

New Zealand Report NCPI

NCPI Header

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Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source, methodological concerns::

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source::

Data measurement tool / source: GARPR

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Describe the process used for NCPI data gathering and validation: New Zealand AIDS Foundation organised and collated civil society input. Ministry of Health organised and collated input from government agencies.

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

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

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

Organization	Names/Positions	Respondents to Part A
Ministry of Health	Principal Technical Specialist	A1,A2,A3,A4,A5,A6

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

Organization	Names/Positions	Respondents to Part B
New Zealand AIDS Foundation	Executive Director	B1,B2,B3,B5
Positive Women (Inc)	National Coordinator	B1,B2,B3,B5
Body Positive (Inc)	Chief Executive Officer	B1,B2,B3,B5
INA (Maori, Indigenous and South Pacific HIV/AIDS Foundatio	Executive Director	B1,B2,B3,B5
Prostitute's Collective	National Manager	B1,B2,B3,B5
Needle Exchange Services	National Manager	B1,B2,B3,B5

A.I Strategic plan

1. Has the country developed a national multisectoral strategy to respond to HIV?: No

IF YES, what is the period covered:

IF YES, briefly describe key developments/modifications between the current national strategy and the prior one. IF NO or NOT APPLICABLE, briefly explain why.: The development and update of the national strategy/action plan framework remains under the auspices of the New Zealand Ministry of Health.

IF YES, complete questions 1.1 through 1.10; IF NO, go to question 2.

1.1. Which government ministries or agencies have overall responsibility for the development and implementation of the national multi-sectoral strategy to respond to HIV?:

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

Education:

Included in Strategy: No

Earmarked Budget: No

Health:

Included in Strategy: No

Earmarked Budget: No

Labour:

Included in Strategy: No

Earmarked Budget: No

Military/Police:

Included in Strategy: No

Earmarked Budget: No

Social Welfare:

Included in Strategy: No

Earmarked Budget: No

Transportation:

Included in Strategy: No

Earmarked Budget: No

Women:

Included in Strategy: No

Earmarked Budget: No

Young People:

Included in Strategy: No

Earmarked Budget: No

Other:

Included in Strategy: No

Earmarked Budget: No

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

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

KEY POPULATIONS AND OTHER VULNERABLE POPULATIONS:

Discordant couples: No

Elderly persons: No

Men who have sex with men: No

Migrants/mobile populations: No

Orphans and other vulnerable children: No

People with disabilities: No

People who inject drugs: No

Sex workers: No

Transgender people: No

Women and girls: No

Young women/young men: No

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations: No

SETTINGS:

Prisons: No

Schools: No

Workplace: No

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES:

Addressing stigma and discrimination: No

Gender empowerment and/or gender equality: No

HIV and poverty: No

Human rights protection: No

Involvement of people living with HIV: No

IF NO, explain how key populations were identified?:

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

People living with HIV: No

Men who have sex with men: No

Migrants/mobile populations: No

Orphans and other vulnerable children: No

People with disabilities: No

People who inject drugs: No

Prison inmates: No

Sex workers: No

Transgender people: No

Women and girls: No

Young women/young men: No

Other specific key populations/vulnerable subpopulations [write in]:

: No

1.5 Does the country have a strategy for addressing HIV issues among its national uniformed services (such as military, police, peacekeepers, prison staff, etc)?: No

1.6. Does the multisectoral strategy include an operational plan?: No

1.7. Does the multisectoral strategy or operational plan include:

a) **Formal programme goals?:**

b) **Clear targets or milestones?:**

c) **Detailed costs for each programmatic area?:**

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

e) **A monitoring and evaluation framework?:**

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

IF ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT, briefly explain how this was organised.:

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

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

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

IF SOME PARTNERS or NO, briefly explain for which areas there is no alignment/harmonization and why:

2.1. Has the country integrated HIV in the following specific development plans?

SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS:

Common Country Assessment/UN Development Assistance Framework: N/A

National Development Plan: N/A

Poverty Reduction Strategy: N/A

National Social Protection Strategic Plan: N/A

Sector-wide approach: N/A

Other [write in]:

:

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

HIV-RELATED AREA INCLUDED IN PLAN(S):

Elimination of punitive laws:

HIV impact alleviation (including palliative care for adults and children):

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

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

Reduction of stigma and discrimination:

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

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

Other [write in]:

:

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

3.1. IF YES, on a scale of 0 to 5 (where 0 is "Low" and 5 is "High"), to what extent has the evaluation informed resource allocation decisions?:

4. Does the country have a plan to strengthen health systems?: No

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

5. Are health facilities providing HIV services integrated with other health services?

a) HIV Counselling & Testing with Sexual & Reproductive Health: Many

b) HIV Counselling & Testing and Tuberculosis: Many

c) HIV Counselling & Testing and general outpatient care: Many

d) HIV Counselling & Testing and chronic Non-Communicable Diseases:

e) ART and Tuberculosis: Many

f) ART and general outpatient care: None

g) ART and chronic Non-Communicable Diseases:

h) PMTCT with Antenatal Care/Maternal & Child Health: Many

i) Other comments on HIV integration: : HIV Testing in HIV Community Organisation, for example, New Zealand AIDS Foundation

6. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate strategy planning efforts in your country's HIV programmes in 2013?: 4

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area: In 2012, the Ministry of Health commissioned a national conversation on HIV testing and pre and post test counselling in New Zealand. A report to the Ministry of Health was received in August 2012. The New Zealand Ministry of Health has fully funded a further round of the behavioural surveillance programme on HIV risk practices among men who have sex with men. Reporting is due in March 2015.

What challenges remain in this area::

A.II Political support and leadership

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

A. Government ministers: No

B. Other high officials at sub-national level: Yes

1.1. In the last 12 months, have the head of government or other high officials taken action that demonstrated leadership in the response to HIV?: Yes

Briefly describe actions/examples of instances where the head of government or other high officials have demonstrated leadership: The Ministry of Health funded the AfricaNZ Health Research research project that provides information needed to develop appropriate HIV care and prevention programmes among Black African communities in New Zealand. The research, undertaken jointly by Massey University and the University of Otago, covered all Black African communities who are settled in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Waikato regions of New Zealand.

2. Does the country have an officially recognized national multisectoral HIV coordination body (i.e., a National HIV Council or equivalent)?: No

IF NO, briefly explain why not and how HIV programmes are being managed:: HIV programmes are managed under the auspices of the New Zealand Ministry of Health.

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

Have terms of reference?: No

Have active government leadership and participation?: No

Have an official chair person?: No

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

Have a defined membership?: No

IF YES, how many members?:

Include civil society representatives?: No

IF YES, how many?:

Include people living with HIV?: No

IF YES, how many?:

Include the private sector?: No

Strengthen donor coordination to avoid parallel funding and duplication of effort in programming and reporting?: No

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

IF YES, briefly describe the main achievements::

What challenges remain in this area::

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

5. What kind of support does the National HIV Commission (or equivalent) provide to civil society organizations for the implementation of HIV-related activities?

Capacity-building: No

Coordination with other implementing partners: No

Information on priority needs: No

Procurement and distribution of medications or other supplies: No

Technical guidance: No

Other [write in]:

: No

6. Has the country reviewed national policies and laws to determine which, if any, are inconsistent with the National HIV Control policies?: No

6.1. IF YES, were policies and laws amended to be consistent with the National HIV Control policies?: No

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

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

7. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the political support for the HIV programme in 2013?: 7

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area::

What challenges remain in this area::

A.III Human rights

1.1. Does the country have non-discrimination laws or regulations which specify protections for specific key populations and other vulnerable groups? Select yes if the policy specifies any of the following key populations and vulnerable groups:

People living with HIV: No

Men who have sex with men: Yes

Migrants/mobile populations: No

Orphans and other vulnerable children: No

People with disabilities: No

People who inject drugs: Yes

Prison inmates: No

Sex workers: Yes

Transgender people: No

Women and girls: No

Young women/young men: No

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in]:

: No

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

IF YES to Question 1.1. or 1.2., briefly describe the content of the/laws:: MSM (Homosexual Law Reform Act 1986 decriminalised homosexual acts between consenting adults.) IDU (Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act 1987 decriminalised possession of needles and syringes.) Sex Workers (Prostitution Reform Act 2003 decriminalised sex work-related activities.) Human Rights Act s21 Prohibited grounds of discrimination are: sex, marital status, religious belief, ethical belief, color, race, ethnic or national origins, disability[includes the presence in the body of organisms capable of causing illness], age. political opinion, employment status, family.

Briefly explain what mechanisms are in place to ensure these laws are implemented:: Legislations that provide the protections are in place.

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

2. Does the country have laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for key populations and vulnerable groups?: No

IF YES, for which key populations and vulnerable groups?:

People living with HIV: No

Elderly persons: No

Men who have sex with men: No

Migrants/mobile populations: No

Orphans and other vulnerable children: No

People with disabilities: No

People who inject drugs: No

Prison inmates: No

Sex workers: No

Transgender people: No

Women and girls: No

Young women/young men: No

Other specific vulnerable populations [write in]::

: No

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

Briefly comment on how they pose barriers::

A.IV Prevention

1. Does the country have a policy or strategy that promotes information, education and communication (IEC) on HIV to the general population?: No

IF YES, what key messages are explicitly promoted?:

Delay sexual debut: No

Engage in safe(r) sex: No

Fight against violence against women: No

Greater acceptance and involvement of people living with HIV: No

Greater involvement of men in reproductive health programmes: No

Know your HIV status: No

Males to get circumcised under medical supervision: No

Prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV: No

Promote greater equality between men and women: No

Reduce the number of sexual partners: No

Use clean needles and syringes: No

Use condoms consistently: No

Other [write in]:

: No

1.2. In the last year, did the country implement an activity or programme to promote accurate reporting on HIV by the media?: No

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

2.1. Is HIV education part of the curriculum in:

Primary schools?: No

Secondary schools?: Yes

Teacher training?: Yes

2.2. Does the strategy include

a) age-appropriate sexual and reproductive health elements?: Yes

b) gender-sensitive sexual and reproductive health elements?: Yes

2.3. Does the country have an HIV education strategy for out-of-school young people?: No

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

Briefly describe the content of this policy or strategy: The goal surrounding personal knowledge, skills and behaviour for individuals, particularly men who have sex with men, refugees and migrants from HIV high -prevalence countries, people who inject drugs, sex workers, and people living with HIV is that they have the knowledge, skills, confidence and motivation to protect themselves against HIV.

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

People who inject drugs: Condom promotion, Drug substitution therapy, HIV testing and counseling, Needle & syringe exchange, Reproductive health, including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment, Targeted information on risk reduction and HIV education

Men who have sex with men: Condom promotion, HIV testing and counseling, Reproductive health, including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment, Stigma and discrimination reduction, Targeted information on risk reduction and HIV education

Sex workers: Condom promotion, HIV testing and counseling, Reproductive health, including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment, Targeted information on risk reduction and HIV education

Customers of sex workers: Condom promotion

Prison inmates: Condom promotion, Targeted information on risk reduction and HIV education, Vulnerability reduction (e.g. income generation)

Other populations [write in]: Transgender, Migrants (particularly African), Refugees

: Condom promotion, HIV testing and counseling, Reproductive health, including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment

3.2. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate policy efforts in support of HIV prevention in 2013?: 8

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area?: The New Zealand Ministry of Health has fully funded a further round of the behavioural surveillance programme on HIV risk practices among men who have sex with men. Reporting is due in March 2015.

What challenges remain in this area?: New Zealand lacks legislation to support use of effective public health policy response mechanisms for managing people with HIV who recklessly and knowingly place others at risk of infection.

4. Has the country identified specific needs for HIV prevention programmes?: No

IF YES, how were these specific needs determined?: New Zealand is a low prevalence country. Prevention programmes are targeted at groups most vulnerable to HIV infection.

IF YES, what are these specific needs? :

4.1. To what extent has HIV prevention been implemented?

The majority of people in need have access to...:

Blood safety: Strongly agree

Condom promotion: Strongly agree

Economic support e.g. cash transfers: N/A

Harm reduction for people who inject drugs: Strongly agree

HIV prevention for out-of-school young people: N/A

HIV prevention in the workplace: Agree

HIV testing and counseling: Strongly agree

IEC on risk reduction: Agree

IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction: Agree

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: Strongly agree

Prevention for people living with HIV: Strongly agree

Reproductive health services including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment: Strongly agree

Risk reduction for intimate partners of key populations: Strongly agree

Risk reduction for men who have sex with men: Strongly agree

Risk reduction for sex workers: Strongly agree

Reduction of gender based violence: Agree

School-based HIV education for young people: Agree

Treatment as prevention: Disagree

Universal precautions in health care settings: Strongly agree

Other [write in]::

:

5. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts in implementation of HIV prevention programmes in 2013?: 8

A.V Treatment, care and support

1. Has the country identified the essential elements of a comprehensive package of HIV treatment, care and support services?: No

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

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

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

The majority of people in need have access to...:

Antiretroviral therapy: Strongly agree

ART for TB patients: Strongly agree

Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in people living with HIV: Strongly agree

Early infant diagnosis: Strongly agree

Economic support: N/A

Family based care and support: N/A

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

HIV testing and counselling for people with TB: Strongly agree

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

Nutritional care: Agree

Paediatric AIDS treatment: Strongly agree

Palliative care for children and adults Palliative care for children and adults: N/A

Post-delivery ART provision to women: Strongly agree

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

Post-exposure prophylaxis for occupational exposures to HIV: Agree

Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families: Agree

Sexually transmitted infection management: Strongly agree

TB infection control in HIV treatment and care facilities: Strongly agree

TB preventive therapy for people living with HIV: Agree

TB screening for people living with HIV: Strongly agree

Treatment of common HIV-related infections: Strongly agree

Other [write in]::

:

2. Does the government have a policy or strategy in place to provide social and economic support to people infected/affected by HIV?: No

Please clarify which social and economic support is provided:

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

4. Does the country have access to regional procurement and supply management mechanisms for critical commodities, such as antiretroviral therapy medications, condoms, and substitution medications?: No

IF YES, for which commodities?:

5. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV treatment, care, and support programmes in 2013?: 10

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area::

What challenges remain in this area::

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

Yes

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

6.2. IF YES, does the country have a national action plan specifically for orphans and vulnerable children?: No

7. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts to meet the HIV-related needs of orphans and other vulnerable children in 2013?: 10

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area::

What challenges remain in this area::

A.VI Monitoring and evaluation

1. Does the country have one national Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan for HIV?: No

Briefly describe any challenges in development or implementation::

1.1. IF YES, years covered:

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

Briefly describe what the issues are::

2. Does the national Monitoring and Evaluation plan include?

A data collection strategy: No

IF YES, does it address::

Behavioural surveys: No

Evaluation / research studies: No

HIV Drug resistance surveillance: No

HIV surveillance: No

Routine programme monitoring: No

A data analysis strategy: No

A data dissemination and use strategy: No

A well-defined standardised set of indicators that includes sex and age disaggregation (where appropriate): No

Guidelines on tools for data collection: No

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

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

4. Is there a functional national M&E Unit?: No

Briefly describe any obstacles::

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

In the Ministry of Health?: No

In the National HIV Commission (or equivalent)?: No

Elsewhere?: No

If elsewhere, please specify:

4.2. How many and what type of professional staff are working in the national M&E Unit?

POSITION [write in position titles]	Fulltime or Part-time?	Since when?
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POSITION [write in position titles]	Fulltime or Part-time?	Since when?
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4.3. Are there mechanisms in place to ensure that all key partners submit their M&E data/reports to the M&E Unit for inclusion in the national M&E system?: No

Briefly describe the data-sharing mechanisms::

What are the major challenges in this area::

5. Is there a national M&E Committee or Working Group that meets regularly to coordinate M&E activities?: No

6. Is there a central national database with HIV- related data?: No

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

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

IF YES, but only some of the above, which aspects does it include?:

6.2. Is there a functional Health Information System?

At national level: Yes

At subnational level: Yes

IF YES, at what level(s)?: District Health Boards

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

7.2. Is HIV programme coverage being monitored?: No

(a) IF YES, is coverage monitored by sex (male, female)?: No

(b) IF YES, is coverage monitored by population groups?: No

IF YES, for which population groups?:

Briefly explain how this information is used::

(c) Is coverage monitored by geographical area?: No

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

Briefly explain how this information is used::

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

9. How are M&E data used?

For programme improvement?: Yes

In developing / revising the national HIV response?: Yes

For resource allocation?: Yes

Other [write in]: Monitoring the Universal Offer Antenatal HIV Screening Programme

: Yes

Briefly provide specific examples of how M&E data are used, and the main challenges, if any:: HIV surveillance data used in policy development, briefing reports to the Government, international meetings, and resourcing considerations.

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

At national level?: No

IF YES, what was the number trained::

At subnational level?: No

IF YES, what was the number trained:

At service delivery level including civil society?: No

IF YES, how many?:

10.1. Were other M&E capacity-building activities conducted other than training?: No

IF YES, describe what types of activities:

11. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the HIV-related monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in 2013?: 3

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area:: The New Zealand Ministry of Health has fully funded a further round of the behavioural surveillance programme on HIV risk practices among men who have sex with men. Reporting is due in March 2015.

What challenges remain in this area::

B.I Civil Society involvement

1. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is "Low" and 5 is "High") has civil society contributed to strengthening the political commitment of top leaders and national strategy/policy formulations?: 4

Comments and examples:: The Ministry of Health funds a National HIV and AIDS Forum. This forum provides advice to the Ministry of Health on emerging issues and proposed strategies for prevention and care from the perspective of the national HIV and AIDS sector.

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

Comments and examples:: The Ministry of Health has failed to follow through on the development of a strategic plan.

3. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is "Low" and 5 is "High") are the services provided by civil society in areas of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support included in:

a. The national HIV strategy?: 2

b. The national HIV budget?: 1

c. The national HIV reports?: 4

Comments and examples:: The Ministry of Health has failed to follow through on the development of a strategic plan.

4. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is "Low" and 5 is "High") is civil society included in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the HIV response?

a. Developing the national M&E plan?: 3

b. Participating in the national M&E committee / working group responsible for coordination of M&E activities?: 3

c. Participate in using data for decision-making?: 4

Comments and examples:: While there is no national Monitoring and Evaluation plan, Civil Society organisations contribute information which supports development of prevention initiatives. Recent examples include the Africa NZ Surveys (Massey University), HIV behavioural surveys and work on countering stigma and discrimination associated with HIV and AIDS.

5. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is "Low" and 5 is "High") is civil society representation in HIV efforts inclusive of diverse organizations (e.g. organisations and networks of people living with HIV, of sex workers, community based organisations , and faith-based organizations)?: 4

Comments and examples: Upgraded input into policy discussions

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

a. Adequate financial support to implement its HIV activities?: 2

b. Adequate technical support to implement its HIV activities?: 3

Comments and examples: The Ministry of Health has provided funding to support positive groups and limited research into HIV behavioural surveillance and research to inform HIV infection prevention and health promotion activities for African communities living in New Zealand.

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

Prevention for key-populations:

People living with HIV: >75%

Men who have sex with men: >75%

People who inject drugs: >75%

Sex workers: >75%

Transgender people: >75%

Palliative care : >75%

Testing and Counselling: 25-50%

Know your Rights/ Legal services: >75%

Reduction of Stigma and Discrimination: >75%

Clinical services (ART/OI): <25%

Home-based care:

Programmes for OVC: <25%

8. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is “Very Poor” and 10 is “Excellent”), how would you rate the efforts to increase civil society participation in 2013?: 6

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area: The HIV forum is more active.

What challenges remain in this area: Updating the HIV/AIDS action plan published in 2003. Resourcing to support a discrimination plan.

B.II Political support and leadership

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

Yes

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

B.III Human rights

1.1. Does the country have non-discrimination laws or regulations which specify protections for specific key populations and other vulnerable subpopulations? Circle yes if the policy specifies any of the following key populations:

KEY POPULATIONS and VULNERABLE SUBPOPULATIONS:

People living with HIV: Yes

Men who have sex with men: Yes

Migrants/mobile populations: Yes

Orphans and other vulnerable children: Yes

People with disabilities: Yes

People who inject drugs: Yes

Prison inmates: Yes

Sex workers: Yes

Transgender people: Yes

Women and girls: Yes

Young women/young men: Yes

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in]::

: No

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

Yes

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

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

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

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

2.1. IF YES, for which sub-populations?

KEY POPULATIONS and VULNERABLE SUBPOPULATIONS:

People living with HIV: Yes

Men who have sex with men: No

Migrants/mobile populations: Yes

Orphans and other vulnerable children: No

People with disabilities: No

People who inject drugs: No

Prison inmates: Yes

Sex workers: No

Transgender people: Yes

Women and girls: No

Young women/young men: No

Other specific vulnerable populations [write in]:

: No

Briefly describe the content of these laws, regulations or policies: Travel restriction Transgender women can still be held in male prisons.

Briefly comment on how they pose barriers:

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

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

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

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

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

IF YES, briefly describe this mechanism: Human Rights Commission Health and Disability Commissioner

6. Does the country have a policy or strategy of free services for the following? Indicate if these services are provided free-of-charge to all people, to some people or not at all (circle "yes" or "no" as applicable).

Antiretroviral treatment:

Provided free-of-charge to all people in the country: Yes

Provided free-of-charge to some people in the country: No

Provided, but only at a cost: No

HIV prevention services:

Provided free-of-charge to all people in the country: Yes

Provided free-of-charge to some people in the country: No

Provided, but only at a cost: No

HIV-related care and support interventions:

Provided free-of-charge to all people in the country: Yes

Provided free-of-charge to some people in the country: No

Provided, but only at a cost: No

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IF YES, briefly describe the content of the policy or law::

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

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

b. Performance indicators or benchmarks for compliance with human rights standards in the context of HIV efforts: No

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

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

a. Programmes to educate, raise awareness among people living with HIV and key populations concerning their rights (in the context of HIV)?: No

b. Programmes for members of the judiciary and law enforcement⁴⁶ on HIV and human rights issues that may come up in the context of their work?: No

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

a. Legal aid systems for HIV casework: Yes

b. Private sector law firms or university-based centres to provide free or reduced-cost legal services to people living with HIV: No

13. Are there programmes in place to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination?: No

IF YES, what types of programmes?:

Programmes for health care workers: No

Programmes for the media: No

Programmes in the work place: No

Other [write in]::

: No

14. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is “Very Poor” and 10 is “Excellent”), how would you rate the policies, laws and regulations in place to promote and protect human rights in relation to HIV in 2013?: 8

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area::

What challenges remain in this area::

15. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is “Very Poor” and 10 is “Excellent”), how would you rate the effort to implement human rights related policies, laws and regulations in 2013?: 8

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area::

What challenges remain in this area::

B.IV Prevention

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

IF YES, how were these specific needs determined?: Data and best practise were analysed. The New Zealand AIDS foundation undertook a prevention review in 2009 and in 2012 the NZAF strategy was updated. The sector was consulted for the review and strategy update.

IF YES, what are these specific needs? : 1) Condom promotion via social marketing to MSM and NZ Africans. 2) Increase HIV testing with linkage to counselling. 3) Increased access to medication.

1.1 To what extent has HIV prevention been implemented?

The majority of people in need have access to...:

Blood safety: Strongly agree

Condom promotion: Strongly agree

Harm reduction for people who inject drugs: Strongly agree

HIV prevention for out-of-school young people: Strongly agree

HIV prevention in the workplace: Agree

HIV testing and counseling: Agree

IEC on risk reduction: N/A

IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction: Disagree

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: Strongly agree

Prevention for people living with HIV: Strongly agree

Reproductive health services including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment: Strongly agree

Risk reduction for intimate partners of key populations: N/A

Risk reduction for men who have sex with men: Strongly agree

Risk reduction for sex workers: Strongly agree

School-based HIV education for young people: Agree

Universal precautions in health care settings: Strongly agree

Other [write in]::

:

2. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV prevention programmes in 2013?: 8

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area?: Significant increase in condom promotion Increased testing numbers and encouraging early testing and diagnosis (including through free community-based HIV rapid testing) Improved access to medication Decrease in the number of diagnoses

What challenges remain in this area: Closing the gap of undiagnosed HIV. Increasing rates of condom use. Responding to stigma. Prevention for school aged young people.

B.V Treatment, care and support

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

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

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

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

The majority of people in need have access to...:

Antiretroviral therapy: Strongly agree

ART for TB patients: Strongly agree

Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in people living with HIV: Strongly agree

Early infant diagnosis: Strongly agree

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

HIV testing and counselling for people with TB: Strongly agree

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

Nutritional care: Agree

Paediatric AIDS treatment: Strongly agree

Post-delivery ART provision to women: Strongly agree

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

Post-exposure prophylaxis for occupational exposures to HIV: Strongly agree

Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families: Strongly agree

Sexually transmitted infection management: Strongly agree

TB infection control in HIV treatment and care facilities: Strongly agree

TB preventive therapy for people living with HIV:

TB screening for people living with HIV: Agree

Treatment of common HIV-related infections: Strongly agree

Other [write in]:

:

1.2. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV treatment, care and support programmes in 2013?: 9

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area::

What challenges remain in this area::

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

Yes

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

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

3. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV treatment, care and support programmes in 2013?: 9

Since 2011, what have been key achievements in this area::

What challenges remain in this area::