

Country progress report - Paraguay

Global AIDS Monitoring 2018



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Knowledge of HIV and access to sexual reproductive health services - 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

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

HIV testing and treatment cascade

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

Progress summary

El MSP.BS a través del PRONASIDA como ente rector en VIH y otras ITS, enmarca sus funciones al diagnóstico precoz, tratamiento universal oportuno y seguimiento de la situación inmunoviroológica de los usuarios en forma descentralizada adoptando las Directrices consolidadas de la OMS 2015. Adopta el compromiso de avanzar hacia las metas 90/90/90

Policy questions (2017)

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

a) Is solely performed based on voluntary and informed consent

Yes

b) Is mandatory before marriage

No

c) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit

No

d) Is mandatory for certain groups

No

What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per MoH guidelines or directive, and what is the implementation status?

No threshold; TREAT ALL regardless of CD4 count; Implemented in many (>50%) treatment sites

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

b) For children

Yes, fully implemented

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

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

Progress summary

El PRONASIDA, como política de salud orienta sus objetivos a aplicar las Estrategias de prevención de la Trasmision maternoinfantil del VIH en los distintos niveles de atención de la Red de servicios del MSP y BS. La oferta de las pruebas de diagnostico en el primer control prenatal, la indicacion de tratamiento antirretroviral universal, la medicacion ARV para el niño expeusto la leche de formula a fin de ebvitar la lactancia materna.

Policy questions (2016)

Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?

Yes

Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate and year: -; 2016

Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and year: -

Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms and if so, what is the implementation status of the cut-off?

Treat All; Other - NO HAY POLITICA SOBRE EDAD DE CORTE. IMPLEMENTADO EN TODO EL PAIS EL TRATAMIENTO UNIVERSAL

HIV prevention; Key populations

Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90%% of people by 2020, 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

Progress summary

El país tiene el compromiso de coordinar los esfuerzos enfocados en la prevención del VIH y otras ITS, en este contexto el PRONASIDA ha venido aplicando las estrategias de prevención combinada basadas en el diagnóstico precoz y universal a través de los tests rápidos en los distintos niveles de atención, el tratamiento precoz, la vinculación a los servicios, el trabajo coordinado con las poblaciones claves. La profilaxis post exposición ocupacional y no ocupacional. El uso continuo de preservativos en la/as relaciones sexuales.

Policy questions: Key populations (2016)

Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations

Transgender people

Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

Sex workers

Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized

Men who have sex with men

No penalty specified

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

Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence

Legal protections for key populations

Transgender people

No

Sex workers

No

Men who have sex with men

-

People who inject drugs

No

Policy questions: PrEP (2017)

Has the WHO recommendation on oral PrEP been adopted in your country's national guidelines?

Yes, PrEP guidelines have been developed but are not yet being implemented

Gender; Stigma and discrimination

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

Progress summary

La Constitución Nacional garantiza la igualdad entre todos los ciudadanos de la república. Se cuenta con diferentes leyes y decretos que garantizan y protegen los derechos de las mujeres y los niños/as, así como la Ley N°3940/09 que garantiza los derechos de las personas que viven con el VIH y establecer las medidas de prevención. La Ley N° 34/92 de creación de la secretaria de la mujer, Ley N° 1600/00 Contra la violencia doméstica. III Plan Nacional de Igualdad de Oportunidades entre Hombres y Mujeres, etc. También se cuenta con la Resolución Ministerial S.G. N° 695 del 31 de octubre del 2016 para la utilización del nombre social de las personas TRANS en los servicios de salud del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar social.

Policy questions (2016)

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

No

Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?

Yes

What protections, if any, does your country have for key populations and people living with HIV from violence?

General criminal laws prohibiting violence

Interventions to address police abuse

Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons

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 exists and are consistently implemented

Knowledge of HIV and access to sexual reproductive health services

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

Progress summary

Forma parte de uno de los pilares del Plan Estrategico Nacional de la respuesta al VIH 2014-2018, el eje estrategico I: La Promocion, Prevencion y Comunicacion en VIH. Y como eje transversal: DISCRIMINACION Y ESTIGMA.

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Policy questions (2016)

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

No

b) Secondary school

No

c) Teacher training

No

Social protection

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

Policy questions (2016/2017)

Yes and it is being implemented

a) Does it refer to HIV?

No

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

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?

No

d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?

Yes

e) Does it recognize people affected by HIV (children and families) as key beneficiaries?

No

f) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?

No

What barriers, if any, limit access to social protection programmes in your country?

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
Fear of stigma and discrimination
Laws or policies that present obstacles to access

Community-led service delivery

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

Policy questions (2017)

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

No

What safeguards in laws, regulations and policies, if any, provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?

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

Number of condoms and lubricants distributed by NGOs in the previous year

a) Male condoms:

-

b) Female condoms:

-

c) Lubricants:

-

Empowerment and access to justice

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

Progress summary

se cuenta con la Ley N°3940/09 que garantiza los derechos de las personas que viven con el VIH y establecer las medidas de prevencion. Y un centro de denuncias donde pueden recurrir y recibir orientacion

Policy questions (2016)

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, one-off activities

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)?

-

What accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings does your country have, if any?

Complaints procedure

What barriers in accessing accountability mechanisms does your country have, if any?

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

AIDS out of isolation

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

Progress summary

el MSP y BS a través del PRONASIDA como ente rector del VIH y otras ITS incluidas las Hepatitis B y C, así como los otros programas como el de la Tuberculosis trabajan en forma coordinada a fin de mejorar la cobertura sanitaria de los usuarios.

Policy questions (2016)

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

b) The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response

Yes

c) National HIV-treatment guidelines

Yes

What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children?

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