

**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	No	N/A
<p>Comments: The National Strategic process to fight HIV/AIDS has started in Morocco in 2000, and has ended by elaborating a National Strategic Plan document (NSP). This process was conducted in multisectoral approach, involving Governmental Departments (Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Education and Youth, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Army: Forces Armées Royales), and the civil society.</p> <p>From this latest were involved NGOs working on STIs/HIV-AIDS, CBOs and others, which are focusing their activities on development and poverty reduction.</p> <p>While analysing the vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in Morocco, the situation has allowed to identifying the most vulnerable groups and the most affected areas. So, the main activities for HIV prevention and reduction of AIDS impact on PLWA and their families have been set up in the NSP.</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	No	N/A
<p>Comments: the NAP has always worked within the Socio-economic Development Program for five years period.</p> <p>On the other hand, the priorities of the UNDAF in Morocco (UNDAF 2: 2002- 06) are HIV/AIDS and literacy.</p> <p>The NSP main priority is the vulnerable groups; so many activities to combat HIV/AIDS within the NSP have been integrated in Development Programs and Poverty Reduction Programs. This has been made in the frame of the National Socio-Economic Plan for the period 2000- 2004, such as the unemployment reduction program and all programs for youth and females promotion.</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	No	N/A
<p>Comments: The Moroccan Coordination Committee (CCM: Comité de Coordination du Maroc) is an entity which has been established in 2002, from the body of the UNAIDS Theme Group. Therefore, the CCM members are representative of the NAP, the University of Medicine, other Governmental Departments (Ministry of National Education and Youth), NGOs working on STIs/HIV-AIDS, the UN System and International partners (Bilateral Organisms). A periodic meeting of CCM members is organised every two months.</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	No	N/A
Comments: At a National level, NAP is the main body ensuring interaction between government and civil society. At Regional and Provincial level, Mutisectoral Committees have been established in order to elaborate local Strategic plans, coordinate the planned activities and monitor their implementation.		

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	No	N/A
Comments: The NAP is the body responsible of the coordination of civil society organizations, which assists and provides them support when needed.		

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

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: Morocco is a country with low HIV prevalence, at low epidemic level. So, evaluating the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS would not be relevant.		

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	N/A
Comments: The military department (Forces Armées Royales: FAR) has a specified IEC program for the soldiers and their families, which was implemented in 1997 and which has an important impact on the knowledge, the attitudes and the behaviour's changes.		

Prevention

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

Yes	No	N/A
<p>Comments: -The NAP in close collaboration with NGOs and the Ministry of National Education and Youth (MOEY) have established a special programme on social communication targeting young people and females. -A referential document on formal HIV/AIDS education in schools is being elaborated by a committee with representatives from the NAP, the Ministry Of National Education and Youth, and NGOs. -The NAP in collaboration with NGOs, working on STIs/HIV-AIDS and others programs such as development..., are elaborating a referential document on non-formal HIV/AIDS education (peer education). The main objectives of the NSP to fight HIV/AIDS are to ensure the quality of essential prevention activities and to enlarge the coverage of the most vulnerable groups (high risk groups). Therefore, these documents are being elaborated in order to improve the quality of the formal education and the peer education, and to reach the maximum of people among the prior vulnerable groups.</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: The strategy on reproductive health promotion has started in two regions of Morocco, in the frame of a "Reproductive Health" project conducted in collaboration between the MOH and the UNFPA.</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	No	N/A
<p>Comments: The National Strategic Plan to combat HIV/AIDS has been built up for the period 2002- 2004, and has specified essential prevention activities that promote IEC. These activities are mainly peer education, social communication program and social mobilisation targeting the most vulnerable groups to HIV/AIDS: youth, sex workers, mobile populations and prison inmates.</p>		

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

Yes	No	N/A
<p>Comments: A special prevention program has emerged from the "<i>Tamanrasset Initiative</i>" concerning Algeria, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger and Tunisia. A regional meeting was organised by the UN system in Tamanrasset- Algeria, on 2002 -May the 1st and 2nd. This meeting had ended with a Declaration of Tamanrasset for an initiative concerning cross- borders migrants from the "Sahel" (South Africa). This was done from the recommendations of the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment, and those of the Millennium Summit A next regional meeting will be organised in Alger- Algeria on April 2003. On the other hand, an African NGO: CESAM (Confédération des Etudiants Africains au Maroc) is working with some African migrants and all African students within the country.</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	No	N/A
If yes, please list		
Groups: -Youth -Sex workers -Migrants -Mobile populations -Uninformed people	Commodities: -Formal education on STIs/HIV-AIDS -Peer education on STIs/HIV-AIDS -Condom promotion -STIs early diagnosis and treatment - Voluntary Counselling and Testing -Theatre focusing on risk generating situations -Social Mobilisation of the most vulnerable groups	
Comments: The NSP has identified the vulnerable groups to HIV/AIDS, the most affected areas and set up priorities. The essential prevention activities listed above are being implemented in the concerned sites, and targeting the most vulnerable groups in each of them.		

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

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: Among the main activities reducing HIV/AIDS impact on PLWA and their families prevention of mother to-child transmission. In 1998, a special MTCT reduction strategy was set up, then reviewed in 2001. The current strategy is based on antiretroviral therapy and breastfeeding substitution.		

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
<p>Comments: Morocco remain at low HIV/AIDS prevalence. Therefore, there is no special law which protect PLWA. Discrimination is not something like obvious, since PLWA are usually unknown within the society. But there is a Ministerial Circular on Ethics and Confidentiality regarding PLWA, which was set up in the early 1990s.</p>		

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	N/A
<p>If yes, please list groups:</p>		
<p>Comments: The most vulnerable group to HIV/AIDS is the sex workers one. These people are generally hidden in our socio-cultural context, and there is no law which first recognise them to protect their rights.</p>		

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	N/A
<p>Comments: The policy to ensure access to prevention activities, target the most vulnerable groups as whole (males and females). There is no special policy to ensure access to care to the vulnerable groups to HIV, but there are some initiatives from the Moroccan Government for the poorest. Two medical assistance systems are in implementing process, such as the Compulsory Health Insurance (Assurance Médicale Obligatoire: AMO) and the Health Assistance System for People with low Income (Régime d'Assistance Médicale aux Economiquement Déduis: RAMED) Also, there are special Reproductive Health services for women and young girls for free.</p>		

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	N/A
<p>Comments: Since the creation of the NAP, a National Ethics Committee has been built up. This committee is involved in every field related to HIV/AIDS, such as research and human subjects (prevention, care...)</p>		

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	No	N/A		
If yes, please list				
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">Groups: PLWA</td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">Commodities: -HAART -Treatment of OIs --VCT -Prevention of MTCT -Psychological care -Income generating activities</td> </tr> </table>			Groups: PLWA	Commodities: -HAART -Treatment of OIs --VCT -Prevention of MTCT -Psychological care -Income generating activities
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<p>Comments: All these activities listed above are included in the National Strategic Plan (NSP) to fight HIV/AIDS, particularly provided to PLWA in order to reduce AIDS impact on affected people and their families.</p> <p>The strategy implemented is an organised care system with two main centres for care in the University hospitals of Casablanca and Rabat (Pôles d'Excellence), where AIDS cases are diagnosed and managed for the first time. Then the clinical follow-up of the patient is ensured every 3 months or less if necessary, in referent centres (Centres Référents Régionaux) at different regions in the country.</p> <p>The ARV therapy is prescribed for the AIDS case according to the defined clinical and biological eligibility criteria at the University Centres, where every 6 months, the biological follow-up under-treatment (viral load, and CD4) is ensured.</p> <p>The psychological care is ensured by NGOs working on AIDS.</p>				

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	No	N/A		
If yes, please list				
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<p>Comments: All the activities listed above (1) are included in the National Strategic Plan (NSP) to fight HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>The NSP is based on two main categories of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prevention activities targeting the vulnerable groups of the population (youth, sex workers, migrants, prison inmates, uniformed people); -HIV/AIDS impact reduction activities provided to all PLWA and their families. <p>On the other hand, many efforts have been made by the Moroccan Government to improve access to care for all PLWA. So, there is a special budget allocated for ARV and drugs for OIs which are provided for eligible patients to treatment for free.</p> <p>Also, Morocco has been integrated in the UNAIDS' "Access Initiative" and got benefit of 60% of the ARV's price reduction.</p> <p>A special amount has been allocated from the Moroccan Global Fund-ATM budget to ARV therapy, with an important drugs' price reduction that will allow to accede to care all PLWA Who are eligible to treatment.</p>				

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

Yes	No	N/A
Comments: Morocco is at low prevalence, so the proportion of orphans and other vulnerable children is not important and doesn't need to set up a special strategy.		