military. The previous study had been undertaken in 2011. The first CAMPHIA was concluded in early 2018 and was also the first survey to collect incidence data.

14.7 Comprehensiveness of Viral Load Coverage Data: To what extent does the host country government collect/report viral load coverage data according to relevant disaggregations and across all PLHIV? (if exact or approximate percentage is known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. The host country government does not collect/report viral load coverage data or does not conduct viral load monitoring ◉ B. The host country government collects/reports viral load coverage data (answer both subsections below): Government collects/report viral load coverage data according to the following disaggregates (check ALL that apply): ☑ Age ☑ Sex ☐ Key populations (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) ☐ Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) For what proportion of PLHIV does the government collect/report viral load coverage data (select one of the following): ☐ Less than 25% ☑ 25-50% ☐ 50-75% ☐ More than 75%	14.7 Score: 0.42	DHIS 2, NACC 2016-17-18 Data Annual Report; Activity Report of Reference Laboratories for Viral Load.	NACC routinely collects information by age and sex on viral load coverage and suppression, but the reporting system is still nascent and needs to be strengthened in order to move from paper-based reporting to online E-reporting on an annual basis.
14.8 Comprehensiveness of Key and Priority Populations Data: To what extent does the host country government conduct integrated behavioral surveillance (either as a standalone IBBS <u>or</u> integrated into other routine surveillance such as HSS+) and size estimation studies for key and priority populations? (Note: Full score possible without selecting all disaggregates.) Please note most recent survey dates in comments section.	○ 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.). ◉ B. The host country government conducts (answer both subsections below): IBBS (or other integrated behavioral surveillance) for (check ALL that apply): ☑ Female sex workers (FSW) ☑ Men who have sex with men (MSM) ☑ Transgender (TG) ☑ People who inject drugs (PWID) ☑ Prisoners ☑ Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) Size estimation studies for (check ALL that apply): ☑ Female sex workers (FSW) ☑ Men who have sex with men (MSM) ☑ Transgender (TG) ☑ People who inject drugs (PWID) ☑ Prisoners ☑ Priority populations (AGYW, clients of sex workers, miliitary, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users)	14.8 Score: 0.83	IBBS Reports on FSW and MSM 2013 and 2016	An IBBS survey among IDUs and transgender people is planned in the 2018-2022 programming cycle. SABERS study for military is in progress.

14.9 Timeliness of Epi and Surveillance Data: To what extent is a timeline for the collection of epidemiologic and surveillance data outlined in a national HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey strategy (or a national surveillance and survey strategy with specifics for HIV)?	○ A. There is no national HIV surveillance and surveys strategy, or a national surveillance and surveys strategy exists but does not include specifics for HIV surveillance and surveys ○ B. A national HIV surveillance and surveys strategy exists (or a national surveillance and surveys strategy exists and includes specifics for HIV), but the strategy does not outline a timeline for data collection for all relevant population groups ◉ C. A national HIV surveillance and surveys strategy exists (or a national surveillance and surveys strategy exists and includes specifics for HIV), and outlines a timeline for data collection for all relevant population groups	14.9 Score: 0.83	2018-2022 M&E Plan of the NSP	A national HIV/AIDS plan for surveys exists with stated deadlines, however, the time frames are not adhered to.
14.10 Quality of Surveillance and Survey Data: To what extent does the host country government define and implement policies, procedures and governance structures that assure quality of HIV/AIDS surveillance and survey data?	○ A. No governance structures, procedures or policies designed to assure surveys & surveillance data quality exist/could be documented. ◉ B. The following structures, procedures or policies exist to assure quality of surveys & surveillance data (check all that apply): ☑ A national surveillance unit or other entity is responsible for assuring the quality of surveys & surveillance data ☐ A national, approved surveys & surveillance strategy is in place, which outlines standards, policies and procedures for data quality assurance ☑ Standard national procedures & protocols exist for reviewing surveys & surveillance data for quality and sharing feedback with appropriate staff responsible for data collection ☑ An in-country internal review board (IRB) exists and reviews all protocols.	14.10 Score: 0.63	M&E Plan of the 2018-2022 NSP; GTSE Terms of References of the NACC	A national validation committee exists, at central and regional levels. These committies are in charge of data review and validation before transmitting the data to the national level. In addition to the NACC and the MOH-DROS (Direction of Health Operational Research), a national review board also exists.
	Epidemiological and Health Data Score:	**6.22**		

15. 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**
15.1 Who Leads Collection of Expenditure Data: To what extent does the host country government lead & manage a national expenditure tracking system to collect HIV/AIDS expenditure data?	○ A. No tracking of public HIV/AIDS expenditures has occurred within the past 5 years ○ B. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA), but planning and implementation is primarily led by external agencies, organizations, or institutions ○ C. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA) and planning and implementation is led by the host country government, with substantial external technical assistance ◉ D. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA) and planning and implementation is led by the host country government, with some external technical assistance ○ E. Collection of public HIV/AIDS expenditure data occurs using a standard tool (i.e. NASA, NHA), and planning and implementation is led by the host country government, with minimal or no external technical assistance	15.1 Score: 2.50	NASA Data 2016-17; 2016-17-18 NACC Annual Report	The Central Technical Group of the NACC plans and organizes data collection for all stakeholders with the support of the UNAIDS.
15.2 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?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS expenditure tracking has occurred within the past 5 years ◉ B. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected (check all that apply): ☑ By source of financing, such as domestic public, domestic private, out-of-pocket, Global Fund, PEPFAR, others ☑ By expenditures per program area, such as prevention, care, treatment, health systems strengthening ☑ By type of expenditure, such as training, overhead, vehicles, supplies, commodities/reagents, personnel ☑ Sub-nationally	15.2 Score: 3.33	National Health Account Report; MOH, NASA 2016-17	The country is currently elaborating its 2018-2019 NASA which will be validated and published next year.
15.3 Timeliness of Expenditure Data: To what extent are expenditure data collected in a timely way to inform program planning and budgeting decisions?	○ A. No HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected ○ B. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected irregularly, and more than 3 years ago ○ C. HIV/AIDS expenditure data were collected at least once in the past 3 years ◉ D. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected annually but represent more than one year of expenditures ○ E. HIV/AIDS expenditure data are collected annually and represent only one year of expenditures	15.3 Score: 2.50	NASA 2016-2017	The country is currently elaborating its 2018-2019 NASA which will be validated and published next year.
		Financial/Expenditure Data Score: 8.33		

16. Performance data: Government routinely collects, reports, 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, and viral load testing coverage and suppression.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
16.1 Who Leads Collection and Reporting of Service Delivery Data: To what extent is the routine collection and reporting of HIV/AIDS service delivery data institutionalized in an information system and managed and operated by the host country government at the national level?	○ A. No system exists for routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data ○ B. Multiple unharmonized or parallel information systems exist that are managed and operated separately by various government entities, local institutions and/or external agencies/institutions ○ C. One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, exists and is primarily managed and operated by an external agency/institution ◉ D. One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, exists and is managed and operated by the host country government with technical assistance from external agency/institution ○ E. One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, exists and is managed and operated by the host country government	16.1 Score: 1.00	M&E Plan of the 2018-2022 NSP	The Central Technical Group and its Regional Technical Groups are equipped to routinely compile and analyze regional and national data with some level of external technical support. The technical group is only able to integrate minimal data from the community and the private sector. The use of data collection registers needs to be improved, the registers exist and are well disseminated in all the eligible health facilities, but are not used or only partially in some health facilities.
16.2 Who Finances Collection of Service Delivery Data: To what extent does the host country government finance the routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data (e.g., salaries of data clerks/M&E staff, printing & distribution of paper-based tools, electronic reporting system maintenance, data quality supervision, etc.)? (if exact or approximate percentage known, please note in Comments column)	○ A. No routine collection of HIV/AIDS service delivery data exists ○ B. No financing (0%) is provided by the host country government ○ C. Minimal financing (approx. 1-9%) is provided by the host country government ◉ D. Some financing (approx. 10-49%) is provided by the host country government ○ E. Most financing (approx. 50-89%) is provided by the host country government ○ F. All or almost all financing (90% +) is provided by the host country government	16.2 Score: 1.67	2018-2020 GF Concept Note; COP 17-COP 18; 2017 Finance Law-State Budget	The data collection registers were printed and distributed with the support of USG funding. Global Fund financing supports other areas of service delivery.

16.3 Comprehensiveness of Service Delivery Data: To what extent does the host country government collect HIV/AIDS service delivery data by population, program and geographic area? (Note: Full score possible without selecting all disaggregates.)	Check ALL boxes that apply below: ☑ A. The host country government routinely collects & reports service delivery data for: ☑ HIV Testing ☑ PMTCT ☑ Adult Care and Support ☑ Adult Treatment ☑ Pediatric Care and Support ☐ Orphans and Vulnerable Children ☐ Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision ☑ HIV Prevention ☑ AIDS-related mortality ☑ B. Service delivery data are being collected: ☑ By key population (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners) ☑ By priority population (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users) ☑ By age & sex ☑ From all facility sites (public, private, faith-based, etc.) ☑ From all community sites (public, private, faith-based, etc.)	16.3 Score: 1.33	NACC Annual Report 2016-17-18; 2014-2017 & 2018-2022 NSP	VMMC data is collected only during DHS surveys. Care and Horizon Femmes (USAID IPs) participate in NACC meetings and share their reports annually. There continues to be a lack of a standardized and harmonized system across the country and obtaining community site data is reliant on USG-funded CSOs.
16.4 Timeliness of Service Delivery Data: To what extent are HIV/AIDS service delivery data collected in a timely way to inform analysis of program performance?	○ A. The host country government does not routinely collect/report HIV/AIDS service delivery data ○ B. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data annually ◉ C. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data semi-annually ○ D. The host country government collects & reports service delivery data at least quarterly	16.4 Score: 0.89	NACC 2016-17-18 semi-annual and annual reports; DHIS 2	Since 2017, the GRC has a progress report on PMTCT every six months and annual reports for the other services.

16.5 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, viral suppression, AIDS-related mortality rates)?	○ A. The host country government does not routinely analyze service delivery data to measure program performance ◉ B. Service delivery data are being analyzed to measure program performance in the following ways (check all that apply): ☐ Continuum of care cascade for each identified priority population (AGYW, clients of sex workers, military, mobile populations, non-injecting drug users), including HIV testing, linkage to care, treatment, adherence and retention, and viral load ☐ Continuum of care cascade for each relevant key population (FSW, PWID, MSM, TG, prisoners), including HIV testing, linkage to care, treatment, adherence and retention, and viral load ☑ Results against targets ☑ Coverage or recent achievements of key treatment & prevention services (ART, PMTCT, VMMC, etc.) ☑ Site-specific yield for HIV testing (HTC and PMTCT) ☐ AIDS-related mortality rates ☑ Variations in performance by sub-national unit ☐ Creation of maps to facilitate geographic analysis	16.5 Score: 0.67	NACC 2016-2017-18 semi-annual and annual reports; Global Fund Quarterly Reports	The evaluation is done semi annually at the national level and quarterly at the regional level
16.6 Quality of Service Delivery Data: To what extent does the host country government define and implement policies, procedures and governance structures that assure quality of HIV/AIDS service delivery data?	○ A. No governance structures, procedures or policies designed to assure service delivery data quality exist/could be documented. ◉ B. The following structures, procedures or policies exist to assure quality of service delivery data (check all that apply): ☐ A national, approved data quality strategy is in place, which outlines standards, policies and procedures for HIV/AIDS data quality assurance ☑ A national protocol exists for routine (at least annual) Data Quality Audits/Assessments of key HIV program indicators, which are led and implemented by the host country government ☐ Standard national procedures & protocols exist for routine data quality checks at the point of data entry ☐ Data quality reports are published and shared with relevant ministries/government entities & partner organizations ☑ The host country government leads routine (at least annual) data review meetings at national & subnational levels to review data quality issues and outline improvement plans	16.6 Score: 0.53	M&E Plan of the 2018-2022 NSP NACC Annual Report 2016-17-18 NACC 2017 Regional and National Data Validation Quarterly Report	The standard national procedures and protocol for routine data quality checks at the point of entry is carried out on a regular basis but there is currently no standard protocol.
		Performance Data Score:	**6.09**	

17. Data for Decision-Making Ecosystem: Host country government demonstrates commitment and capacity to advance the use of data in informing government decisions and cultivating an informed, engaged civil society.			**Data Source**	**Notes/Comments**
17.1 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS): Is there a CRVS system in place that records births and deaths and is fully operational across the country? Is CRVS data made publically available in a timely manner?	○ A. No, there is not a CRVS system. ◉ B. Yes, there is a CRVS system that... (check all that apply): ☑ records births ☐ records deaths ☐ is fully operational across the country [IF YES] How often is CRVS data updated and made publically available (select only one)? ☑ A. The host country government does not make CRVS data available to the general public, or they are made available more than one year after the date of collection. ☐ B. The host country government makes CRVS data available to the general public within 6-12 months. ☐ C. The host country government makes CRVS data available to the general public within 6 months.	17.1 Score: 0.33	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	Data on deaths and births is collected but not made public. The Civil status information system of the country needs to be strenghtened in order for births and deaths to be registered systematically.
17.2 Unique Identification: Is there a national Unique Identification system that is used to track delivery of HIV/AIDS and other health services? Do national polices protect privacy of Unique ID information?	Is there a national Unique Identification system that is used to track delivery of HIV/AIDS and other health services? ◉ A. No, there is no national Unique Identification system used to track delivery of services for HIV/AIDS or other health services. ○ B. Yes, there is a national Unique Identification system used to track delivery of services for HIV/AIDS, but not other health services. ○ C. Yes, there is a national Unique Identification system used to track delivery of services for HIV/AIDS and other health services. [IF YES to B or C] Are there national policies, procedures and systems in place that protect the security and privacy of Unique ID information? ☐ Yes ☐ No	17.2 Score: 0.00	Discussion with key stakeholders during SID workshop	The Unique Identification Code is in its pilot phase in some selected facilites and is being used for prevention and the management of STIs in programs funded by donors.

17.3 Interoperability of National Administrative Data: To fully utilize all administrative data, are HIV/AIDS data and other relevant administrative data sources integrated in a data warehouse where they are joined for analysis across diseases and conditions?	○ A. No, there is no central integration of HIV/AIDS data with other relevant administrative data. ◉ B. Yes, national HIV/AIDS administrative data is integrated and joined with administrative data on the following: ☑ a. TB ☐ b. Maternal and Child Health ☐ c. Other Health Data (e.g., other communicable and non-communicable diseases) ☐ d. Education ☐ e. Health Systems Information (e.g., health workforce data) ☐ f. Poverty and Employment ☐ g. Other (specify in notes)	17.3 Score: 0.33	DHIS 2	Only PTMCT and TB data are specifically collected.
17.4 Census Data: Does the host country government regularly (at least every 10 years) collect and publically disseminate census data?	○ A. No, the host country government does not collect census data at least every 10 years ○ B. Yes, the host country government regularly collects census data, but does not make it available to the general public. ◉ C. Yes, the host country government regularly collects census data and makes it available to the general public. [IF YES to C only] Data that are made available to the public are disaggregated by: ☑ a. Age ☑ b. Sex ☑ c. District	17.4 Score: 2.00	Third General Population and Housing Census 2010. "La Population du Cameroun en 2010"; "3e RGPH; Rapport de Presentation des Resultats Definitifs	Census is planned but not conducted every ten years due to funding constraints. The 4th general census was planned to be conducted in 2015 but its still in the pipeline
17.5 Subnational Administrative Units: Are the boundaries of subnational administrative units made public (including district and site level)?	○ A. No, the country's subnational administrative boundaries are not made public. ◉ B. Yes, the host country government publicizes district-level boundaries, but not site-level geocodes. ○ C. Yes, the host country government publicizes district-level boundaries and site-level geocodes.	17.5 Score: 1.00	" Cellule d'Information Strategique" (CIS)	CIS will only provide district-level boundary information on request because in Cameroon this kind of information is considered sensitive
	Data for Decision-Making Ecosystem Score:	**3.67**		

THIS CONCLUDES THE SET OF QUESTIONS ON DOMAIN D