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Element 6: Impact

Purpose

Among the main goals of any HIV response must be the reduction of HIV incidence – to ‘turn off the tap’ on new infections – as well as assisting infected individuals to access treatment on a continuous basis. To the extent the indicators included in the previous element five capture the effect from government interventions on women’s knowledge and behaviour in the context of AIDS, the indicators included in this element seek to capture what impact government interventions have on the epidemic itself and on people’s chances of surviving AIDS on the basis of sustainable ARV treatment. This element captures the extent to which governments monitor these impacts in relation to women.

Included indicators

There are four indicators that capture impact, three of which request sex-disaggregated data. The three indicators are:

UNGASS indicators		Applicability (type of epidemic)
22	Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who are HIV infected	Generalized
23	Percentage of most-at-risk populations who are HIV infected	Low and concentrated
24	Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy	All

The fourth indicator, *the percentage of infants born to HIV-infected mothers who are infected*, is not reported directly by countries but modelled by UNAIDS on the basis of other data.

Data analysis and grading

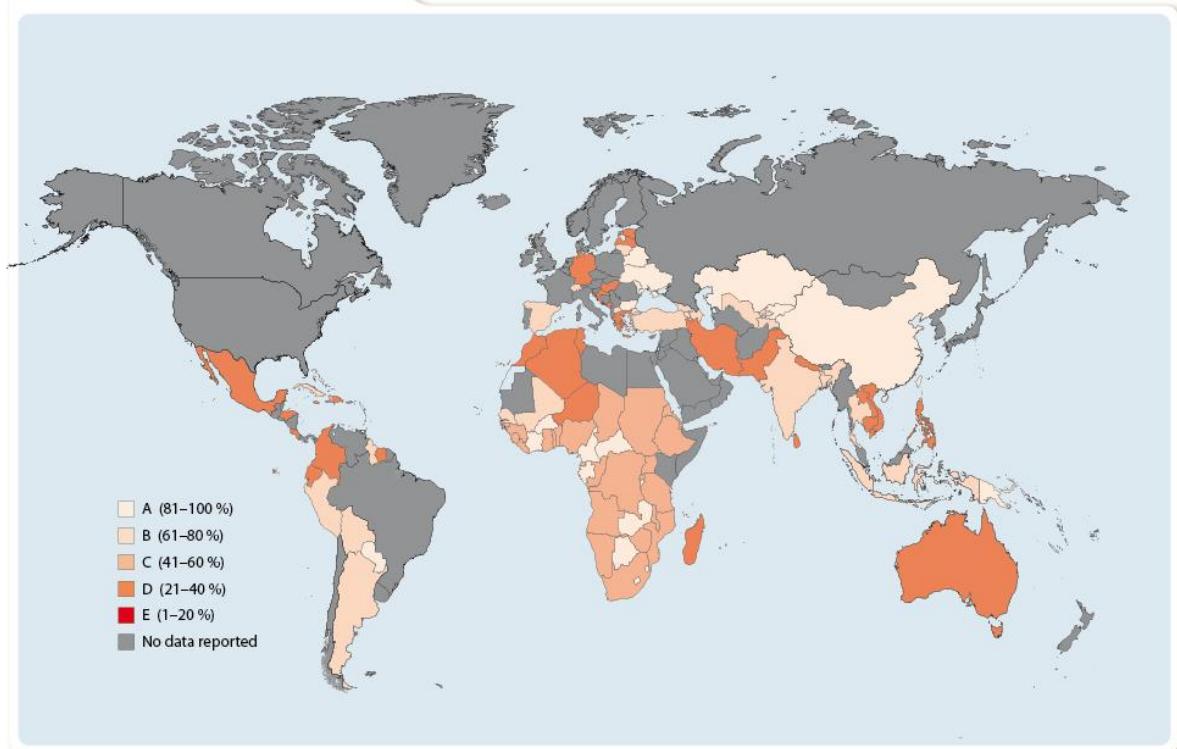
Due to the few indicators included in this element, scores are based on a total of only two pieces of data for generalised epidemics and three for low or concentrated epidemics (since indicator 23 requests data on female sex workers as well as female IDUs).

Issues

Whereas it is the exception for countries to submit data on indicators that are not specifically relevant to their respective type of epidemic, the opposite is the case for indicators 22 and 23. As will be noted further below, many countries with low or concentrated epidemics reported on indicator 22, presumably because it is a target indicator for Millennium Development Goal number 6, and several countries with generalized epidemics reported on indicator 23. However, in order to be systematic across all elements, the scoring of country reporting was based on the applicability of the indicators as noted by UNAIDS.

Results

Element 6: Impact



As many as 44% of countries reported no data on women on this element, and only 10% of countries reported all the requested data on women. Again, reporting on this element was most complete from countries with generalized epidemics. Of the 21 countries in South and South-East Asia, 43% reported no data at all, nor did 78% of the countries in Western and Central Europe.

While data on HIV prevalence among young people is only required from the 39 countries with generalized epidemics, a full 79 (52%) of other countries also reported on this. However, only 36% of countries reported HIV prevalence among female sex workers, and only 14% of countries reported on prevalence among female injecting drug users.



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