

1. Overcome Stigma and discrimination

Stigma and discrimination stops people from taking up preventive services and testing, disclosing their status, and seeking treatment and care. These issues need to be addressed at multiple levels, through a range of interventions ranging from participatory education to legal reform (DFID)

2. Prevent (education).

The education sector is a crucial avenue for HIV prevention. Many AIDS-affected children cluster in poor households with low levels of education. Providing both primary and secondary school-aged children and adolescents with specific, gender-sensitive and age-appropriate information on preventing HIV is essential, as is equipping them with the problem-solving, negotiation and decision-making skills to put that knowledge into practice. There is strong evidence that comprehensive sexuality education, delivered through schools, can be effective in changing the attitudes and practices that lead to risky behaviour (UN MDG Report).

3. Give access and improve quality of health care system

Without major improvements to existing health care systems, it will be impossible to scale up good quality HIV prevention and AIDS treatment and care, including access to anti-retrovirals. More effective health services will depend on: employing more doctors and nurses; removing bottlenecks in drug production and supply; establishing reliable and accountable supply chain management and reporting systems; promoting better awareness and availability of services (DFID)