

**Kavanagh et al.**, Understanding and Comparing HIV-Related Law & Policy Environments: Cross-National Data and Accountability for the Global AIDS Response, *BMJ Global Health*.

## Appendix B: HIV Policy Lab Dataset, QUESTIONS AND CODING RULES

Appendix B: HIV Policy Lab Dataset Overview

For full information see [www.hivpolicylab.org](http://www.hivpolicylab.org).

Indicator Number	Name	Policy Lab Question	Question Code Definition	Component Questions
<i>Clinical/Treatment: Policies related to HIV treatment and clinical services</i>				
CT1	Treatment Initiation	Are all people living with HIV, regardless of CD4 count, eligible to start HIV treatment in national policy?	1= All people living with HIV, regardless of CD4 count, are eligible to start HIV treatment according to national guidelines  0= According to national guidelines, only people whose CD4 count falls below a certain threshold are eligible to start ART	
CT2	Same-Day Treatment Start	Is the option to start treatment the same day as HIV diagnosis included in national policy?	1=National guidelines explicitly allow for same day start  0=National guidelines do not explicitly allow for same day start	
CT3	Treatment Regimen	Are up-to-date first-line ARV regimens aligned with international recommendations included in national HIV policy?	1= The first-line ARV regimen included in national HIV treatment guidelines aligns with international recommendations  0= The first-line ARV regimen included in national HIV treatment guidelines does not align with international recommendations	
CT4	Differentiated Service Delivery	Do national HIV treatment policies identify those who are stable and include multiple	1= National guidelines allow for multiple differentiated service delivery options, including at least 6	

		options for differentiated HIV treatment services (e.g. multi-month dispensing, community ART dispensing, reduced clinic visits)?	month ARV dispensing for stable patients  .5= National guidelines define "stable patients" eligible for differentiated service delivery and provide at least one form of differentiated service delivery (e.g. community ART distribution, 3-month dispensing, reduced clinic visits)  0= National guidelines do not define "stable patients" or provide differentiated service delivery options	
CT5	Viral Load Testing	Is viral load monitoring at least once per year provided for in national policy?	1= National policy provides for viral load monitoring at least once per year  0= National policy does not provide for viral load monitoring at least once per year	
CT6	Pediatric Diagnosis & Treatment	Are national pediatric testing and treatment policies aligned with international recommendations?	1= National guidelines for pediatric testing and treatment align with international recommendations  0= National guidelines for pediatric testing and/or treatment do not align with international recommendations?	i. Does early infant diagnosis policy align with WHO recommendations?  ii. Does the first-line ARV regimen for infants and children included in national guidelines align with WHO recommendations?
CT7	Migrant Access to Healthcare	Are HIV services and primary healthcare available to all migrants under the same conditions as	1= National (or subnational) law/policy makes primary healthcare and HIV services accessible to all migrants under the	i. Is primary healthcare available to all migrants under the same conditions as citizens under national policy?

		citizens under national policy?	<p>same conditions as citizens</p> <p>.5= National (or subnational) law/policy makes either primary healthcare or HIV services accessible to all migrants under the same conditions as citizens</p> <p>0= National (or subnational) law/policy restricts access to primary healthcare and HIV services for some or all migrants</p>	ii. Are HIV services available to all migrants under the same conditions as citizens under national policy?
CT8	TB Diagnosis	Are rapid diagnostic tests (e.g. TB LAM) aligned with WHO recommendations used as the initial diagnostic test for TB in PLHIV under national policy?	<p>1= National policy includes the use of WHO-approved rapid diagnostic tests (e.g. rapid molecular diagnostics, TB LAM) as the initial diagnostic test for TB in PLHIV</p> <p>0= National policy does not include the use of WHO-approved rapid diagnostic tests (e.g. rapid molecular diagnostic, TB LAM) as the initial diagnostic test for TB in PLHIV</p>	
<i>Testing/Prevention: Policies related to HIV testing, biomedical and socio-behavioral HIV prevention</i>				
TP1	Self-Testing	Is self-testing approved in national policy?	<p>1= Self-testing is approved in national policy</p> <p>0= Self-testing is not approved in national policy</p>	
TP2	Index Testing w/ Protections	Is index testing/partner notification, with robust protections	1= National guidelines incorporate index testing/partner notification while	i. Is index testing/partner notification provided

		for patient confidentiality, provided for in national policy?	prioritizing robust protections for patient confidentiality  0= National guidelines do not include index testing/partner notification or does not include robust protections against disclosure of HIV status without patients' consent	for in national guidelines?  ii. Do partner notification guidelines include confidentiality and robust protections against disclosure of HIV status without patients consent?
TP3	Compulsory Testing	Is compulsory HIV testing prohibited under national law?	1= National law/policy prohibits compulsory HIV testing  0= National law/policy does not prohibit compulsory HIV testing	
TP4	Age Restrictions on Testing & Treatment	Can adolescents access HIV testing and treatment without parental consent under national policy?	1= National law/policy does not require adolescents to obtain parental/guardian consent in order to access HIV testing and/or treatment  0=National law/policy requires adolescents to obtain parental/guardian consent in order to access HIV testing and/or treatment	
TP5	PrEP	Are medicines for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) approved and are all people/populations at substantial risk of HIV infection eligible for PrEP under national policy?	1= National policy makes PrEP available to people/populations at substantial risk and at least one PrEP drug has regulatory approval  0.5= National policy makes PrEP is available to people/populations at substantial risk but no	i. Are people/populations at substantial risk of HIV infection identified and eligible for PrEP under national policy?  ii. Has at least one PrEP drug received regulatory approval?

			<p>PrEP drugs have received regulatory approval; or at least one PrEP drug has regulatory approval but national policy on PrEP eligibility excludes some people/populations at substantial risk</p> <p>0= PrEP is not available to all eligible people/populations under national policy and no PrEP drugs have received regulatory approval</p>	
TP6	Harm Reduction	Does national law and HIV policy incorporate key harm reduction strategies, including avoidance of criminalizing syringe possession?	<p>1= Harm reduction services are included in national policy and service packages for people who inject drugs and syringe possession is not criminalized</p> <p>.5= Either harm reduction services are included in national policy and service packages for people who inject drugs or syringe possession is not criminalized, but not both</p> <p>0= Harm reduction services are not included in national policy and service packages for people who inject drugs and syringe possession is criminalized</p>	<p>i. Is harm reduction included in national policy &amp; service packages for people who inject drugs?</p> <p>ii. Does national law avoid imposing criminal penalties for possession of syringes and associated paraphernalia?</p>
TP7	Comprehensive Sexuality Education	Is comprehensive sexuality education required in primary and secondary	1= National policy requires that a comprehensive sexuality education	

		schools under national policy?	curriculum meeting international standards be taught in primary and secondary schools  0= National policy does not require that a comprehensive sexuality education curriculum meeting international standards be taught in primary & secondary schools	
TP8	Prisoners Prevention	Are both condoms/lubricants and syringe access/exchange programs available to prisoners as a matter of policy?	1= Both condoms/lubricants and syringe access/exchange programs are available to prisoners  0.5= Either condoms/lubricants or syringe access/exchange programs are available to prisoners, but not both  0= Neither condoms/lubricants nor syringe access/exchange programs are available to prisoners	i. Are condoms/lubricant available in prisons as a matter of national policy?  ii. Are syringe access/exchange programs available in prisons as a matter of national policy?
<i>Structural: Policies related to structural-legal drivers of HIV</i>				
S1	Same-Sex Decriminalization	Does national law/policy refrain from criminalizing and prosecuting people for consensual same-sex sexual acts?	1= National law avoids criminalizing consensual same-sex acts and there are no reports of people being prosecuted for consensual same-sex acts in recent years  .5= National law criminalizes consensual same-sex acts but there are	i. Does national law refrain from criminalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts?  ii. Has law-enforcement policy avoided prosecution for consensual same-sex acts in recent years?

			<p>no reports of people being prosecuted in recent years; or there are reports of people being prosecuted in recent years even though consensual same-sex sex acts are not criminalized under national law</p> <p>0= National law criminalizes consensual same-sex sex acts and there are reports of people being prosecuted in recent years</p>	
S2	Sex Work Decriminalization	Does national law refrain from criminalizing sex work?	<p>1= National law refrains from criminalizing buying, selling, or organizing sex work</p> <p>0.5 = National law avoids criminalizing buying and selling sex, but organizing sex work is criminalized and/or there are punitive regulations on sex work</p> <p>0 = National law criminalizes buying and selling sex</p>	
S3	Drug Use Decriminalization	Does national law refrain from criminalizing personal drug use/possession?	<p>1= National law refrains from criminalizing drug use or possession of drugs for personal consumption</p> <p>.5= National law refrains from criminalizing drug use or possession for personal consumption, but may still impose punitive civil sanctions</p>	

			0= National law criminalizes drug use or possession of drugs for personal consumption	
S4	HIV Exposure Decriminalization	Does national law refrain from criminalizing and prosecuting people for HIV exposure/transmission?	<p>1= National law does not criminalize HIV exposure/transmission and there are no reports of people being prosecuted for HIV transmission in recent years</p> <p>0.5= National law criminalizes HIV exposure/transmission but there have been no reports of people being prosecuted in recent years; or there are report of people being prosecuted for HIV transmission in recent years, even though the law does not explicitly criminalize it</p> <p>0= National law criminalizes HIV exposure/transmission and there are there are report of people being prosecuted for it in recent years</p>	<p>i. Does national law refrain from criminalizing HIV exposure/transmission?</p> <p>ii. Has law-enforcement policy avoided prosecution for HIV transmission/exposure in recent years?</p>
S5	Non-Discrimination Protections	Do national/laws policies include protections from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, and HIV status?	<p>1= National laws protect people from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, and HIV status</p> <p>.5= National laws protect people from discrimination on one or two of these bases (sexual orientation, gender identity, HIV status)</p>	<p>i. Do national laws protect people from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation?</p> <p>ii. Do national laws protect people from discrimination on the basis of gender identity/diversity?</p> <p>iii. Do national laws protect people from</p>



			0= National laws do not protect people from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, or HIV status	discrimination on the basis of HIV status?
S6	National Human Rights Institutions	Is there an independent national human rights institution to which violations can be reported?	1= The country has a national human rights institution that is fully compliant with the Paris principles  .5= The country has a national human rights institution that is partially compliant with Paris principles  0= The country does not have a national human rights institution to which violations can be reported in compliance with the Paris principles	
S7	Constitutional Right to Health	Is there an enforceable right to health in the national constitution?	1= National constitution includes the right to health  0=National constitution does not include the right to health	
S8	Girls Education	Is there a national policy in place to encourage secondary school retention among girls?	1= National policies strongly encourage secondary school retention among girls  .5= National policies take limited steps to encourage secondary school retention among girls  0= The country lacks policies to encourage secondary school retention among girls	

S9	Gender-Based Violence	Does the law explicitly address domestic violence with enforceable penalties?	1= The country has domestic violence legislation with enforceable penalties  0= The country does not have domestic violence legislation with enforceable penalties	
S10	Civil Society	Are NGOs/CSOs able to register, seek funding and operate freely under national law and is there a social contracting policy for financing NGOs/CSO-provided services?	1= There is a social contracting policy for financing NGOs/CSO-provided services and NGOs/CSOs able to register, seek funding and operate freely under national law  0.5= Either there is a social contracting policy in place or NGOs/CSOs are able to register, seek funding and operate freely under national law, but not both  0= There is no social contracting policy for financing NGOs/CSO-provided services, nor are NGOs/CSOs able to register, seek funding and operate freely under national law	i. Does national policy provide for social contracting (or other mechanisms by which the government finances CSOs to provide health services)?  ii. Does national law/policy refrain from imposing legal barriers that interfere with NGOs/CSOs ability to operate (e.g. burdensome registration requirements)?
<i>Health Systems: Policies related to financing and management of the health system</i>				
HS1	Task Shifting	Are nurses or other non-physicians allowed to initiate HIV treatment under national policy?	1= National policy allows nurses or other non-physicians to initiate ART  0= National policy does not allow nurses or other non-physicians to initiate ART	

HS2	Health Financing	Does the national budget and fiscal policy include sufficient health spending and adequate tax revenues to meet international targets?	<p>1= National budget and fiscal policy includes sufficient health spending and adequate tax revenues to meet international targets</p> <p>.5= National budget and fiscal policy includes either sufficient health spending or adequate tax revenues to meet international targets, but not both</p> <p>0= National budget and fiscal policy does not include sufficient health spending and adequate tax revenues to meet international targets</p>	<p>i) Does the percent of government spending going to health align with the Global Fund co-financing targets?</p> <p>ii) Does government collect adequate tax revenue to align with the tax:GDP ratio in the Global Fund co-financing targets?</p>
HS3	UHC	Does national health coverage include medications for HIV treatment & pre-exposure prophylaxis?	<p>1= National health coverage include medications for HIV treatment &amp; PrEP</p> <p>.5= National health coverage includes either ARVs or PrEP, but not both</p> <p>0= National health coverage does not include ARVs or PrEP</p>	<p>i. Are ARVs covered by the national health system/scheme?</p> <p>ii. Is PrEP covered by the national health system/scheme?</p>
HS4	User Fees	Are public primary healthcare and HIV services available without user fees at the point of service under national policy?	<p>1= Most patients are able to access both primary healthcare and HIV services in public facilities without having to pay user fees</p> <p>.5= Most patients are able to access either primary healthcare or HIV services (but not both) in public facilities</p>	<p>i. Are primary healthcare services in public facilities available without user fees?</p> <p>ii. Are HIV services in public facilities available without user fees?</p>

			without having to pay user fees  0= Most patients are required to pay user fees in order to access both primary healthcare and HIV services in public facilities	
HS5	Access to Medicines	Does national law/policy take advantage of TRIPS flexibilities for affordable medicines?	1= Country has incorporated TRIPS flexibilities into national law and has made use of those flexibilities  .5= Country has either incorporated TRIPS flexibilities into national law or has made use of those flexibilities, but not both  0= Country has neither incorporated TRIPS flexibilities into national law nor made use of those flexibilities	i. Are TRIPS flexibilities including parallel importation, compulsory licensing, and LDC extension incorporated in national law while avoiding TRIPS+ provisions?  ii. Has use of TRIPS flexibilities been documented?
HS6	Unique Identifiers w/ Data Protections	Are unique identifiers for continuity of care across multiple facilities included in national policy along with protections for patients' privacy?	1= The country utilizes unique IDs and has legally-enforceable data privacy protections  .5= The country utilizes unique IDs or has legally-enforceable data privacy protections, but not both  0= The country neither utilizes unique IDs nor has legally-enforceable data privacy protections	i. Is there a unique ID (or other method of de-duplicating data) that allows for continuity of care across multiple facilities?  ii. Does national law include legally enforceable protections against disclosure of individually-identifiable health data, including HIV status?

HS7	Data Sharing	Is it national policy to publicly share disaggregated HIV data on a regular basis?	1= The country shares disaggregated data at least quarterly  .5= The country shares data on a quarterly basis but it is not disaggregated, or shares disaggregated data but not on a quarterly basis  0= The country does not share disaggregated data on a quarterly basis	i) Is data disaggregated by geographic region, age, and gender?  ii) Is data shared at least quarterly?
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