

Please specify data measurement tool:

1. Postal self administered questionnaire. 2. Nationwide internet survey

Data Collection Period:

Fri, 2010-01-01 - Fri, 2010-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

- Entered data is combined from three different surveys as followed: 1. Tokyo gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire): <25 years old = 86/159 = 54.1%, ≥25 years old = 791/1590 = 49.7%. 2. Osaka gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire): <25 years old = 123/262 = 46.9%, ≥25 years old = 536/1129 = 47.5%. 3. MSM Nation wide internet survey in 2010: <25 years old = 198/395 = 50.1%, ≥25 years old = 581/1183 = 49.1%. □

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

-

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:

4718

	All MSM	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of men reporting the use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner	49.07	49.88	48.90
Numerator Number of men reporting the use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner	2315	407	1908
Denominator Number of respondents who reported having had anal sex with a male partner in the last six months	4718	816	3902

1.13. Men who have sex with men: HIV Testing

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Survey and sampling methodology:

Other (please specify sampling strategy and location)

Please specify data measurement tool:

1. Gay bar convenience sampling, Postal self administered questionnaire 2. Nation wide internet survey

Data Collection Period:

Fri, 2010-01-01 - Fri, 2010-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

- Entered data is combined from three different surveys as followed: 1. Tokyo gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire): <25 years old = 43/159 = 27.0%, ≥25 years old = 442/1590 = 27.8% 2. Osaka gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire): <25 years old = 79/262 = 30.2%, ≥25 years old = 325/1129 = 28.8% 3. MSM Nation wide internet survey in 2010: From PC website <25 years old = 151/962 = 15.7%, ≥25 years old = 706/2679 = 26.4%. From Mobile website □ <25 years old = 426/2165 = 19.7%, ≥25 years old = 1198/4480 = 26.7%.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

-

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:

13426

	All	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of men who have sex with men who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results	25.10	19.70	27.04
Numerator Number of men who have sex with men who have been tested for HIV during the last 12 months and who know their results	3370	699	2671
Denominator Number of men who have sex with men responding to these questions	13426	3548	9878

1.14. Men who have sex with men: HIV Prevalence

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other (please specify)

Please specify data measurement tool:

1. Gay bar convenience sampling, Postal self administered questionnaire 2. MSM Nation wide internet survey

Data Collection Period:

Fri, 2010-01-01 - Fri, 2010-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

- Entered data is combined from three different surveys as followed: 1. Tokyo gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire): <25 years old = 2/159= 1.3%, ≥25 years old = 84/1590 = 5.3%. 2. Osaka gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire): <25 years old = 10/262 = 3.8%, ≥25 years old = 45/1129 = 4.0%. 3. MSM Nation wide internet survey in 2010; From PC website: <25 years old = 6/962 = 0.6%, ≥25 years old = 148/2679= 5.5%. From Mobile website: □ <25 years old = 24/2165 = 1.1%, ≥25 years old = 243/4480= 5.4%.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

-
Sample Size of Survey Respondents:
13426

	All MSM	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of men who have sex with men who test positive for HIV	4.19	1.18	5.26
Numerator Number of men who have sex with men who test positive for HIV	562	42	520
Denominator Number of men who have sex with men tested for HIV	13426	3548	9878

1.15 Health facilities that provide HIV testing and counselling services

Indicator Relevance :

-
Source/Method:

-
Data Collection Period:

-
Comments:

	All	Public	Private	Unknown / Unspecified
Percentage (%) health facilities that provide HIV testing and counselling services	-	-	-	-
Numerator Number of health facilities that provide HIV testing and counselling services	-	-	-	-
Denominator Total number of health facilities	-	-	-	-

1.16 HIV Testing and counselling in women and men aged 15 and older

Indicator Relevance:

-
Source/Method:

-
Data Collection Period :

-
Comments:

Number of women and men aged 15 and older who received HIV testing and counselling in the past 12 months and know their results
Number of women and children aged 15 and older received testing and counselling in VCT sites in the past 12 months and know their results
Number of pregnant women aged 15 and older who received testing and counselling in the past 12 months and received their results

1.17 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Indicator Relevance:

-
Source/Method:

-
Data Collection Period:

-
Comments:

	Total
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Percentage (%) Percentage of women accessing antenatal care (ANC) services who were tested for syphilis at first ANC visit	-
Numerator Number of women attending first visit ANC services who were tested for syphilis	-
Denominator Number of women attending first visit ANC services	-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

	Total	(15-19 yrs)	(20-24 yrs)
Percentage (%) Percentage of antenatal care attendees who were positive for syphilis	-	-	-
Numerator Number of antenatal care attendees who tested positive for syphilis	-	-	-
Denominator Number of antenatal care attendees who were tested for syphilis	-	-	-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

	Total
Percentage (%) Percentage of antenatal care attendees positive for syphilis who received treatment	-
Numerator Number of antenatal care attendees with a positive syphilis serology who received at least one dose of benzathine penicillin 2.4 mU IM	-
Denominator Number of antenatal care attendees with a positive syphilis serology	-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

	Total
Percentage (%) Percentage of sex workers (SWs) with active syphilis	-
Numerator Number of sex workers who tested positive for syphilis	-
Denominator Number of sex workers who were tested for syphilis	-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

	Total
Percentage (%) Percentage men who have sex with men (MSM) with active syphilis	-
Numerator Number of men who have sex with men who tested positive for syphilis	-
Denominator Number of men who have sex with men who were tested for syphilis	-

2.1. People who inject drugs: Prevention Programmes

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data not available (Submit other data if available)

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

NSP has not been carried out in Japan

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

-

	All
Number of Syringes distributed per IDU per year by Needle and Syringe Programmes	
Numerator Number of syringes distributed in past 12 months by NSPs	
Denominator Number of IDUs.	

2.2. People who inject drugs: Condom Use

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other (Please specify sampling strategy and location)

Please specify data measurement tool:

Survey in treatment centers for drugs users in 2010 (4 facilities, accounting for 13% of all cases of drug users under treatment in Japan)

Data Collection Period:

Fri, 2010-01-01 - Fri, 2010-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Survey in treatment centers for drugs users in 2010 (4 facilities, accounting for 13% of all cases of drug users under treatment in Japan). 2. Percentage of people who use condom every sexual intercourse among IDUs who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months. 3. All ages male and female.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

-

Sample Size of Survey Respondents:

28

	All	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) of injecting drug users reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sex	35.71	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing
Numerator Number of people who inject drugs who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	10	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing
Denominator Number of people who inject drugs who report having injected drugs and having had sexual intercourse in the last month	28	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing

2.3. People who inject drugs: Safe Injecting Practices

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other (Please specify sampling strategy and location)

Please specify data measurement tool:

Survey in treatment centers for drugs users in 2010 (4 facilities, accounting for 13% of all cases of drug users under treatment in Japan)

Data Collection Period:

Fri, 2010-01-01 - Fri, 2010-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Survey in treatment centers for drugs users in 2010 (4 facilities, accounting for 13% of all cases of drug users under treatment in Japan). 2. Percentage of people who have not shared injecting equipment among people who inject drugs in the past 12 months. 3. All ages male and female.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

-

Sample Size of Survey Respondents:

48

	All	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%)	58.33	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing
Numerator Number of injecting drug users who report using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected drugs	28	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing
Denominator Number of injecting drug users who report injecting drugs in the last month	48	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing

2.4. People who inject drugs: HIV Testing

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data not available (Submit other data if available)

Data Measurement Tool:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to

AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

N/A

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

Sample Size of Survey Respondents:

	All	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of injecting drug users who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results					
Numerator Number of people who inject drugs respondents who have been tested for HIV during the last 12 months and who know their results					
Denominator Number of people who inject drugs responding to these questions					

2.5. People who inject drugs: HIV Prevalence

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other (please specify)

Please specify data measurement tool:

HIV/AIDS surveillance system

Data Collection Period:

Thu, 2009-01-01 - Thu, 2009-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Numerator is accumulated number of report on people living with HIV and AIDS among Japanese drug users (HIV/AIDS surveillance system). Denominator is an estimated number of people who use stimulant in 2009 (over 15 years old, Japanese).
2. All ages male and female.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

Sample Size of Survey Respondents:

323006

	All IDUs	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of injecting drug users who test positive for HIV	0.03	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing
Numerator Number of injecting drug users who test positive for HIV	94	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing
Denominator Number of injecting drug users tested for HIV	323006	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing

2.6. Opiate users

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data not available (Submit other data if available)

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

N/A

	Total
Estimated number of opiate users (injectors and non-injectors), if available	

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

	Total
Number of people on OST in all OST sites	

2.7. NSP and OST sites

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data not available (Submit other data if available)

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

NSP and OST sites = 0

	Total
Number of NSP sites (including pharmacy sites providing no cost needles and syringes)	

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

NSP and OST sites = 0

	Total
Number OST sites	

3.1. Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other (please explain below):

Please specify data measurement tool:

Postal questionnaire survey in obstetrics and gynecology facilities in Japan in 2011 (Distributed 1467, collection rate is 67%)

Data Collection Period:

Sat, 2011-01-01 - Sat, 2011-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Postal questionnaire survey in obstetrics and gynecology facilities in Japan in 2011 (Distributed 1467, collection rate is 67%).
2. 18 those who received ART (Exclude one unknown case)/ 20 delivered women.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible.

For the women reported as receiving an "Other" regimen, please describe the ARV regimen(s) and the number of women receiving each regimen category:

	Data Value
Percentage (%) of HIV-positive pregnant women who received antiretrovirals to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission	90.00
Numerator Number of HIV-infected pregnant women who received antiretroviral during the last 12 months to reduce mother-to child transmission	18
Disaggregation by ARV regimen	
Single-dose Nevirapene only	
Maternal AZT (Option A)	
Maternal Triple ARV (Option B)	
ART for HIV-infected pregnant women eligible for treatment	
Other (including the number of women receiving the dual regimen according to the WHO 2006 PMTCT ARV guidelines).	
Denominator Estimated number of HIV-infected pregnant women in the last 12 months	20

3.2. Early Infant Diagnosis

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other (please specify):

Please specify data measurement tool:

Postal questionnaire survey in obstetrics and gynecology facilities in Japan in 2011 (Distributed 1467, collection rate is 67%)

Data Collection Period:

Sat, 2011-01-01 - Sat, 2011-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Postal questionnaire survey in obstetrics and gynecology facilities in Japan in 2011 (Distributed 1467, collection rate is 67%).

2. Infants who have received HIV test / The number of delivered women.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

	Data Value
Percentage (%) of infants born to HIV-positive women receiving a virological test for HIV within 2 months of birth	100.00
Numerator Number of infants who received an HIV test within 2 months of birth	20
Test results	
Positive	
Negative	
Indeterminate	
Rejected by laboratory	
Other	
Denominator Number of HIV-infected pregnant women giving birth in the last 12 months	20

3.3. Mother-to-Child transmission rate (modelled)

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Household survey

Please specify data measurement tool:

Postal questionnaire survey in obstetrics and gynecology facilities in Japan in 2011 (Distributed 1467, collection rate is 67%)

Data Collection Period:

Sat, 2011-01-01 - Sat, 2011-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

- Postal questionnaire survey in obstetrics and gynecology facilities in Japan in 2011 (Distributed 1467, collection rate is 67%).
- Infants who are infected with HIV / The number of delivered women.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

Percentage (%) of child infections from HIV-infected women delivering in the past 12 months	5.00
Numerator Estimated number of children who will be newly infected with HIV due to mother-to-child transmission among children born in the previous 12 months to HIV-infected women	1
Denominator Estimated number of HIV positive women who delivered in the previous 12 months	20

3.4 Pregnant women who were tested for HIV and received their results

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

Percentage (%) Percentage of pregnant women who were tested for HIV and received their results - during pregnancy, during labour and delivery, and during the post-partum period (<72 hours), including those with previously known HIV status	
Number of pregnant women who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received their results - during pregnancy, during labour and delivery, and during the post-partum period (<72 hours), including those with previously known HIV status	Total number tested (including previously known positives)
	Total number tested and received results (including previously known positives)
	Total number testing positive (including previously known positives)
	Number tested (including previously known positives)
(a) Total number of pregnant women attending ANC who were tested during ANC and received	Number tested and received results (including previously

results or knew their positive status.	known positives)
	HIV+ out of number tested (including previously known positives)
(a.i) Number of pregnant women with unknown HIV status attending ANC who were tested during ANC and received results	Number tested
	Number tested and received results
	HIV+ out of number tested
(a.ii) Number of pregnant women with known HIV+ infection attending ANC for a new pregnancy	Number of HIV+ pregnant women
(b) Number of pregnant women with unknown HIV status attending L&D (labour and delivery) who were tested in L&D and received results	Number tested
	Number tested and received results
	HIV+ out of number tested
(c) Number of women with unknown HIV status attending postpartum services within 72 hours of delivery who were tested and received results	Number tested
	Number tested and received results
	HIV+ out of number tested
Denominator Estimated number of pregnant women	

3.5 Percentage of pregnant women attending antenatal care whose male partner was tested for HIV in the last 12 months

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

Percentage (%) Percentage of pregnant women attending antenatal care whose male partner was tested for HIV in the last 12 months
Numerator Number of pregnant women attending antenatal care whose male partner was tested in the last 12 months
Denominator Number of pregnant women attending antenatal care

3.6 Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women assessed for ART eligibility through either clinical staging or CD4 testing

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

	Data value
Percentage (%) Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women assessed for ART eligibility through either clinical staging or CD4 testing	
Numerator Number of HIV-infected pregnant women assessed for ART eligibility	
Disaggregation by method of assessment	
Clinical staging only	
CD4 testing	
<i>Women who were assessed both by CD4 testing and by clinical staging should be counted only once, as having been assessed by CD4 testing.</i>	
Denominator Estimated number of HIV-infected pregnant women	

3.7 Infants born to HIV-infected women receiving ARV prophylaxis for prevention of Mother-to-child-transmission

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

	Data value
Percentage (%) Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected women (HIV-exposed infants) who received antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of early mother-to-child- transmission in the first 6 weeks (i.e. early postpartum transmission around 6 weeks of age) Note. Ideally countries should capture the percentage of infants who received ARV prophylaxis. If this is not possible then countries should record the percentage of infants who were started on or provided with ARV prophylaxis.	
Numerator Number of infants born to HIV-infected women who received antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce early mother-to-child transmission (early postpartum, in the first 6 weeks)	
Denominator Estimated number of HIV-infected pregnant women giving birth	

3.8 Infants born to HIV-infected women who are provided with ARVs to reduce the risk of HIV transmission during breastfeeding

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

Header Total

	Total
Percentage (%) Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected women (HIV-exposed infants) who are provided with antiretrovirals (either mother or infant) to reduce the risk of HIV transmission during the breastfeeding period.	-
Numerator Number of infants born to HIV-infected women who are breastfeeding and provided an antiretroviral intervention (i.e. maternal or infant ARVs) to reduce mother-to-child transmission through breastfeeding.	-
Denominator (Estimated) number of infants born to HIV-infected women who are breastfeeding	-

3.9 Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected women started on cotrimoxazole (CTX) prophylaxis within two months of birth

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

Percentage (%) Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected women started on cotrimoxazole (CTX) prophylaxis within two months of birth
Numerator Number of infants born to HIV-infected women started on CTX prophylaxis within two months of birth
Denominator Estimated number of HIV-infected pregnant women giving birth

3.10 Distribution of feeding practices for infants born to HIV-infected women

at DTP3 visit

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

Distribution by feeding practice	Exclusive breastfeeding
	Replacement breastfeeding
	Mixed feeding/other
	Uncategorized/other
Number of infants born to HIV-infected women assessed for and whose infant feeding practices were recorded at DTP3 visit	

3.11 Number of pregnant women attending ANC at least once during the reporting period

Indicator Relevance:

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Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

Number of pregnant women attending ANC at least once during the reporting period
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3.12 Health Facilities

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

	Number of health facilities providing ANC services	Number
	Number of health facilities providing ANC services that also provide CD4 testing on site, or have a system for collecting and transporting blood samples for CD4 testing for HIV-infected pregnant women	Number
	Disaggregation by availability of CD4 testing	On site
		Uncategorized/other (please specify in Comments field)
	Number of health facilities that offer paediatric ART	Number
	Percentage of health facilities that provide virological testing services (e.g. polymerase chain reaction) for diagnosis of HIV in infants on site or from dried blood spots	Percentage (%)
Numerator	Number of health facilities that provide virological testing services (e.g. PCR) for diagnosis of HIV in infants on site or from dried blood spots (DBS)	Total
	Disaggregation by availability of virological testing	On site
		Through dried blood spots (DBS)
		Uncategorized/other (please specify in Comments field)
Denominator	Number of health facilities that provide follow-up for HIV-exposed infants	Total

4.1. HIV Treatment: Antiretroviral Therapy

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other tools (please define data sources for numerator and denominator below):

Please specify data measurement tool:

1. Postal questionnaire survey in obstetrics and gynecology facilities in Japan in 2011 (Distributed 1467, collection rate is 67%)
2. Result of 12 HIV core hospitals in Japan

Data as of:

Sat, 2011-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

1. For children, Postal questionnaire survey in obstetrics and gynecology facilities in Japan in 2011 (Distributed 1467, collection rate is 67%): $22/48 = 45\%$.
2. For adult, Results from 12 HIV core hospitals in Japan: $4362/6088 = 71.6\%$.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

	All Adults and Children	Males	Females	Sex Unknown	<15	<1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15+	Age Unknown
Percentage (%) Percentage of eligible adults and children currently receiving antiretroviral therapy	71.45	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing
Numerator Number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection who are currently receiving antiretroviral therapy in accordance with the nationally approved treatment protocol (or WHO/UNAIDS standards) at the end of the reporting period	4384	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing
Denominator Estimated number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection	6136	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing

number of people on antiretroviral therapy through the private sector:

Clarification:

Number of eligible adults and children who newly initiated antiretroviral therapy during the reporting period:

4.2. HIV Treatment: 12 Months retention

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Antiretroviral Therapy Patient Registers

Data Collection Period:

Sat, 2011-01-01 - Sat, 2011-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

1. For children, Postal questionnaire survey in obstetrics and gynecology facilities in Japan (1467 questionnaires distributed, collection rate= 67%) >>> N/A
2. For adults, Patients' data in Kyushu Medical center. 250 patients who received ART. 3 interrupted the treatment within 12 months. 6 fatal cases within 12 months of initiation. $241/250 = 96.4\%$

Sample Size of Survey Respondents:

Header All Males Females <15 15+

	All	Males	Females	<15	15+
Percentage (%) Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiating antiretroviral therapy					

If data on 12-month retention are not available for patients that initiated antiretroviral therapy in 2010 specifically, but available for patients that initiated antiretroviral therapy during an earlier time period (e.g. 2009 or 2008), please specify the period in the comment field above: Started antiretroviral therapy between [month]/[year] and [month]/[year]	96.40	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing
Numerator Number of adults and children who are still alive and on ART at 12 months after initiating treatment	241	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing
Denominator Total number of adults and children who initiated ART during the twelve months prior to the beginning of the reporting period, including those who have died, those who have stopped ART, and those lost to follow-up	250	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing
		Lost to follow-up	Stopped Therapy		Died
Additional info: In addition to 'alive and on ART', please report other outcomes at 12 months after initiating treatment					

4.2b HIV Treatment: 24 month retention

Indicator Relevance:

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Source/Method:

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Data Collection Period:

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Comments:

-

Percentage (%)	Percentage of adults and children with HIV still alive and known to be on treatment 24 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy (among those who initiated antiretroviral therapy in 2009) If data on 24-month retention are not available for patients that initiated antiretroviral therapy in 2009 specifically, but available for patients that initiated antiretroviral therapy during an earlier time period (e.g. 2008 or 2007), please specify the period in the comment field above: Started antiretroviral therapy between [month]/[year] and [month]/[year]	Total
Numerator	Number of adults and children who were still alive and known to be on treatment 24 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy	Total
Denominator	Number of adults and children who initiated antiretroviral therapy during 2009 or the specified period (including those who have died since starting therapy, those who have stopped therapy, and those recorded as lost to follow-up at month 24)	Total
Additional info		Lost to follow-up Stopped therapy Died

4.2c HIV Treatment: 60 month retention

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

Percentage (%)	Percentage of adults and children with HIV still alive and known to be on treatment 60 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy (among those who initiated antiretroviral therapy in 2006) If data on 60-month retention are not available for patients that initiated antiretroviral therapy in 2006 specifically, but available for patients that initiated antiretroviral therapy during an earlier time period (e.g. 2005 or 2004), please specify the period in the comment field above: Started antiretroviral therapy between [month]/[year] and [month]/[year]	Total
Numerator	Number of adults and children who were still alive and on antiretroviral therapy 60 months after initiating treatment	Total
Denominator	Number of adults and children who initiated antiretroviral therapy during 2006 or the specified period (including those who have died since starting therapy, those who have stopped therapy, and those recorded as lost to follow-up at month 60)	Total
Additional		Lost to

info	follow-up
	Stopped therapy
	Died

4.3 Health facilities that offer antiretroviral therapy

Indicator Relevance :

- Source/Method:

- Data Collection Period:

- Comments:

Numerator	Number of health facilities that offer antiretroviral therapy (ART) (i.e. prescribe and/or provide clinical follow-up)	Total
	Disaggregation by public/private	Public
		Private
		Unknown/unspecified

4.4 ART Stockouts

Indicator Relevance:

- Source/Method:

- Data Collection Period:

- Comments:

- Percentage of health facilities dispensing antiretrovirals (ARVs) for antiretroviral therapy that have experienced a stock-out of at least one required ARV in the last 12 months :

- Number of health facilities dispensing ARVs that experienced a stock-out of at least one required ARV in the last 12 months :

- Number of health facilities dispensing ARVs:

5.1. Co-Management of Tuberculosis and HIV Treatment

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other tools (please define data sources for numerator and denominator below):

Please specify data measurement tool:

Data survey on Opportunistic infection in HIV care facilities in Japan (1995-2009)

Data Collection Period:

Thu, 2009-01-01 - Thu, 2009-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Data survey on Opportunistic infection in HIV care facilities in Japan (1995-2009). 2. Analyzable HIV-Positive incident TB cases: 509. Those already on ART at the onset of TB is 68 including 52 who died after treatment. Except fatal cases, 311 patients are CD4 count less than 200 (assuming all of them are on treatment). Proportion of people who are on ART is $(68+311)/509 = 74.46\%$. Co-infected with TB case under 15 years of age is only one who was not on ART at the onset of TB. 3. Male and female age ≥ 15 years old.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

	All Cases	Males	Females	<15	15+
Percentage (%) Percentage of estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases that received treatment for both TB and HIV	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	74.46

Numerator Number of adults with advanced HIV infection who received antiretroviral combination therapy in accordance with the nationally approved treatment protocol (or WHO/UNAIDS standards) and who were started on TB treatment (in accordance with national TB programme guidelines), within the reporting year	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	379
Denominator Estimated number of incident TB cases in people living with HIV. Estimated Number of Incident TB cases in people living with HIV – the denominator for indicator 5.1: TB_incidence.xls	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	509

5.2 Health care facilities providing ART for PLHIV with demonstrable infection control practices that include TB control

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

Number of health care facilities providing ART services for people living with HIV with demonstrable infection control practices that include TB control:

-

5.3 Percentage of adults and children newly enrolled in HIV care (starting isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT))

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

Percentage of adults and children newly enrolled in HIV care starting isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT):

-

Number of adults and children newly enrolled in HIV care who start (given at least one dose) isoniazid preventive therapy during the reporting period:

-

Number of adults and children newly enrolled in HIV care during the reporting period:

-

5.4 Percentage of adults and children enrolled in HIV care who had TB status assessed and recorded during their last visit

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

Percentage (%) of adults and children enrolled in HIV care who had TB status assessed and recorded during their last visit:

-

Number of adults and children enrolled in HIV care, who had their TB status assessed and recorded during their last visit:

-

Number of adults and children enrolled in HIV care in the reporting period:

-

6.1 AIDS Spending

empty form in English: [2012 GARPR 6-1_eng.xls](#)

empty form in Spanish: [2012 GARPR 6-1_spa.xls](#)

empty form in French: [2012_GARPR_6-1_fr.xls](#)
 empty form in Russian: [2012_GARPR_6-1_rus.xls](#)

For European countries unable to fill out the National Funding Matrix, please go to Part A of the ECDC Supplement to the NCPI (page 6) under the title: National Spending on HIV Prevention.:

7.1b WHO POLICY QUESTIONS

Sentinel surveillance			
Systematic surveillance conducted	Periodicity (every x years)	Location	Year Last survey
Systematic surveillance conducted:	Periodicity (every x years):	Location:	Year Last survey:
-	-	-	-
Systematic surveillance conducted:	Periodicity (every x years):	Location:	Year Last survey:
-	-	-	-
Systematic surveillance conducted:	Periodicity (every x years):	Location:	Year Last survey:
-	-	-	-
Systematic surveillance conducted:	Periodicity (every x years):	Location:	Year Last survey:
-	-	-	-
Systematic surveillance conducted:	Periodicity (every x years):	Location:	Year Last survey:
-	-	-	-

Other:

Yes/No:

Yes/No:

(i) ART? Year:

(ii) PMTCT? Year:

(iii) T&C? Year:

Yes/No:

(i) Regular evaluation of HIVDR "early warning" indicators from ART sites?:

(ii) Surveys to monitor HIVDR prevention and associated factors in sentinel ART sites?:

(iii) HIVDR transmission threshold surveys in one or more areas where ART has been widespread for 3 years or more?:

(iv) Preparation of national annual HIVDR report and recommendations?:

Please add comments regarding HIV surveillance or M&E systems:

a. Does the country have a national policy on HIV testing and counselling (TC)?:

If yes, does the policy promote provider-initiated TC in health facilities?:

b. Does the country have national guidelines on how to implement provider-initiated testing and counselling (PITC) at health facilities?:

c. For generalized epidemic countries: Does your policy/guidelines state that providers should initiate TC in all patient encounters (regardless of presenting symptoms or facility type)?:

d. For low-level or concentrated epidemic countries: Does your policy/guidelines indicate that providers should target most-at-risk and vulnerable populations with TC (according to the country's epidemic profile)?:

PMTCT guidelines revision: As of the end of December 2011, have the PMTCT ARV guidelines been revised to consider the WHO 2010 guidelines:

If 'other', please specify:

Comment::

b. Have you reviewed your M&E indicators, registers and forms to align them with the new PMTCT guidelines?:

-
Please explain:

c. What is the national policy for infant feeding in the context of HIV? :

d. PMTCT and PITC: As of the end of December 2011, is there a national policy/guideline in place for PITC for pregnant women (provider-initiated testing and counselling, i.e. routine offer, with right to refuse)?:

-
Inpatient settings:

-
Nutritional intervention settings at facility and community level:

-
ART centres:

-
TB clinics :

-
Immunization settings:

-
Standalone VCT sites:

-
Other:

-
No, not yet implemented:

-
Age:

-
Maternal card:

-
Child card:

-
Do you have targets for elimination of MTCT of HIV, for example, a target transmission rate or a target percentage to reduce new infections among young children? (e.g. less than 5% transmission of HIV from mother-to-child by 2015, 90% reduction of new infections among young children by 2015):

-
"i. What other PMTCT-related targets have been set in the national implementation plan?"

Indicator(s)	Target(s)	Target year(s)
Indicator(s):	Target(s):	Target year(s):
-	-	-
Indicator(s):	Target(s):	Target year(s):
-	-	-
Indicator(s):	Target(s):	Target year(s):
-	-	-
Indicator(s):	Target(s):	Target year(s):
-	-	-
Indicator(s):	Target(s):	Target year(s):
-	-	-

What are some challenges faced in scaling up PMTCT towards the elimination of new paediatric HIV infections and keeping mothers alive (E-MTCT)?:

a.:

Please elaborate:

(i) drugs for ART?:

(ii) CTX?:

(iii) laboratory monitoring? :

(iv) HIV testing?:

When were the national ART guidelines last updated?:

Does the country have guidelines on isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) for people living with HIV?:

-
Does the HIV programme include IPT as part of its essential approach to HIV care?:

-
a. Are there national guidelines on CTX provision for HIV patients?:

-
If yes, when were they last updated?:

-
b. Does your country have established a national policy for nutritional support for people living with HIV and their families? :

-
nutritional counselling:

-
supplementary food support:

-
food security:

-

7.2. Prevalence of Recent Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data not available (Submit other data if available)

Data Measurement Tool:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

N/A

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

-

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:

-

	Females (all)	Females 15-19	Females 20-24	Females 25-49
Percentage (%) Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months				
Numerator Women aged 15-49 who currently have or ever had an intimate partner, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence by at least one of these partners in the past 12 months.				
Denominator Total women surveyed aged 15-49 who currently have or had an intimate partner.				

7.3. Orphans and non-orphans school attendance

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator not relevant (Submit other data if available)

Data Measurement Tool:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

Statistical Abstract of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology (Fiscal year 2011) from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology: 1. Elementary school level (age 6-11) attendance = 99.96%, Number of students not attending school = 3963. 2. Lower secondary school level (age 12-14) attendance = 99.97%, Number of students not attending school = 968.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

-

	Value
Percentage (%) Part A	
Numerator Number of children who have lost both parents and who attend school	
Denominator Number of children who have lost both parents	

	Value
Percentage (%) Part B	
Numerator Number of children both of whose parents are alive, who are living with at least one parent and who attend school	
Denominator Number of children both of whose parents are alive who are living with at least one parent	

7.4. Economic support for eligible households

Indicator Relevance:

-

Data Measurement Tool:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaid.org if possible), methodological concerns:

-

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaid.org if possible:

-

	All
Percentage (%) Proportion of the poorest households who received external economic support in the last 3 months <i>Please enter any disaggregated data in the comment fields above</i>	-
Numerator Number of the poorest households that received any form of external economic support in the last 3 months <i>External economic support is defined as free economic help</i> a) Cash transfer (e.g., pensions, disability grant, child grant, to be adapted according to country context) b) Assistance for school fees c) Material support for education (e.g., uniforms, school books etc) d) Income generation support in cash or kind e.g. agricultural inputs e) Food assistance provided at the household or external institution (e.g., at school) f) Material or financial support for shelter g) Other form of economic support (specify)	-
Denominator Total number of eligible households <i>Poorest households are defined as a household in the bottom wealth quintile.</i>	-

7.5. HIV Care

Indicator Relevance:

-

Source/Method:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Comments:

-

Percentage of adults and children enrolled in HIV care and eligible for co-trimoxazole (CTX) prophylaxis (according to national guidelines) currently receiving CTX prophylaxis:

-

Number of adults and children enrolled in HIV care, eligible for CTX prophylaxis and receiving it at their last visit recorded during the reporting period Include patients seen at the HIV clinic at least once during the past year. HIV care includes HIV treatment (ART). :

-

Number of adults and children enrolled in HIV care and eligible for CTX prophylaxis at their last visit recorded during the reporting period:

-

Source URL: <http://aidsreportingtool.unaid.org/101/japan-report>

Japan Report NCPI

NCPI Header

COUNTRY

Name of the National AIDS Committee Officer in charge of NCPI submission and who can be contacted for questions, if any:
 Noriyuki Hiraga, MD
 Postal address:
 1-2-2 kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8916, Japan
 Telephone:
 +81-3-3595-2404
 Fax:
 +81-3-3502-6687
 E-mail:
 hiraga-noriyuki@mhlw.go.jp

Describe the process used for NCPI data gathering and validation:
 For Part A, data were collected exclusively through the Specific Disease Control Division (SDCD), Health Service Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), by consulting specialists and/or NGOs in related areas and collaborating with related divisions of the MHLW and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Technology. All data were quality checked by the SDCD in collaboration with specialists.

Describe the process used for resolving disagreements, if any, with respect to the responses to specific questions:
 Any uncertainty was solved through the discussion between the SDCD, specialists and NGO representatives.
 Highlight concerns, if any, related to the final NCPI data submitted (such as data quality, potential misinterpretation of questions and the like):

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

Organization	Names/Positions	A.I	A.II	A.III	A.IV	A.V	A.VI
Organization: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Names/Positions: Noriyuki Hiraga, Deputy director, Specific Disease Control Division,	A.I: Yes	A.II: Yes	A.III: Yes	A.IV: Yes	A.V: Yes	A.VI: Yes

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

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

A - I. STRATEGIC PLAN

1. Has the country developed a national multisectoral strategy to respond to HIV?
 (Multisectoral strategies should include, but are not limited to, those developed by Ministries such as the ones listed under 1.2):
 Yes

IF YES, what was the period covered:
 2012-2017

IF YES, briefly describe key developments/modifications between the current national strategy and the prior one. IF NO or NOT APPLICABLE, briefly explain why:

New national multisectoral strategy called "AIDS Prevention Guideline" went into effect on January 19, 2012. This guideline is a progress over the previous one in the following points; 1) improving HIV counseling and testing; 2) making quantitative and qualitative goal setting about the HIV testing for specific populations; 3) collaborating with NGOs and other relevant organizations about measures for specific populations; and 4) improving medical care collaboration in community-centered core hospitals.

1.1 Which government ministries or agencies

Name of government ministries or agencies [write in]:
 Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

SECTORS

Included in Strategy Earmarked Budget

Included in Strategy:	Earmarked Budget:
Yes	Yes
Included in Strategy:	Earmarked Budget:
Yes	Yes
Included in Strategy:	Earmarked Budget:
Yes	Yes
Included in Strategy:	Earmarked Budget:
No	No
Included in Strategy:	Earmarked Budget:
No	No
Included in Strategy:	Earmarked Budget:
No	No
Included in Strategy:	Earmarked Budget:
Yes	Yes

Other [write in]:

-
 IF NO earmarked budget for some or all of the above sectors, explain what funding is used to ensure implementation of their HIV-specific activities?:
 Funding for implementing HIV specific activities for military/police, transportation or women is embedded in general health promotion program of these sectors.

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

Men who have sex with men:
 Yes
 Migrants/mobile populations:
 Yes
 Orphans and other vulnerable children:
 No
 People with disabilities:
 No
 People who inject drugs:
 Yes
 Sex workers:
 Yes
 Transgendered people:
 No
 Women and girls:
 No
 Young women/young men:
 Yes
 Other specific vulnerable subpopulations:
 Yes
 Prisons:
 No
 Schools:
 Yes
 Workplace:
 Yes
 Addressing stigma and discrimination:
 Yes
 Gender empowerment and/or gender equality:
 No
 HIV and poverty:
 No
 Human rights protection:
 Yes
 Involvement of people living with HIV:
 Yes

IF NO, explain how key populations were identified?:

• Orphan and other vulnerable children, people wit disabilities, and people in prisons are identified by the Laws or Acts specific for each population that protect their human rights and promote their well-being including health. • Gender issues is identified in the Law (see Ill. 1.2) that promote gender empowerment and/or gender equality:

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

Men who have sex with men Migrants/mobile populations People who use and/or inject drugs Sex workers Clients of sex workers Young people

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