

Commission on AIDS in Asia

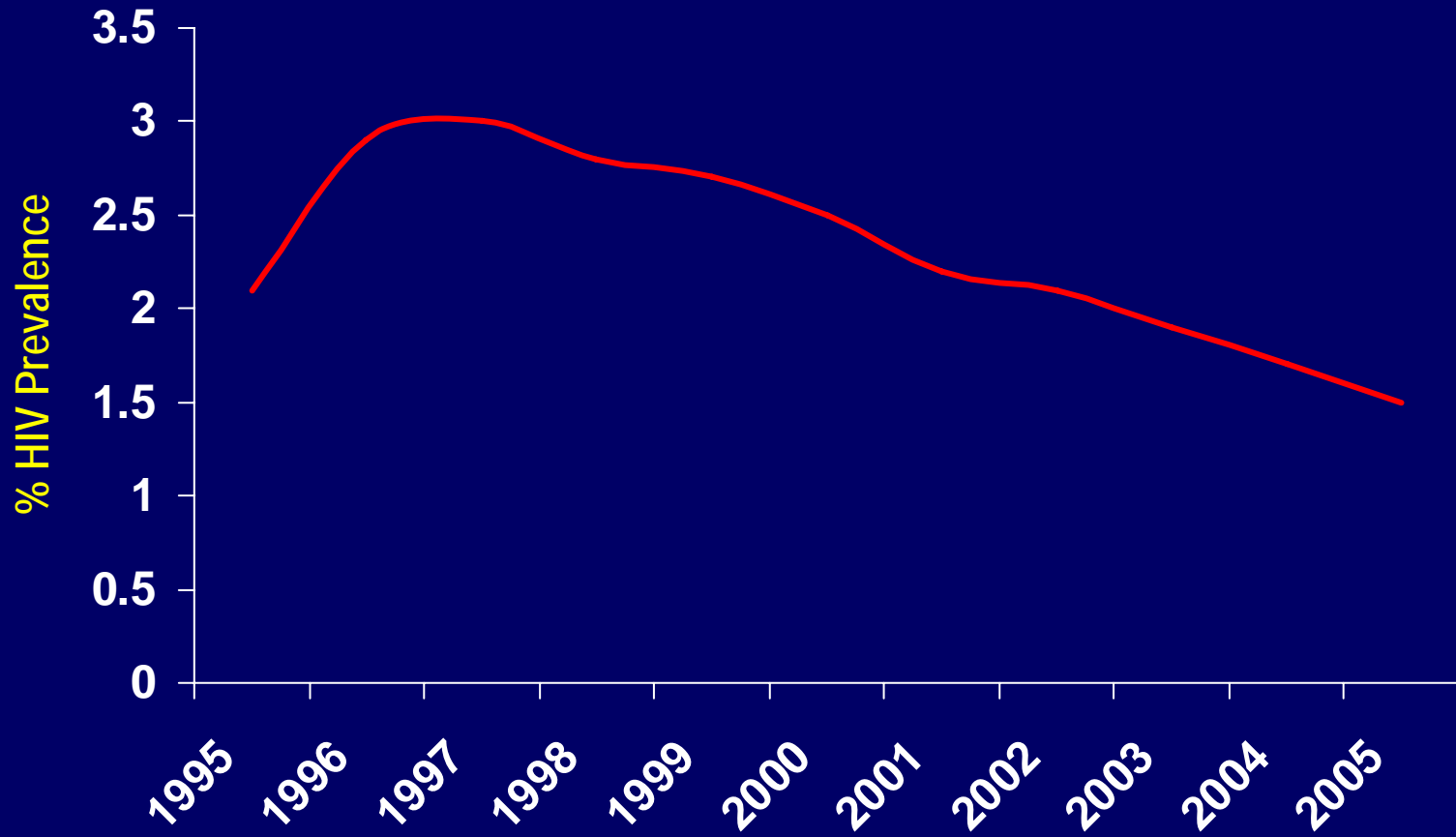
Redefining AIDS in Asia: Crafting an effective response

3rd National AIDS Conference
10-12 September, 2008

Main contents of Redefining AIDS in Asia

- The state of AIDS Epidemic in Asia
- National responses to HIV and AIDS
- Community involvement
- The future of the Epidemic in Asia
- The many impacts of HIV
- Addressing Contextual Factors
- How much money is needed to curb HIV in Asia?
- Policy recommendations
- Strategies and programme implementation

Cambodia: an example of success in halting and reversing the epidemic



Prioritisation of resources: Prevent new infections

	Cost of Interventions	
Effect (prevent new infections)	Low-cost, High-impact (prevention among most-at-risk populations)	High-cost, High-impact (antiretroviral treatment and prevention of mother-to-child transmission)
	Low-cost, Low-impact (general awareness programmes through mass media and other channels)	High-cost, Low-impact (universal precautions and injection safety)

Recommendations on Policy

- Strong leadership which translates political commitment into effective actions
- Supporting environment conducive to control HIV (i.e. law, regulations, AIDS activism, etc.)
- Focus on high impact interventions (MARPs, adolescent)
- Mobilize more resources to support activities which address the drivers of the HIV epidemic
- Interventions that can have quickest, largest and most sustainable effects on HIV transmission and the impacts of the epidemic
- Community and civil society involvement at all stages

Recommendations on Strategies and Programme Implementation

- Prevention: It should focus on interventions that works and reduces maximum number of new infections
- Prevention: Creation of enabling environment for HIV interventions at local level
- Prevention: Mainstreaming HIV prevention into sectoral programmes (e.g. sex education in school, effective HIV media campaign, etc.)

Recommendations on Strategies and Programme Implementation

- Treatment and Care: maintain systems that provide continuous and sustainable access to ARV for all who need it (affordable, available, accessible and adherent)
- Treatment and Care: Strengthen linkage between HIV, TB (and Drug) diagnosis to boost service delivery
- Impact mitigation: Should focus on most vulnerable groups such as poor household, women and children, etc.

Recommendations on Strategies and Programme Implementation

- Organizational issues: A policy and programme analysis unit must be established within the National AIDS Infrastructure
- Organizational issues: Donors and government must ensure that community organizations receive adequate technical and financial support needed for programme implementation
- Organizational issues: Ensure that service delivery mechanisms will apply a suitable mix of focused and integrated approach