

[Operational Guidelines & Tools by NACO](#)

- Services (STI, OST & Condom)
- Procurement & Financial Management
- Operational Guidelines & Tools

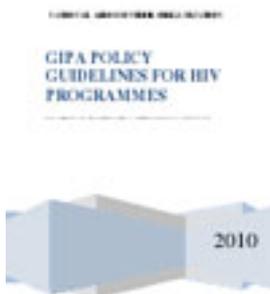
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[MID Term evaluation of the gfatm round ii project 'scaling up prevention of parent to child transmission of hiv and antiretroviral treatment involving public private sector'](#) In

March 2000, the National AIDS Control Organisation initiated a 2-year Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV / AIDS (PPTCT) feasibility study aimed at designing an implementation model of PPTCT for the public health sector. The study supported by the Government of India and UNICEF involved 11 major hospitals of the 5 most affected states in India.

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[GIPA Policy Guidelines for HIV Programmes](#)

Understand the gradual feminization, the gender aspect, of the epidemic, so as to achieve the targets under NACP III and to bring into reality the principle and commitment to ensure gender equity within the national HIV response. [read more…](#)

[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

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[Nirdhar July 2009](#) »

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[Nirdhar May 2009](#)

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[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 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

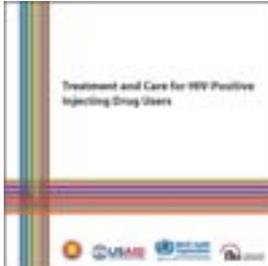
[climate change & AIDS](#) – WHO Publication: Climate Change and Human Health – Risks and Responses

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 d ebate 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.



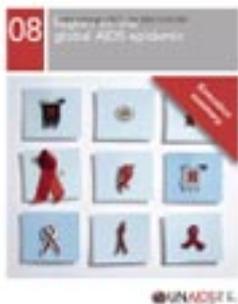
[Nursing Care of Patients with HIV/AIDS](#)

March 2008 – These training materials provide nurses in resource–limited settings with evidence–based knowledge they can use to deliver safe, effective nursing care to their patients. The materials include a facilitator's guide with PowerPoint slides and a participant's guide.



[Prevention in the Care Setting](#)

January 2008 – Until recently, prevention efforts in healthcare settings in low-resource countries have targeted persons at risk of HIV infection. However, prevention is also crucial for HIV-positive people. Two FHI publications address this important topic: a guide for health managers on incorporating prevention in the healthcare setting, and a facilitator's manual and PowerPoint presentation on prevention for positives that quickly updates healthcare staff on this very important topic.



[2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic](#) – Executive Summary

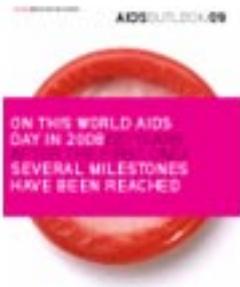
UNAIDS publishes a new "Report on the global AIDS epidemic" every two years. The Report draws upon and publishes the best available data from countries and provides an overview and commentary on the epidemic and the international response.

[2007 UNAIDS Annual Report](#) – Knowing your Epidemic



In many ways, 2007 was a year of consolidation: a time to build on past achievements and focus on delivering better results for more people. During the year the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations, which serves as the standing committee of UNAIDS' 10 cosponsors, was chaired by the World Food Programme and the Office of the United Nations

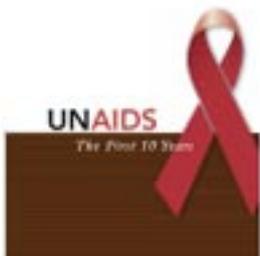
High Commissioner for Refugees. The main aim of the Joint Programme in 2007 was to support countries' efforts to realize their 2006 commitments in the United Nations General Assembly to scale up towards universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.



[AIDS OUTLOOK/09](#) – UNAIDS World Aids Day Report (2008)

UNAIDS

AIDS OUTLOOK/09 is a new report from UNAIDS that provides perspectives on some of the most pressing issues that will confront policymakers and leaders as they respond to the challenges presented by AIDS in 2009.



[UNAIDS](#) – The First 10 Years

UNAIDS

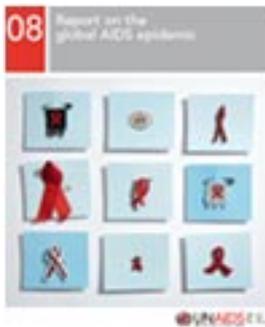
This is the history of a relatively young organization. UNAIDS, launched in 1996 to strengthen the way in which the United Nations (UN) was responding to AIDS, one of the worst pandemics the world has ever known. “UNAIDS: The First 10 Years” is a new publication that presents a multifaceted account of the history of UNAIDS based on multiple subjective views.



[Criminalization of HIV Transmission](#) – Policy brief

UNAIDS

In some countries, criminal law is being applied to those who transmit or expose others to HIV infection. There are no data indicating that the broad application of criminal law to HIV transmission will achieve either criminal justice or prevent HIV transmission. Rather, such application risks undermining public health and human rights. Because of these concerns, UNAIDS urges governments to limit criminalization to cases of intentional transmission, i.e. where a person knows his or her HIV positive status, acts with the intention to transmit HIV, and does in fact transmit it.



[Executive summary of 2008](#) – Report on the global AIDS epidemic
UNAIDS

The report documents considerable progress in many countries in addressing their national epidemics. A six fold increase in financing for HIV programmes in low- and middle-income countries 2001–2007 is beginning to bear fruit, as gains in lowering the number of AIDS deaths and preventing new infections are apparent in many countries. Progress remains uneven, however, and the epidemic's future is still uncertain, underscoring the need for intensified action to move towards universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.



[An Analysis of the Gender Policies of the Three Major AIDS Financing Institutions](#) – The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Bank and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
UNAIDS

This working paper presents an overview of policies and programmes related to gender and AIDS at the The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), the World Bank and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). This work was undertaken in an effort to better understand the different approaches being taken by each institution to strengthen gender-related programming within the response to AIDS, and to explore the implications for programming. In particular, the paper explores how to bring about greater coordination and harmonization to ensure coherence in approach at both global and

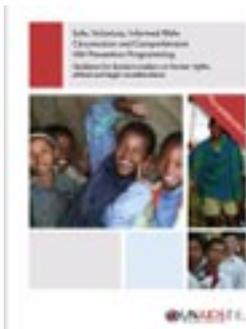
country levels.



[UNAIDS Policy Brief](#) – HIV, food security and nutrition

UNAIDS, WFP, WHO

This policy, developed by UNAIDS in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO), provides guidance for governments, civil society and other partners on how to address food and nutrition concerns in the context of HIV, keeping in mind the commitment made by all UN member states through the Millennium Development Goals both to reduce chronic hunger and halt and reverse the spread of HIV by 2015.



[Safe, Voluntary, Informed Male Circumcision and Comprehensive HIV Prevention](#) –

Programming Guidance for decision-makers on human rights, ethical and legal consideration
UNAIDS

Given that it reduces a man's risk of acquisition of HIV through penile–vaginal intercourse, male circumcision provides an opportunity to reinforce HIV prevention efforts and thereby promote human rights. A human rights–based approach to introducing or expanding male circumcision services requires measures to ensure that the procedure can be carried out safely, under conditions of informed consent, and without discrimination.



[Second Guidance Paper](#) – Joint UN programmes and teams on AIDS

UNAIDS

Practical guidelines on implementing effective and sustainable joint teams and programmes of support.



[HIV Terminology Guide](#)

UNAIDS

This list of UNAIDS' preferred terminology has been developed for use by staff members, colleagues in the Programme's ten cosponsoring organizations, and other partners working in the global response to HIV. Language shapes beliefs and may influence behaviours. Considered use of appropriate language has the power to strengthen the response. UNAIDS is pleased to make this list of preferred terminology freely available. It is a living, evolving document reviewed regularly.



[Reducing HIV Stigma and Discrimination](#) – a critical part of national AIDS programmes

UNAIDS

Reducing HIV Stigma and Discrimination: a critical part of national AIDS programmes – outlines strategies and programmes for overcoming stigma and discrimination, which are recognised as major obstacles to achieving Universal Access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010. It is designed to be used by national AIDS programme staff, civil society groups, media, development partners, UN staff, and national human rights institutions, and includes an overview of 25 successful national and regional programmes to address stigma and discrimination.

Source: www.unaids.org

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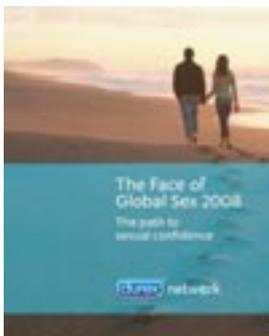
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[climate change & AIDS](#) – WHO Publication: Climate Change and Human Health – Risks and Responses

Source: www.worldaidscampaign.org

Face of Global Sex 2008



Durex released its 2008 Face of Global Sex report on 24 June. This is the third in a series produced by the Durex Network Research Unit and which aims tackle complex sexual health questions with a view to stimulating debate in the international media and scientific forums. This new report examines sexual confidence and provides a unique perspective on the role of sex education in helping individuals make informed choices about their sexual health. The study reveals that there are distinct differences in where respondents go for information about sexual issues, depending on their socio–demographic circumstances.

[Face of Global Sex 2008 – final](#)

Source: www.worldaidscampaign.org