



ONDO STATE HIV/AIDS STRATEGIC PLAN (2010 - 2015)



Ondo State Agency for the Control of AIDS





His Excellency
Dr. Olusegun Mimiko
The Governor of Ondo State

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ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Clinic
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Antiretroviral
BCC	Behaviour Change Communications
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCEs	Constituent Coordinating Entity
CD4	Cluster of Differentiation 4
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CISNHAN	Civil Society Organizations for HIV and AIDS in Nigeria
CPT	Co-trimoxazole prophylactic treatment
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
C&S	Care and Support
DOT	Directly Observed Treatment
EID	Early infant diagnosis
EIT	Early infant treatment
ERPS	Epidemiological Response and Policy Synthesis
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FHI	Family Health International
FLHE	Family Life Health Education
FMC	Federal Medical Centre
FP	Family Planning
FSW	Female Sex Worker
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GMS	Gender Management System
GHAIN	Global HIV/AIDS Initiative Nigeria
HAF	HIV and AIDS Fund
HCT	HIV Counseling and Testing
HF	Health Facility
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBBSS	Integrated Bio-Behavioral Surveillance Survey
IDU	Intravenous Drug User
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMNCH	Integrated Mother and Child Health
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
LACA	Local Action Committee on AIDS
LGA	Local Government Area
LG	Local Government
MARPS	Most at Risk Persons
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
NA	Not available
NACA	National Agency for the Control of AIDS
NARHS	National Adolescent and Reproductive Health Survey
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NEPWHAN	Network of People Living with HIV and AIDS in Nigeria

NGO	Non -Governmental Organization
NNRIMS	Nigeria National Response Information Management System for HIV and AIDS
OVC-NPA	OVC National Programme of Action
NSF	National Strategy Framework
NSP	National Strategic Plan
NYNETHA	Nigeria Youth Network on HIV and AIDS
ODSACA	Ondo State Action Committee on AIDS
OIs	Opportunistic Infections
OVC	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PHC	Primary Health Care Centre
PHDP	Positive Health dignity and Prevention
PLP	People Living Positively
PLHIV	People Living with HIV/ AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission
SACA	State Agency for the Control of AIDS
SASA	State AIDS Spending Assessment
SASCP	State AIDS and STI Control Programme
SBTS	State Blood Transfusion Services
SD	Service Delivery
SDPs	Service Delivery Points
SEEDs	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
SMOH	State Ministry of Health
SMWA	State Ministry of Women Affairs
SOPs	Standard of Practice
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SSP	State Strategic Plan
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infection(s)
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TB	Tuberculosis
BD	To be determined
BDOTs	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse
TWG	Technical Working Group
TTIs	Transfusion Transmissible Illnesses
UBE	Universal Basic Education
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WHO	World Health Organizations

FOREWORD

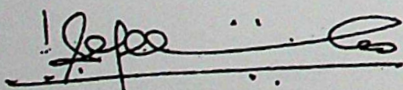
The development of a second state strategic plan for the control and prevention of HIV and AIDS is a clear indication of the resolve of the stakeholders in this tedious battle against the scourge to give their best. The period which the first strategic plan covered (2007-2010) was marked by various achievements ranging from expansion of HCT coverage to increased coverage of the PMTCT programs. This saw a decline in the state sero-prevalence from the previous 3.2% to 2.4%. These achievements and more are products of concerted efforts of the Ondo State Government through the State Action Committee on AIDS (ODSACA), a group of committed Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other interest groups in the state.

Though the achievement so far is worth celebrating, there is still a lot more to be done especially in the areas of providing for those affected by the disease (PABA) such as orphans, those living with the virus (PLWHA) as well as preventing new infections. The plan aims to cover all pregnant women through the PMTCT program to ensure that vertical transmission of HIV is eliminated in the state. The state response has scored very high in eliminating silence and denial within its communities. It has also gone beyond the stage of mere awareness and is presently focusing on behavior change communication which is a call to action by all and sundry.

In the implementation of the first strategic plan, many gaps and limitations were encountered and reported. Some of these include the presence of few development partners, non participation of the organized private sector in the state as well as the difficulties associated with transforming the State Action Committee on AIDS into an Agency amongst many others.

If majority of these gaps and limitations are ameliorated, we are convinced that the state response to the HIV and AIDS scourge will be more effective and record breaking heights attained in the prevention and mitigation of the impact of HIV and AIDS.

It is comforting to note that the relentless commitment of all stakeholders in the state to the prevention and mitigation of the impact of HIV and AIDS are yielding positive results and we hope these achievements will continue to provide the necessary motivation needed to win the fight. The energy and resources invested in the development of this plan is an eloquent testimony of this commitment. It is our firm believe that this document would provide a platform on which we will win this battle against HIV and AIDS in Ondo state.



Dr. Olusegun Mimiko,
Governor of Ondo State.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Since the creation of the State Action Committee on AIDS (SACA) in 2001; a truly multi-disciplinary establishment, steady progress has been made towards ensuring the reduction in the spread of the HIV/AIDS virus in the State as can be witnessed from the last sentinel survey of 2008 which pitched the State at 2.4%, a decline from the 3.2% hitherto seen. In its capacity, the Ondo State Action Committee on AIDS (ODSACA) through its awareness campaign, social mobilization, production and distribution of IEC materials, prevention activities, care and support activities, scaling up of the states response, has produced another State Strategic Plan aimed at directing her activities through another five (5) years (2010-2015).

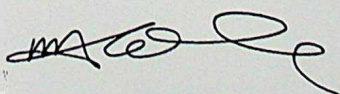
In these efforts, certain individuals and interest groups have played very key, commendable and significant roles. Our sincere acknowledgement goes to his Excellency, the Executive Governor of Ondo State Dr. Olusegun Mimiko under whose administration we have witnessed this great improvement in the prevalence reduction in the state. Also, members of the State executive council have roles in reviewing and approving this document.

We acknowledge the State Ministry of Health, which serves as a pivot for most activities of the state in disease control, the State Commissioner for Health Dr. Adegbenro Lawrence is heartily acknowledged. In a special way to, we acknowledge the efforts of Dr. Bade Omolaja the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Health, Dr Godwin Olawale Director of Primary Health Care/Disease Control and Mr. Segun Ademodi SAPC for ensuring the success of this document.

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The SSP enjoyed tremendous support of the following agencies and institutions; National Agency for the control of AIDS (NACA), Family Health International, Society for Family Health, World Bank team, Specialist Hospitals in the state and Federal Medical Center Owo. The SSP also benefitted from the contributions of 110 technical working group members whose membership were drawn from SACA, LACA, CiSHAN, FBO's, Private sectors, State ministries and parastatals, Youth organizations, uniform personnel's, PLWHA, Media, Physically challenged, Traditional rulers, Religious leaders, Traditional medicine practitioners, NURTW, Market women association, NYSC, Professional associations and other relevant stakeholders.

Finally, profound appreciation goes to all members of the Local Government Action Committee on AIDS (LACA) and the unrelenting members of the State Action Committee on AIDS (SACA). Undoubtedly, the production of this final document is a consolation and compensation for the inconveniences, endurance and their hard work.



Dr Aderotimi Adelola
Chairman ODSACA &
Secretary to the State Government

Section 1: State Response Analysis

The first case of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in Nigeria was reported in 1986. Since then, infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) has spread to become a generalized epidemic, affecting all population groups and sparing no geographical area in the country. HIV and AIDS have so far impacted every sector of the economy negatively, and continue to threaten the national development gains of the past decades. The effect of HIV and AIDS remains great as they continue to devastate individuals, families and households, affecting their physical, social, psychological, and economic well-being. Unarguably, HIV and AIDS constitute a leading development challenge and a major threat to the general advancement of the nation as well as her capacity to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the almost two and a half decades of the existence of the HIV/AIDS challenge, Nigeria has continued to strengthen her response. The review of the efforts of the past, the development of a new policy and the imminent development of a new HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan (NSP) present a new opportunity for re-invigorating the national response and reversing the trends of the epidemic

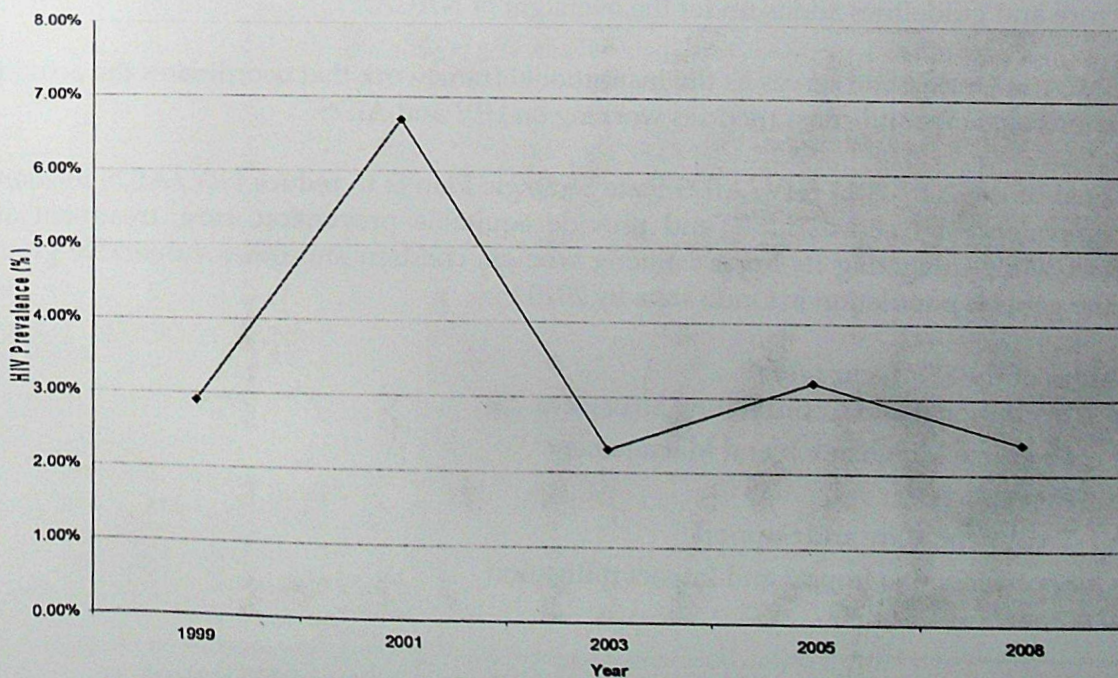
Overview of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Ondo State

The first case of HIV was diagnosed in 1989 and numerous cases have since been reported. The HIV and AIDS control programme therefore commenced in the "Old Ondo State" in 1989 ¹. Since then there has been a steady increase in the burden of the disease which is estimated using the NDHS 2008 ² to be about 40,800 with about 1344 new adult infections and 806 HIV+ births. It is estimated that 8000 people living with HIV/AIDS will require ART. However, only 2134 cases were reported in 2008 ³.

Sentinel Surveillance of HIV Prevalence among Pregnant Women

The most recent HIV sentinel surveillance data among pregnant women (2008) ⁵ puts prevalence in Ondo State at 2.4%. Over the years, the State has recorded prevalences of 2.9% in 1999, 6.9% in 2001, 2.3% in 2003 and 3.2% in 2005.

Figure 2: HIV Prevalence Rates in Ondo State (1999-2008)



The prevalence has remained consistently higher in the urban populations and while there is a decrease over time, the rate of decrease in the rural populations appears to be at a slower rate than the urban populations.

Age Distribution

The 15-24 year olds in the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS is the proxy age group for new infections and gives an insight into what the epidemiology might look like a few years to come. The median prevalence in this age group in year 2005 was 2.7% and in year 2008 was 1.5%. These figures are below the State average of 3.2% and 2.4% in 2005 and 2008 respectively. As in the overall picture urban prevalence is higher than rural prevalence in both years under review with significant drops in prevalence figures from 3% to 1.8% and 2.4% to 1.2% in urban and rural areas respectively. This pattern may be suggestive of a real decline and that there may be a change in behaviour in this age group.

Trends in the State Response to HIV and AIDS

Nigeria's national response was essentially health sector oriented until 1999 when the National Action Committee on HIV/AIDS was established to coordinate the multi-sectoral response.

Ondo State followed suit with the establishment of Ondo State Action Committee on AIDS (ODSACA) was constituted in 2001, with representation from different Stakeholder Groups and located within the directorate of primary Health and Disease Control of Ministry of Health. Activities implemented during this period were mainly Health related. In 2006, SACA was reconstituted according to NACA guidelines and its secretariat situated within the Governor's office to give the body the real multisectoral structure and outlook. ODSACA has designated staff, including the Project Manager, Community Mobilization Officer, Accountant, Procurement Officer, Internal Auditor and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and other secretarial staff. ODSACA as presently constituted is patterned after NACA's structure and guidelines and is under the oversight of NACA.

ODSACA in Ondo State serves as the institutional framework that coordinates the activities of various agencies and constituencies working on HIV and AIDS.

The goal of the 2007-2010 HIV/AIDS State Strategic Plan is to reduce HIV/AIDS incidence and prevalence by at least 25% and provide equitable prevention, care, treatment and support while mitigating its impact among women, children and other vulnerable groups and the general population in Ondo state by 2010¹⁴.

The areas of the SSP focus were¹:

- Institutional and Coordinating Structures
- Resource Mobilization and Management
- Prevention
- Treatment, Care and Support
- Socioeconomic Impact and Impact mitigation

¹ National Committee on AIDS, 2004. HIV/AIDS National Strategic Framework for Action (NSF).

- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Research, Surveillance and New Technologies
- Policy, Advocacy, Legal and Human Rights

The result of the joint mid-term review² of the implementation of the SSP in December 2007 documented several achievements in the state response. These include stronger coordination machinery with increasing CSO, LACA and line ministry involvement; numerous BCC efforts; increased HIV (and related) service provision; increased capacity for monitoring and evaluation and some effort to mitigate the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS in the state.

The mid-term review also showed that significant challenges exist on several fronts. These include limited capacity of LACAs, weak policy environment for HIV/AIDS, coordination challenges, inadequate funding and inadequate coverage of the health sector and non-health sector responses to mention a few³.

Following the mid-term review, the state embarked on a participatory process to develop the State Priority Plan (2009-2010). The State Priority Plan served to streamline planned activities taking cognizance of accomplishments, challenges and realistic opportunities for funding.

Ondo State has aggressively risen to the challenge in orchestrating a multi-sectoral response to HIV. Highlight of the response include placing approximately 900 clients on ART, providing VCT to over 4,000 pregnant women, testing services to over 6,000 of the general population to mention a few. Detailed implementation highlights of the state response are documented in section two.

² National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), 2008. Mode of transmission analysis.

³ Joint Mid-Term Review of the National Strategic Framework 2005-2009, Ondo State Reports

Methodology

The response analysis was undertaken by a team of 3 consultants. The response analysis was primarily a desk review. It entailed a critical analysis of available evidences, drawing on a mix of qualitative and quantitative data, and triangulating information from different sources. The process was supplemented by additional information obtained during a validation meeting with a team of experts within the state who were members of the Technical Working Group for each of the focal areas. The processes are further described below.

The desk review

The desk review was a 5-day exercise during which the consultants critically analyzed available documentary evidences relating to their area of focus. The sources of the data belonged broadly to the following categories:

- **National survey and research reports:** These included the National HIV/Syphilis Sero-prevalence Survey, National HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey, Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, HIV/AIDS Behavioral Surveillance Survey, HIV/AIDS Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance;
- **Policies and policy guidelines,** including the State Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS (2007-2010), the State HIV/AIDS Priority Plan (2009-2010) and relevant national policy documents and guidelines.
- **Response Review Documents:** these included the report of the Joint Mid-Term Review, World Bank reports, SACA reports and other available programme documentation in the state.
- **Technical Reports** including Global HIV/AIDS Report from UNAIDS, Progress Report on Universal Access, and reports from USAID, World Bank, WHO, and UNICEF.
- **Program documents from government agencies, civil society organizations and international development partners,** including those from CSO constituency coordinating entities and government ministries, departments and agencies
- **Peer-reviewed research publications.**

Stakeholder Consultation

A 5-day consultation meeting involving interaction between each of the thematic consultants and members of their focal Technical Working Group (TWG) was organized. One of the responsibilities of the TWG was to validate the draft response analysis written by the Thematic Consultants. The process involved a critical review of the draft response analysis during which additional information and data were provided, technical issues clarified and relevant corrections made to the document as considered necessary. Members of the TWG for the purpose of the validation meeting consisted of members of ODSACA's standing TWGs with additional experts drawn from highly experienced field practitioners and technical experts drawn from both the public sector and from bilateral and multilateral agencies working in various areas of HIV/AIDS response.

Promotion of Behaviour Change and Prevention of New Infections

Introduction

The importance of strengthening the focus on HIV prevention cannot be overemphasized as this is critical to changing the trajectory of the AIDS epidemic. According to UNAIDS (2009)⁴, for every two people who start HIV treatment, five are newly infected. Data from the 2008 National HIV sero-prevalence sentinel survey indicates a state prevalence of 2.4% among women attending ANC services. The general-population based NARHS survey in 2007 indicates a prevalence rate of 0.9% among men and women of reproductive age. i.e. females aged 15-49 and males aged 15-64.

Whilst these prevalence rates are encouraging with regards to the burden of HIV infection in the state, they also pose a challenge to prevention. Applying state population information, at least 97.6% of the state population, amounting to 3,358,440 is free from HIV infection. It is essential that this larger population is equipped to continue to prevent and stay free of HIV infection.

The NARHS 2007 report only 12.6% of the surveyed population in Ondo state had ever received a HIV test reflecting a low uptake of HIV services. The NDHS 2008 survey also showed that condom use in the state is reported as 52.5% in females and 70.1% in males.

For STI, the data available is for the south west zone in which NARHS reflects self-reporting for STIs in the general population as 6.1% in 2003, 8.6% in 2005, and 4.9% in 2007. In terms of blood safety, national data report the prevalence of STI among blood donors in Nigeria as 2.6% for HIV (<0.1% amongst regular blood donors), 9.7% for Hepatitis B, 2.5% for Hepatitis C, and 0.3% for syphilis⁵. It can be assumed that this gives some insight into the Ondo state situation.

Finally, it is widely acknowledged that sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services are closely linked with HIV/AIDS and stronger linkages between the two fields will result in better synergy that will impact positively on prevention of HIV. Such linkage will also result in better and more efficient use of resources. Thus, it is critical at this stage of the state response to more strongly integrate SRH and HIV services, particularly with special focus on constellation of HCT, family planning (FP), prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and PMTCT services.

Accomplishments

Communication Interventions

- The level of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS is high in Ondo state with 84.2% of females and 93.2% of males reporting that they had heard of HIV/AIDS in the NDHS 2008 survey
- The larger proportion of people (59.4%) is reported to have complete knowledge of HIV (UNAIDS indicator).
- The "National HIV/AIDS Behaviour Change Communication Strategy 2009-2014" has been developed by SACA (2008). The document provides a good platform for enhancing

⁴UNAIDS, 2009: Joint action for Results. UNAIDS Outcome Framework. 2009 – 2011.

⁵Stephen R, wang H, Osika J, Kombe G, Lecky M, 2008. Sustainability Analysis of HIV/AIDS Services in Nigeria (Draft). Bethesda, MD. Health System 20/20 Project. Abt Associates Inc.

communication-related interventions and making them more effective. A three-year National Prevention Plan which aims at according greater attention to the issue of HIV prevention, with communication interventions as part of the major elements, has also been produced and domesticated.

- The increase in communication activities and the participation of a wider group of stakeholders like; government agencies, CSOs, including faith-based organizations, and international development partners has also strengthened the HIV response in the state
- 600 principals, 1,500 teachers have been trained to implement the FHLE curriculum and 1500 students have been trained as peer educators

HIV Counselling and Testing

- Several sites have been established to provide HCT services. As at October 2009, there are 69 HCT sites spread unevenly over 17 of the 18 local governments of the state. Ose local government does not currently have HCT facilities.
- A total of 24,795 persons, 75% of which are female, have ever been tested for HIV.

Prevention of Mother-to-Child-Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)

- There are currently 10 PMTCT centres serving the state spread over 7 local governments. The sites are: (1) Federal Medical Centre, Owo, (2) General Hospital, Owo, (3) Okitipupa State Specialist Hospital, (4) Ikare, State Specialist Hospital, (5) Iworo-Oka Akoko Daughter of Charity, (6) Akure State Specialist Hospital, (7) Ondo State Specialist Hospital, (8) Igbokoda General Hospital (9) Ore General Hospital and First Mercy hospital.
- A total of 24,388 pregnant women have been screened for HIV
- ARV prophylaxis has been provided to 43 women
- To date, 37 infants have received ARV prophylaxis

Prevention of Biomedical Transmission of HIV

- There is one functional, central blood bank in the state
- There are national guidelines on safe blood transfusion, injection safety and waste management
- Some facilities (donor-supported) have safety boxes available

Early Detection, Treatment and Control of STIs

- There is one state facility for the treatment and control of STIs in the state

Condom Promotion

- In the general population, 85.4% have ever heard of condoms while only 34.7% report ever using a condom NARHS 2007.

Challenges

Communication Interventions

- While awareness level is very high, the level of comprehensive knowledge (59.4%) is not as high reflecting a gap between awareness and accurate knowledge. It is also an indication that several misconceptions related to HIV/AIDS prevail in the general population. A review of the data for the south west region over time shows an even wider gap between awareness and knowledge over time.

Table 1: Trends in HIV-related knowledge among general population in South West Nigeria, 2003 - 2007

Indicators	2003	2005	2007
Awareness of HIV/AIDS	96.9	95.9	97.2
Knowledge of HIV transmission based on UNAIDS indicator	23.9	27.7	24.9

- In general, some groups that engage in high risk behaviour have not been adequately covered in the response. These groups include out-of-school youths and MARPS
- While high risk behaviours co-exist, for example, drug users are more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviours than their peers, there is poor linkage between HIV communication and other prevention interventions such as drug demand reduction activities, condom promotion, and other sexual and reproductive health programs.
- Many communication interventions had focused mainly on information dissemination with little or no attention to behaviour change, while most also lack evidence-base and not informed by any behaviour change communication theory, which potentially weakens their possible effect⁶.

HIV Counselling and Testing

- There is still limited access to HCT services generally, and more so with regards to communities of MARPs and hard-to-reach riverine populations
- Logistics of uninterrupted commodity supply are still a problem
- Quality assurance /quality improvement for HIV testing is still an issue.
- There is no state-specific information on MARPS to facilitate the provision of HCT services to this population

Prevention of Mother-to-Child-Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)

- Uptake of PMTCT services is low. The overconcentration of PMTCT services at secondary and tertiary facilities naturally limits the accessibility of many pregnant women to PMTCT services as the proportion of women utilizing those facilities for antenatal care and delivery is still thought to be low.
- Large proportions of women still utilize the services of TBAs thus missing the opportunity for HIV testing and PMTCT.
- Hospital facilities for ANC are perceived by many as being expensive
- There are no EID facilities in the state
- There is inadequate focus on community involvement in PMTCT activities and services especially demand creation for services

Prevention of Biomedical Transmission of HIV

- There is only one central blood bank facility in the state and this is grossly inadequate to meet demand.
- Poor voluntary blood donation attitude, resulting in mostly remunerated and family replacement donors
- Lack of appropriate legislation to back up policy pronouncement on the banning of the use of unscreened blood and blood products

⁶ Fatusi AO, Jimoh A (2006): The Roles of Behavior Change Communication and Mass Media in Controlling HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. In: Adeyi O, Kanki P, Odotolu O, Idoko JA (eds.). AIDS in Nigeria: A Nation on the Threshold. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. USA. p. 323-348.

- Poor supervision and regulatory oversight of healthcare facilities to ensure compliance with minimum standard of practice regarding safer blood and other practices relevant to biomedical transmission of HIV
- There is poor knowledge and practices of health workers in injection safety, healthcare waste management, and other infection control practices
- Inadequacy in the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis and lack of national protocol on PEP
- There is currently no focus on the control of drug dependence, particularly injecting drug users, and monitoring of the infection prevention standards in traditional surgical and medical practices including male circumcision and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting.

Early Detection, Treatment and Control of STIs

- There is a gross inadequacy of comprehensive STI diagnosis and treatment centers in the state
- Capacity for the syndromic management of STIs is low
- It is thought that there is poor health-seeking behaviours for STIs in the general population, with persons seeking care from traditional practitioners and patent medicine vendors rather than health facilities.

Condom Promotion

- There are challenges regarding the availability, accessibility, and affordability of the female condom that prevents its use. There are also still misconceptions about male condom – its acceptability, efficacy and implication for satisfying sexual interaction – in certain quarters.
- The high level of awareness about male condom in the state (85.4%) has not translated into correct and consistent use.

SRH/HIV Integration

- Integration is likely to technically task health workers more and calls for increased capacity to effective multi-task may also cause stress. It may also increase client load, which will likely further task the overburdened health system and facilities.
- The challenges of the logistics of essential drugs, commodities and supplies may hinder effective delivery of integrated services.

Recommendations

Communication Interventions

- Develop the capacity of workers in the communication field for evidence-based programming
- Improve the knowledge and develop the skills of health workers on HIV communication prevention in healthcare setting and provide them with relevant tools and materials to undertake communication activities
- Build the capacities of CSOs to effectively implement communication interventions
- Develop prevention interventions to meet the needs of MARPs and special groups such as riverine (hard to reach) communities, and the physically- and mentally-challenged persons

- Strengthen linkages between drug demand reduction (for drug users) and linkages to HIV prevention
- Actively promote the use of female condom
- Increase use of local languages and community involvement including local women's groups and networks in message and media material development for wider audience reach.
- Ensure use of BCC Strategic plan by stakeholders through distribution, training, and monitoring of activities
- Effective implementation of the communication aspects of the National HIV Prevention Plan
- Continue to engage the media as key stakeholder in HIV related issues

HIV Counselling and Testing

- Integrate HCT into routine health care services at all levels to expand reach and access
- Expand community outreach/mobile HCT services targeting the grassroots and hard to reach, riverine areas
- Design and implement HCT to address the needs of different population groups including MARPs
- Promote couple counselling with the development of relevant materials and capacity building for service providers
- Ensure the availability of gender-sensitive and youth-friendly HCT services
- Ensure conformity of HCT services with national standards
- Scale-up provider-initiated HCT to minimize missed opportunities

Prevention of Mother-to-Child-Transmission of HIV (PMTCT)

- Accelerate the scale up of PMTCT services especially at the grassroots with the development and/or adaptation of training and service manuals for PMTCT for PHC workers (community health practitioners).
- Strengthen PMTCT programs to include demand generation, promotion of community involvement and ownership of PMTCT programs with local women groups as key targets.
- Strengthen male and community involvement in PMTCT
- Involve PLP in PMTCT counselling
- Integrate TBAs and faith-based clinics into PMTCT programming at the community level
- Support the provision of material assistance to positive mothers

Prevention of Biomedical Transmission of HIV

- Ensure state coordination and regulation of all blood transfusion services by SMOH/SBTS
- Increase capacity for medical transmission prevention at all levels
- Increase the availability of blood banking facilities
- Strengthen BCC activities to promote voluntary blood donation, injection safety and proper treatment and disposal of health care waste as a key part of HIV prevention activities.
- Develop state programs targeting injecting drug users on safety practices to avoid HIV transmission

- Educate traditional health practitioners on infection prevention practices, and monitor their practices thereafter for compliance with relevant safety standard.

Early Detection, Treatment and Control of STIs

- Promote the linkage between HIV and STIs in program implementation
- Develop communication strategies to improve knowledge, attitude and behaviour regarding STI control
- Strengthen the use of syndromic management of STIs as part of HIV prevention.
- Expand the practice of syndromic management of STI to the informal sector by training and monitoring the practice of patent medicine store and chemist operators.
- Ensure accessibility to quality services with special focus on MARPs and the provision of youth friendly STI services
- Develop a systematic data collection on STI at all levels

Condom Promotion

- Implement extensive social marketing efforts and innovative communication interventions to promote condom use and address potential impediments to its use.
- Increase awareness, acceptance and use of the female condom including targeted advocacy efforts to leadership of faith-based organizations
- Ensure an increased availability and non discriminatory access across the country including making subsidized condoms available at non-traditional outlets and increase integration with other SRH/HIV services to expand reach.
- Ensure access to lubricants to improve condom efficacy among MSM

Treatment of HIV/AIDS and Related Health Problems

Introduction

In response to the challenge of providing treatment for PLHIV, the Nigerian Government, fully committed to increasing access to treatment, targeting treatment of 1 million PLHIVs by 2009 and universal access by 2010. Appreciable progress has been made and there are over 150 ART sites nationwide supported by funds provided by GFATM, World Bank, PEPFAR. In addition faith based and private organizations are also providing services.

At the state level, the health sector response is managed by SASCP who are charged with three responsibilities - formulating and disseminating state health sector HIV/AIDS policies and guidelines informed by series of stakeholders meetings, training and providing technical support to Local government AIDS control program, health care facilities and development partners and facilitating the procurement of drugs (ARV) for the government plan of action of universal access to ARVs.

Utilizing the current prevalence of 2.4% there are an estimated 40,800 PLHIV of whom approximately 8000 will require ART, with the remaining requiring palliative care. In addition, it is projected that approximately 19,200 women will require PMTCT services.

Accomplishments

- There are presently four ART centres in the state located within the Federal Medical Centre, Owo, Akure and Ondo State Specialist Hospitals and Daughter of Charity(private) which have provided services to a cumulative total of 1514 clients (517 males and 997 females). The state has 3 CD4 count machine in ART centres in 3 senatorial districts with accessories, chemical and haematological automated analysers at State specialist hospitals.
- The ART centres also provide OI management, in addition to the ones offered by the government, private facilities and support groups.
- There is a functional TB/HIV TWG. TB/HIV is being supervised by the SMOH with centres in DOT site, Akure and FMC, Owo There is a functional chest clinic in the State Specialist Hospital for the management of TB. The state has a TB DOTs program in several sites covering all LGAs in the state.
- Adherence counselling has been provided to over 180 persons on ARV to date.
- Palliative care is available mainly at the General Hospitals and few private facilities. Clients are currently been provided with closely linked services such as TB treatment and co-trimoxazole for OIs. Best practices are encouraged in the care of the terminally ill clients.
- Financial supports are given to some indigent PLHIV on admission and have been identified by NEPWHAN. ODSACA has given out monthly financial and nutritional support to 150 PLHIV in the state. This support is to assist them in living positively through good nutritional supplements and financial stipends to enable them access their anti-retroviral treatments. NGOs provide psychological support for identified PLHIV on admission and also provide home based care.

- As part of the efforts to attain the Millennium Development Goals on Maternal and child Health, the State Government through the Ministry of Health and Hospitals Management Board has made Ante-natal care and Caesarean Section (Surgery) services free to all pregnant women accessing these services in all public hospitals in the State.

Challenges

- The current level of provision of ARVs is insufficient to meet the state's needs. The current coverage of ART services is very low with less than 20% of the projected need for ART being met. Inadequate skills, funding and equipments coupled with poor logistics, lack of management skills and technical support remain issues.
- The costs of related treatments are not affordable for many clients. In addition, issues such as drug resistance, treatment literacy and adherence to therapy are not yet receiving attention.
- There is inadequate manpower to manage opportunistic infections at all levels of healthcare. This situation is further aggravated by the constant transfer of personnel at the PHC level. For the management of TB, there are inadequate laboratory personnel and facilities for diagnosis.
- Fear of discrimination, the negative attitude of health workers and poverty remain challenges to treatment access
- Ondo State's difficult terrain poses challenge to reaching riverine and off-shore communities.
- There is no readily available funding for research and given the state's pressing desire to expand access to treatment and scale-up its prevention programs, research funding is not currently a priority.

Recommendations

- The state should strengthen her HIV/AIDS and STI Control Programme to develop and support the implementation of a comprehensive health sector plan in line with the national health sector strategy plan.
- The management of opportunistic infections and TB should be decentralized to all levels of health care through capacity building of health personnel with accompanying referral linkages, particularly with the TB DOTs programme, at all levels. The state should adopt and roll out the integration of TB and HIV services.
- Treatment services for OIs should be provided in partnership with CSOs and health institutions. Efforts should be made to ensure the availability of drugs for treatment of OIs and costs should be subsidized. Government policies on treatment should be widely disseminated and TB patients should be encouraged to access HIV Counselling and Testing services.
- As regards the provision of Anti Retroviral Therapy, laboratory investigations should be made free for clients. Efforts should also be made to provide some counterpart funding to the ARV programme as a means of ensuring sustainability.

There is a need to build the capacity of health personnel in all aspects of ART and its supportive components/services.

- More NGOs should be encouraged to become involved in palliative care (including home-based care). Tested local remedies should be encouraged at the PHC level and effective referral linkages should be provided for comprehensive services. PLHIV should be encouraged to buy into government economic programmes like Micro credit, poverty alleviation, Youth in Agric etc. Innovative strategies should be explored to allow PLHIV access loans for income-generating activities.

Care and Support for Persons Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS

Introduction

Care and support involves provision of palliative care and social support to PLHIV and their families; and provision of social protection to children. AIDS-related care and support are key elements in the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic: not only do they directly benefit PLHIV, but they also help to reduce the social and economic impact of the epidemic and to boost HIV prevention. Care and support services are offered to people living with HIV/AIDS, chronically ill people and their families to improve the quality and increase the length of their life. With its goal of improving quality of life and bringing comfort measures to those with life-threatening diseases, palliative care is the vehicle for care, support and treatment delivery for those infected with HIV and their families, as its holistic and comprehensive approach addresses the multifaceted problems they face. Referrals are also an important component in order to prioritize and facilitate contact with treatment, care and support service providers at the various levels of care.

Nigeria has one of the largest burdens of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in the world. The 2008 Situation Assessment and Analysis (SAA) of OVC revealed that 17.5 million (24.5%) of Nigerian children were OVC of which 7.3 million were orphans from various causes. Major causes of orphaning in Nigeria were identified to include HIV/AIDS. Childhood HIV new infection in 2005 were 73,550; 74,520 in 2006 and it is expected that this figure will rise to 75,780 in 2010⁷. The Federal Government of Nigeria has initiated a number of policy frameworks directed at improving the situation of children (including OVC) that included the Child Rights Act and the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) National OVC plan of action which takes cognizance of child protection measures targeting vulnerable groups⁸. Corresponding States Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (SEEDS) were also enacted across the country. Other sub-sectoral policy frameworks targeting OVC are the National Health Sector Plan 2005-2009 which proposes strategic response for addressing critical challenges in the health sector including issues of the HIV/AIDS and OVC⁹ and National Education Sector HIV&AIDS Strategic Plan (2006-2010) which recognize the rights of OVC to education¹⁰

ODSACA is now truly multi-sectoral comprising all relevant stakeholders such as SASCP, Market Women, Uniformed Men, People With Disabilities, Youth Groups, CSOs, FBOs, Line Ministries, Private Sector, Media Group, PLHIV.

Accomplishments

- To date, the non-health sector response, under which this thematic group falls, accounts for approximately 30% of the state's response in terms of resource allocation.
- A state steering committee on Care and Support for PLHIV has been established by the Ministry of Women Affairs. Also, the Ministry of Women Affairs has inaugurated a steering committee for OVC in the state.

⁷ ANC Sentinel Survey 2005

⁸ FRN, 2004

⁹ FMOH2005

¹⁰ FMOE, 2007

- The Ondo State Government, through SACA, initiated a nutritional support programme for 100 PLHIV through the existing support groups. The support comprises the provision of food stuffs, toiletries, nutritional supplements and a basic cash allowance. Prior to the government intervention, some of the support groups were also providing nutritional support (food stuffs and supplements).

Home-based Care

- Approximately 25% of the facilities in the state provide home-based care¹¹
- Home-Base Care has been provided to a total of 248 persons Home-based care is mainly provided through the support group structure. The care-providers are NEPWHAN members, CSOs (working on care & support), registered nurses and trained volunteers who are mobilized to train primary care givers (PABAs) within the home to provide the necessary care to the PLHIV. SACA in collaboration with NEPWHAN facilitate once a month meeting with nutritional support and stipend for PLHIVs
- There is increased capacity for home-based care, achieved through trainings organized for various stakeholders

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

- A mapping exercise of OVCs in the state has been conducted by the Ministry of Women Affairs. Over 350 Orphans and Vulnerable Children's households have benefited from external support in caring for the child. There are some efforts to provide support for OVCs. These efforts comprise of financial support, provision of accommodation facilities and skill trainings.
- NGOs like Community Life Advance Project in collaboration with ILO (IPEC), and ACASA, removed 235 children particularly from cocoa farms in Ondo state, returned back to schools, and provided them with educational materials. Of the 235 children supported, 27 were OVCs.

Challenges

Home-based Care

- A critical, cross-cutting constraint in the provision of treatment, care and support is the poor/minimal access to care in the rural areas of Ondo state because of difficult terrain.
- HBC and support services are inadequate
- Stigma and discrimination continue to hinder access to care, especially among health workers

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

- There are no resources specifically reserved for the OVC in the various communities, services to OVC are mostly done by religious (Christian) organizations and NGOs. Government resources for OVC are restricted to the children in government's

¹¹ State Health Sector Response Assessment (2004)

orphanage institutions and inadequate or virtually absent in most rural communities of Nigeria. Most orphanage institutions lacked adequate fund; are poorly understaffed; unable to access quality food and good health services and are also beset by corruption and administrative bottleneck.

- There is no budgetary allocation to OVC and available funds are sometimes diverted for other use. The current approaches to provide nutritional, economic and psychosocial support for OVCs, while commendable, are donor-dependent, limited in scope and not sustainable. The intervention for OVC in the state is grossly inadequate and public private partnership not adequately engaged.
- The key outstanding issues which are policies on stigma and discrimination are not in place, child right law not yet implemented , unfriendly attitude of the workers towards PLP, sexual and reproductive issues of the PLP not addressed and no concrete program put in place for OVC (such as work plan, policy and budget)

Recommendations

Home-based Care

- Home based activities in the state need to be scaled up
- Linkages between service delivery sites, support groups and community care providers should be strengthened
- The primary health care structure should be strengthened to support the delivery of home-based care services in the state

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

- The SMWA&SD should facilitate the establishment of inter-sectoral coordinating task force at the state level to coordinate the implementation of the OVC-NPA.
- The State Ministry of Education needs to facilitate access and retention of OVC in schools taking advantage of the UBE Law.
- Immediate Scale up of the implementation of the IMNCH Strategy by the State Ministry of Health with deliberate effort directed at OVC in all settings
- Enforce the standards in the guideline for the establishment of child care institutions in Nigeria
- Initiate Universal Social Protection Agenda for Children
- The capacity of the Non-government sectors should be strengthened for the provision of psychological support. Community-based volunteers should be identified and trained. Training should be based on a developed guideline that articulates standard, acceptable approaches for the provision of psychological support. The establishment of post test clubs should be encouraged to comprise both HIV positive and negative persons
- Nutritional support should focus on nutritional counselling and education on use of locally available food materials. There should be community-based approaches to nutritional support to promote ownership and sustainability. ODSACA, LACAs and CSOs should collaborate with Ministry of Agriculture to explore innovative approaches to ensuring high nutritional value food security.

Policy, Advocacy, Human Rights and Legal Issues

Introduction

In Nigeria, official policy documents do not constitute law and cannot be enforced in courts of law. They are administrative tools and guidelines that provide direction for governmental action. However, policy documents can elaborate and specify the goals, values and standards to which existing laws aspire and may be useful in interpreting the latter as well as guiding programmatic interventions by governments¹².

As legal reforms have been notoriously slow in coming, government policy documents are paving the way for change for an effective national and state HIV/AIDS response

Achievements

Advocacy

SACA executes its leadership and advocacy role well by visibly supporting the state branches of umbrella organizations such as

- Civil Society Network for HIV/AIDS in Nigeria (CiSNHAN)
- Network of People Living With HIV/AIDS in Nigeria (NEPWHAN)
- National Youth Network on HIV/AIDS (NYNETHA).
- Interfaith Coalition on HIV/AIDS
- Association of Women Living with HIV (ASHWAN) in Nigeria

Human Rights and Legislation

- Several policy documents address HIV/AIDS and related issues. The most relevant include: 2009 National HIV/AIDS Policy; National Policy and Plan of Action on Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation in Nigeria (2002); National Policy on Adolescents' Reproductive Health; National Health Policy; National Policy on Population for Development, Unity, Progress and Self Reliance; National Gender Policy; and National Workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS.
- The Nigerian constitution and international treaties such as CEDAW, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children (ACRWC), provide the major sources of human rights for PLHIV and PABA in the country.
- The Nigerian constitution affirms some human rights and constitutional rights which are applicable to all citizens including PLHIV and PABA.
- The African charter, which is part of the Nigerian law, however provides more explicit source of law for the recognition and legal enforceability of economic, social and cultural rights of all Nigerians including PLHIV and PABA.
- The workplace policy has been developed and in use in Ondo State. The other policies, though not domesticated to the state, govern human rights and legislation in Ondo state as part of Nigeria.

¹² UNHCR; Analysis of the Human Rights of People Living with HIV/AIDS and People Affected by HIV/AIDS including Widows in Nigeria; Pg 11

Challenges

Advocacy

- Despite efforts to advocate for a state-owned multi-sectoral response, there are still challenges to obtaining state-funding for HIV/AIDS activities with an over dependence on donor funding.

Human Rights and Legislation

- It is evident there are no specific rights for PLHIV and PABA under Nigerian law; however, the rights of PLHIV and PABA are enforceable under the aegis of the existing rights of all people.
- There are no state-specific laws to protect against the discrimination of PLHIV
- The protection of the rights of PLHIV and PABA are not on the priority radar screen of law enforcement agencies.
- In spite of an array of guidelines prohibiting them, mandatory testing persists in the form of pre-marriage test and pre-employment tests requested by clergy and employers respectively.

Recommendations

Advocacy

- The coalition of Civil Society Organizations in the state such as the state chapters of CISHAN, NYNETHA and NEPWAN should have their capacities strengthened to spearhead advocacy efforts to government to substantially increase budgetary support for the state HIV/AIDS response

Human Rights and Legislation

- All HIV/AIDS stakeholders at all levels should work together for the passage of the HIV/AIDS anti discrimination bill through intensification of advocacy
- The HIV/AIDS program should facilitate implementation of HIV/AIDS policies and guidelines by stakeholders by putting a robust system in place to monitor the implementation of national and state (and where applicable, state) policies and guidelines at the state levels.
- The capacity of the state human rights institutions such as Human Rights Commission, Public Complaints Commission and Office of the Public Defender should be strengthened to address the rights of PLHIV and PABA
- Advocate for the establishment of a legal framework and bill that will protect prospective employees and people intending to marry from mandatory HIV testing; rather they should be encouraged and supported to access HIV Counselling and Testing services.

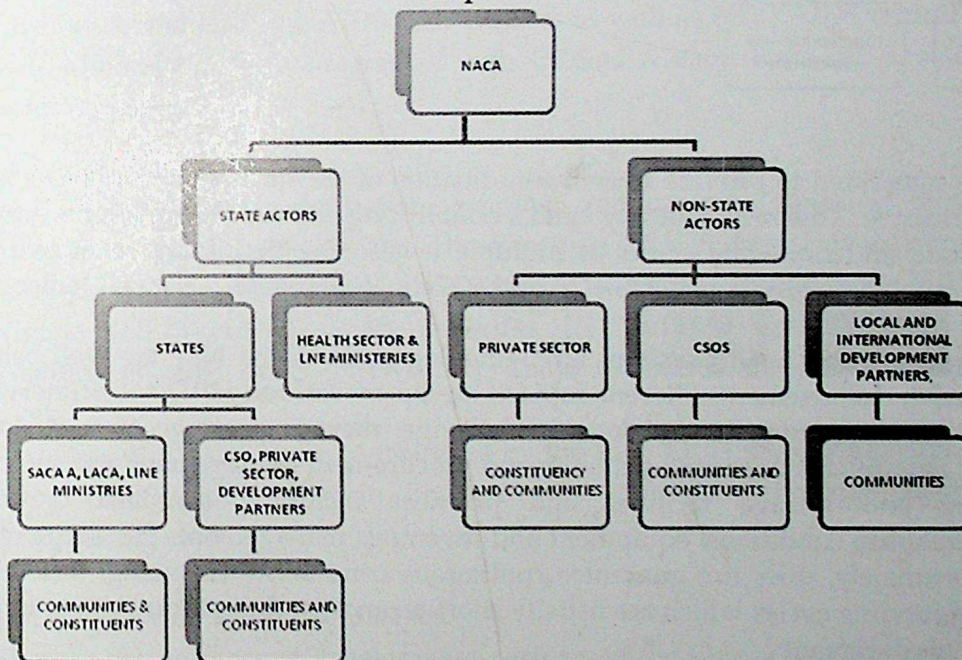
Institutional Architecture, Coordination, Resource Mobilization and Application, Health Sector Response, and Sustainability

Introduction

The arrangement and relationships of coordination and implementing institutions of HIV/AIDS response have evolved in response to the character and progression of the epidemic. The NSF approach is to provide an institutional framework that positions public sector institutions to provide effective leadership while ensuring efficient coordination of a broad range of stakeholders at all levels.

NACA is at the apex of linked institutions in the HIV/AIDS response architecture. From this vantage point, the agency provides overall political, program and technical leadership while interfacing with state and non-state players. Similarly, state and LGA responses are coordinated by SACAs and LACAs respectively. Together, these state entities relate with line ministries, private sector, and civil society organizations including faith- and community-based organizations and local and international development partners as show in schema below.

Figure 3: Institutional Architecture of the National Response

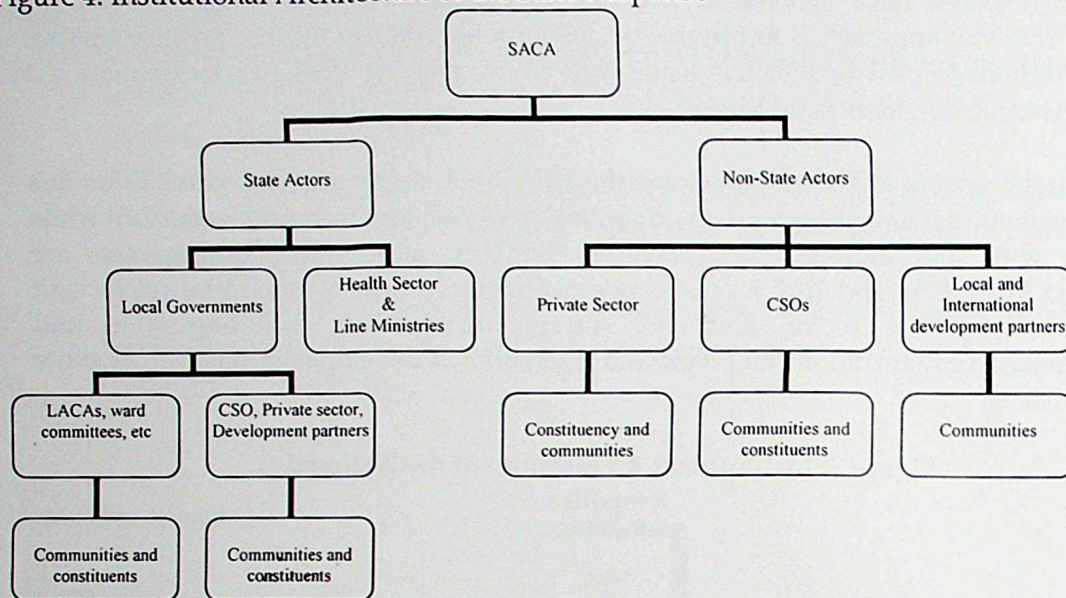


The diversity of players and their range of activities have generated coordination challenges between hierarchies of institutions and among program categories.

In response to the HIV epidemic, a multisectoral body, the State Action Committee on AIDS (SACA) was constituted in 2001, with representation from different stakeholder groups and located within the Directorate of Primary Health and Disease Control of the Ministry of Health. Activities implemented during this period were mainly health related. In 2006, SACA was reconstituted according to NACA guidelines and its secretariat situated within the Governor's office to give the body the real multisectoral structure and outlook. ODSACA has designated staff, including the Project Manager, Community Mobilization Officer,

Accountant, Procurement Officer, Internal Auditor and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and other secretarial staff. ODSACA as presently constituted is patterned after NACA's structure and guidelines and is under the oversight of NACA like other SACAs in Nigeria as depicted in the organogram above. SACA in Ondo State serves as the institutional framework that harnesses the activities of various agencies and constituencies working on HIV and AIDS.

Figure 4: Institutional Architecture of the State Response



ODSACA is mandated to provide overall coordination of the state response in line with the three-one principle. This responsibility entails establishing and sustaining relationships with a diverse state and non-state actors at multiple levels. The definition, maintenance and sustenance of relationships between SACA and stakeholders remain a critical challenge.

The infrastructure and health systems strengthening goals of the NSF lag well behind its service delivery achievements. Recent rapid scale up of various HIV/AIDS interventions poses enormous procurement and logistic challenge; there is shortage of staff skilled in commodity quantification, supply planning and procurement management and sub-optimal warehousing and storage facilities and practices including standard of practice, storage/warehouse conditions, equipment and inventory management. The surge of donor funds, unfortunately, does not guarantee continuous commodity financing; differences in institutional funding cycles which are usually short-term often do not translate to long-term commodity procurement

Recent rapid scale up of treatment, HCT and care and support services poses enormous procurement and logistic challenges. With the inflow of multiple donor programs, there are over 300 types of HIV/AIDS related commodities in Nigeria's HIV/AIDS response arena. For the most part program lines have disparate and parallel supply chain systems.

Accomplishments

Institutional Architecture

- The SSP 2007-2010 as a planning tool has improved coordination of HIV/AIDS activities in the state.

- ODSACA has domesticated and adapted most of the national policies to suit its peculiar needs. The policies include State Strategic Plan; State AIDS priority plan and Work place policy.
- ODSACA was able to access 90% of budgeted funds released by the state government in the last fiscal year.

Coordination

Currently, SACA interfaces in five domains: SACA-LACA, SACA-CSO, SACA-private sector, SACA- public sector, and SACA-development partners.

SACA-LACA Coordination

- All 18 LACAs were constituted in 2001 at the local government level with ODSACA playing a coordinating role in their activities. All activities at the state level are replicated at the Local Council level.

SACA-Line Ministries Coordination

- ODSACA comprises all Line Ministries (Ministries of Finance; Women Affairs and Social Development; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Health; Justice; Information; and Education) and WECA. They participate at ODSACA meetings and have functional HIV and AIDS desk officers as well as HIV/AIDS critical masses in their Ministries. In collaboration with ODSACA they have all developed their sectoral plans.

SACA-CSO Coordination

- NACA facilitated the formation, funding, and capacity building of CSOs into constituent coordinating entities. These include Civil Society Network for HIV and AIDS in Nigeria (CiSNHAN) and Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Nigeria (NEPWHAN), youth networks (NYNETHA) and National Women's Coalition Against AIDS (NAWOCA). These structures are replicated at the state level.
- Activities of the CBOs are coordinated by the state CISHNAN with regular meeting being held while SACA in line with the three-one principle is the overall coordinating entity

SACA-Development Partner Coordination

- There is the presence of development partners in the state. These partners are World Bank, Institute of Human Virology, UNICEF, UNDP/UNAIDS, FHI/GHAIN, Society for Family Health, European Union and PACT Nigeria

SACA-Private Sector Coordination

- Private sector involvement in the response has been minimal to date

Resource Mobilization and Application

- The Government has set aside counterpart funds for the World Bank HIV and AIDS assisted programme. For budgetary effectiveness, accountability and transparency, the State Government has introduced a lot of measures and budgetary reforms through the establishment of the Project and Price Monitoring Unit (PPMU) in line with the 'Due Process' principle. The State has established a separate monitoring unit (Multilateral Relations) to coordinate the activities of all development partners and NGOs on resource inflow into the state including resources for HIV and AIDS activities. Funding is mainly from the World Bank credit with an injection of ₦130m in 2008. There is also funding from the State Government allocation to the tune of ₦55m. UNICEF, UNDP/UNAIDS provide capacity development and technical support.
- The majority (90%) of funds budgeted for were released by the State Government.

There is no data to estimate the current cost of the HIV response in the state however, expenditure in the state on HIV in 2008 was about 200 million naira with about 25% of this being government funding. The state is far ahead of other states in the federation with regards to government expenditure on HIV/AIDS but more still needs to be done to ensure that when donor funds dry up the state response will not suffer significantly.

Health Sector Response: Health Systems, Procurement, Logistic, and Human Resources

The Health Sector response is overseen by SASCP which is a unit of the Ministry of Health. It is a member of the SACA board and has membership of some TWGs. Most of the response are on treatment thus the recent rapid scale up of ART poses enormous procurement and logistic challenge; there is shortage of staff skilled in commodity quantification, supply planning and procurement management and sub-optimal warehousing and storage facilities and practices including standard of practice, storage/warehouse conditions, equipment and inventory management.

Challenges

Institutional Architecture

- There is still some deficiency in the coordination of the state response to HIV and AIDS despite the improvement.
- SACA is not yet an agency but continues to function as a committee.
- There is a critical shortfall in technical and managerial capacities in the state HIV response especially at the LGA level.

Coordination

- Excessive fragmentation of donor activities resulting in increased transaction costs.
- Poor coordination and weak collaboration mechanisms resulting in duplication and non-equitable resource allocation and inadequate coverage of some states and underserved rural areas.
- Donor approaches are not always aligned with state priorities and undermine ownership and the ability of state to provide credible response leadership.
- Ondo state has one of the lowest numbers of partners in the country in comparison to other states.
- Transparency issues on donor/national institutions divide generate some level of mutual distrust and constrain viable collaboration.

- Reluctance of funding agencies/donors to work in rural areas and their project location selection practices lead to inequitable service coverage and distribution.
- The scope and engagement of companies in the private sector response remains limited to multinationals. The engagement of small and medium enterprises in HIV/AIDS is comparably weaker particularly in the states.
- Limited or insignificant private sector response in Ondo state as HIV/AIDS is not recognized as priority issue by most companies.
- Workplace stigma and employment discrimination against PLHIV remains a major challenge in private sector settings
- Low capacity of CSO service delivery institutions to maintain and submit good quality data.
- Absence of coordination mechanisms and platform to facilitate CSO/public sector, CSO/Donors and CSO/Private sector interaction at state levels.
- Limited transparency and accountability, and good governance practices among CSO and their networks.
- CSO complacency, lack of resource mobilization drive and donor dependency.
- Some CSOs are able to source funds from International Agencies directly which can be a challenge for SACA in terms of fully monitoring all the responses to HIV/AIDS in the state.

Resource Mobilization and Application

- Private response in the state response is relatively recent and remains largely untapped. For the private sector, most prominent organizations have their headquarters outside the state. Such business headquarters deal directly with the national bodies and do not really respond to local challenges by way of financial support to the control of the disease.
- Sustainability of the state response in the face of global financial meltdown is more compelling since programs are largely donor-driven and donor dependent.
- Government entities at all levels are reluctant to implement 1% budget allocation to HIV/AIDS approved by the federal government
- There is little financial support from the LG authorities
- Private sector contributions remain largely untapped

Health Sector Response: Health Systems, Procurement, Logistic, and Human Resources

- Human capacity gaps including shortage of staff skilled in commodity quantification, supply planning and procurement management.
- Sub-optimal warehousing and storage facilities and practices including standard of practice (SOPs), storage/warehouse conditions, equipment and inventory management.

Recommendations

Institutional Architecture

- Concerted efforts should be made to transform ODSACA into an agency
- Recruit or redeploy staff with good skill mix to fill the technical and managerial gaps in the state HIV response.

Coordination

- Strengthen/institutionalize joint donor/government forums

- Reform development partners procedures to align with state strategies and harmonize partner and country results framework.
- Establish timely, transparent and comprehensive information sharing mechanism on aid inflows and outflows.
- Untie development assistance and develop mutual accountability and transparency for finances and development results through tracking systems and implementation of Joint Funding Agreement.
- Develop and entrench sustainability strategies in state and all stakeholders' plans to reduce/eliminate donor dependency.
- Strengthen and support donor-donor interactive platforms to reduce duplicative missions and projects, promote joint training, extend equitable coverage and build a community of shared lessons and practices.
- Expand private sector response by enlisting more small and medium scale enterprises.
- Engage indigenous organizations within informal sector to expand private sector responses including faith based approaches
- Expand engagement of community based and faith organizations to increase ownership and strengthen sustainability
- Streamline CSO activities to promote transparency and accountability
- Increase advocacy to LG chairmen to improve funding for LACAs

Resource Mobilization and Application

- Institutionalize funding arrangements to ensure allocation of dedicated budget lines to HIV/AIDS funding by state and local governments and their agencies.
- Explore alternative domestic funding sources and diversify resource mobilization including cost recovery mechanism, taxes, and tariff waivers to engage more competitive players to reduce commodity and service costs
- Institutionalize arrangements that strengthen community, local council and state ownership of HIV/AIDS response

Health Sector Response: Health Systems, Procurement, Logistic, and Human Resources.

- Create enabling environment for HIV/AIDS commodities supply chain management including incentives for importation, duty waivers for essential/donated products.
- Support local production of commodities.

Monitoring and Evaluation, Research, and Knowledge Management

Introduction

The National Action Committee on AIDS (NACA) developed the Nigeria National Response Information Management System (NNRIMS) made up of M&E indicators for monitoring and evaluating the national and state effort. The NNRIMS has a clearly documented data collection plan which guides the state and local government levels.

Effective national and state response demand that programmes and programme personnel keep abreast of the development in the areas of research. On the other hand, beyond research, there is also the issue and change of translating researching outputs to practical, meaningful and impactful actions. Research translations are not generic activities but rather context specific; it must take into the consideration the local contexts, challenges and bottlenecks in service delivery and programme policy and managerial environment to be successful. Thus, national responses also need to inculcate operation research to improve impact. Research activities are also needed to monitor the trajectory of the infection at national, sub-national and community level. Thus, research is critical to effective national response, and various types of research are required, including basic, applied and operations research. Research is perhaps the weakest link in the national HIV response currently as most stakeholders accord it very low priority. Yet, without a strong focus on research the national response cannot be sufficiently dynamic to respond to the HIV/AIDS challenge that is confronting the country. There is therefore need to considerably strengthen research focus, not only in terms of conducting them but also in disseminating the results and using them in programming.

Accomplishments

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Five people have been trained to further step down M&E training to the state level. ODSACA has stepped down NNRIMS for thirty focal officers in the State. ODSACA has a designated M&E officer and a specific budget for M&E activities in the state. CISHAN and all line ministries also have designated M&E officers.
- ODSACA compiles reports and data from several service delivery points (SDPs) including private facilities, CSOs, etc, reports regularly to NACA and feeds into the NNRIMS /DHIS data base.
- There is a functional M&E technical working group that meets monthly to collate and review implementation data. There is an impressive response from LGAs with currently over 90 SDPs reporting regularly.
- There have been several step-down trainings on M&E for focal persons at various levels and from different sectors.

Research and Knowledge Management

- The first documentation on HIV/AIDS in Ondo state has been conducted in the form of the epidemiologic response and policy synthesis.

Challenges

Monitoring and Evaluation

- There is still low capacity for monitoring and evaluation at the LGA level. NNRIMS guideline and indicator documents are not yet available to all stakeholders and there is an inadequate coordination of the reporting system. NNRIMS updates are not yet being produced.

Research and Knowledge Management

- Ondo state has limited data on HIV/AIDS because no research has been done in the state on HIV. It is worthy to note that despite the several surveys that have been conducted in Nigeria, there is little state-specific data generally and virtually non related to sub-groups at high risk of HIV infection.
- Lack of national priority research funding and coordination framework: While research activities are on-going in many institutions in the country on HIV/AIDS, particularly in tertiary institutions, there have been limited efforts directed to coordinate research activities.
- Poor dissemination and utilization of research outputs: There has been limited dissemination of research results. Beyond that, there is very little evidence that research outputs are being applied in programming or to inform policies or improve HIV/AIDS interventions.
- Narrow involvement of stakeholders in research activities: Little or no attempts have been made to involve communities as stakeholders in research endeavours.

Recommendations

Monitoring and Evaluation

- The NNRIMS implementation needs to be effectively stepped down to the local governments and CSOs.
- The State should develop, cost, fund and implement a comprehensive M&E plan. All line ministries, CSOs and LACAs should have functional M&E officers and a minimum of 10% of their budgetary allocation should be for M&E activities.
- The capacity of policy makers and programme managers to use data for policy development and planning should be built.

Research and Knowledge Management

- Establish mechanism for generating operational research priority on HIV/AIDS and for its regular review and dissemination.
- Establish funding mechanisms, including research grants at state level to support policy and program related research
- Allocate a minimum of 2% of project and sectoral HIV/AIDS budget to research.
- Establish framework for monitoring, collation and dissemination of research outputs to scientific community, policy makers, general public and the research host community.
- Incorporate the collation of scientific research outputs into the national HIV databases.
- Host community should be involved at every level of community based research.
- Finalization of the draft HIV/AIDS research policy and subsequent dissemination

Section 2: State Strategic Plan
(2010-2015)

Introduction

The overarching priority of this state plan, in line with national priority, is to re-position evidence-based promotion of behaviour change and prevention of the new HIV infections as the major focus of the state HIV and AIDS response.

The Ondo State Strategic Plan is developed in the context of:

1. The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria: affirms the national philosophy of social justice and guarantees the fundamental right of every citizen to life and freedom from discrimination
2. Complementary government documents that provide the basis for the SSP, State Economic Empowerment and Development and Strategy, (SEEDS) I and II, and the 12-Point Agenda of the current (MY CARING HEART).
3. Nigeria's (and Ondo State Government's) commitment to various international conventions: Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1977); Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); Millennium Development Declaration (2000), which targets 2015 for halting and reversal of the HIV epidemic; the Abuja Declaration and Framework for Action for the Fight against HIV, TB, and related diseases in Africa (April 2001); and the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) (June 2001) at which countries committed to ensure an urgent, coordinated, and sustained response to HIV and AIDS and the National Gender Policy (2006).

The key *considerations* that inform the development of this SSP are:

- The heavy burden of HIV/AIDS on the many Nigerians infected with the virus, their families, communities, and the country
- HIV/AIDS is one of the greatest public health challenges in the country; it is reversing many development gains of the recent past including maternal and under-five mortality rates and placing unprecedented stress on an already overburdened health care system
- The leading route of HIV transmission in Nigeria is heterosexual intercourse, accounting for over 80 percent of the infections. Mother-to-child transmission and transfusion of infected blood and blood products are generally estimated as ranking next as common routes of infection; arguably, each of these two are believed to account for almost ten percent of infections. However, other modes of transmission such as intravenous drug use and same-sex intercourse are slowly growing in importance.
- Comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services are mutually reinforcing elements on the continuum of an effective HIV/AIDS response
- Females and young people are disproportionately affected. The most-at-risk groups include female sex workers, intravenous drug users, and men having sex with men, long-distance drivers and members of the uniformed services.
- The drivers of the HIV epidemic include: low risk perception, multiple concurrent partners, informal transactional and inter-generational sex, lack of effective services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and poor quality of health services. Gender inequalities, poverty and HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination also significantly contribute to the continuing spread of the infection.

- ♦ HIV/AIDS related stigma remains pervasive and PLHIV are discriminated against and denied access to compassion, care, support and social services.
- ♦ Culture, traditions and religion have a strong influence on behaviours, attitudes, and practices. As such traditional and faith-based institutions, as gate keepers of attitudes and behaviours, are critical assets in the fight against the disease.
- ♦ Effective response to HIV/AIDS requires respect for, protection and fulfilment of all human rights (civil, political, economic, social, and cultural) and upholding the fundamental freedoms of all people in accordance with the country's constitution and existing international human rights principles, norms and standards. Ample evidence exists that demonstrate MARPs and gender related issues as key drivers of the epidemic. These challenges should be confronted in designing programmatic interventions to meet their HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support service needs.
- ♦ Multi-sectoral partnership involving government, the private sector, the civil society, the UN system, and development partners will continue to be the cornerstone of the state HIV response

Guiding Principles

The SSP interventions are premised on the following *principles*:

1. Strong political leadership of the state HIV/AIDS response and commitment to transparency and prudent management of financial resources at all levels for the response.
2. Multi-sectoral approach that is community based and forges broad partnerships, dialogue, consultations coordination and synergies at all levels
3. Protection and promotion of the rights and access of PLHIV to comprehensive prevention, treatment, care and support services
4. Commitment to protecting rights of PLHIV, reduction of stigma and discrimination and ensuring greater involvement of PLHIV in the HIV/AIDS response at all levels.
5. Commitment to promote and protect the rights of women, children, young people and marginalized groups and reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection.
6. Commitment to accelerate the scale up HIV prevention among the most at risk populations (MARPs)
7. Dedication to forge consistent, effective partnerships and collaboration with development partners in the state HIV/AIDS response
8. Commitment to strengthen linkages and optimize synergies between HIV/AIDS programs and poverty alleviation initiatives to break the vicious cycle of the disease and its relationship with economic disempowerment.
9. Commitment to address social, economic, and cultural factors responsible for disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to HIV infection.
10. Commitment to evidence-based approach to planning and implementing interventions
11. Dedication to forge consistent, effective partnerships and collaboration with development partners, the private sector, and civil society through harmonized and aligned ways of working to support the state and subsequently national HIV/AIDS response

Thematic Areas

The 6 thematic areas for this OD SSP 2 are:

1. Behaviour Change and Prevention of New HIV infections
2. Treatment of HIV/AIDS and Related Health Conditions
3. Care and Support for People Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)
4. Institutional Arrangements, Infrastructure Requirements, and Human and Financial Resource Issues
5. Policy, Advocacy, Legal Issues, and Human Rights.
6. Monitoring and Evaluation, Research, and Knowledge Management

Behaviour Change and Prevention of New Infections

Prevention remains the most important strategy and the most feasible approach for reversing the HIV epidemic since there are no vaccines and no medical cure. The majority of people in Ondo State are HIV-negative and keeping them uninfected is critical for altering the epidemic trajectory. This underscores the importance of prevention as a cornerstone of the state HIV and AIDS response. Furthermore, persistent HIV-risky behaviour in spite of high level of HIV awareness requires continuous and concerted focus on effective preventive interventions that will address specific needs of key population segments and stimulate adoption of appropriate behaviour that reduces the risk of HIV transmission. Communication holds a vital and indispensable place in HIV prevention interventions. It has the potential to increase demand for HIV prevention services and have an impact on knowledge, attitudes, behaviours, and practices influencing the spread of HIV. Hence, in the quest for the effective control of HIV and AIDS communication for behavioural change is key.

Goal
The goal of this thematic focus is to reduce the incidence of HIV and AIDS in Ondo State

Objectives
The objectives for the sub-thematic areas are:

HIV Counselling and Testing

1. At least 80% of sexually active adults (including discordant couples and people in concurrent multiple partnerships) accessing HCT services in an equitable and sustainable way by 2015
2. At least 80% of most at-risk-populations accessing HIV counselling and testing by 2015

Sexually Transmitted Infections

3. At least 80% of sexually active persons in Ondo state have access to quality and gender responsive STI services by 2015
4. STI treatment & prevention services integrated into HIV prevention services by 2015

Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

5. At least 80% of all pregnant women have access to quality HIV testing and counselling by 2015
6. At least 80% of all HIV positive pregnant women access more efficacious ARV prophylaxis by 2015
7. At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to ARV prophylaxis by 2015
8. At least 80% of HIV positive pregnant women have access to quality infant feeding counselling
9. At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to early infant diagnosis services

Communication Interventions

10. At least 80 % of all people in Ondo state have comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS by the year 2015
11. At least 80% of young people 15-24 years adopting appropriate HIV and AIDS related behaviours

12. At least 80% of Most-At-Risk Populations (MARPs) reached with group-specific interventions and adopting appropriate HIV and AIDS related behaviour.
13. At least 80% of registered organizations engaging in HIV communication interventions that address gender inequalities and comply with national standard/guidelines by 2015

Condom Promotion

14. At least 80% of men and women of reproductive age (MWRA) have knowledge about dual protection benefit of condoms
15. At least 80% of sexually active males and females use condoms consistently and correctly with non-regular partner by 2015.
16. At least 80% of MARPS use condoms consistently and correctly by 2015 with non-marital partners

Integration of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Other Relevant Health Issues into HIV Prevention Programs

17. SRH services integrated into HIV prevention programs at all levels by 2015
18. Integrate drug demand reduction and other substance use control services into 80% of HIV prevention programs by 2015

Prevention with Positives

19. At least 80% of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) have access to Positive Health, Dignity and Prevention (PHDP) interventions by 2015.

Prevention of Biomedical Transmission of HIV

20. At least 80% of all private and public health institutions practicing universal safety precautions and procedures by 2015
21. All (100%) donors of blood, blood products and organs for transplant including sperm for assisted reproductive technology shall be screened for HIV and other transfusion transmissible infections (TTIs) according to relevant national and state protocol, standards and guidelines by the year 2015.
22. At least 80% of drug dependent persons (IDUs and non-IDUs) have access to quality prevention programs/services in accordance with national and state guidelines by 2015.
23. At least 80% of traditional medical practitioners adopt universal safety precaution by 2015
24. At least 80% of health facilities provide post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to relevant health workers and survivors of rape in line with national and state protocols by 2015

Prevention Results Framework

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	Baseline – value, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
HIV Counselling & Testing							
Objective 1: At least 80% of adults accessing HCT services in an equitable and sustainable way by 2015	Percentage of adults that received HCT	14% (2007)	12.6%	50%	80%	NARHS NDHS	Disaggregate data by sex, age, and geographic location
Objective 2: At least 80% of MARPS accessing HCT by 2015	Percentage of MARPS who received HCT	44% (brothel-based FSW, 2007) 21% (Transport workers) Uniformed Personnel	Not available	62%	80%	IBBSS	Disaggregate data by sex, age, and groups.
				51%	80%		
Sexually Transmitted Infections							
Objective 3 At least 80% of sexually active persons in Nigeria with access to quality and gender responsive STI services by 2015	% of sexually active males and females with STI symptoms who accessed quality and gender responsive treatment services	65% (males, 15-24 years, 2007) 47% (females, 15-24 years, 2007)	Not available	78% 70%	90% 90%	NARHS (or secondary analysis of NARHS data)	Disaggregate data by sex and age Baseline was obtained from secondary analysis of NARHS 2007 data
	% of male and female with symptoms of STI seeking treatment who used orthodox health facilities	35%	Not available	60%	80%	NARHS	Orthodox health facilities is defined as health centers, clinics and hospitals but exclude pharmacies and patent medicine stores
	% of health facilities providing STI treatment services according to national guidelines	TBD	TBD				SASCP, SMOH Reports Reports of Service Surveys
Objective 4: STI treatment & prevention services integrated into HIV prevention services by 2015	% of HIV prevention programs providing treatment for other STIs	TBD	TBD			SASCP, SMOH Reports SACA M&E/ Reports Reports of Service Surveys	Disaggregate data by level of care

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	Baseline – value, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV							
Objective 5: At least 80% of all pregnant women have access to quality HCT by 2015	% of pregnant women tested and counselled according to national guidelines	11% (2008)	Less than 1%	46%	80%	NARHS NDHS	Disaggregate data by level of care age of client and location (Rural/urban).
Objective 6: At least 80% of all HIV positive pregnant women access ARV prophylaxis by 2015	% of HIV + pregnant women that received ARV prophylaxis according to national guideline	8% (2008)	3%	50%	80%	SASCP, SMOH Reports SACA M&E/ Annual Report	Disaggregate by age of client and location (urban/rural)
Objective 7: At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to ARV prophylaxis by 2015	% of HIV exposed infants that received ARV prophylaxis	TBD	Not available			SASCP, SMOH Reports SACA M&E/ Annual Report	Disaggregate by sex and location (urban/rural)
Objective 8: At least 80% of HIV positive pregnant women have access to quality infant feeding counselling	% of HIV + pregnant women that received infant feeding counselling according to national guidelines	TBD	Not available			SASCP, SMOH Reports SACA M&E/ Annual Report	Disaggregate by age and location (urban/rural)
Objective 9: At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to early infant diagnosis (EID) services	% of HIV exposed infants that received EID services according to national guidelines	TBD	Not available			SASCP Report SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	Disaggregate by sex and location (urban/rural)
Communication interventions							

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	Baseline – value, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
Objective 10: At least 80 % of all persons in Ondo state have comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS by the year 2015	80 % of persons in Ondo state that have comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS by the year 2015.	24.2%	59.4%	70%	80%	NARHS NDHS	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV is defined by knowledge of three major ways of preventing HIV and correct identification of two common misconceptions Disaggregate by sex, age, and location
	% of males and females aged 15-19 years who have ever had sex	22.2% (males, 2007) 42.9% (females, 2007)	Not available	17% 33%	12% 23%	NARHS NDHS	Disaggregate data by age and sex
Objective 11: At least 80% of young people 15-24 years adopting appropriate HIV and AIDS related behaviour	Age at first sexual debut						
	% of schools where family life & HIV education (FLHE) curriculum is implemented	32% (2006)	30%	60%	80%	Ministry of Education reports	Disaggregate data by type of school
	% of in-school adolescents exposed to FLHE	TBD	Not available			Ministry of Education reports	Disaggregate data by age, sex, and type of school
	% of out-of-school youths (male and female) receiving life skills education	TBD	Not available			Partner reports, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs reports	Disaggregate by sex and location (rural and urban)
	% of sexually active young people who used condom with last non-marital partner	Males, 15-19 years: 47.8% (2007) Females, 15-19 years: 28.7% (2007) Males, 20-24 years: 54.2% (2007) Females, 20-24 years:	Not available	67% 67% 67%	80% 80% 80%		Disaggregate data by age and sex Condom use at last sex used as a proxy for consistent condom use in the absence of data on the latter. Future population-based surveys

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	Baseline – value, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
		38.7% (2007)		67%	80%		should preferably also inquire specifically about consistent condom use over a period of at least 3-6 months
Objective 12: At least 80% of Most-At-Risk Populations (MARPs) reached with group-specific interventions and adopting appropriate HIV and AIDS related behaviour.	% of MARPs that are exposed to safer sex education in the past 12 months	24.5% (transport workers, 2007) 23.7% (Police, 2007) 36.8% (brothel-based FSW) Prisoners -Armed Forces MSM	Not available	60% 60% 67%	80% 80% 80%	IBBSS	
	% of MARPs that are engaging in casual sex	9.2% (transport workers, 2007) 21.1% (Police, 2007)		7% 15%	5% 10%	IBBSS	
	% of MARPs with STI symptoms who sought treatment	76.3% (brothel-based FSW, 2007) 60.7% (transport workers, 2007)		83%	90%	IBBSS	
	% of registered organizations undertaking HIV communication interventions that address gender inequities and adapt national guidelines in programming	TBD		76%	90%	Reports of special surveys Annual reports of organizations SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	National standards are as reflected in the National HIV Strategic Communication and the national HIV Prevention Plans document
Objective 13: At least 80% of registered organizations engaging in HIV communication and/or Workplace interventions address gender inequities and comply with national standard/guidelines	% of registered organizations undertaking HIV communication interventions who complied with national standards in programming	TBD	Not available			Reports of special surveys SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	National standards are as reflected in the National HIV Strategic Communication and the national HIV Prevention Plans document
	Proportion of organizations with gender sensitive HIV/AIDS Workplace policy		0%	40%	80%	Reports of organizations with workplace programs	Disaggregate by type of workplace (public/private)
	% of organizations with		Not	40%	80%	Reports of	Disaggregate by type of

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	Baseline – value, year [State] available	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
	HIV/AIDS workplace programs					organizations with workplace programs	workplace (public/private)
Condom Promotion							
Objective 14: At least 80% of men and women of reproductive age (MwRA) have knowledge about dual protection benefit of condoms	% of MwRA who know condoms to be effective in preventing unplanned pregnancy and STIs, including HIV,	Females: 42.7% (2007) Males: 64.7% (2007)		67% 80%	90% 90%	NARHS NDHS	Disaggregate data by age and sex
Objective 15: At least 80% of sexually active males and females use condoms consistently and correctly with non-regular partner by 2015.	% of sexually active males and females who used a male or female condom with non-regular partner in last 12 months	Females: 35.3% (2007) Males: 54.2% (2007)	Females: 32.3% Males: 61.9%	60% 77%	80% 80%	NARHS NDHS	Disaggregate data by age, sex and condom type (male or female condom)
Objective 16: At least 80% of MARPS use condoms consistently and correctly by 2015 with non-marital partners	% of MARPs that reported consistent condom use with casual partners in the last 12 months	64.8% (brothel-based FSW, 2007) 46.6% (transport workers, 2007)	Not available	78% 64%	90% 80%	IBBSS	** Edo state data used as a proxy Results are to be disaggregated by sex and age-group
Integration of SRH & Other Relevant Health Issues into HIV Prevention Program							
Objective 17: SRH services integrated into HIV prevention programs at all levels by 2015	% of HIV prevention programs with integrated SRH services % of HIV prevention programs that provide linkages or referrals to other SRH services	TBD				Reports of special surveys SMOH Reports (RH Unit/Family Health) SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	
Objective 18: Integrate drug demand reduction and other	% of HIV prevention programs providing drug and substance abuse control	TBD				Reports of special surveys SACA M&E/	

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	– value, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
substance use control services into 80% of HIV prevention programs by 2015	services					Annual Reports	
	% of HIV prevention programs that provide linkages or referrals to other drug and substance abuse control services	TBD				Reports of special surveys SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	
	% of drug and substance abuse control services that have integrated HIV prevention activities	TBD				NDLEA reports SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	
Prevention with Positives							
Objective 19: At least 80% of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) have access to Positive Health, Dignity and Prevention (PHDP) interventions 2015	% of HIV programs providing PHDP services	TBD	Not available			Report of Special Surveys (of programs and among PLHIV) Facility survey reports SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	Disaggregate by sex
	% of PLHIV that have access to PHDP services		Not available				
Prevention of Biomedical Transmission							
Objective 20: At least 80% of all private and public health institutions practicing universal safety precautions and procedures by 2015	% of all private and public health facilities practicing universal safety precautions and procedures by 2015	20%	Not available	50%	80%	Facility survey Survey of health workers SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	Disaggregate by location
	Objective 21: All (100%) donors of blood, blood products and organs for transplant including sperm for assisted	% of donors of blood, blood products, organs for transplant including sperm donors that are screened for TTIs disaggregated by	32%	Not available	70%	100%	SBTS Reports SNOH Reports

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	Baseline -- value, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
reproductive technology shall be screened for HIV and other trans fusion transmissible infections (TTIs) according to relevant national protocol, standards and guidelines by the year 2015.	specific screening tests						
Objective 22: At least 80% of drug dependant persons (IDUs and non-IDUs) have access to quality prevention programs/ services in accordance with national guidelines by 2015	% of national/ state programs targeting IDUs and non-IDUs	TBD				Reports of special surveys SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	
Objective 23: At least 80% of traditional medical practitioners adopt universal safety precaution by 2015	% of IDUs and non -IDUs accessing prevention programs	TBD				Reports of special surveys SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	
Objective 24: At least 80% of health facilities provide post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to relevant health workers and survivors of rape in line with national protocols by 2015	% of traditional practitioners that practice universal safety precautions	TBD				Reports of special surveys SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	
	% of health facilities offering PEP according to national guidelines	TBD				Facility survey Survey of health workers SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	Disaggregate data by level of health care
	% of persons who are bio medically exposed to HIV transmission risk who received PEP	TBD				Survey of health workers SACA M&E/ Annual Reports	Disaggregate data by level of health care

Treatment of HIV/AIDS and Related Health Conditions

Over the last five years, the state response to the HIV epidemic has made significant strides in terms of providing access to ART. However, although the effects of Opportunistic Infections (OIs) account for most of the ill health associated with HIV infection, a minimum package for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment is yet to be defined to ensure standardization and equitable access to these services. Also, the increasing incidence of TB among PLHIV and associated increased morbidity and mortality necessitates the scale up of TB/HIV collaborative activities. Compounding the problem further is the fact that the diagnostic algorithm for TB in Nigeria does not detect extra-pulmonary TB whereas many HIV positive TB patients have extra-pulmonary TB. Thus, more needs to be done not only to diagnose and equitably reach eligible adults and children with ART, OIs, and TB/HIV co-infection services but also to ensure quality of these services.

Goal

All eligible PLHIV to receive quality treatment services for HIV/AIDS and opportunistic infections (OIs) as well as TB treatment services for PLHIV co-infected with TB

Objectives

1. At least 80% of eligible adults (women and men) and 100% of children (boys and girls) are receiving ART by 2015
2. At least 80% of eligible children receiving early infant treatment (EIT)
3. At least 80% of PLHIV are receiving quality management for OIs (diagnosis, prophylaxis, and treatment) by 2015
4. All local government areas (LGAs) implement strong TB/HIV collaborative interventions by 2015
5. All TB suspects and patients have access to quality and comprehensive HIV and AIDS services by 2015
6. All PLHIV have access to quality TB screening and those suspected to have TB, to receive comprehensive TB services.

Treatment of HIV and Related Conditions: Results Framework

Objectives	Outcome Indicators	Baseline-Value (National)	Baseline (State)	Mid-term (End of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
ARV Treatment							
Objective 1 At least 80% of adults (men and women) and all (100%) of children (boys and girls) have access to comprehensive quality HIV and AIDS treatment by 2015	By the year 2015, 80% of women and men in need of HIV treatment are receiving treatment	32% (using 265608 on ART from 833,000 eligible PLHIV)	3% (using 1514 on ART from 51459 eligible PLHIV)	56%	80%	SMoH & SACA Reports	Disaggregate by: Age groups Sex HF Level/LGA/State LGA
	By the year 2015, all eligible boys and girls (0 – 14yrs) are receiving HIV treatment	5%	4.5%	56%	100%	SMoH & SACA Reports	Disaggregate by: Age groups (≤18mths; 19mths-5yrs; 6-9yrs; 10-14yrs) Sex HF Level/LGA/state
Opportunistic Infections							
Objective 2 At least 80% of adults (men and women) and all children (boys and girls) on ART have access to quality management of OIs by 2015	% of male and female PLHIV that received OI prophylaxis (Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis)	17% (using 833,000 as denominator)	2.5% (using 1330 on Cotrimoxazole as denominator)	40%	80%	SMOH Report	Disaggregate by Sex Age HF level/LGA/State
	% of PLHIV currently on treatment as denominator)	54% (using 265,608 of PLHIV currently on treatment as denominator)	87.8% (using 1514 PLHIV currently on treatment as denominator)	90%	100%	SMOH Report	
	% of PLHIV (male and female) that received OI treatment	TBD	58.5% (using 1514 PLHIV receiving treatment as denominator)	80%	100%	SMOH Report	Disaggregate by: Sex Age HF level/State/LGA
Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS							

Objectives	Outcome Indicators	Baseline-Value (National)	Baseline (State)	Mid-term (End of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
Objective 3: To establish and strengthen TB and HIV/AIDS collaboration in all states and LGAs by 2015	Proportion of states with functional and gender inclusive TBHIV TWG	23 of 37 States	None	9 LGAs	18 LGAs	SMOH reports	Reports of meeting
	Proportion of LGAs with functional and gender inclusive TBHIV TWG	TBD		At least 50%			Quarterly TBHIV data
	Proportion of TB patients screened for HIV	62% (2008)	38%	80%	95%	SMOH reports Facility TB and ART register	
Objective 4: To ensure all TB patients have access to quality comprehensive HIV and AIDS services by 2015	Proportion of the TB/HIV patients receiving ART	45% (2008)	Not available	60%	80%	SMOH reports Facility TB and ART register	Disaggregate by : sex Age HF level/LGA/State
	Proportion of the TB/HIV patients receiving CPT	26% (2008)	83%	90%	100%	SMOH reports Facility TB and ART register	
	Proportion of the TB/HIV patients referred for HIV care	Not available	4.1%	56%	-100%	SMOH reports Facility TB and ART register	
Objective 5: To ensure all PLHIV have access to quality comprehensive TB services by 2015	Proportion of PLHIV on care screened for TB	87% (2008)	Not available	90%	100%	SMOH reports ART Registers	Disaggregate by : sex Age State, LGA HF level
	Proportion of PLHIV with active TB referred for TB treatment	100% (2008)	0.2%	50%	100%	Facility level ART registers SMOH reports	
	Proportion of PLHIV receiving IPT					- SMOH reports	

Care and Support of People Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS

As the number of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS rises, the burden of the epidemic on individuals, families and communities is increasingly evident, worsened by wide spread poverty. Some of the critical indicators of the social consequences of the epidemic are the increasing numbers of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and a general stigmatization of PLHIV. Also, access to anti-retroviral treatment (ART) means that more PLHIV are having longer and improved lives. This is a big challenge to the nation to provide the increasing care and support including palliative care for infected and affected persons. This challenge will continue for a very long time even when the epidemic is brought under control.

Government recognizes not only the social and economic consequences of the drain to the nation without the workforce of those infected and affected in contrast to the benefit of their reclaim if given adequate care and support but also the importance of the care and support of OVC for their future and the future of the nation. Civil society, especially community-based and faith-based organizations, has been the bedrock for the provision of care and support services to PLHIV and PABA and to OVC. This continuation of civil society in this role is pivotal and will be strengthened in this SSP.

Goal

The goal of this thematic focus is to promote the survival and improve the quality of life of PLHIV and people affected by HIV/AIDS (PABA) especially OVC.

Objectives

The Objectives of the Care and Support services are:

1. To improve access to quality care and support services (as defined by national guidelines) to at least 50% of PLHIV by 2015
2. To link at least 50% PLHIV and PABA, especially females (women and girls) and marginalized and people with special needs, to IGA and poverty alleviation programs by 2015
3. To reduce stigma and discrimination targeted at PLHIV and PABA by at least 60% on baseline value by 2015
4. To support effective referral and linkages within and between relevant health care facilities and community-based care services improved by 80% by 2015
5. To create an enabling environment for the legal protection of OVC by 2015
6. To provide integrated comprehensive social support (as defined by national guidelines) to at least 30% OVC of most vulnerable OVC by 2015.
7. To strengthen the capacity of 30% of older OVC (especially girls) households to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS by 2015
8. To establish functional gender-responsive OVC coordinating mechanism at all levels by 2015

Care and Support of People Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS: Results Framework

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Value (National)	Baseline Value (State)	Mid-term (End Of 2012)	End of Program (2015)	MOV	Comments
Objective 1 To improve access to quality care and support services (as defined by national guidelines) to at least 50% of PLHIV by 2015	% of PLHIV receiving quality gender responsive care and support services (as defined in national guidelines)	TBD	Not available	30% increase on baseline value of PLHIV receiving care and support	60% increase on baseline value of PLHIV receiving care and support	Reports of CSOs, support groups, and other service providers	Disaggregated by sex
	Proportion of states providing quality care and support services	TBD	Not available	60% of the LGAs are covered with C&S services.	80% of the LGAs are covered with Care and support services.	State Reports; Reports of Ministry of Women Affairs; Lists of location of service outlets	Geographical distribution of service outlets
	% of caregivers including male and female volunteers and providers trained to provide comprehensive gender responsive care and support	TBD	TBD	40% of caregivers (at least 15% of men) trained to provide gender responsive care and support	At least 80% of caregivers (at least 35% men) trained to provide gender responsive care and support	Reports of CSOs, support groups, and other service providers	Care providers include health care and non health care workers as well as community volunteers, males and females, youth coppers, TBAs etc. NGOs and CBOs
	National care and support policies, standards, and protocols reviewed/developed and disseminated by 2012	TBD	TBD	Policies, standards, and protocols developed and disseminated	At least 80% of the service outlets have revised or new copies of National care and support policies , standards and protocols	Copies of Standards and protocols developed and disseminated	Guidelines, action plans or strategic framework etc
	% of service outlets adhering to national standards and protocols	TBD	TBD	At least 40% of service outlets adhere to national	At least 80% of service outlets adhere to national protocol and standards	M&E reports, client satisfaction forms	Operational Research

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Value (National)	Baseline Value (State)	Mid-term (End of 2012) protocol and standards	End of Program (2015)	MOV	Comments
	% of PLHIV and PABA especially women, marginalized groups and people with special needs with improved source of livelihood	TBD	TBD	At least 20% target groups have skills and accessing microcredit	At least 40% target groups have skills and accessing microcredit	National studies reports	Source of data can be from NARHS, Human Development Reports
Objective 2 To link at least 50% PLHIV and PABA, especially females (women and girls) and marginalized and people with special needs, to IGA and poverty alleviation programs by 2015	% of PLWH, PABA especially women, marginalized groups and people with special needs enrolled for skill acquisition programs	TBD	TBD	At least 15% of target groups graduate from IGA skills training	At least 40% of target groups graduate from IGA skills training	Training Reports with participants List of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex. Copies of Certificates of participants trained	
	% of PLWH, PABA especially women, marginalized groups and people with special needs linked with IGAs and poverty reduction programs	TBD	TBD	At least 25% of target groups linked with IGAs services and poverty reduction programs	At least 50% of target groups linked with IGAs services and poverty reduction programs	Reports of IGA service providers and poverty reduction programs	Disaggregated by sex
Objective 3 To reduce stigma and discrimination targeted at PLHIV and PABA by at least 60% on baseline value by 2025	% of PLHIV and PABA who report suffering stigma and discrimination	TBD		30% reduction on baseline value	At least 60% on baseline value	National Surveys and analysis of M&E reports	Midterm and End of Term reports; IBSSS
Objective 4 To support effective	% health facilities with effective	TBD	TBD	40% health facilities have	80% health facilities have effective referral	Health facility records and	

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Value (National)	Baseline Value (State)	Mid-term (End Of 2012)	End of Program (2015)	MOV	Comments
referral and linkages within and between relevant health care facilities and community-based care services improved by 80% by 2015	referral and linkages with community based care programs for PLHIV and PABA.			effective referral and linkages with community based health care programs for PLHIV and PABAs	and linkages with community based health care programs for PLHIV and PABAs	reports of community-based programs for PLHIV and PABA	
OVC							
Objective 5 To create an enabling environment for the legal protection of OVC by 2015	OVC legal framework revised or developed	TBD		Legal framework developed and implemented		Existence of legal frameworks	
	Proportion of OVC requiring legal protection provided with legal aid	TBD	TBD	15% increase on baseline value	15% increase on baseline value	Legal records. Reports of service organizations; Reports of Ministry of Women Affairs	Disaggregate by sex and age and type of services.
	Proportion of OVC services provider organizations trained on and using legal documents by 2015	TBD	TBD	20% increase on baseline value	At least 60% on baseline value	Reports of OVC services provider organizations National surveys	Disaggregate by type of service provider
Objective 6 To provide integrated comprehensive social support (as defined by national guidelines) to at least 30% OVC (of most vulnerable OVC by 2015.)	% of OVC who have access to integrated comprehensive care and support services	TBD	TBD	15% on baseline value	30% increase on baseline value	Service records and reports of service providers; Reports from Min of Women Affairs	Disaggregate by sex, type of support (food/nutrition, psychosocial, education, health, household economic strengthening and shelter), types of orphan hood and vulnerability.
Objective 7 To strengthen the capacity of 30% of older OVC (especially girls	% of households with OVC whose capacity has been strengthened	TBD	TBD	15% increase on baseline value	30% increase on baseline value	Service records and reports of service providers; Reports from Min	Disaggregate by household-heads-sex, age, marital status

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline Value (National)	Baseline Value (State)	Mid-term (End of 2012)	End of Program (2015)	MOV of Women Affairs	Comments
headed households) to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS by 2015	% of primary caregivers economically empowered	TBD	TBD	15% on baseline value	30% on baseline value	Record of activities and reports	Disaggregate by sex, age & type of empowerment
	% of community based initiatives economically empowered	TBD	TBD	15% on baseline value	30% on baseline value	Record of activities and reports of CBOs	Disaggregate by type of initiative.
Objective 8 To establish and/or strengthen OVC coordination structures at all levels	Proportion of OVC coordination structures established/strengthened	TBD	TBD	5% increase on baseline	5% increase on baseline	Report of LGAs/states/Min of Women Affairs	Disaggregate by type and level
	Proportion women in the coordination structures	TBD	TBD	At least 55% of women	At least 35% of women	List of members	Disaggregate by sex

Policy, Advocacy, Human Rights, and Legal Issues

Despite compelling evidence that reducing stigma, promoting and protecting human rights, promoting greater involvement of PLHIV and gender mainstreaming strengthen HIV/AIDS control; Nigeria's achievements, and those of Ondo State, in this regard remain slow and hesitant. More than two decades after the identification of the first case of HIV in Nigeria, violation of human rights of persons infected and affected is still rampant and stigma remains pernicious and pervasive. This situation is compounded by attitudes and practices which discriminate against widows and AIDS-orphans.

The epidemic's trends and trajectory compel policy shifts to address the disproportionate incidence and impact of HIV/AIDS on Nigerian women, girls, young people, physically challenged persons, prisoners and persons engaged in transactional sex or same sex relationships.

Goal

To protect the rights of PLHIV and PABA and empower them and other groups made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS to reduce their cultural, legal, and socioeconomic vulnerabilities ensuring their full participation in the state HIV/AIDS response and other development initiatives.

Objectives

The thematic objectives are:

1. Protect the rights of and empower PLHIV
2. To increase the number of programs that promotes the meaningful involvement of PLHIV by 80% by 2015.
3. To protect women, children and other socially vulnerable and marginalized groups from HIV infection
4. To advocate for the progressive increase in funding HIV/AIDS response at all levels of government to at least 30% by 2015
5. To have at least 80% of the actors in the state response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic complying with existing guidelines on ethical standards on HIV/AIDS control by 2015.

Policy, Advocacy, Human Rights, and Legal Issues: Results Framework

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline value (National)	Baseline value (State)	Mid-Term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
Objective 1 To advocate for the protection of the rights of and empower PLHIV (including children, women, and men)	% PLHIV networks who report their rights are protected and they are empowered	TBD		TBD	100%	NARHS and NDHS reports; Reports of other national surveys	
	No of bills passed/laws amended in State Assemblies on specific gender-related issues e.g. women's inheritance rights, property ownership, Gender-Based Violence including female genital mutilation, rape, trafficking, child labour, social welfare scheme for households headed by PLHIV's especially women and children etc.		2			70%	Ministry of Justice reports
Objective 2 To facilitate the meaningful involvement of PLHIV on HIV/AIDS decision making bodies at all levels of the state response	% of PLHIV (children, women, and men.) and their networks seeking redress for human rights violations % of workplaces treating reported cases of violations human rights of PLHIV	TBD		TBD	100%	Reports of stakeholder organizations; Reports of special surveys	Disaggregated by sex, workplace, type of network/support group

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline value (National)	Baseline value (State)	Mid-Term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
Objective 3 To advocate for the progressive increase in funding HIV/AIDS response at all levels of government	% of government contribution to total HIV/AIDS spending	7%	TBD	15%	30%	AIDS Spending Assessment Report Sector policies documents	
	Proportion of sector policies that provide response for the mitigation of impact of HIV/AIDS						
Objective 4 To advocate for compliance with ethical standards on HIV/AIDS	% of HIV/AIDS budget supporting initiatives that seek to close identified gender gaps.					AIDS Spending Assessment Report	
	Proportion of organizations complying with ethical standards	TBD		TBD	100%	Reports of service provider organizations; Reports of special studies	

Institutional Architecture, Coordination, Resource Mobilization and Application, Health Sector Response, and Sustainability

Despite achievements towards control of HIV/AIDS the epidemic continues to pose a significant challenge to state development. While the response has experienced increased inflow of resources from government and development partners significant funding and resource gaps still exists. Also, the State response is largely donor dependent and for most part, donor driven. Ondo state however fairs better than most states in the country as it received in 2009 about 90% of budgeted funds for HIV which constitutes about 20% of all expenditure on HIV in the State. With the international financial meltdown signalling potential reduction in financial contributions by development partners, governments and citizens at all levels need to own and assume responsibility for scaling up and sustaining HIV/AIDS response. These realities compel urgent review and realignment of the institutional framework, coordination mechanisms and resources issues for the State response. Critical to the achievement of this goal is the urgent necessity for Ondo SACA to transit into an agency. Thus, concerted effort in the form of advocacy needs to be made in this regard.

Besides financial resources and physical infrastructure, availability and capability of human resources are pivotal to sustainability of HIV/AIDS response. Although it is generally agreed that Nigeria has a good supply of health professionals, compared with other countries in the sub-region, there are wide regional disparities and the vast majority are based in urban areas. It is also true that the HIV/AIDS epidemic has significantly increased pressures on health care delivery systems that are already overstretched. While, in general, the numerous strands of human resource needs of the national HIV/AIDS are appropriately addressed within thematic areas response some themes of the human resource required to ensure a sustainable response are generic as well as cross-cutting. The gender dimensions of Nigeria's HIV/AIDS epidemic is well articulated and though the NSF mainstreams gender in all thematic areas, personnel with expertise in gender mainstreaming and the use of rights-based approaches are few. The need to institute Gender Management Systems in all SACAs, LACAs, line Ministries and other coordinating bodies (following the example of NACA) cannot be over-emphasized.

Goal

The goal of the thematic focus is to strengthen structures and systems for the coordination of a sustainable and gender-sensitive multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS response in Ondo State.

Objectives

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination Mechanism

1. SACA and LACAs capacity to effectively coordinate sustainable and gender-sensitive and age-responsive multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS at State and LGA respectively strengthened
2. Strengthened coordination mechanisms of development partners at all levels, State and Local government to harmonize support to the State response.
3. Strengthened coordination mechanisms of CSO at all levels - State and Local government.
4. Strengthened coordination mechanism for public-private sector partnership at all levels

Human resources

5. Ensure that at least 80% of HIV/AIDS programmes have adequate number of appropriately skilled and gender and age-responsive personnel

Procurement & logistics supply

6. Ensure efficient and sustainable logistics systems for uninterrupted supply of ARVs, drugs for the management of opportunistic infection and other HIV/AIDS-related commodities operational by 2015

Financial Resources

7. Increase in the financial contribution of governments at all levels in the state to at least 50% of financial resources required for HIV/AIDS by 2015
8. To mobilize adequate financial resources in support of the implementation of the State HIV/AIDS response
9. To progressively improve the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS resource tracking and enhance the efficiency of fund management for HIV/AIDS programs

Institutional Architecture and Resourcing: Results Framework

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	Baseline – value, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
Institutional Coordination Mechanism							
Objective 1: SACA and LACAs capacity to effectively coordinate sustainable and gender-sensitive multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS at State and LGAs respectively strengthened	% of SACA's annual operational funds that is provided by the government	TBD	23%	50%	90%		
	Transition of SACA into an agency	33%	0%	100%	100%	Passage of Bill	Bill presently at the House of Assembly
	Proportion of budgeted funds for HIV annually that is received by SACA	TBD	85%	100%	100%	SACA report	
	Proportion of women and men occupying decision making positions in the coordination structures (SACA, LACA etc)		SACA -20%	At least 35% women in line with the National Gender Policy	At least 35% women in line with the National Gender Policy	Staff list; Organogram	Desegregate by sex and position
	Does SACA, LACAs, line Ministries and other coordinating bodies have Gender Management Systems (GMS) established and functional	NACA has a Gender Division, a Gender Manager and a Gender Technical Committee; Some SACAs and Line Ministries have Gender Focal points	None	25%	50%		Desegregate by the type of coordinating body
% of LGAs that have functional LACAs	19.5%	94%	100%	100%	Number of LACAs that submit work plan and regular M&E reports	Disaggregate data by LGAs	

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	Baseline – value, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
Objective 2: Strengthened coordination mechanisms of development partners at all levels, national state and local government to harmonize support to the state and national Response.	% of LACAs submitting report to SACA at least twice a year	TBD	100%	100%	100%		
	% of civil society constituency coordinating entities submitting report to SACA at least twice a year	TBD	0%				
	% of Line ministries submitting reports to SACA at least twice a year	TBD	30%	80%	100%		
	% of international development partners submitting report to SACA at least annually	TBD	0%	20%	50%		
	% of development partners that are operating in line with the Joint Financing Agreement	TBD	0%	100%	100%	SASA report	
Objective 3: Strengthened coordination mechanisms of CSO at all levels	Proportion of CSO coordinating entities implementing at least 80% of annual work plan.	TBD	20%	40%	80%		Disaggregate data by local government.
Objective 4: Strengthened	Proportion of private enterprises coordinating entities implementing at	TBD	0%	20%	50%		Disaggregate data by local government.

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	Baseline – value, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
coordination mechanism for public-private sector partnership at all levels	least 80% of annual work plan Proportion of private enterprises involved in public-private partnerships	TBD	0%	5%	10%	Attendance at ODSACA-private partnership forum	Disaggregate data by types of private sector organization
Human Resources							
Objective 5: Ensure that at least 80% of HIV/AIDS programmes have adequate number of appropriately skilled and gender-responsive personnel	% of health facilities offering HIV/AIDS services that have adequate human resources according to set national standards Proportion of partners' reports reflecting gender sensitive programming Proportion of key SACA, JACA, key partners' staff trained in Gender and HIV/AIDS programming.		5%	20%	50%	Facility survey report SACA report	Disaggregate data by sex, level of care, types of HIV/AIDS-related services, and states Disaggregated by sex and type of partners Desegregated by sex and type of organization
Logistics Management System							
Objective 6: Efficient and sustainable logistics systems for uninterrupted supply of ARVs, drugs for the management of opportunistic infection and other HIV/AIDS-related commodities operational by 2015.	% of facilities that experienced no stock-out of ARVs annually % of facilities that experienced no stock-out of drugs for management of opportunistic infections annually % of facilities that experienced no stock-out of male and female condoms	TBD TBD TBD	25% Not available 75% (N&E)	40% 100%	80% 100%		Disaggregate data by level of care and types of condom

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline – value, year [National]	Baseline – value, year [State]	Mid-term (end of 2012)	End of program (2015)	MOV	Comments
Financial Resources							
Objective 7: Increase in the financial contribution of governments at all levels to at least 30% of financial resources required for HIV/AIDS interventions by 2015	% of government's contribution to total HIV/AIDS spending annually	7% (2008)	62%	480%	90%	State AIDS Spending Assessment (SASA) report	Disaggregate by state, and local government
Objective 8: To mobilize adequate financial resources in support of the implementation of the State HIV/AIDS response	% of the annual funds required by the costed State Strategic Plan that is realized	TBD	85%	90%	90%	State AIDS Spending Assessment (SASA) report	Disaggregate data by the sources for fund – government, private enterprises, and international development partners
Objective 9: To progressively improve the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS resource tracking and enhance the efficiency of fund management for HIV/AIDS programs	Proportion of HIV/AIDS budgets addressing gender gaps		Not available	30%	At least 60%		Desegregated by donor and location
	% of HIV/AIDS-related funds that is expended in program management		Not available			State AIDS Spending Assessment (SASA) report	Disaggregate data by type of organization and level of government
	% of HIV/AIDS programme implementers whose funds management is tracked annually		0%	50%	100%	State AIDS Spending Assessment (SASA) report	Disaggregate data by type of organization and level of government

Monitoring and Evaluation, Research and Knowledge Management

A functional and effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system serves to provide the data needed to guide the planning, coordination, and implementation of the HIV response; assess the effectiveness of the HIV response; and identify areas for program improvement. It also enables enhanced accountability to those infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, as well as the funding sources. However, the effectiveness of the M&E systems is itself dependant on the seamless and systemic integration of the 12 components of the Organizing Framework for a Functional National and state HIV M&E System.

The findings of the response analysis and the policy thrusts of the draft HIV/AIDS policy have informed the development of the Strategic objectives and interventions of the Monitoring and Evaluation systems thematic area of the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and National and state HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2010-15. Crucially, and in line with the 12 components approach to an organizing framework for a functional national and state HIV M&E system, the thematic areas of "Monitoring and Evaluation" and "Research and Knowledge Management" of the draft HIV/AIDS Policy have been integrated into the thematic area of one "Monitoring and Evaluation Systems" of the State HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan.

Goal

The goal of the thematic focus is to strengthen and embed a sustainable systems based approach to delivering a cost-effective, multidimensional and gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation system which supports the continuous improvement of the national response

Objectives

1. To enhance the leadership and managerial skills and gender sensitivity of State/LGA authorities for the delivery of an effective One state M&E system by 2015
2. To improve coordination, partnership, gender sensitivity and cost-effectiveness of data collection, analysis and use of program data and information (routine, surveys and surveillance) to inform program planning and decision-making by all HIV/AIDS implementing agencies and stakeholders at all levels of HIV/AIDS response by 2015
3. To continuously improve data quality and supportive supervision at all levels by 2015
4. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of the costed national multi-sectoral HIV M&E plan through a systems management approach
5. To strengthen and regularly update an integrated, optimally aligned, cost-effective, appropriate to local context, state HIV/AIDS database(s) to capture, verify, analyze and present program monitoring data from all levels and sectors by 2015.

Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Results Framework

Objectives	Indicators*	Baseline Value (National)	Baseline Value (State)	Midterm (End of 2012)	End of Program (2015)	MOV	Comments
Objective 1 To enhance the leadership and managerial skills and gender sensitivity role of State/LGA authorities for the delivery of an effective One national M&E system by 2015	Proportion of LGA authorities with enhanced leadership and managerial skills and gender sensitivity roles Proportion of M and E coordinating mechanisms with minimum of 35% women in decision making positions		0%	20%	50%	Reports of state/LGA HIV/AIDS authorities; Media Reports Attendance at meetings of M&E	
Objective 2 To improve coordination, partnership, gender sensitivity, and cost-effectiveness of data collection, analysis and use of program data and information to inform program planning and decision-making by all HIV/AIDS implementing agencies and stakeholders at all levels of HIV/AIDS response by 2015	Proportion of implementing agencies and stakeholder organizations with improved program planning and decision making processes Proportion of organizations with HIV/AIDS responses reflecting gender targets and indicators		50%	50%	80%	Reports of implementing agencies and other stakeholders; M&E Reports Proportion of organizations with HIV/AIDS responses reflecting gender targets and indicators	Proportion of organizations with HIV/AIDS responses reflecting gender targets and indicators
Objective 3 To periodically determine the drivers, incidence and prevalence rates of the epidemic at national and states' level at evidence-based intervals, and use the information to continuously enhance national	Number of special surveys and operations research conducted		1	2	2	Reports of special surveys and operations research	MARP survey and ERPS

Objectives	Indicators*	Baseline Value (National)	Baseline Value (State)	Midterm (End of 2012)	End of Program (2015)	MOV	Comments
response							
Objective 4 To continuously improve data quality and supportive supervision at all levels by 2015	Annual improvements in data quality with ranking (1=Excellent to 5=Poor)					Number of data quality assessments (DQA) conducted	
Objective 5 To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of the costed State multi-sectoral HIV M&E plan through a systems management approach	Systems management approach in place and in use					Systems management reports; Mid-term Evaluation and End of Program Reports	
Objective 6 To strengthen and regularly update an integrated, optimally aligned, cost-effective, gender sensitive appropriate to local context, State HIV/AIDS database(s) to capture, verify, analyze and present program monitoring data from all levels and sectors by 2015.	Number of developed State databases with these desired attributes					Annual HIV/AIDS Reports, SACA Reports, Database Reports	

Key: * - Please see the References/presentations on Results Chain/Results Framework/Results-based Management and the attached guideline and the instructions on completing the Indicators Reference Guide for further details in understanding this heading.

APPENDIX 1

ONDO STATE STRATEGIC WORKPLAN 2010 - 2015



STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total	MOV		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total					
OBJECTIVE # 1	At least 80% of adults accessing HCT services in an equitable and sustainable way by 2015															
1.1 Implement HCT protocol																
1.1.1 Distribute HCT protocols in the state			2,000											2,000	Activity report	
1.1.2 Conduct sensitization for health workers, counsellors and programmes on HCT protocol			100											100	Activity report	
1.1.3 Monitor implementation of protocol through quarterly monitoring visits to HCT sites	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	24	Monitoring reports
1.2 Institutional and technical capacity building for gender/youth sensitive HCT services at all levels																
1.2.1 Establish Youth Friendly Centres in each of the LGAs	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	18	SACA, SMOH reports
1.2.2 Establish Gender Sensitive Centres for women in each LGA					4					4	4	4	1	1	18	SACA, SMOH reports
1.3 Advocacy																
1.3.1 Advocacy visits to policy makers	3	3	3	3	12	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	12	12	72	Activity report
1.4 Accelerate the scale up of HCT services																
1.4.1 Establish at least 1 HCT centre in each ward	9	9	9	9	36	9	9	9	9	36	36	36	36	36	203	SACA, SMOH reports
1.4.2 Ensure availability of commodities for HCT	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	280,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	1,560,000	SACA, SMOH reports
1.4.3 Provide free HCT services in the state	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	280,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	1,560,000	SACA, SMOH reports
1.4.4 Training and retaining of HCT personnel	100		100		200	100		100		200	100		100	80	880	Training report
1.5 Demand creation for HCT services including promotion of couple counselling																
1.5.1 Implement TV and radio enlightenment on free couple HCT services	13	13	13	13	52	13	13	13	13	52	52	52	52	52	312	ingles, aired, activity reports
1.5.2 Produce and distribute HEC materials on couple HCT services	50,000		50,000		100,000	50,000		50,000		100,000	50,000		50,000	200,000	Inventory of SBC materials, activity reports	
1.5.3 (communities), professional groups and MANDS in the state to facilitate access and uptake of HCT services			1		1			1		1			1	2	11	Activity reports
2 OBJECTIVE # 2	At least 80% of MARRPS accessing HIV counselling and testing by 2015															
2.1 Implement the DCC strategy for MARRPS																
2.1.1 Distribute condoms at hot spots for MARRPS	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,000	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000	Activity report
2.1.2 Conduct awareness rallies at motor parks and hotspots	10	10	10	10	40	10	10	10	10	40	40	40	40	40	240	Activity report
2.1.3 Conduct sensitization seminars for speakers among MARRP groups	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	24	Activity report
2.2 Building the capacity of service providers for gender responsive services																
2.2.1 Conduct a training workshop for 300 service providers on interpersonal communication and special needs of MARRPS		25		25	50	25		25		50	50	50	50	50	300	Training report
2.3 Scale up of HCT services targeting MARRPS																
2.3.1 Establish HCT centres within the immediate environment of targeted MARRP populations	3	3	2	2	10	3	3	2	2	10	10	10	10	6	36	SACA & SASCP, SMOH Reports
2.3.2 Periodic sensitization programs (rallies) for MARRP in designated sites/hot spots			1		1			1		1			1	1	6	Activity report
3 OBJECTIVE # 3	At least 80% of sexually active Nigerians with access to quality and gender responsive STI services by 2015															

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	(number)														
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total					
OBJECTIVE #1	At least 80% of adults (males and women) and all (100%) of children (boys and girls) have access to comprehensive quality HIV and AIDS treatment by 2015														
1.1 Advocacy	24				24					24	54	Formal list of stakeholders			
1.1.1 Identify relevant state stakeholders that can facilitate access to HIV and AIDS services within the public and private sectors											30				
1.1.2 Pay advocacy visits (by advocacy committee) to the stakeholders to secure commitment to increasing access	4				4					4	4	33	Activity report		
1.2 Training															
1.2.1 Train 600 health personnel in treatment centres in batches: (Doctor, Nurses, Lab scientist, Pharmacist, Adherent counsellor, Attendance, Medical records, Nutritionist)	100				100	100				100	100	700	Training report/attendance		
1.3 Decentralization and integration															
1.3.1 Establish treatment services at the PHC level.	3	3	2	2	10	2	2	3	3	10	4	2	2	30	SACA, SMOH reports
1.3.2 Deploy 600 personnel to treatment centres at all levels.						50	50			100	100	100	400	Deployment letters	
1.3.3 Integrate the ART services in the existing TB/L programme.														SACA, SMOH reports	
1.3.4 Distribute copies of National guidelines on ARV to all treatment centres	ongoing														
1.4 Medical commodities and equipments	50	50	50	50	150						50	50	300	Activity report	
1.4.1 Procure and distribute medical equipments to all existing treatment centres: 3 CD4 Count machine, 3 PCR M machine, 3 chemistry automated analyser, haematological analyser.		1			1					1	1	1	5	Inventory of equipment	
1.4.2 Procure & distribute medical commodities: Reagents, Lancets, count kit, cleaning solution, elbow gloves, methylated spirit, buffer, cotton wool, plaster, HCT Kits.	1				1					1	1	1	5	SMOH reports	
1.5 Provision and upgrade of physical infrastructure															
1.5.1 Assess and upgrade existing physical structures in the 5 ART centres in three senatorial districts		2	2	2	6									5	SACA, SMOH report
1.5.2 Upgrade existing structures in 10 health centres of each senatorial district with 1 generator and 1 air conditioner per health centre	1	1	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	12	SACA, SMOH report	
1.6 Public Private Partnership															
1.6.1 Foster collaborations (through visits) with existing private Health Institutions, CSOs, Donor agencies, corporate institutions	7	8	7	8	30						30	30	150	Activity reports	
1.6.2 Implement quarterly review meeting with private health facilities, CSOs, Donor agencies, line ministries	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	24	Meeting reports	
1.6.3 Conduct advocacy (by advocacy committee) and sensitisation of corporate institutions (finance industries, oil companies, advertisers) to engage them in the public private forum to support comprehensive ART services	2				2	3	2	5	5	15	5	5	30	Activity reports	
1.7 Laboratory quality system managements network															
1.7.1 Upgrade the laboratory facilities in the existing ART centres in each senatorial district.														5	Inventory of equipment
1.7.2 Train 10 laboratory personnel (technicians, technologists and scientists) on quality management						10	10			10	10	10	60	Training report	

3.2 Training and Capacity Building													
3.2.1	Train 600 health personnel on HIV/ TB case management and adherence counselling (link up with 1.2.1)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	600	Training report/attendance	
3.3 Communities, PLWHIV and PATB involvement													
3.3.1	Create awareness in the community through mass media (paper, television, Radio), billboard, handbills, posters, film show, role play.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	24	Activity reports
3.3.2	Create 6 sub - station in areas not covered by the state radio / TV station	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Activity reports
3.3.3	Implement local view points at strategic places within community e.g. public places where people socialise.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	36	Activity reports
3.4 Linkages/Integration of Pharmacy and DOTs services													
3.4.1	Collaborate with community pharmacies / pharmacy technicians/hospital pharmacies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	24	Activity report
3.4.2	Training of 360 community pharmacy to provide DOT services(link up to activity 4.4.2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	24	Training report
3.4.3	Referral (Provision and Distribution of Referral forms)	(C&S) 4.2.2											
3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation system													
3.5.1	Dissemination of monitoring tools to all centres	link to M&E											
3.5.2	Quarterly review of data analysis and feed backs	link to M&E											
4 OBJECTIVE # 4													
To ensure all TB patients have access to quality and comprehensive HIV and AIDS services by 2015													
4.1	HCT of TB patients	60											
4.1.1	Train 300 counsellors on TB/HIV infection and prevention	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	360	Training report/attendance
4.1.2	Provision of HIV counselling and screening services for TB patients											6,000	SAOHU, SACA reports
4.2	Co-trimoxazole Preventive therapy for PLWHIV with TB	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	300,000	SAOHU, SACA reports
4.2.1	Procurement and distribution of adequate supply of cotrimoxazole (tablets) for preventive therapy of PLWHIV												
4.3	Medical commodities and supplies	link to 4.2.1											
4.3.1	Procure and even distribution of medical commodities for HCT services (link up with activity 4.2.1)												
4.4	ARVs for PLWHIV with active TB	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	1,000	6,000	SAOHU, SACA reports
4.4.1	Procurement of adequate ARV drugs for PLWHIV with active TB												
5 OBJECTIVE # 5													
To ensure all PLWHIV have access to quality and comprehensive TB services by 2015													
5.1	Intensified case finding of TB												
5.1.1	Create awareness on TB infection through radio slot (jingles)	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	360	2,160	Activity reports
5.1.2	Create awareness on TB infection through billboard.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	Activity reports
5.1.3	Create awareness on TB infection through TV slot (jingles)	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	360	2,160	Activity reports
5.1.4	Create awareness on TB infection through handbills,...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	200,000	Activity reports, inventory of SBC materials

6.3 Provision of quality essential services (Education, Health, Shelter, Legal protection, Nutritional,) OVC													
6.3.1	Conduct advocacy to relevant agencies for free health ,shelter and clothing for OVC	20	40										
6.3.1	MOH, MWAN&SD,phubantopists agencies etc										20	0	
6.3.2	Establish scholarship schemes and grants for 10,000 pupils at primary and secondary levels in the 18 LGAs to cover fees, books, uniforms, school meals, exam fees, registration	1,800	1,800	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	57,200
6.3.3	Provide nutritional support to 10 households per ward per annum in 18 LGAs	2,030	2,030							2,030	2,030	2,030	12,180
6.4	Provision of Pediatrics Care and support												
6.4.1	Provide of nutritional supplements(baby food) and health care services to HIV sero-positive OVC	60	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	320	150	200	250
6.5	SBC												
6.5.1	Develop and disseminate jingles, drama and discussion programs on radio and TV to sensitize the community towards support of OVC (link up with 3.1.3)									0			0
6.5.2	Produce and disseminate printed IEC materials (60,000 posters& 90,000 handbills) in indigenous languages to mobilize community support on OVC	50,000	50,000							20,000	20,000	20,000	150,000
7 OBJECTIVE 7:To strengthen capacity of 30% of older OVC, households, caregivers and community based initiatives respectively to mitigate the impact of OVC especially young girls by 2015													
7.1	Capacity building												
7.1.1	Identify and train household care givers, community and religious leaders on OVC support services	90	90							0	90	90	270
7.1.2	Train older OVC on Family Life Education skills e.g Negotiation skills etc									90	90	90	270
7.2	Support Income generating activities												
7.2.1	Train older OVC & Household care givers in IGA on skills such as Fashion designing, Soap making, Barbering, Handdressing, Carpentry, clothmaking, ne & dye	50	50							50	50	50	450
7.2.2	Empower trained OVC and Household care givers	78	78							78	78	78	422
8 OBJECTIVE 8:To establish functional gender-responsive coordinating mechanism by 2015													
8.1	Intervention 1: Capacity building of policy makers,decision makers and program planners on gender - mainstreaming												
8.1.1	Conduct a 3 day Workshop for policy makers,decision makers and program planners on gender - mainstreaming	100	100	200						50	50	50	400
8.1.2	Conduct advocacy to policy makers and decision makers on OVC mainstreaming in state activities and funds allocation	100	100	200						50	50	50	400
8.2	Establish and/or strengthen existing gender- responsive coordination structures												
8.2.1	Establish committee on gender responsive structures at each of the 18 LGAs to involve the LG desk officers and CEOs to coordinate and monitor OVC activities (link up with 5.2.1)									0			0
8.2.2	Identify and train household care givers, service providers, community and religious leaders on gender - responsiveness in OVC support services (link up with 7.1.1)									0			0
8.3	Establish functional gender- responsive management information system												
8.3.1	Establish a Committee to monitor the gender responsive management information system	1	1	1						0			1
													Activity report, terms of reference

KEY INTERVENTIONS	YEAR 1 (Number)				YEAR 2 (Number)				TOTAL	MOV		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3			Q4	Total
	YR3	YR4	YR5	YR6		YR3	YR4	YR5			YR6	
Protect the rights of and empower PLWHIV												
1 OBJECTIVE # 1												
1 Capacity Building												
1.1 Capacity building on linkages between HIV and human rights for people living with HIV and AIDS												
1.1.1 Enactment of laws protecting the rights of PLWHIV.												
1.1.1.1 Enactment of laws protecting the rights of PLWHIV.												
1.1.2 Constitute a state-wide advocacy team with representation of all key stakeholder groups to drive the advocacy processes/activities in the state related to HIV and AIDS issues	40											
1.1.3 Train members of state advocacy team on effective advocacy		40										
1.1.4 Sensitize and create awareness on the rights of PLWHIV in Television, Radio and Newspapers on the rights of PLWHIV (spots and adverts)	900	900	900	900	3,600	900	900	900	900	3,600		
1.1.5 Advocacy visit to law makers policy makers and other relevant stakeholder to elicit their support and commitment		1	1		2					0		
1.1.6 Train law enforcement agents on the need to enforce the anti-stigma law.												
1.1.7 Conduct a training workshop for the judiciary and office of public defender on the effective implementation of anti-stigma						60	60			120		
1.2 Capacity building for NHRC, Legal Aid Council and Human Right CSOs on human rights and HIV and AIDS												
1.2.1 Train NHRC personnel, legal aid personnel and CSOs on human rights on HIV and AIDS.		50		30	80			30		110		
1.3 Public education on human rights, rights based programming and channels to access justice, seek redress in instances of violation												
1.3.1 Develop SBC and BCC materials on human rights (stickers, posters, handbills, etc)	30,000				30,000					30,000		
1.3.2 Implement radio and television jingles and advertisement on human rights on HIV and AIDS and rights issues and channels to seek redress for violation on rights	link to 1.1.4									0		
1.3.3 Implement radio and television programmes on HIV and AIDS and Human Rights including channels to seek redress		1	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	12		
1.4 Strengthen linkages between NACA, SACA, LACA, NEPWPHAN and NHRC, Human rights CSOs etc to provide free legal services to PLWHIV.												
1.4.1 Implement a bi-annual forum between the Office of the Public Defender (OPD), relevant stakeholders in the provision of legal services and PLWHIV		1	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	8		

STRAATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	Year 1 (number)		Year 2 (number)		Year 3 (number)		Year 4 (number)		Year 5 (number)		Year 6 (number)		MOV
	Q1	Total	Q1	Total	Q1	Total	Q1	Total	Q1	Total	Q1	Total	
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination Mechanism													
Objective 1: SACA and LACAs capacity to effectively coordinate sustainable and gender-sensitive and age-responsive multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS at state and LGA respectively strengthened													
1.1 Institutional Capacity assessment													
1.1.1 Assess the existing organisational, infrastructural, personnel and equipment audit of SACAs and LACAs	1	0	0	1									1 Assessment report
1.2 Development of Capacity building plan													
1.2.1 Develop a capacity building plan for SACA and LACAs	1	0	0	1									1 Capacity development plan
1.3 Establish and strengthen all LACAs													
1.3.1 Strengthen all LACAs to meet regulatory	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	23 Meeting reports, activity reports
1.4 Advocacy to policy makers to upgrade SACAs to agencies													
1.4.1 Conduct an advocacy visit to the Executive Governor	0	1	0	1	2								2 Activity report
1.4.2 Conduct advocacy to the Legislators	0	1	0	1	2								2 Activity report
1.4.3 Conduct a sensitization for all stakeholders on the importance of upg	0	1	0	1									1 Activity report
1.5 Capacity building in program management and coordination of SACA, LACA													
1.5.1 Implement capacity building for SACAs and LACAs on programme coordination and management	0	0	1	0	1								1 Training report/attendance
1.5.2 Organize an annual retreat for SACA and LACA to identify gaps in implementation of SSP	0	0	0	1	1								1 Activity report
1.6 Convene regular coordination meeting of SACA, LACA													
1.6.1 Convene regular quarterly meeting of SACA and LACA	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	24 Meeting report/attendance
1.7 Establish gender-management system at all levels													
1.7.1 Conduct advocacy to policy makers for minimum of 50% participation of women in HIV/AIDS program	0	0	1	0	1								1 Activity report
1.7.2 Adopt guidelines for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS and gender into poverty reduction programmes	0	0	0	1	1								1 Minutes of meeting
2 OBJECTIVE 2: Strengthened coordination mechanisms of development partners at all levels, state and local government to harmonize support to the state response.													
2.1 Create Partnership forum													

2.1.1	Establish a partnership forum with development partners	0	1	0	0	1												1	Activity report	
2.2	Conduct meetings with development partners																			
2.2.1	Conduct regular annual meetings with development partners	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Meeting report/attendance	
2.3	Conduct quarterly ETG meetings																			
2.3.1	Conduct regular quarterly ETG meetings	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Meeting report	
3																				
Strengthened coordination mechanisms of CSO at all levels																				
3.1	Establish, strengthen forum of SACA/SACA and CSOs																			
3.1.1	Scope and map all CSOs in the state	1	0	0	0	1													1	Mapping report
3.1.2	Build the capacity of CCEs to coordinate their activities through training	0	1	0	0	1													1	Training report/attendance
3.1.3	Convene quarterly meeting of SACA and CSOs	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	Meeting reports
3.2	Develop/revise framework for SACA-CSO partnership																			
3.2.1	Ensure the registration of all CSOs working on HIV with SACA and LACA	0	0	1	0	1													1	Registration list
3.3	Mobilise funding for collaborative activities of CSOs																			
3.3.1	Identify and liaise with donor agencies, private sector and philanthropist	0	0	0	0	1	1												1	Activity report
3.4	Strengthen mechanism for integrating CSOs into state and local government programmes																			
3.4.1	Provide strategic framework for all CSOs to follow in line with state policy	1					1												1	Observation
3.5	Institute mechanism for monitoring CSO activities																			
3.5.1	Develop and implement a comprehensive and participatory M&E plan (link to M&E.1.2.1)	link to M&E.1.2.1	0	0	0	0													0	Observation
3.5.2	Institute functional M&E officers by all CSOs and create a budgetary allocation for M&E activities		1				1												1	Letter of employment
4																				
OBJECTIVE 4: Strengthened coordination mechanism for public-private sector partnership at all level																				
4.1	Establish public-private forum																			
4.1.1	Establish a public-private partnership forum	1					1												1	Activity report, terms of reference
4.2	Convene regular meeting of the forums																			
4.2.1	Convene quarterly meeting of the forum	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	Meeting reports/attendance
4.3	Mobilise funding for public-private partnership activities																			
4.3.1	Identify and liaise with donor agencies and private sector						1												1	Activity report

7.1.2	Conduct advocacy (by advocacy committee) to the Legislature to increase funding	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	Activity report			
7.1.3	Conduct a sensitization workshop for LGA chairmen and SACAs to commence funding support for LACAs	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Activity report			
7.2	Establishment of budget lines for HIV/AIDS													
7.2.1	Conduct advocacy to the State Governor for the establishment of budget lines for HIV/AIDS				1				0		0			
7.3	Integration of HIV issues into budgetary process										Budget reports			
8 Objective 8: To mobilize adequate financial resources in support of the implementation of the national HIV/AIDS response														
8.1	Partnership building													
8.1.1	Identify potential partner and network					0			0		0	Activity report		
8.1.2	Organize a stakeholders meeting	0	0	1	0	1			0		1	Activity report		
8.2	Strengthening mechanism for mobilising funds through public-private partnerships													
8.2.1	Establish public-private partnership forum	link to 4.4.1	0	0	1				0		0	Activity report		
8.2.2	Develop framework for collaboration								0	1	1	Framework document		
8.3	Operationalisation of Joint Funding Agreements													
8.3.1	Step down joint funding agreement as applicable to the state level	1	0	0	0	1			0		1	Activity report		
9 Objective 9: To progressively improve the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS resource tracking and enhance the efficiency of fund management for HIV/AIDS programmes.														
9.1	Capacity building on resource management													
9.1.1	Build the capacity of relevant and key stakeholders on resource management and accountability	0	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	80	report/attendance		
9.2	Establishment of pro-active budget tracking methods													
9.2.1	Develop State AIDS Spending Assessment (SASA)					0	1		1		1	Assessment document/tool		
9.2.2	Track spending annually with SASA					0			0	1	1	4	Assessment report	
9.3	Documentation and dissemination of resource tracking results													
9.3.1	Disseminate annual State AIDS Spending Assessment					0	0	0	1	1	1	5	Activity report, Assessment report	
9.4	Advocacy on using result of budget tracking for improved programme management													
9.4.1	Develop and disseminate key issues on fund allocation, utilization and tracking					0			1	1	1	5	Issues papers	
9.4.2	Use key issues (above) as an advocacy tool to conduct advocacy visits to relevant stakeholders to re-align funding priorities and resources					0			1	1	2	2	9	Activity reports

By all HIV/AIDS implementing agencies and stakeholders at all levels of ministry response by 2015												
2	Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.1	Establish/strengthen cost-effective M&E TWGs (or other coordinating structures) at LGA and State											
2.1.1	Strengthen existing M&E TWGs at the state level comprising of representatives of the 18 LGA, SACA M&E officer, NACA representative, CISHAN, NEPHAN and NYNETHA to meet quarterly.	link to 1.2.5										Meeting reports
2.2	Facilitate the emergence of an enabling environment to promote identification, sharing and learning from best practices' projects across States/LGAs/implementing partners of the national response by 2015											
2.2.1	Conduct regular sensitization of facility M&E officers on new innovations and best practices (integrate into monthly M&E meetings)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24 Meeting reports
2.2.2	Produce a bi-annual update newsletter on the state response (number of copies)	1,500	1,500	3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	18,000 bi-annually
2.2.3	Conduct mid term review seminar on state strategic plan and highlight documented best practices			0					1			1 report
2.3	Advocate for an enhanced knowledge of and commitment to the HIV M&E system among policy makers, program managers, PLHIV and other stakeholders at State, LGAs levels and all sectors (private & public) by 2015											
2.3.1	Conduct advocacy and sensitization visit to policy makers such as Permanent Sec, SSG, Chairman House Committee on Health Matters and PS Hospital Management Board.			0	4					4		4 Activity reports
2.4	Review and implement enhanced minimum standards for routine program monitoring activities, including use of nationally harmonised data flow and collection tools, routine data analysis and use, feedback mechanism and electronic data quality control "early alert" measures											
2.4.1	Establish effective feedback mechanism at both LGA & state level through the media for data utilization			0						0		0
2.4.2	Present quarterly service data report to the policy makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24 Activity reports
2.4.3	Conduct a 5 day training for 60 data entry clerks and M&E officers in the LGA, health facilities & CSOs on use of nationally adopted software			0						60		Training report/attendance
2.5	In collaboration with the wider national health care systems, establish an integrated client/patient Unique Identifier system											
2.5.1	Conduct sensitization meeting with facility M&E officers and providers on the patient unique Identifier system		150							0		150 Meeting report/attendance
3	OBJECTIVE # 3											
To periodically determine the drivers, incidence and prevalence rates of the epidemic at states' level at evidence-based intervals, and use the information to continuously enhance national response												

6.3	Develop and implement the evidence-based national guidelines on data storage, data protection and access, emergency and business continuity plans at service delivery points, intermediate aggregation levels and national M&E unit by 2015																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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APPENDIX 2

COSTING OF ONDO STATE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2010 - 2015

* Note: Some of the tables in this section flows into two pages, please use the row number to find the continuation of the rows in the tables on the next page



	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		TOTAL
Thematic Area 1: Prevention	559,534,717	555,578,667	439,337,103	349,530,153	325,891,353	327,647,853	2,557,519,845						
Thematic Area 2: Treatment	149,828,363	148,362,097	141,751,863	184,853,997	141,638,997	115,211,997	881,647,313						
Thematic Area 3: Care and Support	312,469,259	266,639,871	183,887,871	176,643,871	183,137,871	174,428,593	1,297,207,334						
Thematic Area 4: Policy and Legal Issues	28,821,900	27,145,400	12,420,000	16,817,167	12,230,000	14,042,000	111,476,467						
Thematic Area 5: Institutional Arrangements and Coordination	14,644,800	6,770,000	2,820,000	2,820,000	2,820,000	9,125,000	38,999,800						
Thematic Area 6: Monitoring and Evaluation, Research	54,089,589	43,308,886	28,847,817	11,304,067	11,071,817	9,397,067	158,019,242						
TOTAL	1,119,388,628	1,047,804,920	809,064,653	741,969,253	676,790,036	649,852,509	5,044,870,000						

Summary by Objectives	Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
Thematic Area 1. Behavior Change and Prevention of New HIV Infections		559,534,717	555,578,667	439,337,103	349,530,153	325,891,353	327,647,853	2,557,519,845
Sub-theme: HIV Counseling and Testing		185,966,000	183,815,000	152,040,000	150,120,000	135,640,000	135,634,000	943,215,000
Objective 1: At least 80% of adults (including discordant couples and people in concurrent multiple partnerships) accessing HCT services in an equitable and sustainable way by 2015		181,510,000	179,359,000	147,584,000	145,664,000	131,184,000	131,184,000	916,485,000
Objective 2: At least 80% of most at-risk-populations (MARP) accessing HIV counseling and testing by 2015		4,456,000	4,456,000	4,456,000	4,456,000	4,456,000	4,450,000	26,730,000
Sub-theme 2: Sexually Transmitted Infections		16,108,000	16,108,000	14,340,000	13,922,400	12,892,000	12,892,000	86,262,400
Objective 3: At least 80% of sexually active Nigerians with access to quality and gender responsive STI services by 2015		11,976,000	11,976,000	11,496,000	11,336,000	11,336,000	11,336,000	69,456,000
Objective 4: STI treatment & prevention services integrated into HIV prevention services by 2015		4,132,000	4,132,000	2,844,000	2,586,400	1,556,000	1,556,000	16,806,400
Sub-theme Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV		27,270,714	27,270,714	22,950,000	13,690,000	11,850,000	13,690,000	116,721,429
Objective 5: At least 80% of all pregnant women have access to quality HIV testing and counseling by 2015		18,870,714	18,870,714	14,550,000	13,690,000	11,850,000	13,690,000	91,521,429
Objective 6: At least 80% of all HIV positive pregnant women access ARV prophylaxis by 2015		8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	0	0	0	25,200,000
Objective 7: At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to ARV prophylaxis by 2015								
Objective 8: At least 80% of HIV positive pregnant women have access to quality infant feeding counseling								
Objective 9: At least 80% of all HIV exposed infants have access to early infant diagnosis services								
Sub-theme Communication Interventions		117,106,167	137,958,167	97,142,367	37,883,167	35,491,167	43,007,167	468,588,200
Objective 10: At least 80% of all Nigerians have comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS by the year 2015		14,400,000	14,400,000	14,405,000	9,605,000	9,605,000	9,605,000	72,020,000

Objective 13. At least 80% of registered organizations engaging in HIV communication interventions address gender inequalities and comply with national standard/guidelines by 2015	340,000	2,392,000	0	2,392,000	0	7,516,000	12,640,000
Sub-theme : Condom Promotion							
Objective 14. At least 80% of men and women of reproductive age (MWR-A) have knowledge about dual protection benefit of condoms	108,822,816	112,042,816	107,022,816	107,022,816	107,022,816	107,022,816	648,956,896
Objective 15. At least 80% of sexually active males and females use condoms consistently and correctly with non-regular partner by 2015.	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	600,000,000
Objective 16. At least 80% of MARPS use condoms consistently and correctly by 2015 with non-marital partners	4,282,816	7,202,816	4,282,816	4,282,816	4,282,816	4,282,816	28,616,896
Sub-theme :Integration of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Other Relevant Health Issues into HIV Prevention Program							
Objective 17. SRH services integrated into HIV prevention programs at all levels by 2015	10,250,960	10,270,960	6,176,960	1,768,960	2,296,960	1,296,960	32,061,760
Objective 18. Integrate drug demand reduction and other substance use control services into 80% of HIV prevention programs by 2015	3,770,000	3,770,000	1,840,000	1,472,000	0	0	10,852,000
Sub-theme :Prevention with Positives							
Objective 19. At least 80% of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) have access to Positive Health, Dignity and Prevention (PHDP) interventions 2015.	6,480,960	6,500,960	4,336,960	296,960	2,296,960	1,296,960	21,209,760
Sub-theme : Prevention of Biomedical Transmission of HIV							
Objective 20. At least 80% of all private and public health institutions practicing universal safety precautions and procedures by 2015	3,368,000	3,368,000	2,270,000	987,600	2,000,000	1,000,000	12,993,600
Objective 21. All (100%) donors of blood, blood products and organs for transplant including sperm for assisted reproductive technology shall be screened for HIV and other transfusion transmissible infections (TTIs) according to relevant national protocol, standards and guidelines by the year 2015.	3,368,000	3,368,000	2,270,000	987,600	2,000,000	1,000,000	12,993,600
Objective 22. At least 80% of drug dependant persons (IDUs and non-IDUs) have access to quality prevention programs/ services in accordance with national guidelines by 2015.	90,642,060	64,745,010	37,394,960	24,135,210	18,698,410	13,104,910	248,720,560
Objective 23. At least 80% of traditional medical practitioners adopt universal safety precaution by 2015	47,614,910	19,366,160	10,516,160	3,466,160	8,716,160	3,466,160	93,145,710
Objective 24. At least 80% of health facilities provide post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to relevant health workers and rape survivors in line with national protocols by 2015	24,187,750	6,657,250	6,178,000	4,368,250	3,118,250	3,008,750	47,608,250
Thematic Area 2. Treatment of HIV/AIDS and Related Health Conditions							
Objective 1. At least 80% of eligible adults (women and men) and 100% of children (boys and girls) are receiving ART by 2015	11,340,000	10,747,200	10,526,400	6,026,400	5,364,000	5,040,000	49,044,000
Objective 2. At least 80% of PLWHA are receiving quality management for OIs (diagnosis, prophylaxis, and treatment) by 2015	662,400	18,462,400	662,400	3,662,400	0	0	23,449,600
Objective 3. All states and local government areas (LGAs) are implementing strong TB/HIV collaborative interventions by 2015	6,837,000	9,512,000	9,512,000	6,612,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	35,473,000
Objective 4. All TB patients have access to quality and comprehensive HIV and AIDS services by 2015	149,828,363	148,362,097	141,751,863	184,853,997	141,638,997	115,211,997	881,647,313
Objective 5. At least 80% of eligible adults (women and men) and 100% of children (boys and girls) are receiving ART by 2015	74,473,938	72,707,672	69,877,438	112,939,572	70,724,572	43,297,572	444,020,764
Objective 6. At least 80% of PLWHA are receiving quality management for OIs (diagnosis, prophylaxis, and treatment) by 2015	442,400	442,400	442,400	442,400	442,400	442,400	2,654,400
Objective 7. All states and local government areas (LGAs) are implementing strong TB/HIV collaborative interventions by 2015	3,351,650	3,351,650	3,351,650	3,351,650	3,351,650	3,351,650	20,109,899
Objective 8. All TB patients have access to quality and comprehensive HIV and AIDS services by 2015	61,000,375	61,000,375	61,420,375	61,420,375	61,420,375	61,420,375	367,682,250

Objective 5. To ensure all PLHIV have access to quality and comprehensive TB services by 2015		10,560,000	10,860,000	6,660,000	6,700,000	5,700,000	6,700,000	47,180,000
Thematic Area 3. Care and Support for People Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS		312,469,259	266,639,871	183,887,871	176,643,871	183,137,871	174,428,593	1,297,207,334
Sub-theme : PLHIV								
Objective 1. At least 50% PLWHIV receive quality care and support services by 2015		123,829,667	66,282,278	54,356,278	53,646,278	53,106,278	51,651,000	402,871,778
Objective 2. 50% of PLWHIV and PABA especially women, marginalized and people with special need are linked to IGAs and poverty alleviation programs.		15,297,000	12,562,000	5,772,000	6,312,000	5,772,000	6,312,000	52,027,000
Objective 3. To improve access to and support to 60% of PLWA, especially women marginalized persons including persons with special needs Infected with HIV within a right based approach		12,982,667	3,543,778	3,327,778	3,327,778	3,327,778	1,370,000	27,879,778
Objective 4. To improve by 80% effective referral and linkages within and between relevant health care facilities and communities based care service points.		57,070,000	38,310,500	34,810,500	33,560,500	33,560,500	33,523,000	230,835,000
Sub-theme : OVC								
Objective 5: To create an enabling environment for the legal protection of OVC by 2015		38,480,000	11,866,000	10,446,000	10,446,000	10,446,000	10,446,000	92,130,000
Objective 6. To provide gender sensitive integrated care and support for 30% of OVC by 2015		188,639,593	200,357,593	129,531,593	122,997,593	130,031,593	122,777,593	894,335,557
Objective 7. Strengthen capacity of 30% of older OVC, households, caregivers and community based initiatives respectively to mitigate the impact of OVC especially young girls by 2015		3,059,000	4,026,000	2,346,000	2,346,000	2,346,000	2,346,000	16,469,000
Objective 8. To establish functional gender-responsive coordinating mechanism by 2015		156,699,000	187,325,000	118,179,000	111,645,000	118,679,000	111,625,000	804,152,000
Thematic Area 4. Institutional Arrangements, Infrastructure Requirements, and Human and Financial Resource Issues		12,381,593	4,881,593	4,881,593	4,881,593	4,881,593	4,681,593	36,589,557
Sub-theme Institutional Arrangement and Coordination Mechanism								
Objective 1: SACA and LACAs capacity to effectively coordinate sustainable and gender-sensitive multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS at national, state and LGA respectively strengthened		16,500,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	37,125,000
Objective 2: Strengthened coordination mechanisms of development partners at all levels, national state and local government to harmonize support to the national response.		14,644,800	6,770,000	2,820,000	2,820,000	2,820,000	9,125,000	38,999,800
Objective 3: Strengthened coordination mechanisms of CSO at all levels - national, state, and local government.		4,054,800	105,000	0	0	0	0	4,159,800
Sub-theme Human Resources								
Objective 4: Ensure that at least 80% of HIV/AIDS programmes have adequate number of appropriately skilled and gender-responsive personnel.		2,491,800	0	0	0	0	0	2,491,800
Sub-theme : Procurement & logistics supply								
Objective 5 Efficient and sustainable logistics systems for uninterrupted supply of ARVs, drugs for the management of opportunistic infection and other HIV/AIDS-related commodities operational by 2015		690,000	105,000	0	0	0	0	795,000
		873,000	0	0	0	0	0	873,000
		2,280,000	2,220,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	9,660,000
		2,280,000	2,220,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	9,660,000
		6,080,000	225,000	0	0	0	6,305,000	12,610,000
		6,080,000	225,000	0	0	0	6,305,000	12,610,000

financial resources required for HIV/AIDS by 2015	160,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160,000
Objective 7 To mobilize adequate financial resources in support of the implementation of the national HIV/AIDS response	160,000	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190,000
Objective 8 To mobilize adequate financial resources in support of the implementation of the state HIV/AIDS response	1,670,000	3,320,000	1,370,000	1,370,000	1,370,000	1,370,000	1,370,000	1,370,000	1,370,000	10,470,000
Objective 9 To progressively improve the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS resource tracking and enhance the efficiency of fund management for HIV/AIDS programs	28,821,900	27,145,400	16,817,167	12,230,000	14,042,000	14,042,000	14,042,000	14,042,000	14,042,000	111,476,467
Thematic Area 5. Policy, Advocacy, Legal Issues, and Human Rights.	24,535,000	21,280,500	10,170,000	10,598,000	10,170,000	10,598,000	10,170,000	10,598,000	10,170,000	86,371,500
Objective 1: Protect the rights of and empower PLW/HIV	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	9,000,000
Objective 2: An equitable increase in participation of PLW/HIV in decision making processes at all levels.	1,250,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	4,250,000
Objective 3: Protect women, children and other socially vulnerable and marginalised groups from HIV Infections	1,536,900	3,614,900	0	4,719,167	0	4,719,167	0	4,719,167	0	11,854,967
Objective 4: Progressive funding for HIV/AIDS response through political commitment at all levels	54,089,589	43,308,886	28,847,817	11,304,067	28,847,817	11,304,067	11,071,817	11,071,817	9,397,067	158,019,242
Thematic Area 6. Monitoring and Evaluation, Research, and Knowledge Management										
Objective 1. To enhance the leadership and managerial role of Federal/State/LGA authorities for the delivery of an effective One national M&E system by 2015	40,535,000	35,511,444	17,957,000	4,364,000	17,957,000	4,364,000	2,457,000	2,457,000	2,457,000	103,281,444
Objective 2: To improve coordination, partnership and cost-effectiveness of data collection, analysis and use of programme data and information (routine, surveys and surveillance) to inform programme planning and decision-making by all HIV/AIDS implementing agencies and stakeholders at all levels of HIV/AIDS response by 2015	5,909,130	5,075,500	4,696,000	3,620,000	4,696,000	3,620,000	3,620,000	3,620,000	3,620,000	26,540,630
Objective 3. M&E	3,044,167									3,044,167
Objective 4. To continuously improve data quality and supportive supervision at all levels by 2015	1,557,375	1,952,775	3,150,900	2,550,900	1,952,775	2,550,900	2,550,900	2,550,900	2,550,900	14,313,750
Objective 5. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of the costed national multi-sectoral HIV M&E plan through a systems management approach	1,674,750	0	1,674,750	0	1,674,750	0	1,674,750	0	0	5,024,250
Objective 6. To strengthen and regularly update an integrated, optimally aligned, cost-effective, appropriate to local context, National HIV/AIDS database(s) to capture, verify, analyse and present programme monitoring data from all levels and sectors by 2015.	1,369,167	769,167	1,369,167	769,167	1,369,167	769,167	769,167	769,167	769,167	5,815,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	TARGETS												Unit cost	Cost type																																																																								
																																			Objectives/Strategic Interventions/Activities														2010												2011												2012												2013												2014												2015											
																																			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2			Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total																																												
Thematic Area 1. Behavior Change and Prevention of New HIV Infections																																																																																																																								
Objective 1: At least 80% of adults (including discordant couples and people in concurrent multiple partnerships) accessing HCT services in an equitable and sustainable way by 2015																																																																																																																								
1.1 Implement HCT protocol																																																																																																																								
1.1.1 Distribute HCT protocols in the state																																																																																																																								
1.1.2 Conduct sensitization for health workers, counsellors and programers on HCT protocol																																																																																																																								
1.1.3 Monitor implementation of protocol through quarterly monitoring visits to HCT sites																																																																																																																								
1.2 Institutional and technical capacity building for gender/youth sensitive HCT services at all levels																																																																																																																								
1.2.1 Establish Youth Friendly Centres in each of the LGAs																																																																																																																								
1.2.2 Establish Gender Sensitive Centres for women in each LGA																																																																																																																								
1.3 Advocacy																																																																																																																								
1.3.1 Advocacy visits to policy makers																																																																																																																								
1.3.2 Accelerate the scale up of HCT services																																																																																																																								
1.3.3 Establish at least 1 HCT centre in each ward																																																																																																																								
1.3.4 Ensure availability of commodities for HCT																																																																																																																								
1.3.5 Provide free HCT services in the state																																																																																																																								
1.3.6 Training and retraining of HCT personnel																																																																																																																								
1.4 Demand creation for HCT services including promotion of couple counselling																																																																																																																								
1.4.1 Implement TV and radio enlightenment on free couple HCT services																																																																																																																								
1.4.2 Produce and distribute IEC materials on couple HCT services																																																																																																																								
1.4.3 Conduct sensitization visits to traditional and community leaders (including hard-to-reach communities), professional groups and MARPs in the state to facilitate access and uptake of HCT services																																																																																																																								
2 OBJECTIVE # 2																																																																																																																								
2.1 Implement the BCC strategy for MARPs																																																																																																																								
2.1.1 Distribute condoms at 'hot spots' for MARPs																																																																																																																								
2.1.2 Conduct awareness rallies at motor parks and hotspots																																																																																																																								
2.1.3 Conduct sensitization seminars for gatekeepers among MARP groups																																																																																																																								
2.2 Building the capacity of service providers for gender responsive services																																																																																																																								
2.2.1 Conduct a training workshop for 300 service providers on interpersonal communication and special needs of MARPs																																																																																																																								
2.3 Scale up of HCT services targeting MARPs																																																																																																																								
2.3.1 Establish HCT centres within the immediate environment of targeted MARP populations																																																																																																																								
2.3.2 Periodic sensitization programs (rallies) for MARPs in designated sites/hotspots																																																																																																																								
3 OBJECTIVE #3																																																																																																																								

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	2012	2013	2014	2015 Total
4	118,166,861	205,979,701	123,811,565	570,259,717	118,466,101	156,457,001	120,027,965	161,027,601	555,578,667	439,337,103	349,530,153	325,891,353	322,523,853	2,563,120,845
5	52,184,000	36,584,000	37,550,000	181,510,000	43,559,000	46,208,000	42,584,000	46,208,000	179,359,000	147,584,000	145,664,000	131,184,000	131,184,000	916,485,000
6	19,000	19,000	994,000	3,226,000	994,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	1,051,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	4,581,000
7	0	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200,000
8	0	975,000	975,000	1,950,000	975,000	0	0	0	975,000	0	0	0	0	2,925,000
9	19,000	19,000	19,000	76,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	456,000
10	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,600,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,600,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	600,000	600,000	7,200,000
11	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000	600,000	600,000	400,000	400,000	3,600,000
12	0	0	0	800,000	800,000	0	0	0	800,000	800,000	800,000	200,000	200,000	3,600,000
13	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	360,000
14	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	360,000
15	45,950,000	36,350,000	45,950,000	164,600,000	36,350,000	45,950,000	45,950,000	45,950,000	164,600,000	140,000,000	138,080,000	130,400,000	130,400,000	868,080,000
16	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	5,400,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	5,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	32,400,000
17	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	140,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	140,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	780,000,000
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,600,000	19,200,000	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,600,000	19,200,000	7,680,000	7,680,000	0	0	35,680,000
20	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	6,018,000	6,018,000	48,000	48,000	36,264,000
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	0	36,000,000
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	24,000	0	24,000	0	24,000	0	24,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	264,000
25	1,039,000	1,039,000	1,039,000	4,156,000	1,039,000	1,039,000	1,039,000	1,039,000	4,156,000	4,156,000	4,156,000	4,156,000	4,156,000	26,730,000
26	1,039,000	1,039,000	1,039,000	4,156,000	1,039,000	1,039,000	1,039,000	1,039,000	4,156,000	4,156,000	4,156,000	4,156,000	4,156,000	24,930,000
27	37,500	37,500	37,500	150,000	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	900,000
28	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	24,000,000
29	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,800,000
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,800,000
35	3,454,000	2,534,000	2,534,000	11,976,000	3,454,000	2,534,000	3,454,000	2,534,000	11,976,000	11,496,000	11,336,000	11,336,000	11,336,000	69,456,000

	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
193			50													
18.1.2	Collaborate with NDLEA to conduct 2 days sensitization for 150 persons on drugs /substance abuse.															
194				90						50	100					18,400
18.1.3	Conduct (in collaboration with NDLEA) a 6-day Peer Education training for 270 persons drawn from NYNETHA, NUKTIW, NCWS and other relevant networks from the 18 LGAs on drugs /substance abuse, Interpersonal Communication and Counselling training.															
195					90		90				90					22,667
18.2	Scale up of integration															
196																
18.2.1	Integrate seminars on drug/substance abuse and HIV prevention (in collaboration with NDLEA) into the quarterly cluster group activities.															
197																
18.3	Demand creation for service utilization															
198																
18.3.1	Develop, produce and distribute SBC materials to address drug abuse. (leaflets, Posters, stickers etc)															
199																
18.3.2	Disseminate information on drug/substance abuse into weekly radio and TV programs by the Ministry of Information															
200																
18.4	Advocacy															
201																
18.4.1	Advocacy visit to NAFDAG, NDLEA to integrate HIV prevention programming with drug/substance abuse programs and initiatives															
202																
18.4.2	One-day sensitization meeting to be held with 72 community pharmacist and Patent drug sellers on drugs abuse in the 18 LGAs.															
203																
19	OBJECTIVE #19															
204																
19.1	Capacity building															
205																
19.1.1	Conduct 6 series of one-day sensitization seminars on PHDP for Support group members and HCT counsellors. (1 seminar to be held in three senatorial district)															
206																
19.1.2	Train 86 persons from the existing 14 PLHIV Support Groups in the State, and 4 HCT counsellors from the 18 LGAs on PHDP.															
207																
19.2	Scale up of PHDP services															
208																
19.2.1	Facilitate step-down trainings (by 86 trained persons) to the facility, LGA and Support group level															
209																
19.3	Demand creation for PHDP services															
210																
19.3.1	Produce and distribute SBC materials to address PHDP services. (leaflets, Posters, stickers etc)															
211																
19.3.2	Disseminate information on PHDP utilizing weekly T.V and radio programs by the Ministry of Information															
212	link to 19.3.2															
20	OBJECTIVE #20															
213																
20.1	Adaptation of policies															
214																
20.1.1	SACA to adapt and distribute 20,000 copies of Universal Safety Precaution to existing health facilities in the state.															
215																
20.2	Capacity building															
216																
20.2.1	Train TBA coordinators in the LGA on Universal Safety Precaution (to in turn step-down training to their TBA clusters)															

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
217	20.2.2	Train birth attendants from mission homes in the LGAs on Universal Safety Precaution			20						20							18,400
218	20.2.3	One day sensitization seminars for traditional birth attendants (including birth attendants from mission homes)																
219	20.3	Strengthening SBCC				100	100					100						9000
220	20.3.1	SACA to develop 10,000 target-specific, appropriate (and pictorial) SBCC materials to target facility staff, traditional birth attendants (including birth attendants in mission homes)			5,000		5,000		2,500			2,500	2,500					1200
221	20.4	National protocol on PEP and health workers injection safety guidelines																
222	20.4.1	Adapt, produce, and distribute 15,000 guidelines for health workers.																
223	20.5	Use of safe injection commodities			5,000	5,000	5,000				5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		1200	
224	20.5.1	Purchase 30,000 non-reusable syringes to be used for ODSACA activities, special events and outreaches			5,000		5,000					5,000	5,000					
225	20.5.2	Conduct mass sensitization (utilizing mass media approaches) for the use of non-reusable syringes	13	13	13	13	52	13	13	13	13	52	52	52	52	52	15	
226	20.5.3	Purchase and distribution of 6,000 sharp disposable containers		1,500			1,500					1,500						2,750
227	20.5.4	Facilitate the construction of 18 incinerators for LGAs		3			3					3	3	3	3		500	
228	20.6	Operationalize the National Health Care Waste Management plan, policy and guidelines																600000
229	20.6.1	Conduct advocacy visits to Ondo State waste management board to facilitate the implementation of the National Health Care Waste Management plan and the construction of incinerators.			5		5					0						9750
230	20.6.2	Adopt, produce and distribute 15,000 National Health Care Waste Management plan, policy and guidelines for health workers in the state.			6,000		6,000		5,000			5,000	4,000				1200	
231	21	OBJECTIVE #21					0					0						
232	21.1	Adapt and operationalize the national blood transfusion policy and guidelines at all health levels																
233	21.1.1	SACA to adapt and produce existing national policies and guidelines			1		1					0						
234	21.1.2	Distribute 15000 national blood transfusion policy and guidelines at all health levels health workers in the state.		15,000			15,000											
235	21.2	Capacity building																1,200
236	21.2.1	Train 30 laboratory scientists/ technologists in the public and private sector on national blood transfusion policy and guidelines								50		50						9,000
237	21.3	Strengthen SBCC to promote VNRBD																
238	21.3.1	Develop, produce and distribute 50,000 SBCC materials (posters, stickers, etc) to promote VNRBD			10,000		10,000		10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	250	
239	21.4	Disseminate and implement national protocol on VNRBD																
240	21.4.1	Adapt, produce and distribute 15,000 VNRBD policy and guidelines to health workers at all levels of healthcare in the State			3,000		3,000		3,000		3,000	3,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,200	
241	21.5	Advocacy																
242	21.5.1	Conduct advocacy visit to the National Blood Transfusion Service on VNRBD issues.			2		2		2		2	2	2	2	2		9,750	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
274	24.1 Review and adapt policies and guidelines																
275	24.1.1 Produce and distribute existing policies and guidelines			5,000		5,000					0					1,200	
276	24.2 Capacity building																
277	24.2.1 Training of Trainers (TOT) health workers on proper use of post-exposure prophylaxis				180	180	180				180	180	180			18,400	
278	24.3 Strengthen SBCC																
279	24.3.1 Provision of 15,000 instructional handbills, pictorials			5,000		5,000	5,000				5,000	5,000				700	
280	24.3.2 Provision of PEP commodities in at least 1 facility per LGA				18	18					0						
281	24.4 Disseminate and implement National protocol on PEP and relevant safety guidelines																
282	24.4.1 Develop and air media messages			1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	25,000	
283	24.4.2 Produce and distribute 15,000 copies of guidelines to health workers in each senatorial district				5,000	5,000				2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	700	
284	24.5 Promote the use of aseptic procedures																
285	24.5.1 Implement promotional road shows rallies and Spot demonstrations at strategic points			4		4			4		4	4	6			300,000	

	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		
3	29,534,556	56,247,756	97,744,745	149,828,053	28,204,036	37,683,356	35,644,523	47,267,111	148,562,027	141,751,863	184,853,997	141,638,997	115,211,997	141,638,997	184,853,997	115,211,997	141,638,997	184,853,997	115,211,997	141,638,997	184,853,997	115,211,997	141,638,997	184,853,997
4	10,999,617	18,065,483	79,662,472	74,473,938	5,469,667	19,708,417	17,362,250	30,184,838	72,707,672	69,877,438	112,939,572	70,724,572	43,297,572	70,724,572	112,939,572	43,297,572	70,724,572	112,939,572	43,297,572	70,724,572	112,939,572	43,297,572	70,724,572	112,939,572
5	29,067	29,067	29,067	116,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	29,067	29,067	29,067	116,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	1,840,000	1,840,000	1,840,000	1,840,000	3,520,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000
10	0	0	0	0	1,840,000	1,840,000	1,840,000	1,840,000	3,520,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000
11	246,750	202,417	88,667	1,278,333	88,667	97,417	111,750	238,000	548,333	194,833	211,167	106,167	211,167	106,167	211,167	106,167	211,167	106,167	211,167	106,167	211,167	106,167	211,167	106,167
12	133,000	88,667	88,667	443,333	88,667	88,667	133,000	333,000	643,333	177,333	88,667	88,667	88,667	88,667	88,667	88,667	88,667	88,667	88,667	88,667	88,667	88,667	88,667	88,667
13	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	105,000	165,000	0	315,000	0	0	0	0	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
16	935,800	14,530,000	0	15,465,800	0	14,530,000	935,800	14,530,000	15,465,800	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000	14,530,000
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	935,800	0	0	935,800	0	0	0	0	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800	935,800
19	8,066,000	2,190,000	39,731,415	36,277,949	2,348,000	2,148,000	10,843,800	19,762,149	35,101,949	35,281,949	52,125,949	35,281,949	26,613,949	35,281,949	52,125,949	26,613,949	35,281,949	52,125,949	26,613,949	35,281,949	52,125,949	26,613,949	35,281,949	52,125,949
20	5,266,000	2,190,000	36,931,415	39,677,949	2,348,000	2,148,000	10,843,800	14,162,149	29,501,949	29,681,949	46,525,949	29,681,949	21,013,949	29,681,949	46,525,949	21,013,949	29,681,949	46,525,949	21,013,949	29,681,949	46,525,949	21,013,949	29,681,949	46,525,949
21	2,800,000	0	2,800,000	5,600,000	0	0	0	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000
22	1,079,000	1,076,000	1,072,000	4,333,167	1,055,000	1,055,000	1,068,900	1,064,267	4,243,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167	4,333,167
23	24,000	21,000	24,000	90,000	0	0	0	0	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
24	1,055,000	1,055,000	1,055,000	4,220,000	1,055,000	1,055,000	1,055,000	1,055,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	100,000	0	4,580,500	4,680,500	100,000	0	4,334,000	255,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500	4,689,500
27	0	0	4,334,000	4,334,000	0	0	4,334,000	0	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000	4,334,000
28	0	0	255,500	255,500	0	0	0	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500	255,500
29	100,000	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
30	108,000	38,000	22,766,615	7,032,615	38,000	38,000	38,000	5,922,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615	6,036,615
31	80,000	19,000	22,747,615	6,956,615	19,000	19,000	19,000	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615	5,900,615
32	19,000	19,000	19,000	76,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000
33	0	0	11,364,308	3,552,308	0	0	0	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308
34	0	0	2,942,308	2,942,308	0	0	0	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308	2,942,308
35	0	0	410,000	410,000	0	0	0	0	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000
36	55,000	0	8,012,000	8,067,000	0	0	0	0	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000	8,067,000
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	35,000	0	0	70,000	0	0	0	0	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	TARGETS		Q
																												2010	2011	
Thematic Area 3. Care and Support for People Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS																														
Sub-theme: PLWH																														
Objective 1. At least 50% PLWHIV receive quality care and support services by 2015																														
1.1 Advocacy to relevant stakeholders																														
1.1.1 Identify and conduct advocacy visits to stakeholders in the 18 LGAs (by advocacy team)																														
1.1.2 PHC Coord, LACA desk officer, community leader, PLP representative, CBO rep from each of the 18 LGAs																														
1.2 Review/develop and disseminate national policies, standards and protocols for care and support services																														
1.2.1 Conduct review meetings with stakeholders to assess existing policies on care and support services for PLWHIV. (50 participants) media, GSHAN, NEPWAH, MOJ, CSO, Private org., LACA, Line ministers, Community leaders,																														
1.2.2 Reviewed policies adapted and produced for the state on Care and support services for PLWHIV. (20,000).																														
1.3 Institutional and human capacity building for MDAs and CSOs providing care and support services																														
1.3.1 Conduct mapping of relevant MDAs and CSOs - Youth groups, FHOs, women groups etc to be trained																														
1.3.2 Assess of existing resources and human capacity of MDAs and CSOs																														
1.3.3 Development and production of training materials to build capacity of MDAs and CSOs																														
1.3.4 3 day Training of MDAs and CSOs (350 to innuane and provide quality support services)																														
1.4 Provision of integrated care and support services to PLWHIV																														
1.4.1 Map PLWHIV through the existing support groups																														
1.4.2 Identify and Train 5 Care givers per LGA to carry out Home based care services.																														
1.4.3 Monitor and supervise care givers on quality of services (set up monitoring committee, conduct 3 monitoring visits by the committee, tools for the committee etc)																														
1.4.4 Provide nutritional support to 2,600 PLWHIV																														
1.4.5 Train peer educators on positive living for PLWHIV (10 per annum from each senatorial zone)																														
2 Objective 2. 50% of PLWHIV and PABA especially women, marginalized and people with special need are linked to IGAs and poverty alleviation programs.																														
2.1 Advocacy to relevant stakeholders																														
2.1.1 Identify and visit Agencies - Wealth Creators Agency, Religious Institutions, Cooperative organizations, Oil companies etc (link to advocacy 1.9.1)																														
2.2 Capacity building on LGA programs targeted at PLWHIV/PABA especially women, young girls and persons with special needs e.g Physically challenged																														
2.2.1 Identify PLWHIV/PABA. Out of school Youths & Women to be empowered on income generation activities - Fashion designing, Furniture making, Painting, Shoe making, ICT, Barbering, Catering, Hair dressing etc																														
2.2.2 Train of PLWHIV/PABA on income generating activities (IGA) (450 people in the 18 LGAs)																														

R	S	BUDGET	2010				2011				Total	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3						
1	Cost type		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	
2																
3																
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58	4.3.2 Hold regular quarterly coordinating meetings at 3 senatorial zones to involve representatives of the service delivery points - CBOs, HCT, Treatment, Laboratory, ART.			12	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	48	36	36	36	60,000
59	Sub-theme : OVC															
60	5 Objective 5: To create an enabling environment for the legal protection of OVC by 2015															
61	5.1 Advocacy															
62	5.1.1 Conduct advocacy to key socio-economic institutions such as NAFIP, NDE, SMOWA, SUBER, WECA, OSOPADBC on support services for OVC	20		20	20	80	20	20	20	20	80	10	10	10	10	24000
63	5.1.2 Conduct advocacy to for-the legal protection of OVC.MOJ, House of assembly, MOA (link up with activity 1.1.1)	link to 5.1.1														
64	5.2 Community mobilization and participation															0
65	5.2.1 Set up a committee in the state to include relevant stakeholders in 18 LGAs to mobilize, sensitize and advocate for OVC support at community level and conduct stakeholders' CSO forum.			1		1					0					66000
66	5.2.2 Conduct monthly meeting of community OVC care and support team at the 18 LGAs			54	54	108	54	54	54	54	216	216	216	216	216	9750
67	5.3 Development, revision and implementation of existing legislation and policy for OVC															
68	5.3.1 Prepare and adopt memorandum of understanding and Policy guideline between ODSACA, MOE, UBE, and other sectoral players to preconize and create enabling environment to provide access to basic education of OVC		1			1					0					20000
69	6 Objective 6. To provide gender sensitive integrated care and support for 30% of OVC by 2015															
70	6.1.1 Identify and Train 3 service providers in the 18 LGAs (link up with activity 3.2.1 in PLWHA/PABA)	link to 3.2.1														
71	6.1.2 Train Care givers at 2 per 203 wards every 2 years				406	406					0	406				16,833
72	6.1.3 Conduct training for the OVC community care teams (1 team/LGA) to coordinate and monitoring OVC activities at LGA level.				18	18				18	18	18	18	18	18	37500
73	6.2 Resource mobilization															
74	6.2.1 Facilitate public/private partnership - Map out Government Agencies/Ministries, Philanthropists, Donor agencies and Corporate organizations that can provide Resources	link to Institutional 4.3.1														
75	6.2.2 Advocacy visits by Advocacy Committee to sensitize the identified groups for Resource mobilization and fund allocation and follow up action	link to treatment 1.6.3														0
76	6.2.3 Conduct 3 day training for relevant stakeholders on Budget tracking (20) to form Committee on budget tracking for the state (link to activities 9.1.1 and 9.2.2 under institutional architecture)															0
77	6.3 Provision of quality essential services (Education, Health, Shelter, Legal protection, Nutritional.) OVC															1170000
78	6.3.1 Conduct advocacy to relevant agencies for free health, shelter and clothing for OVC - MOH, MWANASD, philanthropists agencies etc		20			40					0	20	20	20	0	36000

	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG
58																
59		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
60		480,000	500,000	1,072,500	1,006,500	3,059,000	1,076,500	1,006,500	1,006,500	1,006,500	1,006,500	1,006,500	1,006,500	1,006,500	1,006,500	1,006,500
61		480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	1,920,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000
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67																
68		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
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73																
74																
75																
76		58,170,000	27,720,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	139,890,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	67,950,000	180,450,000	106,170,000	106,170,000	106,170,000	105,450,000	2,036,700,000
77																
78																

79	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	108,000,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	150,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	558,000,000
80	30,450,000	0	0	30,450,000	0	0	0	30,450,000	30,450,000	30,450,000	30,450,000	30,450,000	30,450,000	182,700,000
81	0	600,000	600,000	1,800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	3,200,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	12,800,000
82	0	600,000	600,000	1,800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	3,200,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	12,800,000
83	0	0	0	7,500,000	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	22,500,000
84	0	0	0	7,500,000	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	22,500,000
85	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	12,381,593	0	0	0	4,881,593	4,881,593	4,881,593	4,881,593	4,881,593	4,881,593	36,589,557
86	0	0	0	1,514,926	0	0	0	1,514,926	1,514,926	1,514,926	1,514,926	1,514,926	1,514,926	9,089,557
87	0	0	0	1,514,926	0	0	0	0	1,514,926	1,514,926	1,514,926	1,514,926	1,514,926	4,544,778
88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,514,926	1,514,926	1,514,926	1,514,926	1,514,926	1,514,926	4,544,778
89	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,866,667	0	0	0	3,366,667	3,366,667	3,366,667	3,366,667	3,366,667	3,366,667	27,500,000
90	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,000,000	0	0	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	22,500,000
91	0	0	0	866,667	0	0	0	866,667	866,667	866,667	866,667	866,667	866,667	5,000,000
92	0	0	8,250,000	16,500,000	0	0	0	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	37,125,000
93	0	0	8,250,000	16,500,000	0	0	0	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	4,125,000	37,125,000
94	0	0	5,850,000	11,700,000	0	0	0	2,925,000	2,925,000	2,925,000	2,925,000	2,925,000	2,925,000	26,325,000
95	0	0	2,400,000	4,800,000	0	0	0	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	10,800,000
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cost type / Budget	2,010	2,011	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
1													
2		2,010											
3	9,000,000	6,842,500	7,072,500	5,906,900	28,821,900	7,315,000	5,243,000	6,564,900	8,022,500	27,145,400	12,230,000	14,042,000	111,476,467
4	7,500,000	6,452,500	5,530,000	5,052,500	24,535,000	5,243,000	6,337,500	21,280,500	10,170,000	10,598,000	9,590,000	10,198,000	86,371,500
5	2,250,000	2,340,000	2,340,000	2,250,000	9,180,000	2,280,000	2,250,000	3,242,500	10,022,500	2,650,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	28,582,500
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	9,000,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	9,000,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	27,000,000
10	0	90,000	90,000	0	180,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180,000
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380,000	380,000	0	0	0	760,000
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612,500	612,500	0	0	0	612,500
13	0	362,500	0	217,500	580,000	0	0	217,500	0	0	0	0	797,500
14	0	362,500	0	217,500	580,000	0	0	217,500	0	0	0	0	797,500
15	3,750,000	0	0	0	3,750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,750,000
16	3,750,000	0	0	0	3,750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,750,000
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	200,000	0	200,000	400,000	400,000	0	492,500	892,500	200,000	400,000	400,000	1,892,500
20	0	200,000	0	200,000	400,000	400,000	0	200,000	600,000	200,000	400,000	400,000	1,600,000
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292,500	292,500	0	0	0	292,500
22	0	2,385,000	2,385,000	2,385,000	7,155,000	2,385,000	2,385,000	2,385,000	9,540,000	7,340,000	7,340,000	7,340,000	46,055,000
23	0	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	6,600,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	6,600,000	6,600,000	6,600,000	41,800,000
24	0	185,000	185,000	185,000	555,000	185,000	185,000	740,000	740,000	740,000	740,000	740,000	4,255,000
25	1,500,000	690,000	0	0	2,190,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,190,000
26	1,500,000	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28													

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	TARGETS												R
																																			2010	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	2011	
Thematic Area 4. Institutional Arrangements, Infrastructure Requirements, and Human and Financial Resource Issues																																															
Sub-theme Institutional Arrangement and Coordination Mechanism																																															
Objective 1: SACA and LACAs capacity to effectively coordinate sustainable and gender-sensitive multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS at national, state and LGA respectively strengthened																																															
1.1 Intervention 1: Institutional Capacity assessment																																															
1.1.1 Assessing the existing organisational, infrastructural, personnel and equipment audit of SACAs and LACAs																																															
1.2 Intervention 2: Development of Capacity building plan																																															
1.2.1 Development of capacity building plan																																															
1.3 Intervention 3: Establish and strengthen all LACAs																																															
1.3.1 Strengthen all LACAs																																															
1.4 Intervention 4: Advocacy to all governors to upgrade SACAs to agencies																																															
1.4.1 Advocacy visit to the Executive Governor																																															
1.4.2 Advocacy visit to the Legislators																																															
1.4.3 Sensitization for all stakeholders																																															
1.5 Intervention 5: Capacity building in program management and coordination of SACA LACA																																															
1.5.1 Capacity building for SACAs and LACAs on programme coordination and management																																															
1.5.2 Annual retreat for SACA and LACA to identify gaps in implementation of SSP																																															
1.6 Intervention 6: Convene regular coordination meeting of SACA LACA																																															
1.6.1 Convene regular quarterly meeting of SACA and LACA																																															
1.7 Intervention 7: Establish gender-management system at all levels																																															
1.7.1 Advocacy to policy makers for minimum of 50% participation of women in HIV/AIDS program																																															
1.7.2 Adopt guidelines for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS and gender into poverty reduction programmes																																															
2 Objective 2: Strengthened coordination mechanisms of development partners at all levels, national state and local government to harmonize support to the national response.																																															
2.1 Intervention 1: Create Partnership forum																																															
2.1.1 Establish partnership forum with development partners																																															
2.2 Intervention 2: Conductor meetings with development partners																																															
2.2.1 Conductor regular annual meetings with development partners																																															
2.3 Intervention 3: Conductor quarterly ETG meetings																																															
2.3.1 Conductor regular quarterly ETG meetings																																															
3 Objective 3: Strengthened coordination mechanisms of CSO at all levels - state, and local government.																																															
3.1 Intervention 1: Strengthen forum of SACA and CSOs																																															
3.1.1 Scope and map all CSOs in the state																																															
3.1.2 Build capacity of CCEs to coordinate their activities																																															
3.1.3 convene quarterly meeting of SACA and CSOs																																															

1	BUDGET	2010				2011				Total	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3						
2															
3															
4		11,211,000	12,812,000	2,351,000	6,334,000	12,229,800	725,000	1,460,000	1,820,000	890,000	4,550,000	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,530,000	29,204,800
5		10,891,000	12,252,000	491,000	924,000	4,079,800	0	339,000	0	0	105,000	0	0	0	10,489,800
6		5,402,000	5,353,000	251,000	484,000	2,491,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,491,800
7		957,000	0	0	0	478,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478,500
8		957,000	0	0	0	478,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478,500
9		4,200,000	0	0	0	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,000
10		4,200,000	0	0	0	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,000
11		0	4,430,000	0	0	40,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,300
12		0	4,430,000	0	0	40,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,300
13		0	678,000	0	58,000	736,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	736,000
14		0	29,000	0	29,000	58,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,000
15		0	29,000	0	29,000	58,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,000
16		0	620,000	0	0	620,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	620,000
17		0	0	1,940,000	3,150,000	5,090,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,090,000
18		0	0	1,940,000	0	1,940,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,940,000
19		0	0	0	3,150,000	3,150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,150,000
20		245,000	245,000	251,000	426,000	1,167,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,167,000
21		245,000	245,000	245,000	245,000	980,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	980,000
22		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23		0	0	0	6,000	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
24		0	0	0	181,000	181,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181,000
25		120,000	330,000	120,000	120,000	690,000	0	105,000	0	0	105,000	0	0	0	795,000
26		0	105,000	0	0	105,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105,000
27		0	105,000	0	0	105,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105,000
28		0	105,000	0	0	105,000	0	105,000	0	0	105,000	0	0	0	210,000
29		0	105,000	0	0	105,000	0	105,000	0	0	105,000	0	0	0	210,000
30		120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	480,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480,000
31		120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	480,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480,000
32		144,000	489,000	120,000	120,000	873,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	873,000
33		144,000	489,000	120,000	120,000	873,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	873,000
34		241,000	0	0	0	241,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241,000
35		0	369,000	0	0	369,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369,000
36		120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	480,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480,000

98	6.4	Intervention 4: Conduct training in logistics management at all levels	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
99	6.4.1	Set up logistics management committee at all levels																
100	6.4.2	Inauguration of committee					0					0						
101	6.4.3	Coach training for members				1						0						95,000 C
102	6.4.4	regular meeting of committee				0						1	2	2	2			500,000 C
103	6.5	Intervention 5: Develop Unified HIV commodities distribution system.																10,000 C
104	6.5.1	develop supply chain management																100,000 C
105		Sub-theme : Financial Resources																
106	7	Objective 7 Increase in the financial contribution of governments at all levels to at least 50% of financial resources required for HIV/AIDS by 2015																
107	7.1	Intervention 1: Advocacy to key stakeholders																
108	7.1.1	Advocacy visit to the State Executive to increase funding	1	0	0	1	2					0						10,000 C
109	7.1.2	Advocacy visit to the Legislature to increase funding	1	0	0	1	2					0						10,000 C
110	7.1.3	Sensitization workshop with Chairmen IGAs and SACA to start funding LACA	0	1	0	0	1					0						120,000 C
111	7.2	Intervention 2: Establishment of budget lines for HIV/AIDS																
112	7.2.1	Linked to activities 7.1 and 7.2										0						
113	7.3	Intervention 3: Integration of HIV issues into budgetary process																
114		Linked to activities 7.1 and 7.2																
115	8	Objective 8 To mobilize adequate financial resources in support of the implementation of the state HIV/AIDS response																
116	8.1	Intervention 1: Partnership building																
117	8.1.1	Identify potential partner and network																
118	8.1.2	Organize stakeholders meeting	0	0	1	0	1					0						70,000 C
119	8.2	Intervention 2: Strengthening of public-private partnerships																
120	8.2.1	Establish public-private partnership forum																
121	8.2.2	Develop areas of collaboration																70,000 C
122	8.3	Intervention 3: Operationalisation of Joint Funding Agreements																
123	8.3.1	Sign agreement at the State Level	1	0	0	0	1					0						15,000 C
124	9	Objective 9 To progressively improve the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS resource tracking and enhance the efficiency of fund management for HIV/AIDS programs																20,000 C
125	9.1	Intervention 1: Capacity building on financial management																
126	9.1.2	Capacity building on resource management and accountability	0	0	1	0	1					0						167,000 C
127	9.2	Intervention 2: Establishment of pro-active budget tracking methods																
128	9.2.1	Develop State AIDS Spending Assessment																90,000 A
129	9.2.2	Track spending annually with SASA																60,000 A
130	9.3	Intervention 3: Documentation and dissemination of resource tracking results																
131	9.3.1	Disseminate report																
132	9.4	Intervention 4: Advocacy on using result of budget tracking for improved prg management																
133	9.4.1	Advocate feedback from SASA report in programme planning																20,000 C

Activity/Intervention/Activities	TARGETS				P	O	N	M	L	K	J	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	Q	R	S
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																	
Thematic Area 6. Monitoring and Evaluation, Research, and Knowledge Management					Total				Total				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
1 Objective 1. To enhance the leadership and managerial role of Federal/State/LGA authorities for the delivery of an effective One national M&E system by 2015																					31,890,292
1.1 Review and clarify the competences, and accountability structures for M & E, and strengthen their alignment to organisational strategies at State/LGA/SDP/Project levels																					31,663,000
1.1.1 Conduct capacity assessment of the state and LGA M&E systems and identify focal persons for M&E in the state (SDPs, line ministries, CSOs, etc)																					0
1.1.2 Train identified M&E officers (36)																					243,000 A
1.1.3 Provide computers for M&E officers																					0
1.1.3 Conduct supervisory visits to SDPs in the state																					0
1.2 Develop/strengthen appropriate, fully funded mechanisms for coordination of M&E activities at all levels, (e.g. managed networks, monthly meetings etc.)																					0
1.2.1 Develop a state M&E plan for SSP 2																					0
1.2.2 Produce and distribute M&E plan to relevant stakeholders																					0
1.2.3 Production of NNRIMS materials and tools (100,000 booklets and 25,000 ART cards)																					0
1.2.4 Conduct sensitization for LGA chairmen for funding for M&E activities																					0
1.2.5 Conduct quarterly meetings of the M&E TWG																					0
1.2.6 Monthly meetings of M&E stakeholders																					0
1.3 Review and enhance the organisational culture for sustainable human capacity development and timely adequate budgetary provision and release of funds for the M&E system																					31,000,000
1.3.1 Conduct advocacy visit to approving authorities on the recommended 10% budgetary allocation of HIV activities to M&E activities																					65,000
1.3.2 Conduct sensitization for LGA chairmen for funding for M&E activities																					0
1.3.3 Deployment of 2 more record staff to SACA and LACA to strengthen M&E dept																					0
1.3.4 Advocate for strategic transfer of M&E officers within the public sector																					0
1.3.5 Promote on-going mentoring and step down training to other officers at SDP level																					0
1.3.6 Conduct annual work plan meeting with implementing partners																					0
1.3.7 Training of M&E officers																					0
Objective 2: To improve coordination, partnership and cost-effectiveness of data collection, analysis and use of programme data and information (routine, surveys and surveillance) to inform programme planning and decision-making by all HIV/AIDS implementing agencies and stakeholders at all levels of HIV/AIDS response by 2015																					65,000
																					28,441
																					31,000

1	2011				Total	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total				
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total										
2														
3	12,553,042	7,020,964	2,625,292	54,089,389	33,954,336	2,654,892	4,064,767	2,634,892	43,938,886	28,847,817	11,304,067	11,071,817	9,397,667	158,019,242
4	7,651,000	623,000	598,000	40,535,000	33,717,444	598,000	598,000	598,000	35,311,444	17,957,000	4,364,000	2,457,000	2,457,000	102,281,444
5	4,904,000	0	0	4,904,000	1,664,000	0	0	0	1,664,000	0	1,907,000	0	0	8,475,000
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243,000	0	0	243,000
7	1,664,000	0	0	1,664,000	1,664,000	0	0	0	1,664,000	0	1,664,000	0	0	4,992,000
8	3,240,000	0	0	3,240,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,240,000
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2,360,000	598,000	598,000	35,154,000	31,598,000	598,000	598,000	598,000	33,392,000	17,892,000	2,392,000	2,392,000	2,392,000	93,614,000
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	1,400,000	0	0	1,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400,000
13	0	0	0	31,000,000	31,000,000	0	0	0	31,000,000	15,300,000	0	0	0	0
14	362,000	0	0	362,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362,000
15	299,000	299,000	299,000	1,196,000	299,000	299,000	299,000	299,000	1,196,000	1,196,000	1,196,000	1,196,000	1,196,000	1,196,000
16	299,000	299,000	299,000	1,196,000	299,000	299,000	299,000	299,000	1,196,000	1,196,000	1,196,000	1,196,000	1,196,000	1,196,000
17	367,000	25,000	0	477,000	455,444	0	0	0	455,444	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
18	25,000	25,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	362,000	0	0	362,000	362,000	0	0	0	362,000	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	65,000	65,000	0	0	0	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
24	1,805,000	2,294,130	1,405,000	5,009,130	5,000	1,825,000	1,440,500	1,805,000	5,075,500	4,696,000	3,620,000	3,620,000	3,620,000	26,510,630
25	0	0	0	0	28,111	0	0	0	28,111	0	0	0	0	0

	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
27	2.1	Establish/strengthen cost-effective M&E TWGs (or other coordinating structures) at LGA and State																
		Strengthen existing M&E TWGs at the state level comprising of representatives of the 18 LGA, SACA, M&E officer, NACA representative, CISHAN, NEWPHAN and NYNETHA to meet quarterly.																
28	2.1.1	link to 1.2.5													0		#VALUE!	
29	2.2	Facilitate the emergence of an enabling environment to promote identification, sharing and learning from best practices' projects across State/LGAs/implementing partners of the national response by 2015																
30	2.2.1	Conduct regular sensitization of facility M&E officers on new innovations and best practices (integrate into monthly M&E meetings)	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	0			
31	2.2.2	Produce a bi-annual update newsletter on the state response (number of copies)	1,500	1,500	3,000		1,500		1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	600			
32	2.2.3	Conduct mid term review seminar on state strategic plan and highlight documented best practices			0					0	1				538000			
33	2.3	Advocate for an enhanced knowledge of and commitment to the HIV M&E system among policy makers, program managers, PLHIV and other stakeholders at State, LGAs levels and all sectors (private & public) by 2015																
34	2.3.1	Conduct advocacy and sensitization visit to policy makers such as Permanent Sec. SSG, Chairman House Committee on Health Matters and PS Hospital Management Board.			0		4			4					5000			
35	2.4	Review and implement enhanced minimum standards for routine program monitoring activities, including use of nationally harmonised data flow and collection tools, routine data analysis and use, feedback mechanism and electronic data quality control "early alert" measures																5,000
36	2.4.1	Establish effective feedback mechanism at both LGA & state level through the media for data utilization			0					0								
37	2.4.2	Present quarterly service data report to the policy makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	5000			
38	2.4.3	Conduct a 5 day training for 60 data entry clerks and M&E officers in the LGA, health facilities & CSOs on use of nationally adopted software			0		60			60					23925			
39	2.5	In collaboration with the wider national health care systems, establish an integrated client/patient Unique Identifier system																
40	2.5.1	Conduct sensitization meeting with facility M&E officers and providers on the patient unique identifier system		150	150					0					15260.86957			
41	3	Objective 3. M&E																
42	3.1	Review and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of coordinating mechanisms for design and implementation of national/project/program specific surveys/surveillance by 2015																

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
43	3.1.1 Conduct periodic evaluations of the effectiveness and efficiency of coordinating mechanisms				1	1				1	1		1					
44	3.2 Review and strengthen capacity building for the design, execution, analysis and use of relevant surveys/ surveillance and other evaluation and research studies																	
45	3.2.1 Train 25 M&E officers in the design and execution of surveys, surveillance etc																	
46	3.2.2 Conduct formative assessment of M&EPs in the state			1		0	25				25					92300		
47	3.2.3 Conduct Integrated Biological Behavioural Sentinel Survey (IBBSS) in the state					1					0					2,565,000		
48	3.2.4 Identify, prioritize and conduct impact studies in key groups					0		1			1					350,000		
49	3.3 To review and strengthen a cost-effective, evidence-based national programme and documentation system for other HIV Evaluation, Research and learning					0					0			1		2,565,000		
50	3.3.1 Establish an e-based documentation of all evaluation and research activities in the state			1		1					0							
51	3.3.2 Train manpower to update records		50			50					0					479,167		
52	3.4 Establish and implement varied mechanisms for promoting the timely presentation of Ondo HIV/AIDS experience in State/National/International Conferences and forums by 2015										0					4,200		
53	3.4.1 Institute 2 travel grants yearly for HIV related published works on Ondo state to be presented in international conferences	15				15	20				20	20	20	20	20			
54	3.4.2 Support yearly state HIV/AIDS conference for HIV related published works on Ondo state to be presented			100		100		100			100	150	150	150	150			
55	3.4.3 Undertake ERPS study 2 yearly to update the HIV situation in the state					0		1			1		1		1			
56	4 Objective 4. To continuously improve data quality and supportive supervision at all levels by 2015																	
57	4.1 Review and strengthen the implementation of national guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures on data quality auditing at all the service delivery points, intermediate aggregation levels and national M&E unit																	30,000
58	4.1.1 Distribute National guidelines and SOPs on data quality to all level of M&E officers in the state					1,000					0	1,000						
59	4.1.2 Train all M&E officers in the state on DQA tools			35		35			75		75	100	100	100	100	600		
60	4.1.3 Conduct monthly internal DQA using the National tools (all M&E Officers)	3	3	3	3	12	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	12	12	239/25		
61	4.1.4 Conduct quarterly DQA for facilities using national tools (SACA M&E Officers)					0	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	10,000		30,000
62	4.2 Timely dissemination of supervisory and auditing reports to Stateholders using the most appropriate evidence-based means															9,600		
63	4.2.1 Ensure submission of monthly service data and DQA reports to SACA by first week of following month	3	3	3	3	12	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	12	12			
64	4.2.2 Ensure that SACA M&E officers submit quarterly service data and supervisory report to NACA and relevant agencies by 2nd week of next month	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4			

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
65	Objective 5. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of the costed national multi-sectoral HIV M&E plan through a systems management approach																			0
	Facilitate and embed a systems approach, results-based performance management culture in the delivery of all program components of the implementing agencies and stakeholders of the national response																			0
66	5.1																			0
67	5.1.1																			0
68	5.1.2																			0
69	5.1.3																			0
70	5.2																			0
71	5.2.1																			0
72	5.2.2																			0
73	5.2.3																			0
74	5.2.4																			0
75	6																			192,292
76	6.1																			0
77	6.1.1																			0
78	6.2																			0
79	6.2.1																			0
80	6.2.2																			0
81	6.3																			192,292
82	6.3.1																			0
83	6.3.2																			192,292
84	44																			

Objective: 1. At least 80% of adults (men and women) and all (100%) of children (boys and girls) have access to comprehensive quality HIV and AIDS treatment by 2015

Strategic Intervention: 1.1. Advocacy

No	Activity	Sub- Activity and Items	Unit Cost	Unit type	No of Units	Total (6years)
Strategic Intervention 1.1 : Advocacy						
1.1.1	Identifying the stakeholders					174,400
		transport allowance for 4 lunch allowance	2000	transport, 6 days	24	48,000
		logistics	1500	lunch, 6days	24	36,000
		printing of visitation letters	12000		1	12,000
1.1.2	pay advocacy visit to the stakeholders		100	letter,	24	2,400
		transport allowance	2000	transport, 4 days	16	32000
		lunch allowance	1500	lunch ,4days	16	24000
		logistics (gift items etc)	20000		1	20000
Strategic Intervention 1.2 : Training						
1.2.1	identify 600 personnel to be trained					0
		write letter to the management(MOH ,HMB, LGSC etc)	100	lettersx 1yrx6yrs	600	11040000
1.2.2	Plan for training in batches					60000
		develop and print training materials	1000	100x1yrx6yrs	600	600000
		book training venue	50000	hall, 5daysx 12	60	3000000
		provide accommodation for participants	5000	accommodation , 6 nights	600	3000000
		refreshment	500	tea breaks, 5 days	600	300000
		transport allowance	1000	lunch, 5days	600	300000
		facilitators(honorarium,transport allowance, accommodation)	1000	transport, 1	600	600000
			60,000	4 facilitators,x12	48	2880000
Strategic Intervention 1.3: Decentralization and integration						
1.3.1	Establishment of treatment services at at PHC level					1979500
		procure commodities (lancet,cottonwool methylated spirit,elbow gloves, plaster HCT kit)	360,800	commodities	30	10824000
		train 20 personnel in PHC on HCT and r	2500	personnel, 3 days	60	150000

		print and distribute registers	2000 register	30	60000 3500
1.3.2	Deployment of 20personnels to each of the treatment centers .	write letters to the management (MOH ,HMB, LGSC etc) distribute the letters	250 letter	10	2500
1.3.3	Integration of HIV services in existing TB/L programme.	meeting with the personnel TB/L progr	2000 52 personnelx5yr	260	520000
1.3.4	Distribution of 60 copies of ARV guidelines	printing , transportation	2100 60 copies,	60	126000
	strategic Intervention 1.4: Medical commodities and equipments				77329000 72650000
4.1	procure and distribute equipment-CD4 machine, PCR machine, chemistry automated analyser,hematological analyser	Prepare TOR Advertise for Bidders Opening of bids, shortlisting and award contract Supply of equipments to all centres	250,000 2dalliesx5 15000 x1x5yrs 6,000,000 CD4 countx1x5yrs 15000 PCR machinex1x5yrs 4,200,000 chem automated x5 3,800,000 heam analyserx5	10 5 5 5 5	2500000 75000 30000000 75000 21000000 19000000
4.2	procure and distribute medical commodities- reagents, lancet, clearing solution,elbow gloves methylated spirit, buffer, cotton wool plaster, HCT kits	Advertise for Bidders Opening of bids , shortlisting and award Supply of commodities to all centres	250,000 dallies,2x5 15000 x1x5 420,800 commoditiesx5	10 5 5	4679000 2500000 75000 2104000
5.1	1.5 Provision and upgrade of physical infrastructure Assessment of existing physical strutures in 5 ART centres	set up committee for the assessment develop / adapt a questionnaire for assessment transportation	500 copies, 5 centres 2000 transport,5 centres	50 5	14035000 35000 25000 10000
5.2	Upgrading of existing structures in the three senatorial districts	Renovation of existing structures (chairs, tables, air conditioner, generator etc) Expanding existing structures (providing)	500,000 2centresx2 2,000,000 3 centresx2	4 6	14000000 2000000 12000000

Strategic Intervention 1.6 : Public Private Partnership		water and sanitary facilities, building etc)			1254000
1.6.1	Collaborate with existing private Health Institutions, CSOs, Donor agencies, corporate Institutions	logistics (Mapping of the private facilities CSOs ,line ministries and donor agencies)	3000 4 personsx5	20	60000
1.6.2	Quarterly review meeting with private health facilities, CSOs, Donor agencies , line ministries	list the private facilities, CSOs , line ministries and donor agencies write & distribute letters of invitation rent meeting venue refreshment transport allowance develop and print materials for the meeting Announcement on the radio Video coverage	100 persons x150 10000 meeting roomx5 500 person x150 1000 person x150 5000 materialsx150 2500 slot 10000 coverage	150 5 150 150 150 2 1	15000 50000 75000 150000 750000 5000 10000
1.6.3	Advocacy and sensitisation of corporate institutions (finance industries, oil companies, industries)	list the corporate institutions in the state write letters of visitation and distribute transportation for advocacy visit lunch documentation(agenda , write-up)	100 industries 2000 transport, 6daysx6 1500 person, 6daysx6 10000 report	30 36 36 1	3000 72000 54000 10000 23303000
Strategic Intervention 1.7: Laboratory quality system management network					
1.7.1	Upgrade the laboratory facilities in the existing ART centres in each senatorial district.	Assessment of laboratory facilities develop and print checklist logistics(transport, refreshment) collate and write report procurement of laboratory equipment advertise for bidders Open bids , shortlisting and award supply the lab equipments	500 4copiesx5 15000 5 centres 10000 report 250000 dailies, 2 x5 15000 meeting x5 3,800,000 equipmentx5yrs	20 5 1 10 5 5	10000 75000 10000 250000 75000 19000000

Activity	Unit Cost N	Unit type	No of Units	Total (6 years)
Strategic Intervention 2.3: Provision of medical commodities, equipments and drugs for OI management				60000
2.3.3 procure and distribute adequate doses of OIs drugs	3000	4000 doses 4 persons x5	20	60000
Strategic Intervention 2.4: Implementation of QA/QI for OI management				160000 106000
2.4.1 procure and disseminate 100 copies of SOP and guidelines on QA to laboratory facilities (2/ART centres)	700	copiesx100 3000 2 personsx6	100 12	70000 36000
2.4.2 supportive supervision	4500	2personsx6	12	54000
OBJECTIVE # 3				
Strategic Intervention: 3.1. Coordinating Bodies /				
Activity				
3.1. Coordinating Bodies				16,128,000 7,920,000
3.1.1 Monthly review meeting of HIV/AIDS /TB Working Group at state level	5,000	State /20person/12meetngs/6yrs	1,440	7,200,000
3.1.1.1	500	20 persons/12meetngs/6yrs	1,440	720,000
3.1.2 Formation meeting of HIV/TB working Group at local level in all 18 LGAs	25,000	venue/1day/6yrs	6	2,190,000 150,000
3.1.2.1	2,000	40 persons/1day/6yrs	240	480,000
3.1.2.2	5,000	40 persons/1day/6yrs	240	1,200,000
3.1.2.3	10,000	4 person/1 day/6yrs	24	240,000
3.1.2.4	500	40 person/1day/6yrs	240	120,000
3.1.3 Quarterly rotary review meeting of HIV/TB working group at 18 LGAs	5,000	36 persons/4 mtgs/6yrs	864	6,480,000 4,320,000 2,160,000
3.1.3.1	2,500	36 persons/4 mtgs/6yrs	864	2,160,000

3.5.1	Provision of monitoring and evaluation forms	2. transport (distribute forms)	5,000 1 event/18LGA/6yrs	108	540,000
3.5.2	Quarterly review of data analysis and feed backs	1.venue 2.transport, lunch	25,000 1 hall/4days/6yrs 6,000 40 persons/4days/6yrs	24 960	600,000 5,760,000
Strategic Intervention 4.1 : HCT of TB patients					
4.1.1	Training of 360 counsellors on TB/HIV infection and prevention	1. Venue (3days) 2. Refreshments	20,000 3 days/1yr/6yrs 2000 60persons/3days/6yrs	18 1080	360,000 2,160,000
4.1.2	Provision of HIV counseling and screening services for TB patients	1. procure testing kits, 2. commodities (cotton wool, gloves,spirit, jik etc)	30000 1000kits/1yr/6yrs 3000 items/40facilites/yr/6yrs	6,000 6000	180,000,000 18000000
Strategic Intervention 4.2 :					
4.2.1	Procurement and distribution of adequate supply of cotrimoxazole for preventive therapy of PLWHA	Cotrimoxazole Preventive therapy for PLWHIV with TB 1. procure tablets of Co-triomoxale 2. transport (distribute to facilities)	50 60000tab/40 faci/1yr/6yrs 5000 4persons/5days/1yr/6yrs	14400000 120	720,090,000 720,090,000 720,000,000 90,000
4.4.1	Strategic Intervention 4.4 : ARVs for PLWHIV with active TB Ensure provision of adequate ARV drugs for PLWHA with active TB	1.Quantity needed 2. logistics	4000 doses of triple therapy/1yr/6yrs 30000 4items /1yr/6yrs	24000 24	1,260,720,000 1,260,000,000 720,000
OBJECTIVE # 5 -To ensure all PLHIV have access to quality and comprehensive TB services by 2015					
Strategic Intervention 5.1 : Intensify case finding of TB					
5.1.1	Create awareness on TB infection through radio slot				3,600,000

	1. identify focal persons - markets, church, mosques, (transport)	5,000 36persons/5days	180	900,000
	2. biennial meeting	15000 2meetings/15 persons/6yrs	180	2,700,000
Strategic Intervention 5.2 : Laboratory support for TB and MDR-TB diagnosis in HIV infection				3,700,000
5.2.1	Upgrade at least 2 laboratories with equipment to provide standard laboratory services in each senatorial district	1. baseline assessment of laboratory facilities 2. advertisement for bidding	5,000 4 persons/2 days/ 250,000 2 dallilies	8 2 500000
5.2.2	Maintaining and standardisation of laboratory equipments	1. assessment of laboratory equipment 2. transport allowance for maintenance	5,000 2 persons/2 vsits/5yrs 10,000 3persons/1 visit/6yrs	20 18 100000 180000
5.2.3	Training laboratory personnel including personnel in private laboratory	1. print and distribute (letters) logisitcs 2. Allowances(transport and accomodation, refreshment) 3. logisitcs 4. facilitators	20,000 2persons/6LGA/2 days 15,000 30 persons/4 days 1,000 30 persons/4 days 30,000 2 persons/4days	24 120 120 16 2,880,000 480,000 1,800,000 120,000 480,000
Strategic Intervention 5.3 : Isoniazid Preventive therapy for PLHIV				
Strategic Intervention 5.5 : Pharmacovigilance for anti-TB drugs				
5.5.1	sensitisation of health personnel and public on anti TB side effects	1. Quality needed 2. logisitcs	1000 4000 doses/1yr/6yrs 3000 4 trips/1yr/6yrs	24000 24000000 24 72000 720000
5.5.2	Produce documents on anti- TB drugs side effects, drug interaction and resistance	1. print copies 2. transport to facilities	200 500 copies/1yr/6yrs 5000 4persons/1yr/6yrs	3000 600000 120000
Strategic Intervention 5.6 : TB infection control in HIV health care delivery sites.				
5.6.1	Create awareness amongst care providers on control of TB infection	1. create awareness - seminar refreshment, transport, logisitcs	3000 100 persons/1yr/6yrs	600 3444000 1800000
5.6.2	Provision of materials on UP	1. print 500 copies of UP materials 2. logisitcs to distribute UP mater	500 500 copies/1yr/6yrs 3000 4 trips/1yr/6yrs	3000 1500000 72000
5.5.3	Provision of drugs for PEP	1. Quantities of drugs (PEP) 2. logisitcs	4000 doses /1yr/6yrs 3000 4trips/1yr/6yrs	24 72000 72000

Strategic Intervention: 1.1.						
No Activity	Sub-Activity and Items	Unit Cost N	Unit type	No of Units	Total (6 years)	
1.1.1	Advocacy to relevant Stakeholders					5,015,000
	Identify and conduct 2 Advocacy visits to each LGAs	N3,000	LGAs/visit	2 ppl x 18 LGA X 6 yrs = 216		1,296,000
	Allowance to 3 Advocacy team members	N1,000	LGAs/visit/per son	3 ppl x 18 LGA X 2 visits x 6 yrs = 648		648,000
	1 day Stakeholders' Forum on state level for 5 people per 18 LGA on care and support	N50,000	venue	venue x 1 days x 6 yrs		3,720,000
	3. Refreshments - Lunch/Tea breaks	N3,000	persons	90 ppl x 6 yrs = 540		300,000
	3. Transport allowances	N2,500	persons	90 ppl x 6 yrs = 540		1,620,000
	4. Facilitators	N10,000	person	3 ppl x 6 yrs = 18		1,350,000
	5. Materials - file jackets, Biro, Notebooks etc	N500	person	90 ppl x 6 yrs = 540		180,000
						270,000
Strategic Intervention: 1.2 Review/develop and disseminate national policies, standards and protocols for care and support services						
1.1.2	Strategic Intervention: 1.2 Review/develop and disseminate national policies, standards and protocols for care and support.					14,585,000.00
	1. Venue (2 days)	N50,000	day	1		585,000.00
	2. Refreshments	N3,000	persons/day	50 ppl x 2 days		50,000.00
	3. Transport allowances	N2,500	persons	50 ppl		300,000.00
	4. Stationery	N1,000	person	50 ppl x 2 days		125,000.00
	5. Facilitators (2)	N10,000	persons/day	2 ppl x 2 days		50,000
	6. Accommodation for facilitators	N5,000	person/day	2 ppl x 2 days		40,000
	Printing	N700	copies	20,000		20,000
	Production and dissemination of reviewed policies 20,000 copies					14,000,000
						0
1.1.3	Strategic Intervention: 1.3 Institutional and human capacity building for MDAs and CSOs providing care and support services					3,240,000
	Conduct mapping of relevant stakeholders and assess capacity of care and support services	N15,000	person/day	2 ppl x 5 days x 3		540,000
		N5,000	person/day	2 ppl x 3 days x 3		450,000
	1. Accommodation for 100 ppl	N5,000	persons/days	3 days x 6 yrs		1,800,000
	2. Lunch/Tea Break	N3,000	person/day	350 ppl x 5 day		900,000
	3. Venue	N50,000	days/venue	3 days x 3 yrs		180,000
	4. Facilitators	N10,000	person/day	2 ppl x 3 days x 3		450,000
	5. Training materials	N1,000	persons	2 ppl x 3 yrs		270,000
						900,000

1.1.1	Conduct advocacy to key socio-economic institutions such as NAPEP, NDE, SMOOVA, SUBEB, APAA, OSOPADEC on support services for OVC	transport for a team of 4 to visit 200 institutions	3000 persons, 10 inst	800	2400000
1.1.2	Conduct advocacy for the legal protection of OVC MOJ, House of assembly, MOA (link up with activity 1.1.1)		.20 visits		2400000
1.2	Community mobilization and participation				3498000
1.2.1	Set up a committee in the state to include relevant stakeholders in 18 LGAs to mobilize, sensitize and advocate for OVC support at community level and conduct stakeholders' forum.	constitute 22 member committee			
		meetings - refreshments, stationaries	3000 persons, 22	22	66000
1.2.2	Conduct monthly meeting of community OVC care and support team at the 18 LGAs	transport of 4 persons in state to LGAs	3000 persons, 4x88	352	3432000
		logistics-refreshment, stationaries	2000 persons,	1188	1056000
					2376000
1.3	Development, revision and implementation of existing legislation and policy for OVC				20000
1.3.1	Prepare and adopt memorandum of understanding and Policy guideline between ODSACA, MOE, UBE, and other sectoral players to prioritize and create enabling environment to provide access to basic education of OVC	printing, stationaries & other logistics	2000 persons	10	20000
2.1	Capacity building of service providers and OVC				7509000
2.1.1	Identify and Train 5 service providers in the 18 LGAs-link up with activity 3.2.2 in PLWHA/PABA				
		training venue	25000 hall, 1 dayx 3	3	6834000
		training materials	500 persons	1218	75000
		refreshments	2000 person, 1dayx3	1218	609000
		transport	3000 person, 1dayx3	1218	2436000
		facilitators	10000 person, 1dayx3	6	3654000
					60000
		training venue	10000 hall, 1 dayx 6	6	675000
		training materials	500 persons	18	60000
		refreshments	1500 persons, 1day x	108	9000
		transport	3000 persons, 1day x	108	162000
		facilitators	10000 persons, 1day x	12	324000
					120000
					1404000
2.2	Resource mobilization				
2.2.1	Facilitate public/private partnership - Map out Government Agencies/Ministries, Philanthropists, Donor agencies and Corporate organizations that can provide Resources	transport for advocacy team of 4 to map out the groups, every 2 years	3000 persons, 5days	60	180000
		send letter of visitation (printing)	200 persons, x3	90	18000
2.2.2	Advocacy visits by Advocacy Committee to sensitize the identified groups for Resource mobilization and fund allocation and follow up action every two years	transportation (visit)	3000 persons x 3	12	36000

1.1. Strategic Intervention: Capacity building on linkages between HIV and human rights for people living with HIV and AIDS

No	Activity	Sub- Activity and Items	Unit Cost	Unit type	No of Units	Total
1.1.1	Enactment of the laws protecting the rights of PLWHIV	1-day advocacy visit to members of House of Assembly by 10 people				30,000
		Transportation for 10 people	1500	1 day	10	15,000
		Steady daily allowance for 10 people	1500	1 day	10	15,000
1.1.2	Sensitization and awareness campaign on the existence of rights of PLWHIV					170000
		Advertisement on TV, Radio & newspaper publication				
		2 slots per day on TV for 5 days	5000	2 slots	10	50000
		2 slots on radio per day for 5 days	2000	2 slots	10	20000
		Quarter page of advertisement in print media.	100,000.00	1day	1	100000
1.1.3	Advocacy visit to law makers, policy makers and other relevant stakeholders to elicit their planning meeting for 10 members of visitation team to House of Assembly					90,000.00
		Transportation allowance for 10 participants	1500	1	10	15,000
		DSA for 10 participants	1500	1	10	15,000
		Visit to Members of executives council				
		Transportation allowance for 10 participants	1500	1	10	15,000
		DSA for 10 participants	1500	1	10	15,000
		Advocacy visit to judges, magistrates by 10 member team				
		Transportation allowance 10 member	1500	1	10	15,000
		DSA for 10 members	1500	1	10	15,000
1.1.4	Training workshop for law enforcement agents on the need to enforce the anti-stigma					190000
		Training venue for 1 day.	30,000.00		1	30000
		Training materials for 30 participants.	1500	1	30	45000

	Transportation allowance for 30 participants	1500	1	30	45000
	Facilitator fees	10,000	1	1	10000
	Tea break for 30 participants	500	1	30	15000
	Lunch break for 30 participants	1500	1	30	45000
1.1.5	Training workshop for judicial officers and officials of the office of public defender on the				245,000.00
	Training venue for 1 day	35,000	1	1	35000
	Training materials for 40 participants.	1500	1	40	60000
	Facilitator fees	10,000	1	1	10000
	Transportation allowance for 40 participants	1500	1	40	60,000
	Tea break for 40 participants	500	1	40	20000
	Lunch break for 40 participants	1500	1	40	60000
1.2.	Capacity building for NHRC, Legal Aid Council and Human Rights CSOs on human rights and HIV and AIDS.				0
1.2.1	Training of NHRC personnel on human rights and HIV and AIDS.				145,000.00
	Training venue for a day.	35,000	1	1	35,000.00
	Training materials for 20 participants	1500	1	20	30000
	Transportation allowance for 20 participants	1500	1	20	30000
	Facilitator fees	10,000.00	1	1	10000
	Tea break for 20 participants	500	1	20	10000
	Lunch break for 20 participants	1500	1	20	30000
1.2.2	Training workshop for legal Aid personnel on human rights on HIV and AIDS				90000
	Training venue for 1 day	30,000.00	1	1	30000
	Training materials for 10 participants	1500	1	10	15000
	Transportation allowance for 10 participants	1500	1	10	15000
	Facilitator fees	10,000	1	1	10000
	Tea break for 10 participant	500	1	10	5000
	Lunch break for 10 participant	1500	1	10	15000
1.2.3	Training of CSOs on Human rights and HIV and AIDS.				195000
	Training venue for 1 day	35,000	1	1	35000
	Training materials for 30 participant	1500	1	30	45000
	Transportation allowance for 30 participants	1500	1	30	45000
	Facilitator fees	10000	1	1	10000

Public education on human rights, rights based programming and channels to access justice, seek redress in instance of violation.						
1.3						
1.3.1	Development of SBC and BCC materials on Human rights					1250000
	Printing of 10,000 copies of Handbill	10			10,000	1000000
	Printing 10,000 copies of stickers	15			10,000	150000
	Printing 10,000 copies of posters	100			10,000	1000000
1.3.2	Radio, TV and Print Media programmes on human rights on HIV and AIDS related issues.					
	2 slots Radio jingle for a day	5000				0
	2 slots of Radio adverts	2000				0
	2 Slots of TV jingle	15,000				0
	2 Slots of TV adverts	2500				0
	Print Media adverts	50,000				0
1.3.3	Promote linkages between OPD and PLWHIV through quarterly meetings to be					
	Meeting venue per day	50,000	1		4	800000
	Stationaries for 30 participants	1000	30 by 4		4	200000
	Lunch for 30 participants	1000	30 by 4		4	120,000.00
	Transportation allowance for 30 participants.	3000	30/4		4	120,000
					4	360,000
1.4	Strengthen linkages between NACA, SACA, LACA, NEPWHAN and NHRC, Human rights CSOs etc to provide free legal services to PLWHIV					
1.4.1	Foster Bi-annual meeting of stakeholders with various outfit providing free legal services to					
	Meeting venue for 2 period	150,000	1			3,100,000
	Stationeries 200 participants	1000/2	200		2	300,000
	Lunch for 200 participants	1000/2	200		2	400,000
	Transportation allowance for 200 participants/2	5000	400		2	400,000
					2	2,000,000

Establish and strengthen linkages/referrals between PLWHIV, support groups, NEPWHAN etc and NDE, NAPEP for economic empowerment for PLWHIV					
1.5	Foster monthly meetings between PLWHIV support groups and all stakeholders on				
	Meeting venue for 12 months	100,000	1	12	6600000
	Stationeries for 100 participants	500	1	1200	1200000
	Transportation allowance for 100 participants	3000	1	1200	600,000
	Lunch for 100 participants	1000	1	1200	3,600,000
					1,200,000
1.5.2	Quarterly M&E meetings to evaluate progress made by beneficiaries				
	Meeting venue	50,000	4	4	740000
	Transportation allowance for 30 participants	3000	30	4	200000
	Lunch for 30 participants	1000	30	4	360000
	Stationeries	500	4	120	120,000
					60,000
1.6	Public education on human rights for specific settings i.e Health, Education, Religious places, Workplace, etc.				
1.6.1	Develop SBC and BCC materials for specific settings				
	Print 2500 fliers on health	5		2500	50000
	Print 2500 fliers on education	5		2500	12500
	Print 2500 fliers on christian and muslim religion	5		2500	12500
	Print 2500 fliers on workplace.	5		2500	12500
1.6.2	Design media advert programmes through Radio and TVs				
	Produce 36 jingles for a quarter on Radio.	5000	per jingle	36 slots	540000
	Produce 2 adverts per week for a quarter on TV	15000	per advert	24 slots	180,000
					360,000
1.6.3	Painting of building, shops, vehicles with HIV messages.				
					230000

2.4 Strengthen capacity of PLWHIV networks and support groups to enhance their participation in decision making process					
2.4.1	Conduct training workshop for PLWHIV networks and Support groups in decision making				
	Training venue for 1 day annually for 6yrs	35,000	participant	6	9,000,000 210,000
	Training materials for 30 participants annually for 6yrs	1500	participant	180	270,000
	Facilitator fee annually for 6yrs	10,000	facilitator/	6	60,000
	Lunch break for participants annually for 6yrs	500	participant	180	90,000
	Transportation allowance for 30 participants annually for 6yrs	1,500	participant	180	270,000
Objective 3: Protect women, children and other socially vulnerable and marginalised groups from HIV Infections					
Strategies :Promote the removal of cultural and traditional barriers/practices that impede access to reproductive health information and 3.1 services.					
3.1.1	Advocacy visit to media to discourage harmful cultural and traditional practices				
	Planning meeting by visitation team				54,000
	Transportation allowance for 3 members for 6yrs	2000	visitation t	18	36,000
	DSA for 3 visitation team for 6yrs	1000	visitation t	18	18,000
3.1.2	Advocacy visit to Traditional rulers and Religious leaders in Ondo State.				
	Planning meeting by visitation team				10,000
	Transportation allowance for 5 members	1000	1 day	5	5,000
	DSA allowance for 5 members	1000	1 day	5	5,000
Advocacy for the domestication of the protocol of African Charter on the rights of Women in Africa and CEDAW Bill to protect the 3.2 rights of women/Pass The Child's Right Act at all levels					

3.2.1	Advocacy visit to House of Assembly for the domestication of the Protocol of African	Planning meeting by visitation team							
		Transportation allowance for 5 members	1000	1 day	5			5,000	
		DSA allowance for 5 members	1000	1 day	5			5,000	
3.2.2	Advocacy visit to the Governor and cabinet on the domestication of the Protocol of African	Planning meeting by visitation team							10,000
		Transportation allowance for 5 members	1000	1 day	5			5,000	
		DSA for 5 members	1000	1 day	5			5,000	
3.2.3	Advocacy visit to House of Assembly for the domestication of the Protocol of African	Planning meeting by visitation team							10,000
		Transportation allowance for 5 members	1000	1 day	5			5,000	
		DSA for 5 members	1000	1 day	5			5,000	
									267,500
3.2.4	Sensitization on the Chids' Rights law, Eradication of harmful and dangerous practices	Planning meeting by visitation team							
		3 slots of Radio jingles	5000	per jingle	3			15,000	
		3 slots of TV Adverts	15,000	per Advert	3			45,000	
		1/2 page print Adverts in National Daily Newspaper	150,000	per advert	1			150,000	
		1/2 page print advert in local Newspaper	50,000	per Advert	1			50,000	
		Transportation allowance for 3 members	1,500	1 day	3			4,500	
		DSA for 3 members	1,000	1 day	3			3,000	
3.2.5	Advocacy visit by pressure groups to National Assembly on the quick passage of the	Planning meeting by visitation team							55,000
		Transportation allowance for 5 members	10,000	1 day	5			50,000	
		DSA allowance for 5 members	1000	1 day	5			5,000	

Improved services for the protection of people who are vulnerable and marginalised (People living with disability, out-of-school youth, OVC and MARPPS) from HIV					
3.3.1	Advocacy to Law makers to enact Laws to protect people who are vulnerable and marginalised				60,000
	Planning meeting of 10 member advocacy team to visit the house of Assembly members				0
	Transportation allowance for 10 members	1500	2		30,000
	DSA for 10 members	1500	2		30,000
					0
3.3.2	Organise training workshop for selected schools, Physically challenged, out of school				2,280,000,00
	Training materials for 400 participants	2000	1	400	800,000
	Training venue.	30000	1	2	60,000
	Tea break for 400 participant	500	1	400	200,000
	Lunch break for 400 participants	1500	1	400	600,000
	Transportation allowance for 400 participants	1500	1	400	600,000
	Facilitators fees	10000	1	2	20,000
					6,040,000,00
3.3.3	Vocational training for vulnerable and marginalized in 18 LGAs.				60,000
	Training venue	30000	1	2	60,000
	Training materials for 540 participants	2000	Participant	1080	2,160,000
	Transport allowance for 540 participants	1500	Participant	1080	1,620,000
	Tea break for 540 participant	500	Participant	1080	540,000
	Lunch break for 540 participants	1500	Participant	1080	1,620,000
	Facilitators fees	10000	Facilitator 1	4	40,000
					0
					0
					1,228,000,00
3.3.4	Promote grassroot education of vulnerable and marginalized persons				200,000
	Airtime Radio programme for 2 quarters	100,000	Quarterly	2	200,000
	Presenter fees	10000	Weekly pre	26	260,000
	Airtime for TV discussion for 2 quarters	250,000	Quarterly	2	500,000
	Transportation for 2 facilitators	2000	Quarterly	2	4,000
	TV Presenter fee	10,000	Weekly pre	26	260,000
	DSA for 2 facilitators	1000	Quarterly	4	4,000
					0
3.4	Support family life and HIV education among youths in and out of school in urban, rural and hard to reach places				0

3.4.1	Planning meeting by team								0
	Transportation allowance for 10 members x 2	10000	Participant	20					200,000
	DSA for 10 members x 2	1500	Participant	20					30,000
3.4.2	Advocacy meeting with students in schools in other LGAs.								90,000,00
	Planning meeting								0
	Transportation allowance for 10 members x 2	3000	Participant	20					60,000
	DSA for 10 members x 2	1500	Participant	20					30,000
3.4.3	Promotion of sexuality and reproductive health education in schools.								1,932,000,00
	Planning meeting								0
	Airtime for Radio discussion programme for 1 quarter.	100,000.00	Quarterly	4					400,000
	Presenter fees	10000	Weekly pre	52					520,000
	Airtime for TV for 1 quarter	250,000	Quarterly	4					1,000,000
	Transportation fee for 2 members	2000	Quarterly	4					8,000
	DSA for 2 members	1000	Quarterly	4					4,000
3.4.4	Promote sensitization of proper sexuality education by parents and guidance								1,932,000,00
	Planning meeting								0
	Airtime Radio discussion for 1 quarter	100,000	Quarterly	4					400,000
	Presenter fee	10000	Weekly pre	52					520,000
	Airtime for TV for 1 quarter	250,000	Quarterly	4					1,000,000
	Transportation for 2 members	2000	Quarterly	4					8,000
	DSA for 2 members	1000	Quarterly	4					4,000
3.4.5	Training workshop of CSOs/pressure groups on HIV/AIDS in hard-to-reach areas. E.g Riverrine location								200,000,00
	Training venue for 1 day	30,000	1 day	1					30,000
	Training materials for 30 participant	1500	participant	30					45,000
	Tea break for 30 participants	500	participant	30					15,000
	Transportation allowance for 30 participants	1000	participant	30					30,000

	Lunch break for 30 participants	1000 participant	30	30,000
	Transportation fee for 5 facilitators	10,000 facilitator f	5	50,000
Objectives 4: Progressive funding for HIV/AIDS response through political commitment at all levels				
4.1 Strategies: Advocacy for the institutionalization of SACAs and LACAs for improved budgetary allocation and release.				
4.1.1	One day sensitisation workshop for 100 stakeholders drawn from relevant ministries, Depts and CSOs, SACA and LACA on the transformation of State Action Committee on HIV			
	Workshop venue	50,000 1 day	1	758,000
	Invitation letters	50 participant	100	50,000
	2 Large banners	10,000 Banners	2	5,000
	Tea break for 100 participants	500 participant	100	20,000
	Lunch break for 100 participants	1,000 participant	100	50,000
	Transportation allowance for 100 participants	3500 participant	100	100,000
	TV announcement for 7 days	4,000 days	7	350,000
	Workshop materials for 100 participants	1200 participant	100	28,000
	2 Facilitators	15,000 facilitators	2	120,000
	Contingencies	5,000	1	30,000
4.1.2	Advocacy visit by 20 ODSACA Board members to Governor and Executive members to make budgetary allocation for SACA,LACA and prompt release of funds.			
	2 Large banners	20,000 Banner	2	123,000,00
	Transportation allowance for 20 participants	1500 participant	20	40,000
	Refreshment for 20 participants	1000 participant	20	30,000
	TV announcement for 7 days	4000 days	7	20,000
	Contingencies	5000	1	28,000
4.1.3	Advocacy visit by 20 ODSACA Board members to members of House of Assembly			
	2 Large banners	20,000 Banner	2	5,000
	Transportation allowance for 20 participants	1500 Participant	20	123,000,00
	Refreshment for 20 participants	1000 Participant	20	40,000
	TV announcements for 7 days	4000 Days	7	30,000
	Contingencies	5000 contingencie	1	20,000
				28,000
				5,000
4.2 Advocacy for sustained political leadership and support at all level				

	facilitators	2,500 participant	42	105,000
	Lunch break for 42 participants and facilitators	participants and 1000 facilitators	84	84,000
	Transport allowance for 40 participants	5,000 participants	80	400,000
	Facilitators fees for 2 facilitators for 2 days	10,000 facilitators	4	40,000
	Accommodation for 40 participants and 2 facilitators	participants and 5,000 facilitators	84	420,000
				0
				0
5.1.2 Training Workshop Support Production of Annotated Biographic of HIV and AIDS in Ondo State				
	Workshop venue for 2 days	50,000 day	2	100,000
	Tea break for 20 participants and facilitators	Participants and facilitators 500 x 2 days	46	23,000
	Workshop materials for 20 participants and 3 facilitators	participants and 2,500 facilitators	46	115,000
	Lunch break for 20 participant and 3 facilitators	1000 participants and 3 facilitators	46	46,000

	Transportation allowance for 20 participants	5,000	participants	20	100,000
	Facilitation fees	20,000	facilitators fees	6	120,000
	Accommodation of 20 participants and 3 facilitators	5,000	participants and facilitators	23	115,000
					0
					0
	Facilitate the Hosting of a Three Day Bi-annual Stakeholders Conference In Ondo				
	Conference venue for 3 days	50,000	day	3	150,000
	conference materials for 100 participants x5 facilitators-(bags face caps, Stationaries)etc	5,000	participants and facilitators	105	525,000
	Tea break for 100 participants and 5 facilitators	500	participants and facilitators	315	157,500
	Lunch break for 100 participants and 5 facilitators	1,000	day participants and facilitators	315	315,000
	Transport allowance for 100 participants	5,000	participants	100	500,000
	Facilitators fees for 5 facilitators for 3 days	20,000	facilitators	15	300,000
	Accommodation for 100 participants x 5 facilitators for 2 nights	5,000		210	1,050,000
					0
					0

5.2 : Strengthening compliance with human rights guidelines with regards								
5.2.1 Adopt and Domesticate International and Rigional Rights,Annual Guidelines on HIV and								563,000,000
	Advocacy visits to the state Gov. 5 members of stakeholders	1,000	5	1				5,000
	Advocacy visit to law makers	1,000	5	1				5,000
	Advocacy visit to the executive council	1,000	5	1				5,000
	Training workshop for 50 participants training venue for 1 day	50,000 day	participan ts and	1				50,000
	tea break for 50 participant and 2 facilitators	500 days		52				26,000
	Workshop materials for 50 participants and 2 facilitators	2,500	participan ts and facilitators	52				130,000
	Lunch break for 52 people	1,000 day	participan ts and facilitators	52				52,000
	Transport allowance for 50 paticipants	5,000	participan ts day	50				250,000
	Facilitators fees for 1 day for 2 facilitators	20,000 fees	facilitators	2				40,000
								0
								0
5.2.2 Organise Training Workshops for Various Stakeholders for Strengthening Compliance with								508,000
	Training venue for 1 day	50,000 day		1				50,000
	Tea break for 50 participants and 2 facilitators	500	participan ts and facilitators	52				26,000

	Transport allowance 30		5,000 3 days		30	150,000
	Accommodation		5,000 2 nights		30	150,000
	Logistics		10,000 3 days		3	30,000
						0
						0
						0
						0
Objective 7: Compliance with existing guidelines on ethical standards on HIV/AIDS						
7.1 Strategies: 3-days workshops for health labour, employers legislators, educational institutions, media and FBOs bodies on HIV/AIDS related issues						
7.1.1 Training Workshop for Dissemination of Ethical and Research Standards Policies to						
	Training venue 3 days		50,000 per day		3	2,240,000
	Training materials 150		1,000	3	150	150,000
	Facilitators 3		30,000	3	3	90,000
	Tea break 160		500	3	160	80,000
	Lunch break 160		1,500	3	160	240,000
	Transport allowance 150		5,000	1	150	750,000
	Accommodation 150		5,000	2	150	750,000
	Logistics		10,000	3	3	30,000
						0

Strategic Intervention: 1.1. Build the capacity of health workers

No	Activity	Sub- Activity and Items	Unit Cost	Unit type	No of Units	Total
1.1	Assessing the existing organisational, infrastructural, personnel, and equipment audit of SACAs and LACAs					#REF!
	1 DAY planing meeting for 2 consultants					0
		mobilization	5000			
		materials for 2 participants	5000	participants	2	5,000
		DSA for 2 participants	20000	participants	2	1,000
		refreshment for 2 participants	500	participants	2	40,000
	visit to sites					1,000
		transportation to 18 LGA	5000	LGA	18	90,000
		DSA for 2 field consultants x 18LGA	20000	workers,LGA	36	720,000
		completion and submission of report	50000	number consultant	2	100,000
		Subtotal				957,000
1.2	Development of Capacity building plan					
	1.2 Development of Capacity building frame work for Ondo State					#NAME?
	5 days stakeholders forum					
		venue for 5-day	50,000	day	5	250,000
		tea break @500 x 60participants x 5days	500	participants,days	300	150,000
		lunch @1000 x 60participants x 5days	1000	participants,days	300	300,000
		training materials for 60 participants	1500	participants	60	90,000
		DSA for 60 participants x 5days	5000	participants,days	300	1,500,000
		accommodation for 50% participant x 5days	10,000	participants,days	150	1,500,000
		facilitators fee for 3persons x 5days	20000	facilitators,days	15	300,000
		mobilization and logistics				110,000
		Subtotal				4,200,000
1.3	Establish and strengthen all LACAs					
	conduct 3 days capacity building and training programmes for LACAs on resource mobilization and management during which sector wide plan of 1.3.3 will also be done					
		venue for 3-day	50,000	day	3	150,000
		tea break @500 x 110participants x 3days	500	participants,days	330	165,000

		training materials for 30 participants	500 participants		30	15,000
		DSA for 30participants x 3days	5000 participants, days		90	450,000
		accomodation for participant 30 x 3days	10,000 participants, days		90	900,000
		facilitators fee for 3persons x 3days	20000 facilitators, days		9	180,000
		mobilization and logistics				110,000
		subtotal				1,940,000
	1.5.2 & 3 organise 5 days refresher course and annual retreat for SACA and LACA to identify gaps in implementation during the year					
		venue for 5-day	50,000 day		5	250,000
		tea break @500 x 30participants x 5days	500 participants, days		150	75,000
		lunch @1000 x 30participants x 5days	1000 participants, days		150	150,000
		training materials for 30 participants	500 participants		30	15,000
		DSA for 30participants x 5days	5000 participants, days		150	750,000
		accomodation for 30participant x 5days	10,000 participants, days		150	1,500,000
		facilitators fee for 3persons x 5days	20000 facilitators, days		15	300,000
		mobilization and logistics				110,000
		subtotal				3,150,000
1.6	Convene regular coordination meeting of SACA LACA					
	convene regular quarterly meeting of SACA and LACA					
		venue for 1-day	25,000 day		1	25,000
		tea break @500 x 50participants	500 participants		50	25,000
		lunch @1000 x 50 participants	1000 participants		50	50,000
		materials for 50 participants	500 participants		50	25,000
		transport allowance for 50 participants	2000 participants		50	100,000
		mobilization and logistics				20,000
		subtotal				245,000
1.7	Establish gender-management system at all levels					
	1.7.1 Advocacy to policy makers for minimum of 50% participation of women in HIV/AIDS programs					
		fueling to house of assembly	2000 days		3	6,000

into poverty reduction programmes	fueling to house of assembly	2000 days	3	6,000
	fueling to WECA, Min. labour & productivity, Min. of finance	2000 days	5	10,000
Review meeting with all involve	venue for 1-day	25,000 day	1	25,000
	tea break @500 x 20participants	500 participants	20	10,000
	lunch @1000 x 20participants	1000 participants	20	20,000
	materials for 20participants	500 participants	20	10,000
	transport allowance for 20participants	2000 participants	20	40,000
	facilitators fee for 2 persons	20000 facilitators	3	60,000
	subtotal			181,000
1 Create Partnership forum	establish partnership forum with development partners			
	venue for 1-day	25,000 day	1	25,000
	tea break @500 x 20participants	500 participants	20	10,000
	lunch @1000 x 20participants	1000 participants	20	20,000
	materials for 20participants	500 participants	20	10,000
	transport allowance for 20participants	2000 participants	20	40,000
	subtotal			105,000
2 Conduct meetings with development partners	Conduct regular annual meetings with development partners			
	venue for 1-day	25,000 day	1	25,000
	tea break @500 x 20participants	500 participants	20	10,000
	lunch @1000 x 20participants	1000 participants	20	20,000
	materials for 20participants	500 participants	20	10,000
	transport allowance for 20participants	2000 participants	20	40,000
	subtotal			105,000
3 Conduct quarterly ETG meetings	conduct regular quarterly ETG meetings			
	venue for 1-day	25,000 day	1	25,000
	tea break @500 x 20participants	500 participants	20	10,000
	lunch @1000 x 20participants	1000 participants	20	20,000
	materials for 20participants	500 participants	20	10,000
	transport allowance for 20participants	2000 participants	20	40,000
	subtotal			105,000

			transport allowance for 100participants		2000 of years	participants,number of times per year,number	200	400,000
			logistics		15000 year,number of years	number of time per year,number of years	2	30,000
			subtotal					930,000
4.2 Convene regular meeting of the forum								
		convene regular bi-annual meetings of representatives of the public and private organisation						
			venue for 1-day x 2times a year		25,000 year,number of years	day,number of time per year,number of years	2	50,000
			tea break @500 x 15participants		500 of years	participants,number of times per year,number of years	30	15,000
			lunch @1000 x 15 participants		1000 of years	participants,number of times per year,number of years	30	30,000
			materials for 15 participants		500 of years	participants,number of times per year,number of years	30	15,000
			transport allowance for 15 participants		2000 of years	participants,number of times per year,number of years	30	60,000
			logistics		5000 year,number of years	number of time per year,number of years	2	10,000
			subtotal					180,000
4.3 mobilise funding for public-private partnership activities								
		4.3.1 meet with donor agencies and philanthropist						
			venue for 1-day		25,000 day	25,000 day	1	25,000
			tea break @500 x 20participants		500 participants	500 participants	20	10,000
			lunch @1000 x 20participants		1000 participants	1000 participants	20	20,000
			materials for 20participants		500 participants	500 participants	20	10,000
			transport allowance for 20participants		2000 participants	2000 participants	20	40,000
			logistics					10,000
			subtotal					115,000

4.3 mobilise funding for public-private partnership activities

4.3.1 meet with donor agencies and philanthropist

			venue for 1-day		25,000 day	25,000 day	1	25,000
			tea break @500 x 20participants		500 participants	500 participants	20	10,000
			lunch @1000 x 20participants		1000 participants	1000 participants	20	20,000
			materials for 20participants		500 participants	500 participants	20	10,000
			transport allowance for 20participants		2000 participants	2000 participants	20	40,000
			logistics					10,000
			subtotal					115,000

		Furnishing of ICT centre	200,000	furniture	1	200,000	4,700,000
5.2.3	create enabling environment for seminars;workshop within the department						
Strategic Intervention: 5.3 Conduct Training							
5.3.1	set up an education committee to effectively implement training plan						0
		appoint committee members					
		monitoring of training					
		link to 5.1/ 5.2					
5.4	advocacy to min of Estab and Head of Parastatals on staff deployment				5	2,000 day	10,000
		Transportation					
5.5	training of workers for easy delegation of duty						0
		link with 5.1					
5.6	advocacy for review of preservice training to include HIV/AIDS curriculum						0
		link with 5.4					
5.7	create a harmonised capacity building framework for the health sector						0
		3 day development and harmonization meeting					
		venue			3	25,000 day	75,000
		lunch @1000 per day x30			30	1000 participant	30,000
		tea break @500 x 30			30	500 participant	15,000
		writing materials			30	500 participant	15,000
		transportation			30	2000 participant	60,000
		facilitators x2			6	20000 facilitator	120,000
		subtotal					315,000
5.8	conduct training and retraining of personnel on leadership and mgt						0
		link with 5.1					
6.3	Rehabilitate existing state medical warehouses.						
		rehabilitation of state warehouse					
		contract consultant			5	20,000 working days	100,000
		use report for advocacy on rehabilitation					

	set up a logistics management committee at all level	inception of committee						
		venue for 1-day	25,000	day	1			25,000
		refreshment @ 1000 x20	1000	participants	20			20,000
		materials for 20participants	500	participants	20			10,000
		transport allowance for 20participants	2000	participants	20			40,000
		subtotal						95,000
Objective: 7 INCREASE IN FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF GOVT AT ALL LEVEL AT LEAST 30% OF FIN RESOURCES TO FUND HIV/AIDS								
	Advocacy visit to the State Executive to increase funding							0
7.1	1 day visit	SSG and SACA officials transportation (fuelling)	10,000	vehicle	1			10,000
	Advocacy visit to the State Legislature (House) to increase funding							0
7.2	1 day visit	SSG and SACA officials transportation (fuelling)	10,000	vehicle	1			10,000
	sensitization workshop with chairmen LGA & SACA to start funding LACA							0
7.3	1 day	venue	50,000					50,000
		lunch @ 2000 x 30	2,000	participant	1			2,000
		mobilization and logistics	10,000		30			60,000
		subtotal						10,000
								120,000
	7.4 integration of HIV to Budgetary process link to 7.1/7.2							0
Objective: 8 TO MOBILISE ADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN SUPPOORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS RESPONSE								
Strategic Intervention: 8.1 partnership building								
	Identifying potential partner and networking							0
8.1.1	collate list of partner from SACA and SMOH							0
	write letters of invitation							0
	stake holders meeting	venue for 1 day	25,000	day				25,000
		lunch	1000	participant	1			30,000
		materials	500	material	30			15,000
		subtotal			30			70,000

No	Activity	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total
1.1.1	Identify the officers, SDP and other stakeholders for M&E programs (18 LGAS)	A team of 6 officers (SACA MOH)			243,000
	Transportation allowance	3,000 Officers, days	54		162,000
	Lunch allowance	1,500 Officers, days	54		81,000
					0
					832,000
	Organize training for the identified M&E officers	50,000 day	5		250,000
	Lunch break for 18 participants x 5 days	Participants, days	90		135,000
	Training materials for 18 participants	4,000 Participants	18		72,000
	Transportation allowance for 18 participants x 5 days	Participants, days	90		225,000
	Facilitator fees for 3 facilitators x 5 days	Facilitators, days	15		150,000
					0
	Production of NNIRIMS materials				77,500,000
	100,000 booklets (different forms)	750 Booklet	100,000		75,000,000
	25,000 ART cards	100 Card	25,000		2,500,000
					0
	Provision of laptops for M&E officers at State and LGAS				3,240,000
	3 Officers at state & 18 at LGAS	150,000 Laptop	21		3,150,000
	provision computer hard drives 18 pieces	5,000 piece	18		90,000
					0
	Advocacy visit to approving authorities on the recommended 10% budgetary allocation of HIV activities to M&E.				32,000
	4 SACA team, 2 CISHAN, 2 NEPWAN				0
	Transportation Allowance				
	Lunch allowance	2,500 Persons	8		20,000
		1,500 Persons	8		12,000

		Venue x3		50,000 day		3	150,000
	Regular sensitisation of facility M&E officers on new innovations and best practices.						702,000
		46 M/E Officers across the state					0
		Venue x 3 (quarterly)		50,000 days		3	150,000
		Transportation Allowance 46 participants x 3 (quarterly)		2500 Participants, days		138	345,000
		Lunch Allowance 46 Participants x 3 (quarterly)		1500 Participants, day		138	207,000
	Conduct mid-term review seminar on state strategic plan and highlight documented best practices.						0
		46 M&E Officers in Ondo State x2					538,000
		x2 (bi-annual)					0
		Venue x2		50,000 day		2	100,000
		Transportation Allowance 46 Participants x2		2500 Participants, day		96	240,000
		Lunch Allowance 46 Participants x 2		1500 Participants, day		96	144,000
		Workshop Materials		1500 Participants, day		36	54,000
	Conduct advocacy and sensitization visit to policy makers such as Permanent Sec, SSG, Chairman House Committee on Health Matters and PS Hospital Management Board.						0
		SACA Chairman, PM and 5 other key officers to conduct advocacy visits as mentioned.		5,000		1	5,000
	Establish effective feedback mechanism at both LGA and State level through the media for data utilization, planning, decision making and program implementation.						0
		SACA to utilize the proposed TV & Radio forum to achieve this.					0
							0

makers such as the Permanent Sec, JSC, Chairman of Committee on Health Matters and PS Hospital Management Board.	SACA PM to submit graphic data report to these officers monthly.	5,000	1	5,000	0
5-day training for 60 data entry clerks and M&E officers in the LGA, NGOs and health facilities on the use of Nationally adopted data management software and harmonized data flow in 2 batches.	60 officers to be trained for 5 days 60 X N2000/pers x 5 days	7500	Lunch	65	487,500
	N50000/day x 5days x2	250000	Hall, days	2	500,000
	Cost of stationaries @ N1000 x 65pers x 2batches.	65000	participants. Stationeries	2	130,000
	N20,000	20000	photocopying ,batches	2	40,000
	N12,500 DSA x 6 nites x 65 persons.				0
	Honorarium for 2 consultants x N20,000 x 10days	40000	Consultants, days	2	80,000
	2-way airfare for 2 consultants @ N45,000 x2	90000	consultants, airfare	2	180,000
	Cost of production of certificates for 60 trainees @ N300 each	300	certificates	60	18,000
One day meeting with facility M&E officers to harmonize patient unique identifier system.	SACA to harmonize patient unique identification number using the M&E monthly meeting fora.	0			0
					0
	To periodically determine the drivers incidence and prevalent rate of the epidemic at State level at evidence-based interval and use the information to continuously enhance National response.				
OBJECTIVE # 3					
5 Consultants to conduct extensive Behaviour Change survey among MARPS in the 18 LGAs in the state for 10days.					2,565,000

		Honorarium for 5 consultants @ N20,000/ pers for 10 days.	100,000.00	Consultant, days	10	1,000,000
		Honorarium for 25 research assistants @ N2,500/day x 10 days	62500	Research assistants, days	10	625,000
		Cost of producing 25,000 questionnaires.	10000	questionnaire	40	400,000
		DSA for 5 consultants and 25 research assistants @ N12,500/pers	12500	DSA for researchers	30	375,000
		Report writing & submission	0		0	0
		2-way airfare for 5 consultants @ N45,000	45000	Airfare	2	90,000
		Dissemination meeting				
		Lunch for 50 pers @ N2,000 each	1500	Lunch	50	75,000
		Conduct operational research to determine quality of care given to patients in existing health facilities in the state.				
		Desk review of existing ART services and data analysis.	0		0	0
		A 5-day training of 25 M&E officers in SACA, LACA and registered NGOs to design and execute surveys, surveillances and other evaluation and research studies				2,307,500
		25 officers to be trained for 5 days				0
		25 X 1,5000/pers x 5 days	37500	Lunch	5	187,500
		Cost of stationaries @ N1000 x 25	1000	Stationaries, participants	25	25,000
		Stationaries N20,000	20000	Stationaries, training	1	20,000
		N12,500 DSA x 6 nites x25 persons.	75000	DSA, days	25	1,875,000
		Honorarium for 2 consultants x N20,000 x 5days	40000	Honorarium, days	5	200,000
		Bi-annual publication of research findings from the state to be published internally and externally.				0

To use the monthly M&E meetings as a tool to ensure flow process and timelines for data submission from facility to the National level.		To continuously improve data quality and supportive supervision at all levels by 2015		0
OBJECTIVE # 4				200,000
Distribution of National guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures on data quality to all levels of M&E officers in the state.		printing and distribution of the national guideline and SOP. 100 copies each	1000 copy	200,000
Conduct one-day training for all levels of M&E officers (LGAs, NGOs Public & private sector) in the state on the National Data Quality Assurance (DQA) tools.		training venue for a day	50000 day	50,000
		tea break for 100participants	500 day	50,000
		lunch break for 100 participants	1200 ts	120,000
		training materials for 100 participants	500 ts	50,000
		transportation allowance and DSA for 100 participants	2500 ts	250,000
		honourarium for 3 facilitators	5000 facilitators	15,000
All M&E officers to conduct monthly internal DQA using the National DQA tools.		printing and distribution of DQA forms.75,000 copies	10 copy	750,000
SACA M&E officers to conduct quarterly DQA for the facilities using the same National DQA tools.		transportation to 18 LGAs	2000 journey,quarter	172,800
			54	108,000

	launch	1200	journey, quarter	54	64,800
All M&E officers to submit monthly service data and DQA reports to SACA by first week of the following month.					0
SACA M&E officers to submit quarterly service data and supervisory reports to NACA and World Bank by 2nd week of the next quarter.					0
OBJECTIVE # 5					0
Use of NNRIMS reporting format in submitting quarterly report to SACA by all implementing agencies and all other	To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of the costed national multi-sectoral HIV M&E plan through a systems management approach				
	link to item 1.1				
Regular supervisory visit to implementing agencies using the National indicators checklist to evaluate their activities.					100,000
	printing and distribution of national indicator checklist	10 copy		10,000	100,000
	link to item 4.3				0
Make available documented copies of the national data collection and information flow structure to all facilities and partners in the state	printing and distribution of the national data collection and information flow chat.100 copies		50 copy	100	5,000
SACA M&E officer to conduct quarterly supervisory visits to facilities and partners to ensure compliance with the harmonised national data collection and information flow structure.					
	refer to item 4.4				0
					0

To hold annual meeting of M&E officers of SACAs, District Administrations and NGOs to review state HIV/AIDS data base	training venue for a day	50,000	day	1	50,000
	tea break for 100 participants	300	participant	100	30,000
	launch break for 100 participants	1200	participant	100	120,000
	materials for meeting	200	pack	100	20,000
	transportation allowance for 100 participants	2000	participant	100	200,000
					0
					175,000
Creation of hard-copy files for all LACA M&E data at SACA office					
	purchase and printing of file jackets. 50 copies	50	copy	500	25,000
	purchase of steel office cabinet	150,000	cabinet	1	150,000
					0
Create and maintain monthly electronic back-up of database at the state SACA office.					
	purchase of hard disc. 20	5000	disc	20	59,167
					100,000
					0
SACA M&E officer to ensure that accurate entry of monthly service data into the state database is sustained.					
	repair of internet facility at SACA office	250,000	internet installation	1	710,000
	annual subscription	90,000	subscription, quarter	4	250,000
	maintainance	25,000	quarter	4	360,000
					100,000

Objective: 1. To xxxxxx by 50% xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

1.1. Strategic Intervention: Build the capacity of health workers

No	Activity	Sub- Activity and Items	Unit Cost	Unit type	No of Units	Total
18.1.1	Sensitization train 150 persons from NGOs on Drug/substance abuse					
		Advocacy visit to NDLEA	1,000	5 persons and 1 day	5	5,000
		Training Venue for 6 days	50,000	day	6	300,000
		Training materials for 270 participants	500	participants	150	75,000
		Lunch Break	1000	participants, days	900	900,000
		Transportation allowance for 270 participants x 6 days	1000	participants, days	900	900,000
		Facilitator fees for 2 facilitators x 6 days	5,000	facilitators, days	12	60,000
	Train 270 persons from NGOs on Peer Education					
		Training Venue for 18 days	50,000	Day	18	900,000
		Training materials for 270 participants	500	participants	270	135,000
		Lunch Break for 270 x 6 days	1,000	participants, days	1,620	1,620,000
		Transportation allowance for 270 participants x 6 days	1,000	participants, days	16,20	1,620,000
		Facilitator fees for 3 facilitators x 18 days	5,000	facilitators, days	54	270,000
18.1.2	Intergrate NDLEA seminars on Drug Abuse into quarterly Cluster activities.					0
		facilitator fee for one facilitator x 6 days (once a year)	5,000	facilitator, days	6	30,000
18.1.3	Production of one million SBCC items					
		200,000 t/shirts	500	T/sirts	200,000	1,000,000,00
		200,000 face-caps	300	Face-caps	200,000	60,000,000

	Weekly Live IV Program	30mins TV program	402,187.50	quarter	24	9,652,500.00
	Weekly Live Radio Program	30mins Radio program	352,481.25	quarter	24	8,459,550.00
	Cost of Production of weekly live TV p	30mins TV program	50,000	weekly	312	15,600,000.00
	Cost of Production of weekly live Radi	30mins Radio program	45,000	weekly	312	14,040,000.00
18.1.4	Advocacy to NDLEA	embedded previously above				
	Sensitize 72 Community Pharmacists and Patent Drug Sellers on Drug Abuse					
		Venue for 2 days	50,000	day	2	100,000
		Lunch Break for 72 x 1 day	1,000	participants, day	72	72,000
		Training materials for 72 participants	500	participants, day	72	36,000
		Transportation allowance for 72 participants	1,000	participants, day	72	72,000
		facilitator fee for two facilitators x 2 days	5,000	facilitators, day	4	20,000
		Venue for 3 days		3 days	3	950,000
19.1.1	Sensitize 28 PLWHIV for 3 days on PHDP	Lunch Break for 84 participants	1,000	participants, days	84	84,000
		Training materials for 84 participants	500	participants	84	42,000
		Transport allowance for 28 participants x	1,000	participants, days	84	84,000
		Facilitators' fee for 2 x 3 days	5,000	facilitators, days	6	30,000
		Venue for 3 days	5,000	days	3	150,000
		Lunch Break for 36 participants x 3 days	1,000	participants, days	108	108,000
		Training materials for 108 participants	500	participants	108	54,000
		Transport allowance for 36 participants x	1,000	participants, days	108	108,000
		Facilitators' fee for 2 x 3 days	5,000	facilitators, days	6	36,000
		Venue for 3 days	50,000	days	3	150,000
		Lunch Break for 86 participants	1,000	participants	86	86,000
		Training materials for 86 participants	500	participants	86	43,000
		Transport allowance for 86 participants	1,000	participants	86	86,000
		Facilitator fee for 2 x 3 days	5,000	facilitator	6	30,000
19.1.2	Train 86 persons on PHDP					
		Venue for 3 days	50,000	days	3	150,000
		Lunch Break for 86 participants	1,000	participants	86	86,000
		Training materials for 86 participants	500	participants	86	43,000
		Transport allowance for 86 participants	1,000	participants	86	86,000
		Facilitator fee for 2 x 3 days	5,000	facilitator	6	30,000

embedded in 18.1.3

**STAKEHOLDERS MEETINGS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ONDO STATE HIV/AIDS STRATEGIC PLAN (SSP) OF ACTION
2010 - 2015 AT ROYAL BIRDS MOTEL, IJAPO ESTATE, AKURE
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