

ANNEX 2
NATIONAL COMPOSITE POLICY INDEX QUESTIONNAIRE

Strategic plan

1. Has your country developed multisectoral strategies to combat HIV/AIDS? (Multisectoral strategies should include, but not be limited to, the health, education, labour, and agriculture sectors)

Yes X	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>National Strategic Plan for 1999-2003 (revised in 2002), is a multisectoral strategy developed by all relevant stakeholders, including MoH, NAP, civil society, PWA associations, international NGO's, and others.</p>		

2. Has your country integrated HIV/AIDS into its general development plans (such as its National Development Plans, United Nations Development Assistance Framework, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and Common Country Assessments)?

Yes X	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>HIV/AIDS is not integrated into the National Development Plan. HIV/AIDS included in CCA (2000) and UNDAF (2001-2004), under Health and Nutrition Programs.</p>		

3. Does your country have a functional national multisectoral HIV/AIDS management/coordination body? (Such a body must have terms of reference or equivalent, defined membership, action plans and staffing support, and should have met at least once in the last 12 months.)

Yes X	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>The General Law to Combat HIV/AIDS, passed in 2000, mandates the creation of a National Multisectoral Commission to coordinate the implementation of national policies of MoH in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The Commission, which meets periodically, is chaired by NAP and integrates members from other Ministries, civil society organizations and PWA associations.</p>		

4. Does your country have a functional national HIV/AIDS body that promotes interaction among government, the private sector and civil society? (Such a body must have terms of reference or equivalent, defined membership, action plans and staffing support, and should have met at least once in the last 12 months.)

Yes X	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Country Coordinating Mechanism was created in February 2002 to supervise the preparation of the Global Fund proposal. Minister of Health is currently chairing the CCM, which integrates members from the Guatemalan Social Security Institution, national NGO's, PWA associations, international and bi-lateral donors, academia and the UN System.</p>		

5. Does your country have a functional HIV/AIDS body that assists in the coordination of civil society organizations? (Such a body must have terms of reference or equivalent, defined membership, action plans and staffing support, and should have met at least once in the last 12 months.)

Yes X	No	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>“Coordinator of Sectors in Fight against HIV/AIDS” integrates 35 member entities from state, civil society, catholic church, national and international NGO's, and PWA associations. The Coordinator counts with its own strategic and operative plans and has an elected Board of Directors.</p>		

6. Has your country evaluated the impact of HIV/AIDS on its socioeconomic status for planning purposes?

Yes	No X	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>No recent socioeconomic impact studies have been conducted (last one done in 1998 by Proyecto Accion SIDA de Centro America, PASCA).</p>		

7. Does your country have a strategy that addresses HIV/AIDS issues among its national uniformed services, including armed forces and civil defence forces?

Yes	No X	N/A
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Although there is no national strategy developed for uniformed services, the Armed Forces has its own institutional HIV/AIDS strategy in place. Additionally, NAP has sensitised Armed Forces and National Police Forces in HIV/AIDS prevention.</p>		

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Prevention

1. Does your country have a general policy or strategy to promote information, education and communication (IEC) on HIV/AIDS?

Yes X	No	N/A
Comments:		
IEC is an integral part of the National Strategic Plan.		

2. Does your country have a policy or strategy promoting reproductive and sexual health education for young people?

Yes X	No	N/A
Comments:		
The Law for Social Development (2001) creates a legal framework for national Reproductive Health Programme, guaranteeing access to reproductive health services and education for young people.		

3. Does your country have a policy or strategy that promotes IEC and other health interventions for groups with high or increasing rates of HIV infection? (Such groups include, but are not limited to, IDUs, MSM, sex workers, youth, mobile populations and prison inmates.)

Yes X	No	N/A
Comments:		
Vulnerable groups are recognized in the NSP as priority groups and specific projects were developed in 2002 to address some of these populations (MSM, CSW, migrants).		

4. Does your country have a policy or strategy that promotes IEC and other health interventions for cross-border migrants?

Yes	No X	N/A
Comments:		
Although there is no defined national policy promoting IEC in migrants, NAP participates in a regional Central American project for interventions with migrants, with execution taking place in 2003 in the Caribbean coastal department of Izabal. On the Mexico-Guatemala border, several national		

NGO's work in HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

5. Does your country have a policy or strategy to expand access, including among vulnerable groups, to essential preventative commodities? (These commodities include, but are not limited to, condoms, sterile needles and HIV tests.)

Yes X	No	N/A
If yes, please list		
Groups: General population	Commodities: Condoms	
Comments:		
In 2002, UNFPA and MoH/NAP coordinated the distribution of 6 million condoms to Health Districts across the country.		

6. Does your country have a policy or strategy to reduce mother-to-child HIV transmission?

Yes X	No	N/A
Comments:		
In 2002, UNICEF, NAP, and the EU initiated a project to reduce MTCT at Roosevelt National General Hospital. The project detected a 0.4% prevalence rate in expectant mothers as of March 2003.		

Human rights

1. Does your country have laws and regulations that protect against discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS (such as general non-discrimination provisions and those that focus on schooling, housing, employment, etc.)?

Yes X	No	N/A
Comments:		
The General Law to Fight HIV/AIDS and the Promotion, Protection and Defence of Human Rights, which was passed in 2000, provides ample protection against all discrimination, specified in 18 different articles in Section IV of the Law.		
Bylaws of the Law were approved in 2002.		

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2. Does your country have laws and regulations that protect against discrimination of groups of people identified as being especially vulnerable to HIV/AIDS discrimination (i.e., groups such as IDUs, MSM, sex workers, youth, mobile populations, and prison inmates)?

Yes	No X	N/A
If yes, please list groups:		
Comments: The General Law to Fight HIV/AIDS prohibits discrimination of all people living with HIV/AIDS, without making distinction between specific groups. The Law recognizes the individual rights declared in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights agreements signed by Guatemala.		

3. Does your country have a policy to ensure equal access, for men and women, to prevention and care, with emphasis on vulnerable populations?

Yes	No X	N/A
Comments:		
The Law guarantees equal access to care and prevention to all people living with HIV/AIDS.		

4. Does your country have a policy to ensure that HIV/AIDS research protocols involving human subjects are reviewed and approved by an ethics committee?

Yes	No X	N/A
Comments:		
No specific national policy has been established, but Article 28 of the General Law regulates all research in the country involving human subjects.		

Care and support

1. Does your country have a policy or strategy to promote comprehensive HIV/AIDS care and support, with emphasis on vulnerable groups? (Comprehensive care includes, but is not limited to, VCT, psychosocial care, access to medicines, and home and community-based care.)

Yes X	No	N/A
If yes, please list		
Groups:		Commodities:
Comments:		
NSP identifies access to comprehensive care as one of the pillars of the national HIV/AIDS policy, providing equal access to all people living with HIV/AIDS.		

2. Does your country have a policy or strategy to ensure or improve access to HIV/AIDS-related medicines, with emphasis on vulnerable groups? (HIV/AIDS-related medicines include antiretrovirals and drugs for the prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections and palliative care.)

Yes X	No	N/A
If yes, please list		
Groups:		Commodities:
Comments:		
NSP provides for access to care and attention, and an emergency fund of \$62,500.00 was approved in 2002 for ARV by the Presidency. Additionally, Guatemala participated in the regional negotiations in 2002 with pharmaceutical companies for reduction of prices of ARV medicines.		

3. Does your country have a policy or strategy to address the additional needs of orphans and other vulnerable children?

Yes	No X	N/A
Comments:		
There is no national policy in place to address the needs of orphans. There is one private, not-for-profit centre housing children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. Currently there are 24 children at the centre, which operates with donations and assistance from Ministry of Health.		