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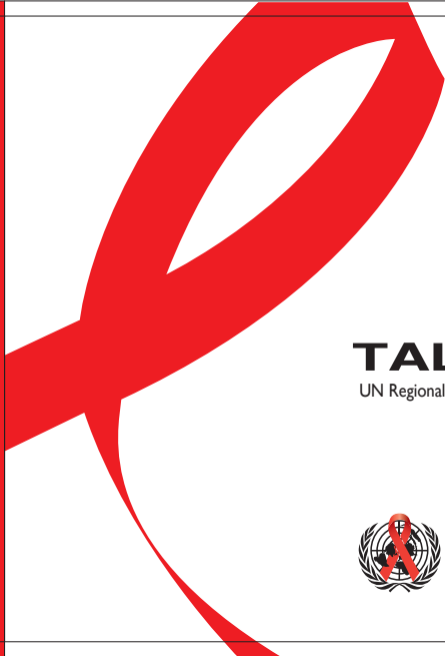


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TALK ABOUT AIDS.

UN Regional Directors' Forum on HIV and AIDS Asia and the Pacific



UNAIDS
JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

with support from UNWOMEN

UNHCR
UNICEF
WFP
UNDP
UNFPA
UNODC
ILO
UNESCO
WHO
WORLD BANK

- 1. INJECTING DRUG USERS**
- 2. SEX WORKERS AND CLIENTS**
- 3. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN**
- 4. YOUNG PEOPLE AND CHILDREN**
- 5. MOBILE POPULATIONS**
- 6. PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV**
- 7. CHILDREN ORPHANED AND AFFECTED BY ANDS**
- 8. WOMEN**



1. In most Asian countries, injecting drug users (IDU) are the first community affected by HIV. If you don't stop the epidemic there, you don't stop the epidemic.
2. Stopping the epidemic takes a comprehensive programme.
3. A clean needle costs less than a dollar; the HIV epidemic is costing \$29 billion a year.
4. Needle and syringe programmes do NOT increase the number of drug users.
5. Treat, don't punish.
6. HIV is spreading rapidly in prisons.

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1. Safer sex work stops HIV.
2. Condoms are still the best answer.
3. Most sex workers and clients are not being reached by HIV prevention programmes.
4. Sex workers are people. Human rights apply to everyone.
5. Law enforcement needs to be involved in a positive way.
6. It's hard to reach people who are hiding from the law.
7. Sex and drugs are the most dangerous mix.
8. Would you give your child HIV?

3

1. If we can't talk about men who have sex with men (MSM), we can't stop HIV.
2. Infection rates are soaring among men who have sex with men. Prevention programmes are not reaching them.
3. Many men who have sex with men also have sex with women.
4. Let the organizations which can provide services to men who have sex with men do their job.
5. When you ignore any group, you put everyone at risk.
6. Criminalizing male-male sex does not work.

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1. Children have been ignored for far too long.
2. Young people are at risk of HIV.
3. Young people need straight talk and honest information.
4. Talking about sex doesn't lead to sex.
5. Lifeskills save lives.
6. Services must follow.
7. The children most at risk are the children no one wants to talk about.
8. Out of School shouldn't mean Out of Hope.

5

1. The inequalities which drive the HIV epidemic also drive mobility.
2. Mobility increases vulnerability and risk for HIV.
3. Those left behind are also at risk.
4. HIV needs no visa.
5. Trafficked persons need protection not prosecution.
6. Where can a refugee get a condom?
7. Include refugees, trafficked persons and migrants in national AIDS plans and programmes.

6

1. The Asia-Pacific region has more people living with HIV than any other part of the world, except Southern Africa.
2. If your daughter had HIV, how would you want people to treat her?
3. Stigma and discrimination help spread HIV.
4. Stigma and Discrimination can be defeated.
5. A health problem should not be a crime.
6. Less than 20% of people with AIDS in our region have access to life-saving antiretroviral drugs.
7. People living with HIV should be involved in HIV responses.
8. Almost no child need be born with HIV.



1. There are almost half a million orphans due to AIDS in Asia today. Whether or not we will have half a million more depends upon you.
2. Keeping HIV-positive parents alive will prevent an orphans crisis.
3. Children with HIV can live to be adults.
4. Would you hurt a child? Stigma and discrimination do just that.
5. Institutions should be the last resort - the best places for orphans are with relatives and their own communities.



1. Do you know who gets HIV today? Women. Married Women.
2. Gender inequality, poverty and violence against women fuel the AIDS pandemic.
3. Stigma kills women.
4. Discrimination creates destitution.
5. When a woman is infected, the entire family is affected.
6. When a family is affected, women bear the biggest burden.