

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)**

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: Multisectoral involvement in National efforts in HIV/AIDS prevention and care in Jordan include, health, Academia, labour, Private sector, Army and NGOs sectors. This involvement is through participation in the National AIDS Committee and recently in the Country Coordinating Mechanism		

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)**

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: There is special HIV/AIDS Plan of action which has been developed by UNAIDS theme group in Jordan. Activities of the Plan are conducted with close support and monitoring of UNAIDS theme group. United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and National Development Plans. Also Family Health International, participated in the Programme review and shared the responsibility of voluntary Counselling and testing in the field of HIV/AIDS		

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)**

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: National AIDS Committee, which has met 2-3 times/year. In this Committee there are representatives of other concerned sectors .		

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)**

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: National AIDS Committee as policymaking body, who recommends the strategy and policy in this field. And National AIDS programme as executing body and for actual coordination in the country and with UN and bilateral organisations.		

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)** in progress

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: NAC and NAP .		

6. Has your country evaluated the impact of HIV/AIDS on its socioeconomic status for planning purposes? *No: not available.*

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: <i>No: not available.</i>		

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)

Yes	No	N/A
Comments Yes, and through Army representative in the NAC, there are strategies and activities conducted in this field		

Prevention

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

Yes	No	N/A
<p>Comments: (Yes) There is special IEC subcommittee, which recommends the activities in the field of IEC.</p> <p>1- Health Education Department is the responsible body in the NAP to implement and follow educational activities</p> <p>2- Counselling & Hotline Centre (NAP)</p> <p>3- NGOs share also the responsibility of education in the field of IEC.</p>		

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

Yes	No	N/A
<p>Comments: <i>Yes partially. And there are plan of action to include reproductive education within school curricula, Activities in collaboration with UNICEF have been started in some schools and areas in Jordan..</i></p>		

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)**

Yes	No	N/A
<p>Comments: (Yes) mainly to youth, IDUs & Prisoners. And some of sex workers that are reached</p>		

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

Yes	No	N/A
<p>Comments: <i>whenever possible, and if there are migrants, NAC has adopted education of all vulnerable groups available in the country.</i></p>		

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)**

Yes	No	N/A		
<p>If yes, please list</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Groups:</p> <p>Partners of cases</p> <p>Prisoners</p> <p>STDs patients</p> <p>Drug users</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Commodities:</p> <p>HIV testing & condoms use</p> <p>HIV testing</p> <p>HIV testing, condoms use</p> <p>HIV testing</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Condom provision is restricted due to local norms. But within NAP activities, NAP counsellors and educators, guide vulnerable groups about the places where to obtain condoms, and educate them on the method of use. Since they are available in stores.</p>			<p>Groups:</p> <p>Partners of cases</p> <p>Prisoners</p> <p>STDs patients</p> <p>Drug users</p>	<p>Commodities:</p> <p>HIV testing & condoms use</p> <p>HIV testing</p> <p>HIV testing, condoms use</p> <p>HIV testing</p>
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6. Does your country have a policy or strategy to reduce mother-to-child HIV transmission? **(NO)**

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: NAP has follow up and health education to infected couples to avoid MCH Transmission. But HIV testing in MCH centres is not yet implemented		

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	No	N/A
Comments: : <i>Public Health Law is the law on which NAP depends on promoting anti discriminations either in school or in working places. .</i>		

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)? **: No: not available**

Yes	No	N/A
If yes, please list groups:		
Comments: MSM and sex workers as groups in the country are hard to reach. Local norms, tradition and religion don't allow these groups to work in the country. But NAP doesn't discriminate between HIV/AIDS cases according to their mode of transmission.		

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)**

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: Ministry of health provide and disseminate information to all groups in the country. Care is provided also for all groups. ART is offered free of charge for all AIDS patients regardless their behaviour. .		

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)**

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: Written confirm consents for participants in any research have done. Any research should be approved by NAC and Ministry of Health.		

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)**

Yes	No	N/A
If yes, please list		
Groups: All patients have the same rights (No discrimination in care & treatment)	Commodities: VCT Free access to medicines Psychological care Home visiting & care	
Comments:		

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)**

Yes	No	N/A
If yes, please list		
Groups: All AIDS patients Free access to medicines health insurance regulations (No discrimination in care & treatment) infections	antiretrovirals. 	Commodities: To all groups according to their of opportunistic
Comments: Treatment of AIDS patients is free of charge. This includes, hospitalisation, palliative care and treatment of opportunistic infections. In addition to provision of ARD		

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

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: <i>This strategy is adopted as part of poverty reduction and not specially for DAIDS orphans. Support of low socio economic and orphans are made by special social departments and supervised by Ministry of Social Affairs.</i>		