

Netherlands Report NCPI

NCPI Header

COUNTRY

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Describe the process used for NCPI data gathering and validation:

Describe the process used for resolving disagreements, if any, with respect to the responses to specific questions:

Highlight concerns, if any, related to the final NCPI data submitted (such as data quality, potential misinterpretation of questions and the like):

NCPI - PART A [to be administered to government officials]

Organization	Names/Positions	A.I	A.II	A.III	A.IV	A.V	A.VI
RIVM	Maaïke van Veen, programme manager STI/HIV control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RIVM	Silke David, project leader Sexual Health projects	No	No	No	No	No	No

NCPI - PART B [to be administered to civil society organizations, bilateral agencies, and UN organizations]

Organization	Names/Positions	B.I	B.II	B.III	B.IV	B.V
STIAIDS Netherlands	Cor Blom, policy maker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

A - I. STRATEGIC PLAN

1. Has the country developed a national multisectoral strategy to respond to HIV?

(Multisectoral strategies should include, but are not limited to, those developed by Ministries such as the ones listed under 1.2):

Yes

IF YES, what was the period covered:

2012-2016

IF YES, briefly describe key developments/modifications between the current national strategy and the prior one.

IF NO or NOT APPLICABLE, briefly explain why.:

In December 2011 we have published our first national policy plan STI/HIV 2012-2016 "To renew and reinforce" in which the Dutch HIV/STI policy for the coming years is described. The plan is developed by the Centre for Infectious Disease Control in close collaboration with the Ministry Health Welfare and Sport, and all other stakeholders involved in HIV and STI control ((sub-)national (non-)governmental stakeholders). This national STI/HIV plan outlines central principles of the already existing Dutch HIV/AIDS policy that has not significantly changed after publishing our national plan.

1.1 Which government ministries or agencies

Name of government ministries or agencies [write in]:

Ministry of Health Welfare and Sports (VWS)

1.2. Which sectors are included in the multisectoral strategy with a specific HIV budget for their activities?

SECTORS

Included in Strategy Earmarked Budget

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

Other [write in]:

-
IF NO earmarked budget for some or all of the above sectors, explain what funding is used to ensure implementation of their HIV-specific activities?:
-

1.3. Does the multisectoral strategy address the following key populations, settings and cross-cutting issues?

- Men who have sex with men:**
Yes
- Migrants/mobile populations:**
Yes
- Orphans and other vulnerable children:**
No
- People with disabilities:**
No
- People who inject drugs:**
Yes
- Sex workers:**
Yes
- Transgendered people:**
No
- Women and girls:**
No
- Young women/young men:**
Yes
- Other specific vulnerable subpopulations:**
Yes
- Prisons:**
-
- Schools:**
-
- Workplace:**
-
- Addressing stigma and discrimination:**
Yes
- Gender empowerment and/or gender equality:**
No
- HIV and poverty:**
No
- Human rights protection:**
-
- Involvement of people living with HIV:**
Yes

IF NO, explain how key populations were identified?:

1.4. What are the identified key populations and vulnerable groups for HIV programmes in the country [write in]?:

please refer to the Country Progress Report

1.5. Does the multisectoral strategy include an operational plan?: -

1.6. Does the multisectoral strategy or operational plan include

a) **Formal programme goals?:**

Yes

b) Clear targets or milestones?:

-

c) Detailed costs for each programmatic area?:

No

d) An indication of funding sources to support programme implementation?:

No

e) A monitoring and evaluation framework?:

-

1.7

1.7. Has the country ensured “full involvement and participation” of civil society in the development of the multisectoral strategy?:

Active involvement

IF ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT, briefly explain how this was organised:

the national plan was discussed in a large meeting, after that the plan was distributed to the stakeholders (including NGOs) for commenting on it.

1.8. Has the multisectoral strategy been endorsed by most external development partners (bi-laterals, multi-laterals)?:

-

1.9

1.9. Have external development partners aligned and harmonized their HIV-related programmes to the national multisectoral strategy?:

-

2. Has the country integrated HIV into its general development plans such as in: (a) National Development Plan; (b) Common Country Assessment / UN Development Assistance Framework; (c) Poverty Reduction Strategy; and (d) sector-wide approach?:

N/A

3. Has the country evaluated the impact of HIV on its socioeconomic development for planning purposes?:

No

4. Does the country have a strategy for addressing HIV issues among its national uniformed services (such as military, police, peacekeepers, prison staff, etc)?:

No

5. Has the country followed up on commitments made in the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS?:

-

5.1. Have the national strategy and national HIV budget been revised accordingly?:

-

5.2. Are there reliable estimates of current needs and of future needs of the number of adults and children requiring antiretroviral therapy?:

-

5.3. Is HIV programme coverage being monitored?:

Yes

5.3

(a) IF YES, is coverage monitored by sex (male, female)?:

Yes

(b) IF YES, is coverage monitored by population groups?:

Yes

IF YES, for which population groups?:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

Briefly explain how this information is used:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

(c) Is coverage monitored by geographical area:

Yes

IF YES, at which geographical levels (provincial, district, other)?:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

Briefly explain how this information is used:

-

5.4. Has the country developed a plan to strengthen health systems?:

No

Please include information as to how this has impacted HIV-related infrastructure, human resources and capacities, and logistical systems to deliver medications:

6. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate strategy planning efforts in the HIV programmes in 2011?:

8

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

In December 2011, the first national policy plan STI/HIV 2012-2016 "To renew and reinforce" was published. The integration of HIV/AIDS policy in a broader framework of sexual health is explained in this document and it is considered to offer potential for synergistic effects and the effective use of resources. Please refer to the Country Progress Report.

What challenges remain in this area:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report.

A - II. POLITICAL SUPPORT AND LEADERSHIP

1. Do the following high officials speak publicly and favourably about HIV efforts in major domestic forums at least twice a year

A. Government ministers:

No

B. Other high officials at sub-national level:

Yes

1.1

(For example, promised more resources to rectify identified weaknesses in the HIV response, spoke of HIV as a human rights issue in a major domestic/international forum, and such activities as visiting an HIV clinic, etc.):

Yes

Briefly describe actions/examples of instances where the head of government or other high officials have demonstrated leadership:

On the 1st December 2011, at the National Conference organised on the occasion of World AIDS Day, our national policy STI/HIV plan was presented by a high official from the Ministry of VWS.

2. Does the country have an officially recognized national multisectoral HIV coordination body (i.e., a National HIV Council or equivalent)?:

No

IF NO, briefly explain why not and how HIV programmes are being managed:

The response to HIV is integrated in various structures in different sectors but one unifying (multisectoral) coordination body is not established. Other coordination mechanisms are in place. Please refer to the Country Progress Report.

2.1. IF YES, does the national multisectoral HIV coordination body

Have terms of reference?:

-

Have active government leadership and participation?:

-

Have an official chair person?:

-

Have a defined membership?:

-

Include civil society representatives?:

-

Include people living with HIV?:

-

Include the private sector?:

-

Strengthen donor coordination to avoid parallel funding and duplication of effort in programming and reporting?:

-

3. Does the country have a mechanism to promote interaction between government, civil society organizations, and the private sector for implementing HIV strategies/programmes?:

Yes

IF YES, briefly describe the main achievements:

In addition to routine interactions, the "STI and sexual health platform" and "national expert meeting" provide regular opportunities for interaction between stakeholders. Please refer to the Country Progress Report.

What challenges remain in this area:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

4. What percentage of the national HIV budget was spent on activities implemented by civil society in the past year?:

5.

Capacity-building:

-

Coordination with other implementing partners:

-

Information on priority needs:

-

Procurement and distribution of medications or other supplies:

-

Technical guidance:

-

Other [write in below]:

-

6. Has the country reviewed national policies and laws to determine which, if any, are inconsistent with the National HIV Control policies?:

No

6.1. IF YES, were policies and laws amended to be consistent with the National HIV Control policies?:

-

7. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the political support for the HIV programme in 2011?:

8

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

What challenges remain in this area:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

A - III. HUMAN RIGHTS

1.1

People living with HIV:

No

Men who have sex with men:

No

Migrants/mobile populations:

No

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

No

People with disabilities:

No

People who inject drugs:

No

Prison inmates:

No

Sex workers:

No

Transgendered people:

No

Women and girls:

No

Young women/young men:

No

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in]:

-

1.2. Does the country have a general (i.e., not specific to HIV-related discrimination) law on non-discrimination?:

Yes

IF YES to Question 1.1. or 1.2., briefly describe the content of the/laws:

Non discrimination legislation/regulations are available in various forms and with differing scopes. Enforcement is supported by inspections, the judicial system, etcetera. Please refer to the Country Progress Report

Briefly explain what mechanisms are in place to ensure these laws are implemented:

-

Briefly comment on the degree to which they are currently implemented:

-

2. Does the country have laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for key populations and other vulnerable subpopulations?:

Yes

IF YES, for which subpopulations?

People living with HIV:

-

Men who have sex with men:

-

Migrants/mobile populations:

Yes

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

-

People with disabilities:

-

People who inject drugs :

-

Prison inmates:

-

Sex workers:

Yes

Transgendered people:

-

Women and girls:

-

Young women/young men:

-

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in below]:

-

Briefly describe the content of these laws, regulations or policies:

-

Briefly comment on how they pose barriers:

-

A - IV. PREVENTION

1. Does the country have a policy or strategy that promotes information, education and communication (IEC) on HIV to the general population?:

Yes

IF YES, what key messages are explicitly promoted?

Abstain from injecting drugs:

Yes

Avoid commercial sex:

-

Avoid inter-generational sex:

-

Be faithful:

-

Be sexually abstinent:

-

Delay sexual debut:

-

Engage in safe(r) sex:

Yes

Fight against violence against women:

Yes

Greater acceptance and involvement of people living with HIV:

Yes

Greater involvement of men in reproductive health programmes:

Yes

Know your HIV status:

Yes

Males to get circumcised under medical supervision:

-

Prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV:

Yes

Promote greater equality between men and women:

Yes

Reduce the number of sexual partners:

Yes

Use clean needles and syringes:

Yes

Use condoms consistently:

Yes

Other [write in below]:

-

1.2. In the last year, did the country implement an activity or programme to promote accurate reporting on HIV by the media?:

No

2. Does the country have a policy or strategy to promote life-skills based HIV education for young people?:

Yes

2.1. Is HIV education part of the curriculum in

Primary schools?:

No

Secondary schools?:

No

Teacher training?:

No

2.2. Does the strategy include age-appropriate, gender-sensitive sexual and reproductive health elements?:

Yes

2.3. Does the country have an HIV education strategy for out-of-school young people?:

Yes

3. Does the country have a policy or strategy to promote information, education and communication and other preventive health interventions for key or other vulnerable sub-populations?:

Yes

Briefly describe the content of this policy or strategy:

HIV/STI prevention programmes and sexual health promotion is targeted at specific populations at risk, such as young people, ethnic minorities, MSM, etc. Please refer to the Country Progress Report

3.1. IF YES, which populations and what elements of HIV prevention does the policy/strategy address?

IDU	MSM	Sex workers	Customers of Sex Workers	Prison inmates	Other populations
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ethnic minorities, young people
Yes	No	No	No	No	-
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ethnic minorities, young people
Yes	No	No	No	No	-
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ethnic minorities, young people
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ethnic minorities, young people
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ethnic minorities, young people
No	No	Yes	No	No	ethnic minorities

3.2. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate policy efforts in support of HIV prevention in 2011?:

8

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

What challenges remain in this area:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

4. Has the country identified specific needs for HIV prevention programmes?:

Yes

IF YES, how were these specific needs determined?:

Based on surveillance, research and expert consultations. Please refer to the Country Progress Report

4.1. To what extent has HIV prevention been implemented?

Blood safety:

Strongly Agree

Condom promotion:

Agree

Harm reduction for people who inject drugs:

Strongly Agree

HIV prevention for out-of-school young people:

Agree

HIV prevention in the workplace:

Agree

HIV testing and counseling:

Strongly Agree

IEC on risk reduction:

Agree

IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction:

Agree

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:

Strongly Agree

Prevention for people living with HIV:

Agree

Reproductive health services including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment:

Agree

Risk reduction for intimate partners of key populations:

Agree

Risk reduction for men who have sex with men:

Agree

Risk reduction for sex workers:

Agree

School-based HIV education for young people:

Agree

Universal precautions in health care settings:

Agree

Other[write in]:

-

5. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts in implementation of HIV prevention programmes in 2011?:

7

A - V. TREATMENT, CARE AND SUPPORT

1. Has the country identified the essential elements of a comprehensive package of HIV treatment, care and support services?:

Yes

If YES, Briefly identify the elements and what has been prioritized:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

Briefly identify how HIV treatment, care and support services are being scaled-up?:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

1.1. To what extent have the following HIV treatment, care and support services been implemented?

Antiretroviral therapy:

Agree

ART for TB patients:

Agree

Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in people living with HIV:

Agree

Early infant diagnosis:

Agree

HIV care and support in the workplace (including alternative working arrangements):

Agree

HIV testing and counselling for people with TB:

Agree

HIV treatment services in the workplace or treatment referral systems through the workplace:

N/A

Nutritional care:

Agree

Paediatric AIDS treatment:

Strongly Agree

Post-delivery ART provision to women:

Strongly Agree

Post-exposure prophylaxis for non-occupational exposure (e.g., sexual assault):

Strongly Agree

Post-exposure prophylaxis for occupational exposures to HIV:

Agree

Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families:

Agree

Sexually transmitted infection management:

Agree

TB infection control in HIV treatment and care facilities:

Agree

TB preventive therapy for people living with HIV:

Agree

TB screening for people living with HIV:

Agree

Treatment of common HIV-related infections:

Agree

Other [write in]:

-

2. Does the government have a policy or strategy in place to provide social and economic support to people infected/affected by HIV?:

-

Please clarify which social and economic support is provided:

-

3. Does the country have a policy or strategy for developing/using generic medications or parallel importing of medications for HIV?:

No

4. Does the country have access to regional procurement and supply management mechanisms for critical commodities, such as antiretroviral therapy medications, condoms, and substitution medications?:

No

5. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV treatment, care, and support programmes in 2011?:

8

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

What challenges remain in this area:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

6. Does the country have a policy or strategy to address the additional HIV-related needs of orphans and other vulnerable children?:

N/A

7. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts to meet the HIV-related needs of orphans and other vulnerable children in 2011?:

-

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

A - VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. Does the country have one national Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan for HIV?:

No

Briefly describe any challenges in development or implementation:

Consolidating data and/or interpretation from different sources is a challenge. Please refer to the Country Progress Report

Briefly describe what the issues are:

-

2. Does the national Monitoring and Evaluation plan include?

A data collection strategy:

-

A data analysis strategy:

-

A data dissemination and use strategy:

-

A well-defined standardised set of indicators that includes sex and age disaggregation (where appropriate):

-
Guidelines on tools for data collection:
-

3. Is there a budget for implementation of the M&E plan?:
-

4. Is there a functional national M&E Unit?:
Yes

Briefly describe any obstacles:
-

4.1. Where is the national M&E Unit based?

In the Ministry of Health?:

Yes

In the National HIV Commission (or equivalent)?:

No

Elsewhere [write in]?:

The National Institute for Public Health (RVM)/ Centre for Infectious Disease Control (CIb) which is affiliated with the Ministry of Health. RVM/CIb collaborates with stakeholders, including NGOs such as the Stichting HIV Monitoring. The STI and sexual health platform and the annual expert meeting are structures that support the M&E function. Please refer to the Country Progress Report

Permanent Staff [Add as many as needed]

POSITION [write in position titles in spaces below] Fulltime Part time Since when?

7

-

-

-

Temporary Staff [Add as many as needed]

POSITION [write in position titles in spaces below] Fulltime Part time Since when?

-

-

-

-

4.3. Are there mechanisms in place to ensure that all key partners submit their M&E data/reports to the M&E Unit for inclusion in the national M&E system?:

Yes

Briefly describe the data-sharing mechanisms:

Engaging in dialogue and cooperation

What are the major challenges in this area:

Data ownership and sharing data in a timely manner

5. Is there a national M&E Committee or Working Group that meets regularly to coordinate M&E activities?:

Yes

6. Is there a central national database with HIV-related data?:

Yes

IF YES, briefly describe the national database and who manages it.:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

6.1. IF YES, does it include information about the content, key populations and geographical coverage of HIV services, as well as their implementing organizations?:

Yes, all of the above

6.2. Is there a functional Health Information System?

At national level:

Yes

At subnational level:

Yes

IF YES, at what level(s)?:

-

7. Does the country publish an M&E report on HIV, including HIV surveillance data at least once a year?:

Yes

8. How are M&E data used?

For programme improvement?:

Yes

In developing / revising the national HIV response?:

Yes

For resource allocation?:

Yes

Other [write in]:

-

Briefly provide specific examples of how M&E data are used, and the main challenges, if any:

Please refer to the Country Progress Report

9. In the last year, was training in M&E conducted

At national level?:

No

At subnational level?:

No

At service delivery level including civil society?:

No

9.1. Were other M&E capacity-building activities conducted` other than training?:

No

10. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the HIV-related monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in 2011?:

7

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

Publication of the national STI/HIV Policy plan in December 2011. Please refer to the Country Progress Report

What challenges remain in this area:

Limited human resources to meet the need for data/information

B - I. CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT

1. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is "Low" and 5 is "High") has civil society contributed to strengthening the political commitment of top leaders and national strategy/policy formulations?:

5

Comments and examples:

Civil society has been instrumental in developing policy on HIV/AIDS, STI and sexual health

2. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is "Low" and 5 is "High") have civil society representatives been involved in the planning and budgeting process for the National Strategic Plan on HIV or for the most current activity plan (e.g. attending planning meetings and reviewing drafts)?:

4

Comments and examples:

Civil society has been involved in the development of a new National HIV/STI Plan for the period 2012-2016 (which functions as a framework, but does not entail the planning and budgeting proces)

3.

a. The national HIV strategy?:

5

b. The national HIV budget?:

5

c. The national HIV reports?:

5

Comments and examples:

-

4.

a. Developing the national M&E plan?:

5

b. Participating in the national M&E committee / working group responsible for coordination of M&E activities?:

:

5

c. Participate in using data for decision-making?:

5

Comments and examples:

-

5. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is "Low" and 5 is "High") is the civil society sector representation in HIV efforts inclusive of diverse organizations (e.g. organisations and networks of people living with HIV, of sex workers, and faith-based organizations)?:

5

Comments and examples:

Civil society representation includes PLWHA, MSM, migrants, IDU and sex workers

6. To what extent (on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is "Low" and 5 is "High") is civil society able to access

a. Adequate financial support to implement its HIV activities?:

4

b. Adequate technical support to implement its HIV activities?:

4

Comments and examples:

Recent shifts in national policy and budget cuts may result in a lower level of adequate financial support for the HIV activities of civil society in coming years.

7. What percentage of the following HIV programmes/services is estimated to be provided by civil society?

People living with HIV:

25-50%

Men who have sex with men:

25-50%

People who inject drugs:

25-50%

Sex workers:

25-50%

Transgendered people:

25-50%

Testing and Counselling:

<25%

Reduction of Stigma and Discrimination:

51-75%

Clinical services (ART/OI)*:

<25%

Home-based care:

<25%

Programmes for OVC:**

-

8. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts to increase civil society participation in 2011?:

8

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

B - II. POLITICAL SUPPORT AND LEADERSHIP

1. Has the Government, through political and financial support, involved people living with HIV, key populations and/or other vulnerable sub-populations in governmental HIV-policy design and programme implementation?:

Yes

IF YES, describe some examples of when and how this has happened:

By financing organizations of and for vulnerable groups like: -PLWH (HIV Association Netherlands) -MSM (Schorer) -IDU (Mainline) By a subsidy (2010-2011) to stimulate local projects in improving the sexual health of ethnic minorities through cooperation between Municipal Health Services and ethnic minorities self help groups.

B - III. HUMAN RIGHTS

1.1.

People living with HIV:

No

Men who have sex with men:

No

Migrants/mobile populations:

No

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

No

People with disabilities:

No

People who inject drugs:

No

Prison inmates:

No

Sex workers:

No

Transgendered people:

No

Women and girls:

No

Young women/young men:

No

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in]:

General non-discrimination laws or regulations in the Netherlands suffice for key populations and other vulnerable subpopulations.

1.2. Does the country have a general (i.e., not specific to HIV-related discrimination) law on non-discrimination?:

Yes

If YES to Question 1.1 or 1.2, briefly describe the contents of these laws:

PLWHA are protected by Article 1 of the Constitution that forbids discrimination on any ground and through the Law (Wgbh/cz) on equal treatment of people with a disability or a chronic disease.

Briefly explain what mechanisms are in place to ensure that these laws are implemented:

-civil law -National Committee on Equal Treatment -local Anti-discrimination Agencies -National HIV Association supports PLWH in using these mechanisms

Briefly comment on the degree to which they are currently implemented:

In several cases civil law and the National Committee has been used by PLWHA

2. Does the country have laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for key populations and other vulnerable subpopulations?:

Yes

2.1. IF YES, for which sub-populations?

People living with HIV:

No

Men who have sex with men:

No

Migrants/mobile populations:

Yes

Orphans and other vulnerable children:

No

People with disabilities:

No

People who inject drugs:

No

Prison inmates:

No

Sex workers:

Yes

Transgendered people:

No

Women and girls:

No

Young women/young men:

No

Other specific vulnerable subpopulations [write in]:

-

Briefly describe the content of these laws, regulations or policies:

-A new law for the regulation of prostitution, requires sex workers to get a registration at the town hall and requires customers to check this registration -The so called Koppelingswet (immigration law) blocks health insurance for those who are illegal in the Netherlands.

Briefly comment on how they pose barriers:

-the compulsory registration of sex workers at the town hall is expected to lead to a greater part of this target group going underground and more difficult to reach for prevention and care -persons that are illegal in the Netherlands have access to HIV-treatment, but must pay their own health expenses, unless they can prove they are not able to; this can form a barrier for timely use of HIV care

3. Does the country have a policy, law or regulation to reduce violence against women, including for example, victims of sexual assault or women living with HIV?:

Yes

Briefly describe the content of the policy, law or regulation and the populations included:

-criminal law for all cases of (sexual) violence -a new law (Meldcode) makes it obligatory for professionals to work with a code of practice in cases of (suspicion of) domestic (including sexual) violence

4. Is the promotion and protection of human rights explicitly mentioned in any HIV policy or strategy?:

Yes

IF YES, briefly describe how human rights are mentioned in this HIV policy or strategy:

-in a policy letter (2009) on sexual health from the Ministry of Health, the right for access to sexual education and good sexual health care is stated -sexual and reproductive health and rights are an important part of the development agenda of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

5. Is there a mechanism to record, document and address cases of discrimination experienced by people living with HIV, key populations and/or other vulnerable sub-populations?:

Yes

IF YES, briefly describe this mechanism:

There is no specific mechanism for HIV discrimination as general mechanisms can be used to address this: -discrimination can be taken to court on breaches of Article 1 of the Constitution -the HIV Association Netherlands informs, advises and supports PLWH in solving individual conflicts involving discrimination -the organization STIAIDS Netherlands addresses cases of structural discrimination of PLWH in policies and regulations.

6. Does the country have a policy or strategy of free services for the following?

Provided free-of-charge to all people in the country	Provided free-of-charge to some people in the country	Provided, but only at a cost
-	-	Yes
Yes	-	-
-	-	Yes

If applicable, which populations have been identified as priority, and for which services?:

-Populations with a priority for HIV-prevention services are: youth, MSM, migrants, PLWH, sex workers, IDU -VCT services at Municipal Health Services are aimed at groups with high risks for HIV and other STI's -Consults on sexual health are offered to young people up to 24 years -ART en HIV-care are offered to everyone who needs them and are realized through insured health care (Health Insurance Act). Everyone must pay for this insurance

7. Does the country have a policy or strategy to ensure equal access for women and men to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support?:

Yes

7.1. In particular, does the country have a policy or strategy to ensure access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for women outside the context of pregnancy and childbirth?:

Yes

8. Does the country have a policy or strategy to ensure equal access for key populations and/or other vulnerable sub-populations to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support?:

Yes

IF YES, Briefly describe the content of this policy/strategy and the populations included:

-equal access to HIV prevention is ensured by prevention programmes aimed at specific target groups like youth, MSM, ethnic minorities, sex workers and IDU -equal access to HIV treatment and care is ensured by the Health Insurance Act -equal access to support is ensured by several arrangements at the Municipal level (WMO) -specific arrangements have been made to ensure access for asylum seekers

8.1

8.1. IF YES, does this policy/strategy include different types of approaches to ensure equal access for different key populations and/or other vulnerable sub-populations?:

Yes

IF YES, briefly explain the different types of approaches to ensure equal access for different populations:

-HIV-prevention is tailored to the special needs of target groups -HIV care and support are customized to the needs of individual patients and patient groups

9. Does the country have a policy or law prohibiting HIV screening for general employment purposes (recruitment, assignment/relocation, appointment, promotion, termination)?:

Yes

IF YES, briefly describe the content of the policy or law:

-

10. Does the country have the following human rights monitoring and enforcement mechanisms?

- a. Existence of independent 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
- b. Performance indicators or benchmarks for compliance with human rights standards in the context of HIV efforts:**
Yes

IF YES on any of the above questions, describe some examples:

As described above, general mechanisms are in place that also serve for HIV-specific cases.

11. In the last 2 years, have there been the following training and/or capacity-building activities

a. Programmes to educate, raise awareness among people living with HIV and key populations concerning their rights (in the context of HIV)?:

Yes

b. Programmes for members of the judiciary and law enforcement on HIV and human rights issues that may come up in the context of their work?:

No

12. Are the following legal support services available in the country?

a. Legal aid systems for HIV casework:

Yes

b. Private sector law firms or university-based centres to provide free or reduced-cost legal services to people living with HIV:

Yes

13. Are there programmes in place to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination?:

Yes

IF YES, what types of programmes?

Programmes for health care workers:

Yes

Programmes for the media:

Yes

Programmes in the work place:

Yes

Other [write in]:

-HIV/AIDS education aimed at the general public -public awareness campaign on HIV-stigma by the Dutch Aids Fonds - research on stigma reduction by the University of Maastricht

14. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the policies, laws and regulations in place to promote and protect human rights in relation to HIV in 2011?:

8

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

15. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the effort to implement human rights related policies, laws and regulations in 2011?:

8

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

B - IV. PREVENTION

1. Has the country identified the specific needs for HIV prevention programmes?:

Yes

IF YES, how were these specific needs determined?:

-epidemiological data -needs assessments -planned development of preventive interventions -evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions -scaling up of the implementation of HIV-prevention programs by local actors -local prioritizing and local funding for HIV prevention programs

1.1 To what extent has HIV prevention been implemented?

Blood safety:

Strongly Agree

Condom promotion:

Strongly Agree

Harm reduction for people who inject drugs:

Strongly Agree

HIV prevention for out-of-school young people:

Strongly Agree

HIV prevention in the workplace:

Strongly Agree

HIV testing and counseling:

Strongly Agree

IEC on risk reduction:

Strongly Agree

IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction:

Strongly Agree

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:

Strongly Agree

Prevention for people living with HIV:

Strongly Agree

Reproductive health services including sexually transmitted infections prevention and treatment:

Strongly Agree

Risk reduction for intimate partners of key populations:

Strongly Agree

Risk reduction for men who have sex with men:

Strongly Agree

Risk reduction for sex workers:

Strongly Agree

School-based HIV education for young people:

Strongly Agree

Universal precautions in health care settings:

Strongly Agree

Other [write in]:

-

2. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is "Very Poor" and 10 is "Excellent"), how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV prevention programmes in 2011?:

8

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

B - V. TREATMENT, CARE AND SUPPORT

1. Has the country identified the essential elements of a comprehensive package of HIV and AIDS treatment, care and support services?:

Yes

IF YES, Briefly identify the elements and what has been prioritized:

-

Briefly identify how HIV treatment, care and support services are being scaled-up?:

-

1.1. To what extent have the following HIV treatment, care and support services been implemented?

Antiretroviral therapy:

Strongly Agree

ART for TB patients:

Strongly Agree

Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in people living with HIV:

Strongly Agree

Early infant diagnosis:

Strongly Agree

HIV care and support in the workplace (including alternative working arrangements):

N/A

HIV testing and counselling for people with TB:

Strongly Agree

HIV treatment services in the workplace or treatment referral systems through the workplace:

N/A

Nutritional care:

Strongly Agree

Paediatric AIDS treatment:

Strongly Agree

Post-delivery ART provision to women:

Strongly Agree

Post-exposure prophylaxis for non-occupational exposure (e.g., sexual assault):

Strongly Agree

Post-exposure prophylaxis for occupational exposures to HIV:

Strongly Agree

Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families:

Strongly Agree

Sexually transmitted infection management:

Strongly Agree

TB infection control in HIV treatment and care facilities:

Strongly Agree

TB preventive therapy for people living with HIV:

Strongly Agree

TB screening for people living with HIV:

Strongly Agree

Treatment of common HIV-related infections:

Strongly Agree

Other [write in]:

-

1.2. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is “Very Poor” and 10 is “Excellent”), how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV treatment, care and support programmes in 2011?:

9

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

2. Does the country have a policy or strategy to address the additional HIV-related needs of orphans and other vulnerable children?:

-

3. Overall, on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 is “Very Poor” and 10 is “Excellent”), how would you rate the efforts to meet the HIV-related needs of orphans and other vulnerable children in 2011??:

-

Since 2009, what have been key achievements in this area:

-

What challenges remain in this area:

-

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