

[Know Your Rights](#)

All Rwandans have a right to privacy, freedom from discrimination, health care, and others that guarantee equal treatment under the law. All these legal rights belong to people with HIV/AIDS, too. [read more…](#)

[United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime](#)

Nearly 40 million people worldwide live with HIV and AIDS, and many of them are young. Do you know how many young people become infected with HIV every minute? Get the answer from our fact sheet and learn more about the relationship between drug use, sharing needles and HIV and AIDS. [read more…](#)

Nirdhar

“Nirdhar” is an initiative taken by [MSACS](#) as a powerful medium to reach out to thousands of people living in the State of Maharashtra. The first issue of “Nirdhar” (previously called “Maharashtra AIDS Samachar”) was released on World AIDS Day 2002. “Nirdhar” is a quarterly bulletin, which is currently distributed to Hon. Ministers, MPs, MLAs, all health care providers, NGOs, bureaucrats, etc. “Nirdhar” has been appreciated for its specific and informative content. MSACS is also planning to send it to general public who would ask for the same.

View Pdf

» [Nirdhar July 2009](#) » [Nirdhar June 2009](#) »
[Nirdhar May 2009](#)
[Nirdhar April 2009](#)
[Nirdhar March 2009](#)



[National Action Plan for HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008](#)

HIV Sentinel Surveillance is an annual activity of tracking the HIV epidemic in the country with the objective of understanding the level and trends of HIV epidemic among different population groups as well as to identify the spread of the epidemic to new pockets. HIV Surveillance in India has started from the year 1985 when ICMR for the first time initiated the surveillance activity in blood donors and patients with Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) [read more…](#)

HIV and AIDS in South Asia: An Economic Development Risk

Part 1: [Epidemiology of HIV and Prevention Strategies](#)

The World Bank estimates that 2 million to 3.5 million people in South Asia may be living with HIV with India constituting the majority of this population. As in other regions, the nexus of unprotected sex and injecting drug use among vulnerable groups are major risk factors for driving the spread of HIV [read more…](#)

Part 2: [The Economic and Development Impacts of HIV and AIDS](#)

While the impact of HIV and AIDS on economic growth in South Asia has been small, especially coupled with the high economic growth rates realized in most of the region, there are significant welfare costs and economic implications for those affected including increased unemployment and reduced incomes. HIV and AIDS also carry health and demographic impacts especially with regards to access to treatment and orphanhood. HIV-related stigma and discrimination also significantly and adversely impacts those who are living with HIV and vulnerable groups at risk [read more…](#)

Part 3: [The Burden of HIV and AIDS on the Health Sector](#)

Although per capita incomes are higher in South Asia than in many African countries, the two continents are on par with respect to total health expenditure per capita. If HIV infections are distributed across the range of South Asian living standards, then only 30 percent of the cases would be above the more generous poverty line of US\$2.15. And the poorest 10 percent of these would be pushed down into poverty by AIDS treatment expenditures [read more…](#)

Source: www.worldbank.org

[HIV Vulnerabilities of Migrant Women: From Asia to the Arab States](#)



The Arab States are the primary destinations for many migrant workers from various countries in Asia, including Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. Of these migrants, many are women: in 2005, 59 percent of Sri Lankan migrant workers were women, of which 90 percent were domestic workers, largely in the Arab States. Since 2000, women have comprised 90 percent of yearly deployment of new hires¹ for service workers in the Philippines, of which 30 percent are employed as domestic help. A similar preference for the Arab States is observed in the case of Bangladesh, where between 1991 and 2007, 60 percent of female migrants left to find employment in the Arab States. [read more…](#)

Climate Change and HIV

Climate change is currently one of the most highly publicised and discussed international issues. What makes makes this issue especially challenging is that its future impacts on the

earth, society and health are still largely unknown. Some organisations have already begun to look into the impact of climate change and health. Below you will find a few documents on the subject.

[Fact sheet for COP](#) – Fact sheet from the Global Unions on Climate Change & HIV/AIDS

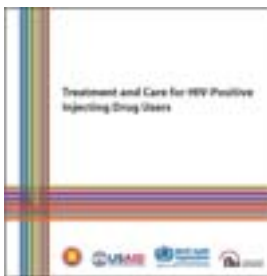
[climate change & AIDS](#) – WHO Publication: Climate Change and Human Health – Risks and Responses

Source: www.worldaidscampaign.org
[2008 Human Rights Reports: India](#)

India is a multiparty, federal, parliamentary democracy with a bicameral parliament and a population of approximately 1.1 billion with an active civil society. Manmohan Singh became prime minister following his Congress Party–led coalition's victory in the 2004 general elections, which were considered free and fair, despite scattered instances of violence. Serious internal conflicts affected the states of Jammu and Kashmir, as well as several states in the north and east. While civilian authorities generally maintained effective control of the security forces, security forces occasionally acted independently of government authority during incidents of communal tensions in states such as Karnataka [read more…](#)

[HIV/AIDs in India:the Wider Picture](#)

Being HIV-positive does not mean death. It is the body's "Red alert" warning that the immune system should be immediately repaired with nutrition through "Real food", and a changed lifestyle. Despite the enormous amount of money spent by India's AIDS programme, it has failed to communicate this message. Many AIDS patients have been driven to commit suicide. An informed public debate is necessary to deal with the ignorance and prejudices [read more…](#)



[Treatment and Care for HIV-positive Injecting Drug Users](#)

JUNE 2008 – FHI, along with ASEAN, USAID, and WHO have published a 12 module training course for clinicians who provide–or expect to provide–care and treatment, including antiretroviral therapy, for HIV–positive injecting drug users.



6) [WADR 2009](#) - The WADR is an annual report that provides a snapshot of the global AIDS response. It is a key document for the international community and is used to inform policy and practice. The 2009 report highlights the progress made in the fight against AIDS, including the significant increase in the number of people on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and the reduction in new HIV infections.



5) [Global Health Security Report 2009](#) - This report highlights the progress made in the fight against AIDS, including the significant increase in the number of people on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and the reduction in new HIV infections.



4) [UNAIDS Report on Global AIDS 2008](#) - This report highlights the progress made in the fight against AIDS, including the significant increase in the number of people on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and the reduction in new HIV infections.



3) [UNAIDS Annual Report 2007](#) - This report highlights the progress made in the fight against AIDS, including the significant increase in the number of people on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and the reduction in new HIV infections.



2) [World AIDS Day Report 2009](#) - This report highlights the progress made in the fight against AIDS, including the significant increase in the number of people on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and the reduction in new HIV infections.



UNAIDS (United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) publications



UNAIDS (United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) publications



UNAIDS (United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) publications

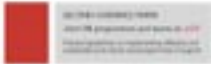


UNAIDS (United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) publications

UNAIDS (United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) publications



[UNAIDS 'Safe, Voluntary, Informed Choice' report](#) [UNAIDS: HIV and AIDS. The global health crisis.](#) [UNAIDS: HIV and AIDS. The global health crisis.](#)



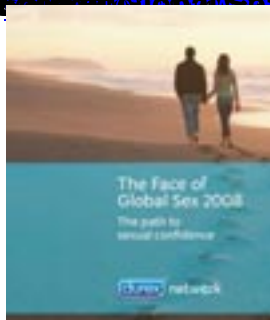
[UNAIDS Policy Guidelines](#) [UNAIDS: HIV and AIDS. The global health crisis.](#) [UNAIDS: HIV and AIDS. The global health crisis.](#)



[UNAIDS '08' report](#) [UNAIDS: HIV and AIDS. The global health crisis.](#) [UNAIDS: HIV and AIDS. The global health crisis.](#)



[UNAIDS 'Global Health Watch' report](#) [UNAIDS: HIV and AIDS. The global health crisis.](#) [UNAIDS: HIV and AIDS. The global health crisis.](#)



[UNAIDS 'The Face of Global Sex 2008' report](#) [UNAIDS: HIV and AIDS. The global health crisis.](#) [UNAIDS: HIV and AIDS. The global health crisis.](#)