

National Commitments and Policy Instrument: Part A

* The guidelines for the National Commitments and Policy Instrument define the terms marked with an asterisk (*).

1. Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90–90–90 targets by 2020

-Commit to the 90–90–90 targets

-Address regulations, policies and practices that prevent access to safe, efficacious and affordable generic medicines, diagnostics and related health technologies, including by ensuring the full use of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) flexibilities, and strengthen regional and local capacity to develop, manufacture and deliver quality-assured affordable health products.

HIV testing

1. Which of the following HIV testing approaches are used in your country (please select all that apply):
 - Client-initiated testing and counselling
 - Provider-initiated testing and counselling
 - Routine antenatal testing
 - Community-based testing and counselling
 - Home testing
 - Lay provider testing
 - Self-testing
 - Assisted partner notification

2. Has your country adapted the recommendations from the 2015 WHO *Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services* in a national process on testing guidelines?
 - Yes, fully
 - Yes, partially
 - No
 - Don't know

3. Has your country adopted or included HIV self-testing as a national policy or plan?
 - Yes
 - No

- 3.1 If yes, is HIV self-testing implemented?
 - Yes
 - No

- 3.2 If no, does it have plans to include self-testing in its national policy in the future?
 - Yes
 - No

- 3.2a If yes, please indicate the year in which self-testing is planned to be included:
 - No planned year
 - 2016

- 2017
- 2018
- 2019
- 2020

4. Has your country included assisted HIV partner notification in its national policy?

- Yes
- No

4.1 If no, does it have plans to include assisted HIV partner notification in its national policy in the future?

- Yes
- No

4.1a If yes, please indicate the year in which assisted HIV partner notification is planned to be included?

- No planned year
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018
- 2019
- 2020

5. Does your country have a policy specifying that HIV testing will be provided:

- Free to all
- Free to some
- At a cost

6. Is there a law, regulation or policy specifying that HIV testing:

a) Is solely performed based on voluntary and informed consent

- Yes
- No

b) Is mandatory before marriage

- Yes
- No

c) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit

- Yes
- No

d) Is mandatory for certain groups

- Yes
- No

d.i. If yes, please specify these groups _____

7. Does your country have national policies and/or strategies on linking HIV testing and counselling and enrolment with care:

- Yes
- No

7.1 If yes, do they include (please select all that apply):

- Streamlined interventions (enhanced linkage, disclosure, tracing)
- Peer support and patient navigation approaches
- Quality improvement approaches
- CD4 testing at the point of care
- Others: please specify _____

Antiretroviral therapy

8. Has your country adapted the recommendations from the 2016 WHO *Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection* in a national process for:

a) adult antiretroviral therapy guidelines

- Yes, completed
- Ongoing
- No
- Other: please comment: _____

b) PMTCT guidelines

- Yes, completed
- Ongoing
- No
- Other: please comment: _____

c) Paediatric antiretroviral therapy guidelines

- Yes, completed
- Ongoing
- No
- Other: please comment: _____

d) Operational/service delivery guidelines

- Yes, completed
- Ongoing
- No
- Other: please comment: _____

e) Month and year in which the ARV guidelines were last revised:

Month_____

Year_____

Please upload a copy of any available updated national guideline documents.

9. What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per Ministry of Health (MOH) guidelines or directive

- TREAT ALL regardless of CD4 count
- ≤ 500 cells/mm³
- ≤ 350 cells/mm³
- Other: please specify: _____

9.1 What is the status of implementing the CD4 threshold selected above?:

- Implemented in few (<50%) treatment sites

- Implemented in many (>50%) treatment sites
- Implemented countrywide
- Not implemented in practice
- Other: please specify: _____

9.2 If your country has not yet adopted a TREAT ALL policy, in accordance with the 2016 WHO *Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection*, is there a plan to move towards adopting and implementing a TREAT ALL policy in the future?

- Yes
- No

9.2a If yes, please indicate the year in which it is planned for TREAT ALL to be implemented?

- No planned year
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018
- 2019
- 2020

10. Does your country use point-of-care CD4 technology?

- Yes
- No

11. What percentage (estimated) of primary health-care facilities in your country have access to any form of CD4 cell count for testing their patients, whether on-site or nearby by referral?

___ %

12. Do your national guidelines recommend antiretroviral therapy (please select all that apply):

- For all people living with HIV with active TB
- For all people living with HIV with hepatitis B, and severe liver disease
- For the HIV-positive partner in serodiscordant couples
- For people living with HIV identified as being in key populations, regardless of CD4 cell count
- Other: please specify _____
- Don't know

13. Is nurse-initiated antiretroviral therapy allowed in your country for any of the following populations (please select all that apply):

- Non-pregnant adults (men, women and transgender)
- Pregnant women
- Adolescents (10–19 years old)
- Children younger than 10 years old
- None of the above

14. Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?

- Yes
- No

14.1 If yes, please specify what approaches are used to support community delivery of antiretroviral therapy _____

15. Is antiretroviral therapy provided in community settings (such as outside health-facilities) for people who are stable on antiretroviral therapy in your country?

- Yes
- No

15.1 If yes, is it implemented:

- Nationally
- Regionally
- At pilot sites
- Other (please specify) _____

16. Does your country have a national policy on prioritization of people with advanced HIV disease:

- Yes
- No

17. Does your country have a national policy on the frequency of clinic visits for people who are stable on antiretroviral therapy?

- Yes
- No

17.1 If yes, please specify the frequency of clinic visits in the national policy:

- Once a month
- Every 3 months
- Every 6 months
- Every 12 months

18. Does your country have a national policy on how frequently people who are stable on antiretroviral therapy should pick-up antiretroviral medicine?

- Yes
- No

18.1 If yes, please specify the frequency of ARV pick-up included in the national policy:

- Once a month
- Every 3 months
- Every 6 months
- Every 12 months

19. Which of the following service provision modalities are included in the national policy on antiretroviral therapy for adults, adolescents and children (please select all that apply):

- Tuberculosis (TB) service providers provide antiretroviral therapy in TB clinics
- Antiretroviral therapy providers provide TB treatment in antiretroviral therapy settings
- Maternal, newborn and child health service providers provide antiretroviral therapy in maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) clinics
- Nutrition assessment, counselling and support provided to malnourished people living with HIV
- Antiretroviral therapy provided in settings providing opioid substitution therapy
- Primary health care providers provide antiretroviral therapy in primary health care settings
- Patient support
- Antiretroviral therapy delivered in the community as part of a differentiated care model
- Antiretroviral therapy providers carry out cardiovascular disease screening and management
- Antiretroviral therapy providers carry out mental health screening and treatment

- Other: please specify _____

Antiretroviral therapy regimens

Adults and adolescents

20. Are TDF/3TC or (FTC)/EFV the preferred first-line ARV combinations for treatment initiation in national guidelines, among:

a) Adults and adolescents

- Yes
- No
- Other: please specify _____

a.i. If no, is DTG being introduced as the first-line ARV regimen in your country?

- Yes
- No

b) Pregnant women

- Yes
- No
- Other: please specify _____

21. Does your country use fixed-dose (FDC) antiretroviral therapy combinations as the preferred first-line therapy (please select all that apply):

- Yes, 3 drugs fixed-dose combination taken once a day
- Yes, 2-drug, fixed-dose combination + 1 other drug
- No
- Other: please specify _____

22. Is AZT/3TC (or FTC)/ATV/r (or LPV/r) the preferred second-line ARV combination for adults and adolescents with HIV in the national guidelines?

- Yes
- No
- Other: please specify _____

Children

23. What is the preferred nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) for treatment initiation in children aged less than three with HIV?

- Abacavir (ABC)
- Zidovudine (AZT)
- Stavudine (d4T)
- Other: please specify _____

24. Are LPV/r based-regimens the preferred treatment option for all infants and children <36 months with HIV (irrespective of NNRTI exposure) in the national guidelines?

- Yes, for all
- No, but recommended for NNRTI-exposed infants only
- Not recommended

25. Is efavirenz (EFV) recommended as the preferred NNRTI for treatment initiation in children aged three and older?
- Yes
 - No
 - Other: please specify _____
26. What is the recommended NRTI backbone for treatment initiation in children aged 3–10 years in the national guidelines?
- TDF + 3TC (or FTC)
 - AZT + 3TC (or FTC)
 - ABC + 3TC (or FTC)
 - Other: please specify _____
27. What is the recommended NRTI backbone for treatment initiation in adolescents >35kg and at least 10 years of age in the national guidelines?
- TDF + 3TC (or FTC)
 - AZT + 3TC (or FTC)
 - ABC + 3TC (or FTC)
 - Other: please specify _____

Viral load

28. Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and to what extent is it implemented?
- a) For adults and adolescents
- Yes, fully implemented
 - Yes, partially implemented
 - Yes, but not implemented
 - No, targeted viral load testing only
 - No policy on viral load testing
- b) For children
- Yes, fully implemented
 - Yes, partially implemented
 - Yes, but not implemented
 - No, targeted viral load testing only
 - No policy on viral load testing
- 28.1 If your country has a national policy on routine viral load testing, what is the frequency of testing for viral suppression recommended in national policy?
- Annual
 - Episodic
 - Both annual and episodic
 - Other: please specify _____
29. Where is viral load testing currently available in your country?
- Available at specialized centres only
 - Available at antiretroviral therapy facilities, either on-site or by referral
 - Other (please specify) _____

29.1 If viral load testing is available at antiretroviral therapy facilities in your country, please provide an estimate of the percentage of antiretroviral therapy facilities that have it available: _____%

30. Is point-of-care viral load testing available at any health facility in your country?

- Yes
- No

31. Does the country have a policy to prioritize viral load testing in select populations and/or situations (i.e. pregnant women, infants, adolescents)?

- Yes
- No

31.1 If yes, is it implemented:

- Countrywide
- Large number of sites
- Small number of sites

HIV drug resistance

32. Does your country have systems in place to monitor antiretroviral drug resistance?

- Yes
- No

33. In the past three years, has your country carried out HIV drug resistance (HIVDR) surveillance according to the following WHO protocols:

a) Pre-treatment drug resistance surveys¹

- Yes
- No

a.i. If yes, please specify:

- Year it was last started ____
- Number of clinics surveyed ____
- No. of patients enrolled in survey ____

b) Acquired drug resistance surveys among adults²

- Yes
- No

b.i. If yes, please specify:

- Year it was last started ____
- Number of clinics surveyed ____
- No. of patients enrolled in survey ____

c) Acquired drug resistance surveys among children

- Yes
- No

c.i. If yes, please specify:

¹ For details please see http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/drugresistance/pretreatment_drugresistance/en/

² For details please see http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/drugresistance/acquired_drugresistance/en/

- Year it was last started ____
- Number of clinics surveyed ____
- No. of patients enrolled in survey ____

d) HIV drug resistance among infants (<18 months) using early infant diagnosis³

- Yes
- No

d.i. If yes, please specify:

- Year it was last started ____
- Number of laboratories sampled ____
- No. of patients enrolled in survey ____

e) Survey or routine monitoring of clinic performance using early warning indicators for HIV drug resistance

- Yes
- No

e.i. If yes, please specify:

- Year it was last started ____
- Number of clinics surveyed ____

34. Excluding passive pharmacovigilance approaches, does your country make an ongoing systematic effort to monitor the toxicity of antiretroviral medicines in the country?

- Yes
- No

34.1 If yes, what approaches are used (please select all that apply):

- Sentinel sites report toxicity
- Active surveillance within cohorts established to assess a range of treatment outcomes
- Active surveillance within cohorts established solely to monitor toxicity
- Pregnancy registry
- Surveillance of birth defects
- Monitoring of mother-infant pairs during breastfeeding

Adherence and retention

35. Does your country have national policies and/or strategies on adherence support:

- Yes
- No

35.1 If yes, do they include (please select all that apply):

- Peer counsellors
- Text messages
- Use of reminder devices
- Cognitive-behavioural therapy
- Behavioural skills training/medication adherence training
- Fixed-dose combinations and once-daily regimens
- Case management
- Peer navigation

³ For details please see <http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/drugresistance/en/>

- Other: please specify _____

36. Does your country have national policies and/or strategies on retention in antiretroviral therapy:

- Yes
- No

36.1 If yes, do they include (please select all that apply):

- Community-based interventions
- Adherence clubs and peer support
- Other: please specify _____

37. Are any of the following adherence support services available in your country (please select all that apply):

- Peer counsellors
- Text messages
- Use of reminder devices
- Cognitive-behavioural therapy
- Behavioural skills training / medication adherence training
- Fixed-dose combinations and once-daily regimens
- Case management
- Peer navigation
- Other: please specify _____

38. Are treatment literacy programmes available in your country to people living with HIV, including information on side effects, drug resistance, etc?

- Yes
- No

TRIPS

39. What public health-related Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS) flexibilities* are incorporated in your country's national legislation on industrial and/or intellectual property, and which have been used to enhance access to HIV-related products and/or other health products?

Public health-related TRIPS flexibilities	Are they incorporated in national legislation on industrial/intellectual property?	If yes, in which year were they used?	If yes, for which commodity have they been used?
Exhaustion of rights (parallel importation) (Article 6)	Yes/No		
Patentable subject matter (Article 27)	Yes/No		
Research and experimental use exception (Article 30)	Yes/No		
Regulatory (bolar) exception (Article 30)	Yes/No		
Compulsory licensing (Article 31)	Yes/No		
Public, non-commercial	Yes/No		

use (government use) (Article 31)			
Scope of pharmaceutical test data protection (Article 39.3)	Yes/No		
Competition law (Article 40)	Yes/No		
Transition periods (Articles 65.2; 65.4; and 66.1)	Yes/No		

2. Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

40. Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV:

- Yes
- No

40.1 If yes, please specify:

- Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate _____
 - Year ____
- Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population)
 - Year

41. What is the current nationally recommended regimen for preventing the mother-to-child-transmission of HIV, in accordance with Ministry of Health guidelines or directives:

- Treat All pregnant women / breastfeeding women for life
- HAART during pregnancy and breastfeeding only
- Other: please specify regimen _____

41.1 If your country is applying a TREAT ALL policy for pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV, how is it being implemented?

- Implemented in a small number (<50%) of maternal and child health (MCH) sites
- Implemented in a large number (>50%) of MCH sites
- Implemented countrywide
- Not implemented in practice
- Other

42. What is the current nationally recommended first-line antiretroviral therapy regimen for pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV:

- TDF/3TC(FTC)/EFV
- Other (please specify) _____

43. What is the current nationally recommended regimen for preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV for HIV-exposed infants?

- a) Please specify the infant prophylaxis regimen _____
- b) Recommended duration of the regimen ____

44. Does your country have a national recommendation on infant feeding for HIV-exposed infants:
- Yes, breastfeeding
 - Yes, replacement feeding
 - Yes, both are recommended, left to individual choice or different settings
 - No
- 44.1 If breastfeeding is recommended for HIV-positive women and HIV-exposed infants, is the recommended duration specified:
- Yes, please specify the duration in months _____
 - No
45. Is food and nutrition support in your country integrated within PMTCT programmes?
- Implemented in few (<50%) of maternal and child health sites
 - Implemented in many (>50%) of maternal and child health sites
 - Implemented countrywide
 - Not implemented in practice
 - Other
46. Does your country have a national strategy on interventions at delivery for women living with HIV who have not previously been tested for HIV?
- Yes, fully implemented
 - Yes, partially implemented
 - Yes, but not implemented
 - No
47. Is vertical transmission of HIV criminalized in your country?
- Yes
 - No

Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of syphilis

48. Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of syphilis:
- Yes, integrated with HIV or other elimination initiative(s)
 - Yes, standalone (not integrated with HIV or other elimination initiatives)
 - No national plan
49. Does your country have a national policy for routinely screening pregnant women for syphilis:
- Yes
 - No
- 49.1 If yes, what tests are used:
- Laboratory-based non-treponemal (such as RPR/VDRL)
 - Laboratory-based treponemal (such as TPPA, TPHA)
 - Rapid syphilis treponemal tests (such as those from Bioline, Determine, Chembio)
 - Dual HIV/syphilis rapid tests

Early infant diagnosis

50. At what age do your national guidelines recommend that infants be tested for HIV (please select all that apply)?

- At birth
- 2 months
- 6 months
- 12 months
- 18 months
- 24 months

51. In addition to PMTCT settings, do any of the following sites in your country carry out HIV testing of children (please select all that apply)?

- Paediatric inpatient wards
- Nutrition centres
- Immunization clinics
- Outpatient clinics
- Other: please specify _____

52. Does the country have a policy to provide nucleic acid testing for HIV-exposed infants (early infant diagnosis, DNA-PCR) at birth?

- Yes
- No

53. Are HIV-exposed infants tested for HIV antibodies at nine months in your country?

- Yes
- No

54. Is a final diagnosis HIV antibody test at 18 months of age or three months after breastfeeding ends being implemented in your country?

- Yes
- No

55. Does your country have point-of-care viral load testing policy or recommendation for early infant diagnosis (EID)?

- Yes
- No

55.1 If yes, is it implemented:

- Countrywide
- Large number of sites
- Small number of sites

Community engagement in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

56. How many health facilities in your country are providing services for preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) in the country? _____

How many of the health facilities providing PMTCT services have community accountability mechanisms* in place? _____

57. Are there targeted interventions to ensure that any of the following human rights considerations are addressed as part of PMTCT programmes (please select all that apply):

- Voluntary and informed consent as sole basis for testing and/or treatment for HIV

- o Voluntary and informed consent as sole basis for abortion, contraception and/or sterilization of women living with HIV
- o Confidentiality and privacy
- o Prevention of grave or systematic human rights abuses* as part of PMTCT programmes
- o Due diligence to address any human rights abuses as part of PMTCT programmes

58. Has a meeting been held at the national level to review PMTCT progress in the past 12 months?

- o Yes
- o No

58.1 If yes:

a) Were community and civil society represented at the national review meeting?

- o Yes
- o No

b) Was the opportunity provided for community and civil society to provide comments?

- o Yes
- o No

c) Was analysis by community and civil society provided in a systematic manner?

- o Yes
- o No

d) Was analysis provided by community and civil society documented and disseminated following the meeting?

- o Yes
- o No

e) Do women living with HIV in your country participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to PMTCT?

- o Yes
- o No

Child ART

59. Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms?

- o Yes, with an age cut-off to treat all of <1 years
- o Yes, with an age cut-off to treat all of <2 years
- o Yes, with an age cut-off to treat all of <5 years
- o Yes, with an age cut-off to treat all of <10 years
- o Treat All
- o Other (please specify) _____

59.1 What is the status of implementing the age cut-off policy adopted in your country?

- o Implemented in a few (<50%) treatment sites
- o Implemented in many (>50%) treatment sites
- o Implemented countrywide
- o Not implemented in practice
- o Other: please specify _____

60. When is a child who initiated antiretroviral therapy considered lost to follow-up in your country?

- Has not been seen for HIV care or pharmacy pick up in 1 month
- Has not been seen for HIV care or pharmacy pick up in 2 months
- Has not been seen for HIV care or pharmacy pick up in 3 months

61. Does your country have a strategy or plan to ensure that adolescents born with HIV are not lost to follow-up as they transition into adult HIV care?

- Yes
- No

62. Are cohorts of children receiving antiretroviral therapy cohorts monitored (i.e., ensuring that these children are alive and receiving antiretroviral therapy) in national registers at 6 month and 12 month intervals?

- Yes
- No

63. Are growth monitoring and nutrition programmes for children integrated with HIV testing and treatment in your country?

- Implemented in few (<50%) treatment sites
- Implemented in many (>50%) treatment sites
- Implemented countrywide
- Not implemented in practice
- Other

3.Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations-gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

-Ensure that 90% of people at risk of HIV infection have access to comprehensive HIV prevention services, including sex workers and their clients, men who have sex with men, transgender people, people who inject drugs and prisoners.

-Reach 3 million people with pre-exposure prophylaxis by 2020

-Reach 25 million men with voluntary medical male circumcision in high-incidence countries by 2020

-Make 20 billion condoms available annually by 2020 in low- and middle-income countries

64. Have recommendations from the 2016 WHO *Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations* been included in the national HIV policy or national plans?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partially
- No
- Don't know

Laws

65. Are transgender people criminalized and/or prosecuted in your country?

- Both criminalized and prosecuted

- Criminalized
- Prosecuted
- Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

66. Is cross-dressing criminalized in your country?

- Yes
- Yes, only in parts of the country
- Yes, only under certain circumstances
- No

67. Is sex work criminalized in your country?

- Selling and buying sexual services is criminalized
- Selling sexual services is criminalized
- Buying sexual services is criminalized
- Partial criminalization of sex work
- Other punitive regulation of sex work
- Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
- Issue is determined/differs at subnational level

68. Does your country have laws criminalizing same sex sexual acts?

- Yes, death penalty
- Yes, imprisonment (14 years – life)
- Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
- No penalty specified
- No specific legislation
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed

69. Does your country retain the death penalty in law for people convicted of drug-related offences?

- Yes
- No

69.1 If yes, what is the level of application?

- High application (sentencing of people convicted of drug offences to death and/or carrying out executions are routine and mainstreamed part of the criminal justice system)
- Low application (executions for drug offences may have been carried out in recent years, but in practice such penalties are relatively rare)
- Symbolic application (the death penalty for drug offences is included in legislation but executions are not carried out)
- Insufficient data to classify the country as having a high, low or symbolic application

70. Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?

- Drug use or consumption is a specific offence in law
- Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence
- Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a non-criminal offence
- There is compulsory detention for drug offences

71. Does your country have other punitive laws affecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people?

- Yes, promotion (“propaganda”) laws
- Yes, morality laws or religious norms that limit lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex freedom of expression and association

- No

Legal protections for key populations

72. Does your country have any of the following legal protections for transgender people (please select all that apply)?

- Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on gender diversity
- Prohibitions of discrimination in employment based on gender diversity
- A third gender is legally recognized
- Other non-discrimination provisions specifying gender diversity
- No

73. Does your country have any of the following legal protections for sex workers (please select all that apply)?

- Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on occupation
- Sex work is recognized as work
- Other non-discrimination provisions specifying sex work
- No

74. Does your country have any laws or other provisions specifying protections based on grounds of sexual orientation (please select all that apply):

- Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation
- Hate crimes based on sexual orientation considered an aggravating circumstance
- Incitement to hatred based on sexual orientation prohibited
- Prohibition of discrimination in employment based on sexual orientation
- Other non-discrimination provisions specifying sexual orientation

75. Does your country have any specific antidiscrimination laws* or other provisions that apply to people who use drugs?

- Yes
- No

76. Is there explicit supportive reference to harm reduction in national policies?

- Yes
- No

76.1 If yes, do policies address the specific needs of women who inject drugs?

- Yes
- No

HIV prevention for sex workers

77. Does your country have a national prevention strategy to reduce new infections among sex workers and provide services to sex workers and their clients?

- Yes
- No

77.1 If yes, does the national strategy include (please select all that apply):

- a) Community empowerment and capacity building for sex worker organizations
- b) Community-based outreach and services for sex workers and their clients
- c) Distribution of condoms for sex workers and their clients

- e) Clinical services for sex workers and their clients
- f) Legal support services for sex workers
- h) Actions to address gender based violence
- i) Actions to reduce stigma and discrimination in the health setting

78. Has your country set national HIV prevention targets for 2020?

- Yes
- No

78.1 If yes, what are the national prevention targets for sex workers and their clients for 2020?

- Annual number of new HIV infections among sex workers and their clients _____
- Percentage of sex workers and their clients reached by HIV prevention services:
 - Sex workers _____
 - Clients _____

HIV prevention for men who have sex with men

79. Does your country have a national prevention strategy to reduce new infections among and provide services to gay men and other men who have sex with men?

- Yes
- No

79.1 If yes, does the national strategy include for gay men and other men who have sex with men:

- Community empowerment and capacity building for organizations of men who have sex with men
- Community-based outreach and services
- Distribution of condoms and condom-compatible lubricants
- Sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention, screening and treatment services
- Clinical services
- Psychosocial counselling and/or mental health services
- Legal support services
- Actions to address homophobic violence
- Actions to reduce stigma and discrimination

80. Has your country set national prevention targets for gay men and other men who have sex with men for 2020?

- Yes
- No

80.1 If yes, what are the national prevention targets for 2020 for gay men and other men who have sex with men?

- a) Annual number of new HIV infections among gay men and other men who have sex with men _____
- b) Percentage of gay men and other men who have sex with men reached by prevention programmes _____

HIV prevention for people who inject drugs

81. Do national policies exclude people who are currently using drugs from receiving ART?

- Yes
- No

82. Are needle and syringe programmes operational in your country?

- Yes
- No, not at all
- No, but needles and syringes can be purchased legally in pharmacies without a prescription

83. Can possession of a needle or syringe without a prescription be used as evidence of drug use or cause for arrest in your country?

- Yes
- No

84. Are opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes operational in your country?

- Yes
- No

85. Are drug dependence treatment interventions, other than opioid substitution therapy, implemented in the country?

- Yes
- No

85.1 If yes, are they for:

- Opioid dependence
- Non-opioid dependence

86. Is naloxone (used to reverse opioid overdoses) available through community distribution in your country?

- Yes
- No

87. Do safe injection spaces/rooms exist?

- Yes
- No

87.1 If yes, please specify:

Number of spaces/rooms _____

Number of enrollees _____

HIV prevention services for prisoners

88. Are needle and syringe programmes operational in prisons in your country?

- Yes
- No

89. Are opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes operational in prisons in your country?

- Yes
- No

90. Are condoms and lubricants available to prisoners in your country?

- Yes
- No

91. Are HIV tests in prisons in your country:

a) Carried out with the informed consent of prisoners?

- Yes
- No

b) Free of charge?

- Yes
- No

c) Confidential?

- Yes
- No

d) Available at any time during detention?

- Yes
- No

e) Accompanied by relevant and accessible information?

- Yes
- No

f) Accompanied by confidential pre- and post-test counselling?

- Yes
- No

g) Equally accessible to all prisoners?

- Yes
- No

g.i If no, which prisoners do not have equal access? _____

92. Is antiretroviral therapy (ART) available to all prisoners living with HIV in your country?

- Yes
- No

Participation of key populations in the national response

93. Do men who have sex with men participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

94. Do sex workers participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

95. Do people who inject drugs participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

96. Do transgender people participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

97. Do former and/or current prisoners participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

Services for people affected by humanitarian emergencies

98. Are the following services accessible to people affected by humanitarian emergencies in your country? (by all people affected by emergencies, including but not limited to: non-displaced people, refugees and asylum seekers, internally displaced people and migrants)

a) HIV counselling and testing

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

b) Preventing mother-to-child transmission

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

c) HIV treatment

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

d) TB screening and treatment

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

e) Preventing and treating sexually transmitted infections

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

f) Services for key populations

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

g) Services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence*

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

h) Food and nutrition support

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

99. Is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) available in your country?

- Yes
- No

99.1 If PrEP is available, is it (please select all that apply):

- Provided as a national policy
- Provided as part of a pilot project
- Available through research
- Available through private providers

99.2 If PrEP is available, please specify for whom and provide the eligibility criteria applied for provision of PrEP:

- Gay men and other men who have sex with men
 - Please specify eligibility criteria: _____
- Sex workers
 - Please specify eligibility criteria: _____
- People who inject drugs
 - Please specify eligibility criteria: _____
- Transgender people
 - Please specify eligibility criteria: _____
- Serodiscordant couples
 - Please specify eligibility criteria: _____
- Young women
 - Please specify eligibility criteria: _____
- Other: please specify _____
 - Please specify eligibility criteria: _____

99.3 If PrEP is available, is a training programme on PrEP provided to healthcare personnel?

- Yes
- No

99.4 If PrEP is not available, is it because (please select all that apply):

- There is no policy
- There is no identified group with sufficiently high incidence in accordance with the WHO guidelines
- It is not a funding priority
- The medicines are not available in the country
- The technical capacity to consider PrEP is limited

Voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC)

Please note these questions are only asked from 16 countries with high HIV prevalence, low levels of male circumcision and generalized heterosexual epidemics: Botswana, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

100. Does your country have a national strategy for voluntary medical male circumcision?

- Yes
- No

100.1 If yes, does it refer to a specific age group?

- Yes, refers to a specific age group
 - Please specify the age group _____
- No age group specified

100.2 If the national VMMC strategy refers to a specific age group, has a target been set for the number of men in this age group to be reached?

- Yes
- No

100.2.a If yes, please specify:

- The target number or proportion of men in that age group
- The target year

101. What medical male circumcision methods are recommended/approved by the national programme (please select all that apply)?

- Conventional surgical methods (dorsal slit, forceps guided, sleeve resection)
- WHO prequalified device method approved for use

102. Is voluntary medical male circumcision in your country offered:

- Free of charge
- Free for some
- Full cost to the user
- At a cost shared between user and programme

Condoms

103. Does your country have a strategy or plan related to condoms?

- Yes
- No

103.1 If yes, does the national condom strategy or plan explicitly address the needs of and targeted condom programming for the following populations (please select all that apply):

- People living with HIV
- Sex workers (male and female)
- Men who have sex with men
- People who inject drugs
- Young people (15-24 years old)
- People with sexually transmitted infections (STI)
- Prisoners
- The general public

103.2 If yes, does the national condom strategy or plan include (please select all that apply):

- Free distribution to key populations
- Subsidized condom marketing
- Private sector sales

- Condom promotion through mass media
- Condom promotion in (secondary) schools
- Condom distribution in (secondary) schools

104. Have the national needs for condoms been estimated?

- Yes
- No

105. Can any individuals be prosecuted or punished for carrying condoms in your country?

- Yes
- No

106. Are there age restrictions for accessing condoms in your country?

- Yes
- No

107. Are there restrictions on distributing condoms in public places in your country?

- Yes
- No

108. Have there been condom stock-outs* in the past 12 months?

a) National stock outs:

- Yes
- No

b) Local stock outs

- Yes
- No

109. How many condoms and lubricants were distributed (that left the central or regional warehouses for onward distribution) in the previous calendar year by type of provider?

a) Male condoms:

Total _____

Public _____

Private _____

NGOs _____

b) Female condoms:

Total _____

Public _____

Private _____

NGOs _____

c) Lubricants:

Total _____

Public _____

Private _____

NGOs _____

4. Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

-Ensure universal access to quality and affordable sexual and reproductive health-care services, including HIV services, for women.

-Eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination in health-care settings by 2020.

-Review and reform laws that reinforce stigma and discrimination, including on age of consent, HIV non-disclosure, exposure and transmission, travel restrictions and mandatory testing.

Violence

110. Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence* and violence against women that includes HIV?

- Yes
- No

111. Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?

- No
- Yes

111.1 If yes, does this legislation cover (please select all that apply):

- Physical violence
- Sexual violence
- Emotional violence
- Economic violence
- Explicit criminalization of marital rape
- Protection of former spouses
- Protection of unmarried intimate partners

112. Have any of the following provisions related to domestic violence* been implemented in your country (please select all that apply)?

- Court injunctions for the safety and security of survivors
- Protection services for survivors of domestic violence, such as legal services or shelters
- Services for the person perpetrating violence

113. Does your country have criminal penalties for domestic violence*?

- Yes
- No

113.1 If yes, have there been any prosecutions in the past two years?

- Yes
- No

114. Does your country have any of the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV from violence (please select all that apply)?

- General criminal laws prohibiting violence
- Specific legal provisions prohibiting violence against people based on their HIV status or belonging to a key population
- Programmes to address intimate partner violence*
- Programmes to address workplace violence
- Interventions to address police abuse
- Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons

115. Does your country have service delivery points that provide the following appropriate medical and psychological care and support for women and men who have been raped and experienced incest, in accordance with the recommendations of the 2013 WHO guidelines *Responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women*:

- a) First-line support or what is known as psychological first aid
 - Yes
 - No

- b) Emergency contraception for women who seek services within five days
 - Yes
 - No

- c) Safe abortion if a woman becomes pregnant as a result of rape in accordance with national law
 - Yes
 - No

- d) Post-exposure prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections and HIV (within 72 hours of sexual assault) as needed
 - Yes
 - No

Child marriage

116. In your country, what is the legal age of marriage for (number of years):

- a) Girls _____
- b) Boys _____

117. In your country, is child marriage (a formal marriage or informal union before age 18) void or prohibited?

- Yes
- No

Stigma and discrimination

118. Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?

- Yes, policies exist but are not consistently implemented
- Yes, policies exist and are consistently implemented
- No, policies do not exist

119. Does your country have interventions targeting health care workers to build their human rights competencies, to address stigma and discrimination and gender-based violence

- Yes, at scale*
- Yes, as one-off activities
- Yes, on a small scale
- No

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

- Yes
- No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No

121. Does your country have laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV?

- Yes
- No

Parental and spousal consent for accessing services

122. Does your country have laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access sexual and reproductive health services?

- Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
- No

123. Does your country have laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing?

- Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
- No

124. Does your country have laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV treatment?

- Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
- No

125. Does your country have laws requiring spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services?

- Yes
- No

126. Does your country have laws requiring spousal consent for married women to access HIV testing?

- Yes
- No

5. Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year.

127. Does your country have education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education*, according to international standards*, in:

- a) Primary school
 - Yes
 - No

b) Secondary school

- Yes
- No

c) Teacher training

- Yes
- No

128. Do young people (15-24 years old) participate* in developing of policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

128.1 If yes, do young people participate* in any of the following decision-making spaces in the national HIV response?

- Technical teams for the development, review and update of national AIDS strategies and plans
- Technical teams for the development or review of programmes that relate to young people's access to HIV testing, treatment, care and support services?
- Expanded UN Joint Teams on AIDS
- UN thematic teams on legal and policy reform and review
- National AIDS Coordinating Authority or equivalent, with a broad based multi-sector mandate
- Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanism
- Civil society coordination spaces of populations most affected by HIV
- Other: please specify _____
- No

6. Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020.

129. Does the country have an approved social protection* strategy, policy or framework?

- Yes and it is being implemented
- Yes but it is not being implemented
- No

129.1 If yes:

a) Does it refer to HIV?

- Yes
- No

b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?

- Yes
- No

c) Does it recognize key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) as key beneficiaries?

- Yes
- No

- d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?
 - Yes
 - No

- e) Does it recognize people affected by HIV (children and families) as key beneficiaries?
 - Yes
 - No

- f) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?
 - Yes
 - No

130. Are representatives of the National AIDS Programme or equivalent included in any social protection* coordination mechanism or platform?

- There is no social protection coordination mechanism or platform
- There is a social protection coordination mechanism or platform but it does not include any representatives of the National AIDS Programme or equivalent
- There is a social protection coordination mechanism or platform and it includes representatives of the National AIDS Programme or equivalent

131. Are any cash transfer programmes* for young women aged 15-24 years being implemented in the country?

- Yes
- No

7. Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020.

132. Are there any of the following safeguards in laws, regulations and policies that provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country (please select all that apply)?

- Registration of HIV CSOs is possible
- Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible
- HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs
- Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs
- Reporting requirements for CSOs/CBOs delivering HIV services are streamlined

133. Are there laws, policies or regulations that enable access to funding for CSOs/CBOs?

- Social contracting or other mechanisms allowing for funding of service delivery by communities from domestic funding
- From international donors
- Other: please specify _____

8. Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers.

9. Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights.

134. In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness concerning their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?

- Yes, at scale at the national level
- Yes, at scale, at the sub-national level
- Yes, one-off activities
- Yes, at a small scale
- No

135. Does your country have training programmes for the following on human rights and non-discrimination legal frameworks as applicable to HIV?

a) For police and other law enforcement personnel

- Yes, at scale at national level
- Yes, at scale, at sub-national level
- Yes, one-off activities
- Yes, small scale
- No

b) For members of the judiciary

- Yes, at scale at national level
- Yes, at scale, at sub-national level
- Yes, one-off activities
- Yes, small scale
- No

c) For elected officials (lawmakers/parliamentarians)

- Yes, at scale at national level
- Yes, at scale, at sub-national level
- Yes, one-off activities
- Yes, small scale
- No

d) For healthcare workers

- Yes, at scale at national level
- Yes, at scale, at sub-national level
- Yes, one-off activities
- Yes, small scale
- No

136. Does your country have training programmes on preventing violence against women and gender-based violence for the following:

a) For police and other law enforcement personnel

- Yes, at scale at national level
- Yes, at scale, at sub-national level
- Yes, one-off activities
- Yes, small scale
- No

b) For members of the judiciary

- Yes, at scale at national level
- Yes, at scale, at sub-national level
- Yes, one-off activities
- Yes, small scale
- No

c) For elected officials (lawmakers/parliamentarians)

- Yes, at scale at national level
- Yes, at scale, at sub-national level
- Yes, one-off activities
- Yes, small scale
- No

d) For healthcare workers

- Yes, at scale at national level
- Yes, at scale, at sub-national level
- Yes, one-off activities
- Yes, small scale
- No

137. Are there any of the following barriers to providing these trainings and/or capacity building activities (please select all that apply)?

- Lack of political will
- Lack of funding
- Lack of capacity for delivery of trainings
- Barriers that hinder the target audience in accessing such trainings or capacity-building

138. Are there mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?

- Yes, please describe _____
- No

139. Does your country have any of the following accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings?

- Complaints procedure
- Mechanisms of redress
- Procedures or systems to protect and respect patient privacy or confidentiality

140. Does your country have any the following human rights monitoring and enforcement mechanisms?

- a) Existence of independent functional national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, including human rights commissions, law reform commissions, watchdogs, and ombudspersons which consider HIV-related issues within their work
 - Yes
 - No
- b) Oversight for implementation of concluding observations and recommendations from treaty monitoring bodies and UPR
 - Yes
 - No

141. Does your country have mechanisms in place to promote access to justice (please select all that apply)?

- Yes, legal aid systems applicable to HIV casework
- Yes, pro bono legal services provided by private law firms
- Yes, legal services provided by (university-based) legal clinics
- Yes, community paralegals
- Yes, other: please describe _____
- No

10. Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centered systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C.

-Reduce tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV by 75% by 2020

142. To what extent are health facilities delivering HIV services integrated with other health services in your country?

Services	Level of integration		
	Fully integrated in all health facilities	Integrated in some health facilities	Delivered separately
a) HIV counselling and testing with sexual and reproductive health			
b) HIV treatment and care with sexual and reproductive health			
c) HIV counselling and testing integrated in TB services			
d) TB screening in HIV services			
e) ART and TB treatment			
f) HIV and hepatitis C treatment			
g) HIV counselling and testing and chronic non-communicable diseases			
h) ART and chronic non-communicable diseases			
i) HIV counselling and testing and general outpatient care			
j) ART and general outpatient			

care			
k) Violence screening and mitigation integrated in HIV services			
l) HIV testing and counselling integrated in cervical cancer screening and treatment services			
m) Cervical cancer screening integrated in HIV services			
n) PMTCT with antenatal care / maternal and child health			
o) HIV treatment and care with nutrition support			
p) HIV testing with child health services (including growth monitoring, nutrition and immunization)			
q) HIV treatment and care with child health services (including growth monitoring, nutrition and immunization)			
r) HIV and harm reduction services			

143. Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in:

- a. The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)
 - Yes
 - No
- b. The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response
 - Yes
 - No
- c. National HIV-treatment guidelines
 - Yes
 - No

144. What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children (please select all that apply)?

- Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV
- Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV
- TB infection control in HIV health-care settings
- Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis
- Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics
- Hepatitis C screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics
- Hepatitis B vaccination provided at antiretroviral therapy clinics
- Hepatitis C treatment (direct-acting antiviral agents) provided in antiretroviral therapy clinics
- Other: please specify _____

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

145. Does your country have national STI treatment guidelines or recommendations:

- Yes
- No

145.1 If yes, in what year were they last updated? ____

146. Does your country have a national strategy or action plan for the prevention and control of STIs?

- Yes
- No

147. Is gonococcal antimicrobial-resistance monitoring conducted in the country?

- Yes, annually
- Yes, less than annually
- No

148. Does the national definition for congenital syphilis include stillbirths?

- Yes
- No

National HIV strategy and monitoring and evaluation

Strategy

149. Does your country have a national strategy or policy that guides the AIDS response?

- Yes, a stand-alone AIDS strategy or policy
- Yes, a health strategy or policy that integrates the AIDS response
- No
- Other: please specify _____

149.1 If yes, has the national HIV strategy or policy been reviewed in the past two years?

- Yes
- No

149.2 If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response explicitly address the following key populations or vulnerable groups (please select all that apply)?

- Adolescent key populations
- Men who have sex with men

- People in prisons and other closed settings
- People who inject drugs
- Sex workers (male and female)
- Transgender people
- Non-displaced people affected by emergencies
- Refugees
- Internally displaced people
- Migrants and asylum-seekers

149.3 If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response (please select all that apply):

- Specifically include explicit plans or activities that address the needs of key populations
- Specifically include explicit plans or activities that address the needs of young women and girls
- Draw on the most recent evidence about the national HIV epidemic and the status of the response
- Integrate inputs from a multisectoral process, including various government sectors as well as non-governmental partners

149.4 If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response include gender-transformative* interventions, including interventions to address the intersections of gender-based violence and HIV?

- Yes
- No

149.4.a If yes, does the national strategy or policy guiding the AIDS response include a dedicated budget for implementing gender-transformative interventions*?

- Yes
- No

Monitoring and evaluation

150. Does your country have a national monitoring and evaluation plan or strategy for HIV?

- Yes, a stand-alone HIV monitoring and evaluation strategy or plan
- Yes, HIV monitoring and evaluation is integrated in a broader health monitoring and evaluation strategy or plan
- No
- Other: please specify _____

150.1 If yes, has it been updated in the past two years?

- Yes
- No

150.2 If yes, does it integrate gender-sensitive indicators*?

- Yes
- No

151. Does your country routinely collect data on HIV service delivery data that are institutionalized in an information system:

- No system exists for routinely collecting data on HIV service delivery

- Multiple unharmonized or parallel information systems exist that various entities manage and operate separately
- One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary public sector information systems, exists that includes specific indicators on HIV service delivery for national level reporting
- One information system, or a harmonized set of complementary information systems, including community health information systems, exists that includes specific indicators on HIV service delivery for national-level reporting

152. Does your country have a method to de-duplicate key data such as people being diagnosed with HIV or people seeking antiretroviral therapy (i.e. unique identifiers)?

- Yes
- No

153. Does the country carry out sentinel surveillance in the following special populations:

Population	Sentinel surveillance conducted	How often is it conducted (in years)?	In what year was the most recent survey conducted?	In what number of sites was surveillance conducted?
Antenatal clinic attendees	Yes/No			
Sex workers	Yes/No			
Men who have sex with men	Yes/No			
People who inject drugs	Yes/No			
Transgender people	Yes/No			
In prisons and other closed settings	Yes/No			
Other, please specify _____	Yes/No			

154. Has a nationally-representative data quality assessment been conducted during the reporting period that provides information about the accuracy of facility-level data of the numbers of people reported to be on antiretroviral treatment?

- Yes
- No

National Commitments and Policy Instrument: Part B

* The guidelines for the National Commitments and Policy Instrument define the terms marked with an asterisk (*).

1. Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90–90–90 targets by 2020

-Commit to the 90–90–90 targets

-Address regulations, policies and practices that prevent access to safe, efficacious and affordable generic medicines, diagnostics and related health technologies, including by ensuring the full use of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) flexibilities, and strengthen regional and local capacity to develop, manufacture and deliver quality-assured affordable health products.

1. Does your country have any forms of mandatory (or compulsory) HIV testing that are provided for or carried out?

- No
- Yes, please briefly explain when mandatory testing is carried out and the groups that are affected: _____

2. Where is viral load testing available in your country?

- Available at specialized centres only
- Available at antiretroviral therapy facilities, either on-site or by referral
- Other: please specify _____

3. Are any of the following retention support services available in your country (please select all that apply):

- Community-based interventions
- Adherence clubs and peer support
- Other: please specify _____

4. Are any of the following adherence support services available in your country (please select all that apply):

- Peer counsellors
- Text messages
- Use of reminder devices
- Cognitive-behavioural therapy
- Behavioural skills training / medication adherence training
- Fixed-dose combinations and once-daily regimens
- Case management
- Peer navigation
- Other: please specify _____

2. Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

5. How many health facilities in the country are providing services for preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV? _____

6. How many of the health facilities providing PMTCT services have community accountability mechanisms* in place? _____

7. Has a meeting been held at the national level to review PMTCT progress in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

7.1 If yes:

a) Were community and civil society represented at the national review meeting?

- Yes
- No

b) Was the opportunity provided for community and civil society to provide comments?

- Yes
- No

c) Was analysis by community and civil society provided in a systematic manner?

- Yes
- No

d) Was analysis provided by community and civil society documented and disseminated following the meeting?

- Yes
- No

8. Do women living with HIV in your country participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to PMTCT?

- Yes
- No

9. In the context of PMTCT programmes in your country, are there reports or is there documentation of any of the following (please select all that apply):

- Mandatory or coerced testing and/or treatment for HIV
- Lack of informed, voluntary and prior obtained consent
- Forced and coerced abortion, contraception and/or sterilization
- Lack of confidentiality and privacy
- Other grave or systematic human rights abuses* (please describe) _____

9.1 If there are reports of any of these situations in your country, is the government carrying out due diligence in responding to them?

- Yes
- No

- Don't know

3.Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations-gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

-Ensure that 90% of people at risk of HIV infection have access to comprehensive HIV prevention services, including sex workers and their clients, men who have sex with men, transgender people, people who inject drugs and prisoners.

-Reach 3 million people with pre-exposure prophylaxis by 2020

-Reach 25 million men with voluntary medical male circumcision in high-incidence countries by 2020

-Make 20 billion condoms available annually by 2020 in low- and middle-income countries

Law enforcement

10. Can possession of a needle/syringe without a prescription be used as evidence of drug use or cause for arrest in your country?

- Yes
- No

11. Have transgender people in your country been arrested or prosecuted for manifestations of their gender identity in the past three years?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

12. Have sex workers in your country been arrested or prosecuted in relation to selling sex in the past three years?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

13. Have people in your country been arrested or prosecuted for consensual same sex sexual acts in the past three years?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

14. Have people in your country been arrested or prosecuted for using drugs in the past three years?

- Yes
- No

- Don't know

Legal protections for key populations

15. Does your country have any of the following legal protection for transgender people (please select all that apply)?

- Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on gender diversity
- Prohibitions of discrimination in employment based on gender diversity
- A third gender is legally recognized
- Other non-discrimination provisions specifying gender diversity
- No

16. Does your country have any of the following legal protections for sex workers (please select all that apply)?

- Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on occupation
- Sex work is recognized as work
- Other non-discrimination provisions specifying sex work
- No

17. Does your country have any laws or other provisions specifying protections based on grounds of sexual orientation (please select all that apply)?

- Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation
- Hate crimes based on sexual orientation considered an aggravating circumstance
- Incitement to hatred based on sexual orientation prohibited
- Prohibition of discrimination in employment based on sexual orientation
- Other non-discrimination provisions specifying sexual orientation

18. Does your country have any specific antidiscrimination laws* or other provisions that apply to people who use drugs?

- Yes
- No

HIV prevention services for people who inject drugs

19. Are needle and syringe programmes operational in your country?

- Yes
- No, not at all
- No, but needles and syringes can be legally purchased in pharmacies without a prescription

20. Is naloxone (used to reverse opioid overdoses) available through community distribution in your country?

- Yes
- No

21. Are opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes operational in your country?

- Yes
- No

HIV prevention services in prisons

22. Are needle and syringe programmes operational in prisons in your country?

- Yes
- No

23. Are opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes operational in prisons in your country?

- Yes
- No

24. Are condoms and lubricants available to prisoners in your country?

- Yes
- No

25. Is antiretroviral therapy (ART) available to all prisoners living with HIV in your country?

- Yes
- No

26. Are HIV tests in prisons in your country:

a) Carried out with the informed consent of prisoners?

- Yes
- No

b) Free of charge?

- Yes
- No

c) Confidential?

- Yes
- No

d) Available at any time during detention?

- Yes
- No

e) Accompanied by relevant and accessible information?

- Yes
- No

f) Accompanied by confidential pre- and post-test counselling?

- Yes
- No

g) Equally accessible to all prisoners?

- Yes
- No

If no, which prisoners do not have equal access: please specify _____

Participation

27. Do men who have sex with men participate* in developing policies, guidelines and/or strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

28. Do sex workers participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

29. Do people who inject drugs participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

30. Do transgender people participate* in developing the policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

31. Do former and/or current prisoners participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

32. Is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) available in the country?

- Yes
- No

32.1 If PrEP is available, is it (please select all that apply):

- Provided as national policy
- Provided as part of a pilot project
- Provided through research
- Available through private providers
- Available through the Internet

4. Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

-Ensure universal access to quality and affordable sexual and reproductive health-care services, including HIV services, for women.

-Eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination in health-care settings by 2020.

-Review and reform laws that reinforce stigma and discrimination, including on age of consent, HIV non-disclosure, exposure and transmission, travel restrictions and mandatory testing.

33. Have any of the following provisions related to domestic violence* been implemented in your country (please select all that apply)?

- Court injunctions to ensure the safety and security of survivors
- Protection services for survivors of domestic violence, such as legal services or shelters
- Services for the person perpetrating violence

34. Does your country have any of the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV from violence (please select all that apply)?

- General criminal laws prohibiting violence
- Specific legal provisions prohibiting violence against people based on their HIV status or belonging to a key population
- Programmes to address intimate partner violence*
- Programmes to address workplace violence
- Interventions to address police abuse
- Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons

35. Does your country have service delivery points that provide the following appropriate medical and psychological care and support for women and men who have been raped and experienced incest in accordance with the recommendations of the 2013 WHO guidelines *Responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women*:

a) First-line support or what is known as psychological first aid

- Yes
- No

b) Emergency contraception for women who seek services within five days

- Yes
- No

c) Safe abortion if a woman becomes pregnant as a result of rape in accordance with national law

- Yes

- No

d) Post-exposure prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections and HIV (within 72 hours of sexual assault) as needed

- Yes
- No

36. Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?

- Yes, policies exist but are not consistently implemented
- Yes, policies exist and are consistently implemented
- No, policies do not exist

5. Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year.

37. Do young people (15-24 years old) participate* in developing policies, guidelines and strategies relating to their health in your country?

- Yes
- No

37.1 If yes, do young people participate* in any of the following decision-making spaces in the national HIV response?

- Technical teams for the development, review and update of the national AIDS strategies and plans
- Technical teams for the development or review of programmes that relate to young people's access to HIV testing, treatment, care and support services?
- Expanded UN Joint Teams on AIDS
- UN thematic teams on legal and policy reform and review
- National AIDS Coordinating Authority or equivalent, with a broad based multi-sector mandate
- Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanism
- Civil society coordination spaces of populations most affected by HIV
- Other: please specify _____
- No

6. Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020.

38. Do any of the following barriers limit access to social protection* programmes in your country (please select all that apply)?

- Social protection programmes do not include people living with HIV, key populations and/or people affected by HIV
- Lack of information available on the programmes

- Complicated procedures
- Fear of stigma and discrimination
- Lack of documentation that confers eligibility, such as national identity cards
- Laws or policies that present obstacles to access
- High out-of-pocket expenses
- People living with HIV, key populations and/or people affected by HIV are covered by another programme
- Other: please specify _____

7. Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020.

39. Does your country have restrictions to the registration and operation of civil society and community-based organizations that affect HIV service delivery?

- Restrictions on registration
- Territorial restrictions to operations, such as zoning
- Restrictions on providing services to key populations
- Cumbersome reporting and other restrictions on operations
- Other: please specify _____

40. Does your country have other regulatory barriers to community-led service delivery?

- Restrictions requiring that HIV services only be provided in healthcare facilities
- Overly restrictive criteria for eligibility for community-based service delivery (please describe) _____
- Other (please describe) _____

41. Does your country have laws, policies or regulations that hinder access to funding for work by civil society organizations and community-based organizations?

- Lack of social contracting or other mechanisms allowing for funding of community-led service delivery to be funded from domestic funding
- "Foreign agents" or other restrictions to accessing funding from international donors
- Other: please describe _____

8. Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers.

9. Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights.

Rights literacy

42. In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity-building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise awareness about their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country:

- Yes, at scale at the national level
- Yes, at scale, at the sub-national level
- Yes, one-off activities
- Yes, at a small scale
- No

43. Are there any of the following barriers to providing training and/or capacity building for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness about their rights (please select all that apply)?

- Lack of political will
- Lack of funding
- Lack of capacity for delivery of trainings
- Barriers that hinder the target audience in accessing such trainings or capacity-building

Accountability mechanisms

44. Does your country have mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?

- Yes, please describe _____
- No

45. Does your country have any of the following accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings?

- Complaints procedure
- Mechanisms of redress and accountability
- Procedures or systems to protect and respect patient privacy or confidentiality

46. Does your country have any of the following barriers to accessing accountability mechanisms present (please select all that apply)?

- Mechanisms do not function
- Mechanisms are not sensitive to HIV
- Affordability constraints for people from marginalized and affected groups
- Awareness or knowledge of how to use such mechanisms is limited

47. Does your country have mechanisms in place to promote access to justice (please select all that apply)?

- Yes, legal aid systems applicable to HIV casework
- Yes, pro bono legal services provided by private law firms
- Yes, legal services provided by (university-based) legal clinics
- Yes, community paralegals
- Yes, other: please describe _____
- No

48. Does your country have any documented barriers to access to justice for key populations, people living with or affected by HIV?

- No
- Yes, please describe and provide details on the scale _____

10. Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centered systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C.

-Reduce tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV by 75% by 2020