

# Country progress report - El Salvador

Global AIDS Monitoring 2018





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HIV expenditure - Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6%% for social enablers

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

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

# Overall

## **Fast-track targets**

## **Progress summary**

### Visión

El Salvador cuenta con un marco de acción nacional multisectorial para acelerar la respuesta en la erradicación de la transmisión del VIH, así como del estigma y discriminación en todas sus formas, especialmente en las poblaciones claves, asegurando la protección social y la sostenibilidad de las acciones; Avanzando con pasos firmes, eficaces y eficientes hacia la eliminación del VIH en El Salvador en 2030.

### Misión

Conducir las acciones en la respuesta nacional al VIH y las ITS, garantizando el acceso a la atención de las personas con VIH e ITS con estándares internacionales, previniendo nuevas infecciones con acciones innovadoras; propiciando un entorno de respeto a los derechos humanos, equidad de género y la diversidad sexual, encaminada hacia la eliminación del VIH en El Salvador.

# 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**

Se esta avanzando en la consecución de lograr la ampliación de la terapia antirretroviral en el país, todas las personas que de acuerdo a las directrices nacionales requieren terapia antirretroviral la reciben y en los últimos años no se ha experimentado desabastecimiento de medicamentos que obstaculice la atención a las personas viviendo con VIH, se esta en un proceso para la adopción escalonada principalmente en las poblaciones clave para la adopción de las nuevas directrices de OPS sobre tratamiento universal.

## **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?**

≤500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>; 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 país realiza grandes esfuerzos para la eliminación de nuevas infecciones infantiles, y cada año son menos los niños que adquieren la infección.

## **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: 2%; 2019

Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and year: 2; 2019

**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; Implemented countrywide

# 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**

Se esta trabajando para garantizar la prevención combinada provisto desde el estado para las poblaciones clave, el país debe iniciar el proceso de discusión nacional con todos los actores involucrados en la respuesta nacional al VIH para la implementación de la prep.

## **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 specific legislation

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

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

## **Legal protections for key populations**

### **Transgender people**

Other non-discrimination provisions specifying gender diversity

### **Sex workers**

No

### **Men who have sex with men**

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation considered an aggravating circumstance

### **People who inject drugs**

No

## **Policy questions: PrEP (2017)**

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

No, guidelines have not been developed

# 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**

Son diferentes instituciones del estado las que están comprometidas en un trabajo conjunto con organizaciones de la sociedad civil para acabar con las diferentes formas de violencia, y discriminación; el país cuenta con la reglamentación precisa que garantiza los derechos de las personas viviendo con VIH y de poblaciones clave.

### **Policy questions (2016)**

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

Yes

**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

Programmes to address workplace 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**

Se están realizando los esfuerzos conjuntos para garantizar la atención en habilidades para la vida de los jóvenes, como una forma de prevención de VIH.

## **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**

Yes

### **b) Secondary school**

Yes

### **c) Teacher training**

Yes

# Social protection

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

### **Progress summary**

Se cuentan con diferentes programas sociales a los cuales las personas viviendo con VIH pueden acceder por su calidad de ciudadanos.

### **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?**

No

**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?**

Lack of information available on the programmes  
Complicated procedures  
Fear of stigma and discrimination  
Lack of documentation that confers eligibility, such as national identity cards  
High out-of-pocket expenses

# 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

Reporting requirements for CSOs/CBOs delivering HIV services are streamlined

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

**a) Male condoms:**

-

**b) Female condoms:**

-

**c) Lubricants:**

-

# HIV expenditure

**Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6%% for social enablers**

## **Progress summary**

El compromiso de todos los sectores que trabajan en la respuesta al VIH, es mantener y aumentar la inversión en VIH haciendola más eficiente, de manera que pueda garantizarse la atención integral a la epidemia.

# 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**

Diferentes actores que trabajan en la respuesta nacional al VIH, trabajan de manera coordinada con el estado con el fin de garantizar los derechos humanos de las personas viviendo con VIH

## **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, at scale at the national level

**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)?**

No

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

Complaints procedure

Procedures or systems to protect and respect patient privacy or confidentiality

**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**

Los servicios de salud están centrados ya en las personas, debido a que el enfoque de atención de los servicios de salud se base en las personas en su ciclo de vida con un enfoque familia, para garantizar la cobertura unviersal.

## **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**

No

**c) National HIV-treatment guidelines**

No

**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