

Socio-Political Strategies
in
HIV/AIDS Prevention



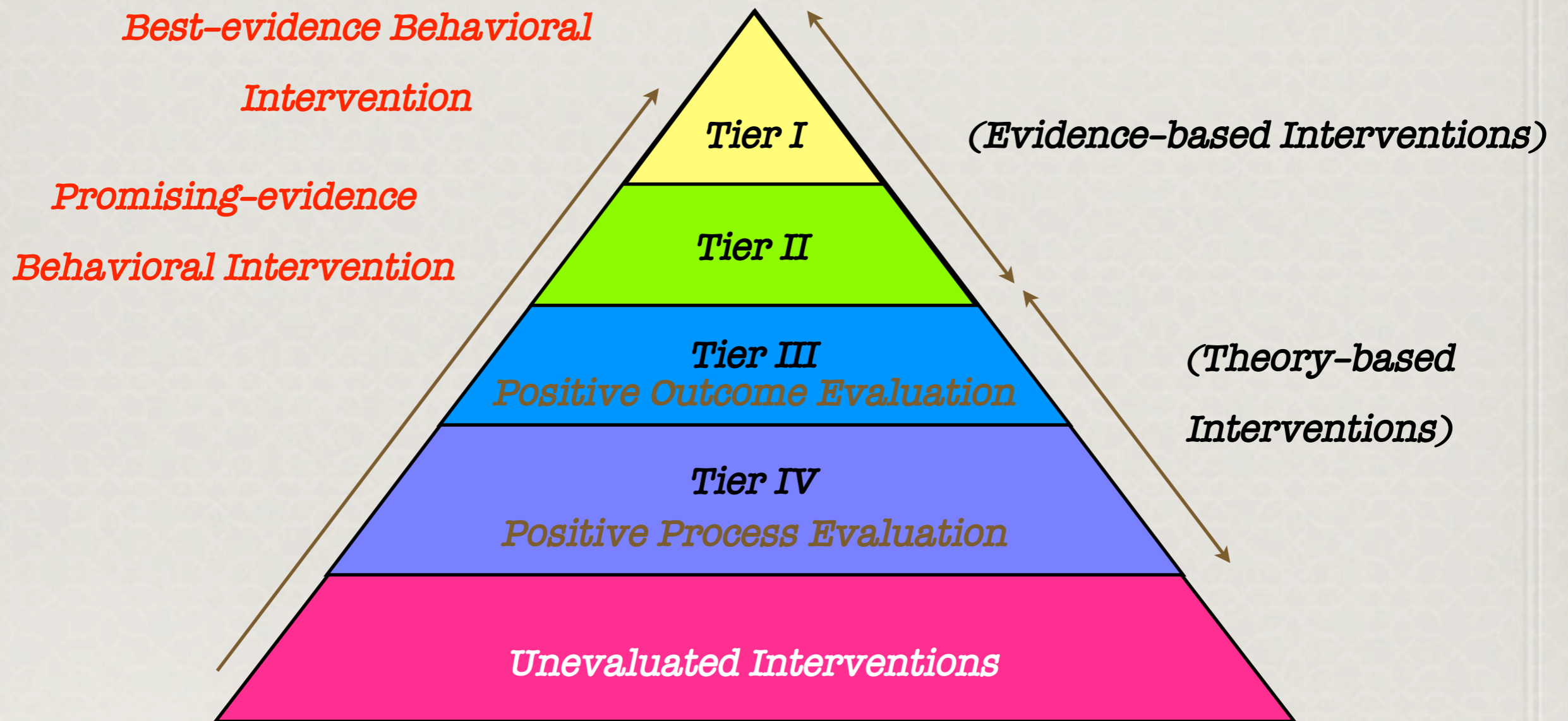
Wiput Phoolcharoen MD., MphH

4th December 2009

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Socio-Political Approach

- ✦ *Sexual behavior and drug addicts is major determinants of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in every country*
- ✦ *Social and political environment can support or constrain behavior related to HIV/STD risks in communities*
- ✦ *Social, economic, political and environmental factors which directly affect HIV risk and vulnerability has stimulated interest in **structural approach to HIV prevention***

Evidence-based of HIV Behavioral Intervention



CDC's The Tiers of Evidence Framework

Evidence-Based Practices

- ✦ *Identify and select evidence-based behavioral intervention for programmatic implementation.*
These are intervention that have been scientifically shown to prevent HIV by reducing HIV/STD incidence, reducing sex- or drug- risk behaviors, or increasing HIV-related protective behaviors. (Tiers 1 and 2)
- ✦ *Guide agencies delivering locally-developed intervention on how to build their evidence for their local program.*
Agencies delivering locally-developed intervention should move forward in increasing their ability to detect behavioral change effect. (Moving from unevaluated intervention to Tier 4 then to Tier 3)

Key Messages

- ◆ *HIV prevention efforts cannot succeed in the long term without addressing the underlying drivers of HIV risk and vulnerability in different settings.*
- ◆ *HIV prevention programs therefore need to incorporate structural approaches*

Key Messages

- ✦ *Structural factors include the physical, social, cultural, organisational, community, economic legal, or policy features of the environment that affect HIV infection.*
- ✦ *These factors operate at different societal levels and different distances to influence individual risk and to shape social vulnerability to infection.*

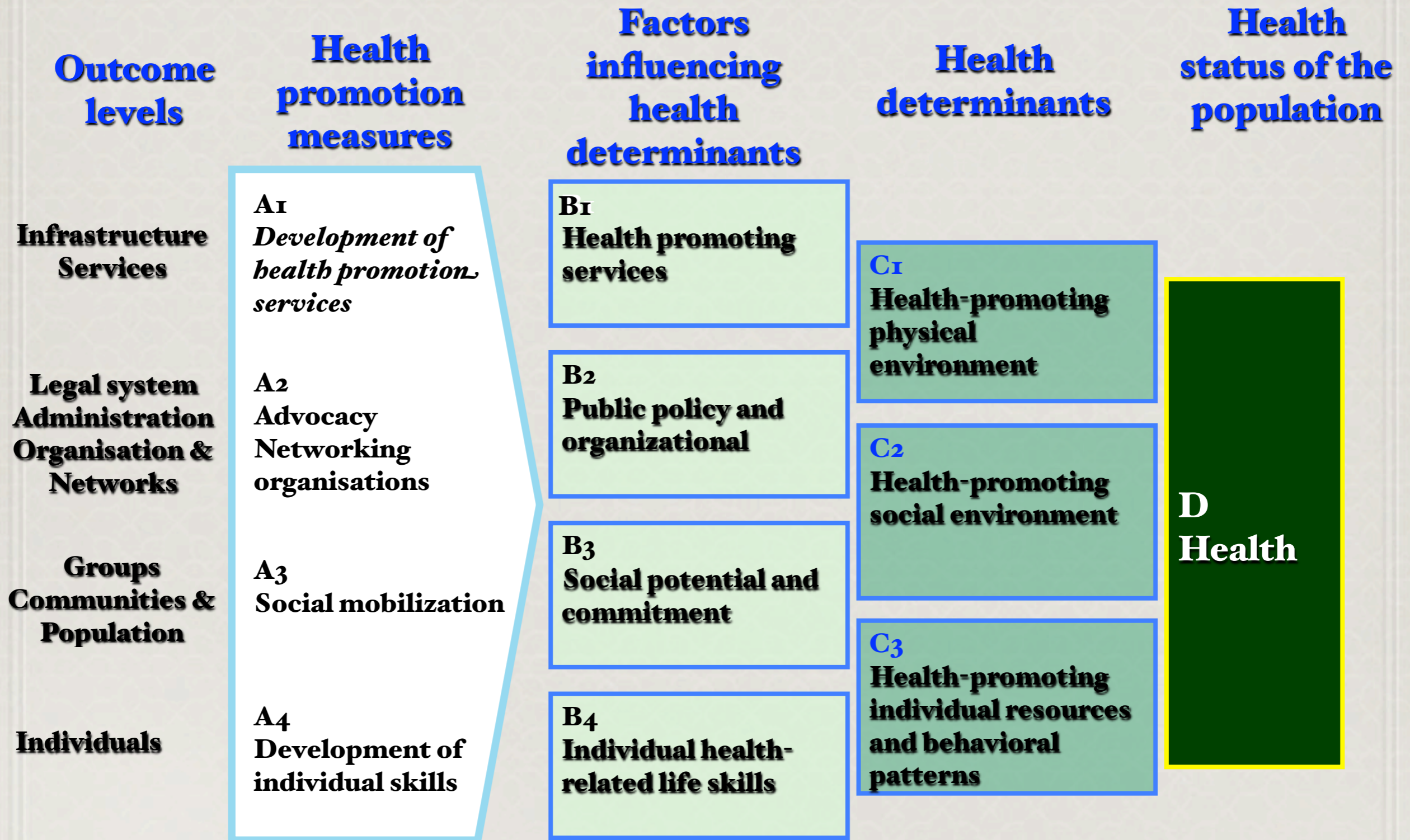
Key Messages

- ✦ *Structural approaches to HIV prevention seek to change social, economic, political, or environmental factors determining HIV risk and vulnerability.*
- ✦ *They should be implemented in a contextually sensitive way, in recognition of both the need for situational relevance and the interaction between different levels of influence.*

Key Messages

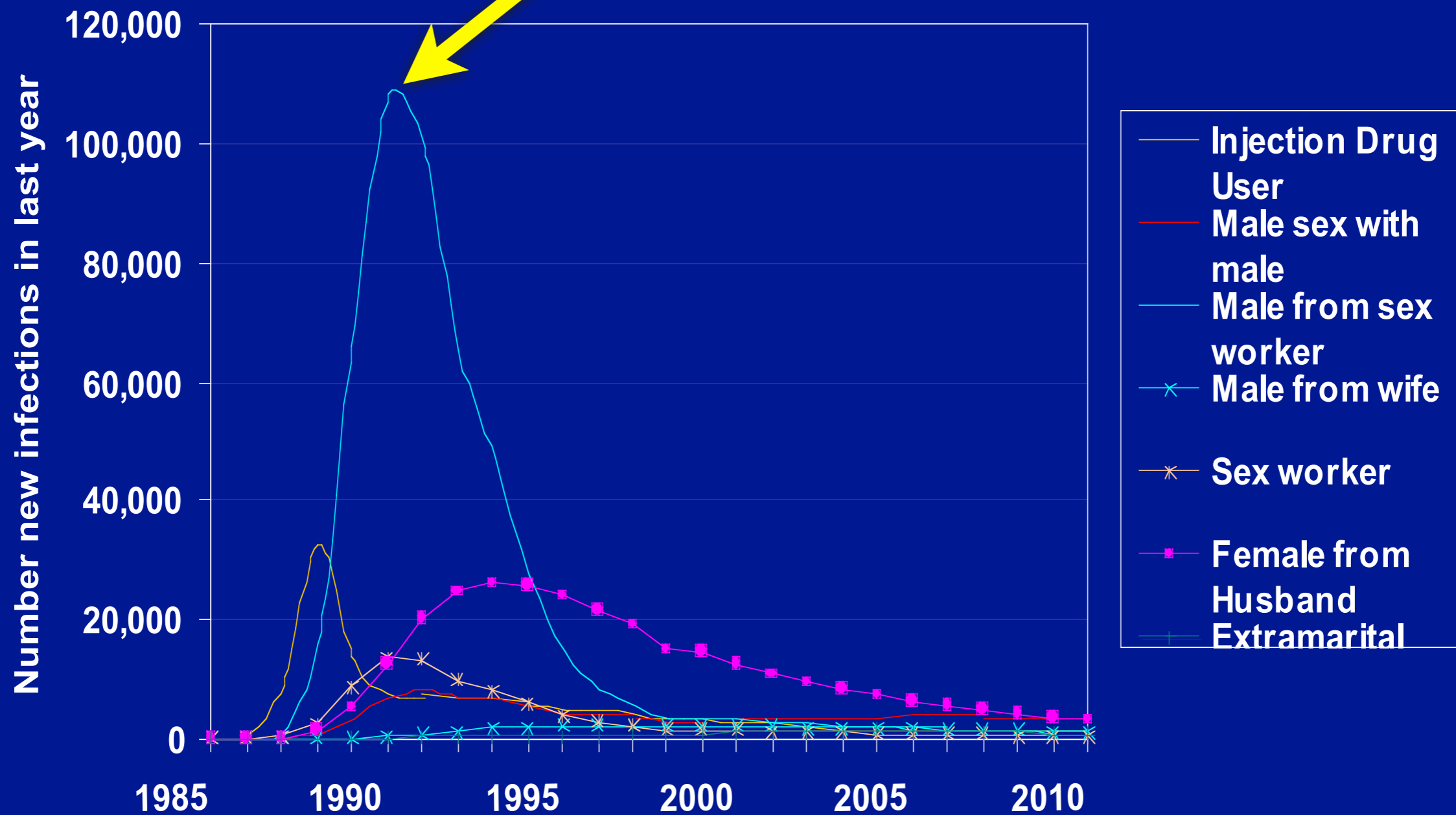
- ✦ *Like all features of HIV prevention, structural approaches can be challenging to assess.*
- ✦ *They are not always amenable to assessment with comparative experimental designs because of their situational specificity and the need to address multiple interacting elements.*
- ✦ *Alternative methods for rigorous assessment do exist, but further development are needed*

Health Promotion and Public Policy

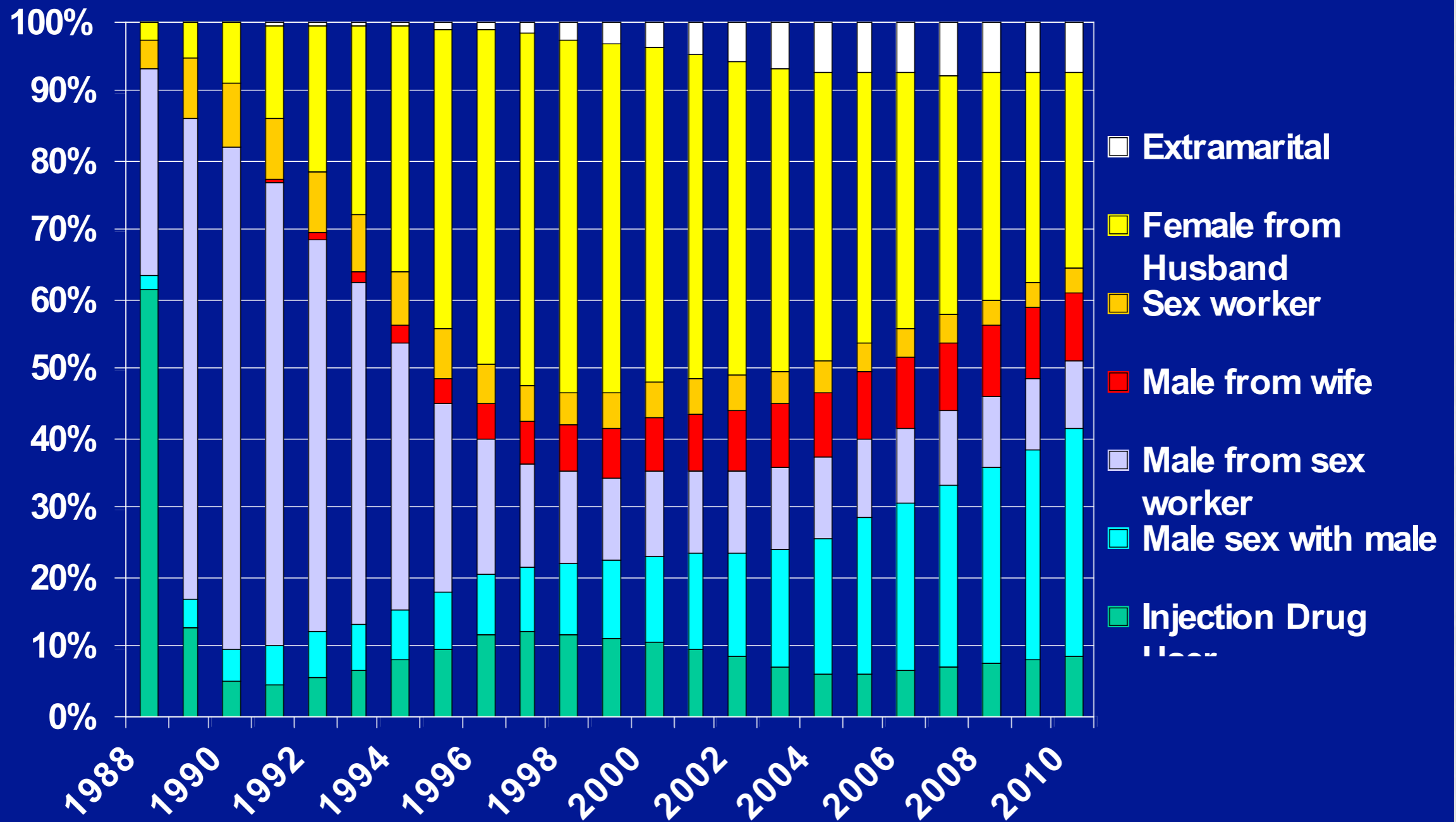


Lesson Learnt from
*Structural intervention
in Thailand*

100% condom use - Structural intervention in 1994



Change in Pattern of Transmission



Policy Process to enable the HIV/AIDS prevention



Challenges	<i>Dynamic mode of transmission</i>	<i>Transformation dynamics of effective intervention</i>	<i>Path-dependency of structural change (Socio-Political)</i>	<i>Sustainability goals involve value trade-offs are endogenous to transformation</i>	<i>Capacities to influence transformation are distributed among various actors</i>
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Approaches	<i>Epidemiological study of changing social determinants</i>	<i>Experiments and adaptivity of strategies and institutions</i>	<i>Anticipation of long-term systemic effect of interventions</i>	<i>Iterative participatory goal formulation</i>	<i>Interactive strategy Development at every level of policy processes</i>
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Modify from "Reflexive governance for sustainable development by Jan-Peter Bob, Dierk Bauknecht and Rene Kemp, 2006"

Analysis and advocacy of Situations and Trends

Aspect of Policy Process

System and Capacity Development

Goal Formulation

Strategy Implementation

Challenges

Dynamic mode of transmission

Transformation dynamics of effective intervention

Path-dependency of structural change (Socio-Political)

Sustainability goals involve value trade-offs are endogenous to transformation

Capacities to influence transformation are distributed among various actors

Approaches

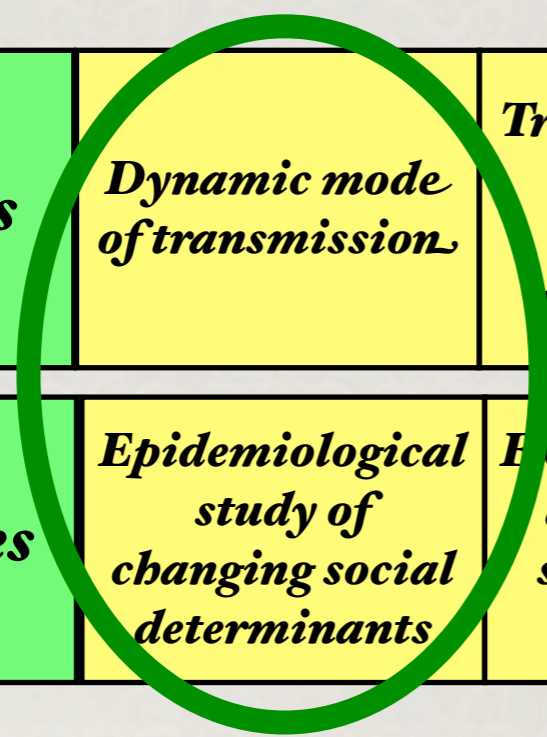
Epidemiological study of changing social determinants

Experiments and adaptivity of strategies and institutions

Anticipation of long-term systemic effect of interventions

Iterative participatory goal formulation

Interactive strategy Development at every level of policy processes



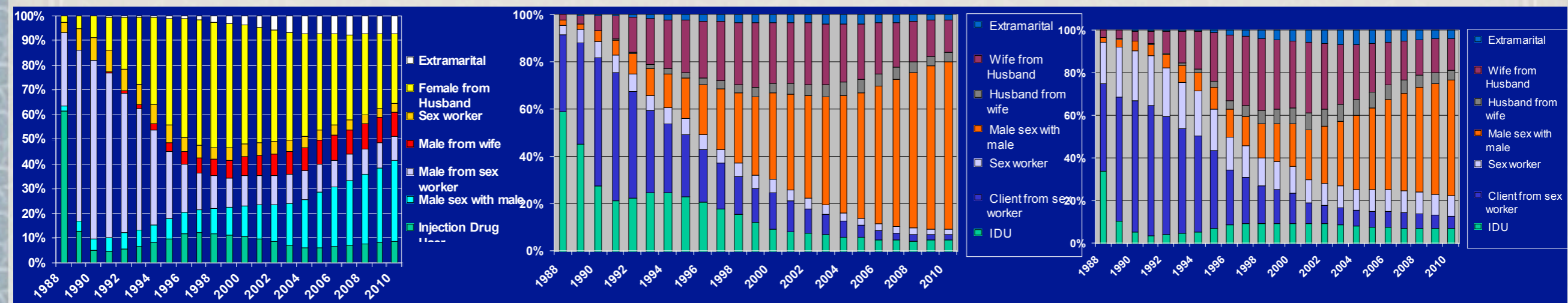
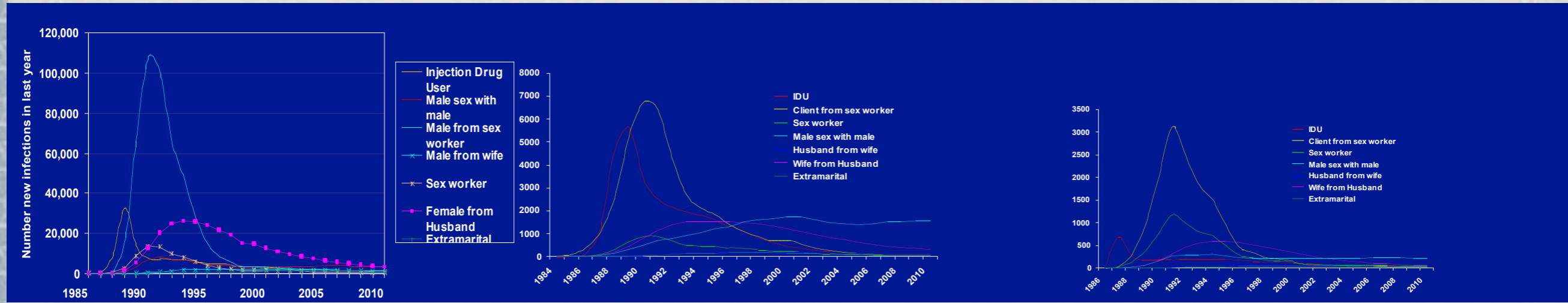
Changing modes of HIV Transmission

Dynamic mode of transmission

Thailand

Bangkok

Chonburi



Thailand

Bangkok

Chonburi

Changing Societal and behavioral factors

Epidemiological study of changing social determinants

Analysis and Advocacy of Effectiveness Management

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Experiments and adaptivity of strategies and institutions

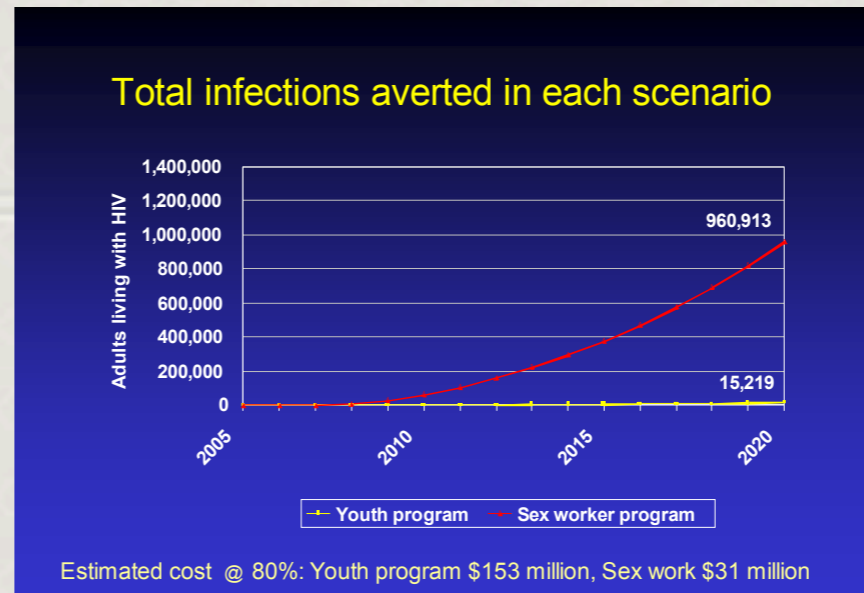
Anticipation of long-term systemic effect of interventions

Iterative participatory goal formulation

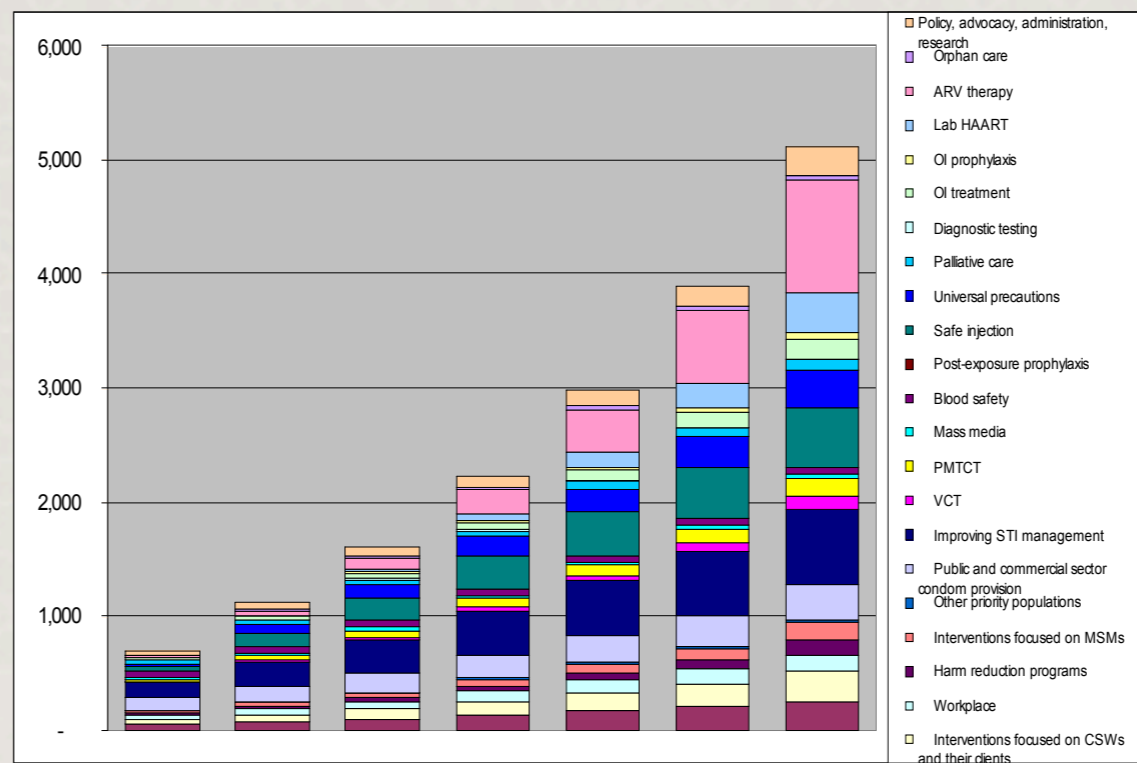
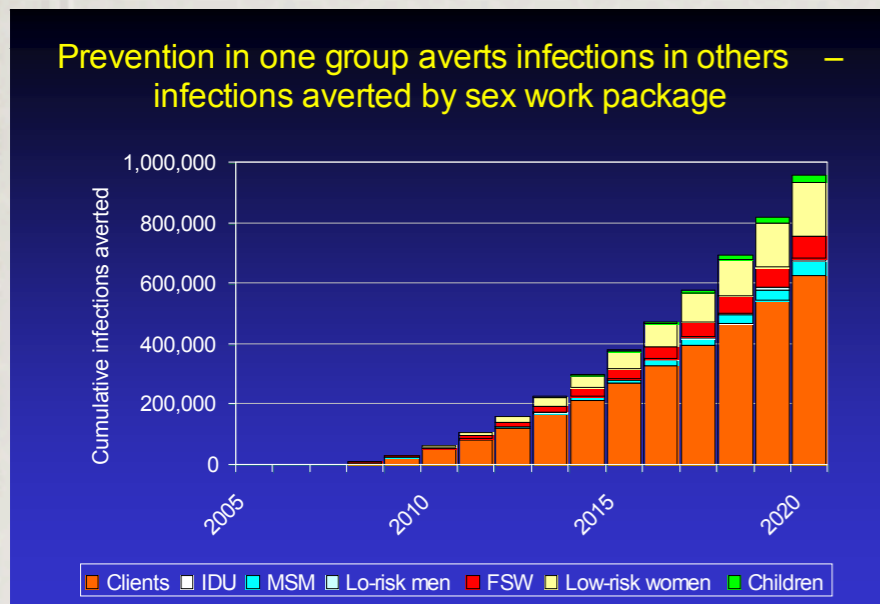
Interactive strategy Development at every level of policy processes

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Study of effective interventions and choices



**Transformation
dynamics of
effective
intervention**



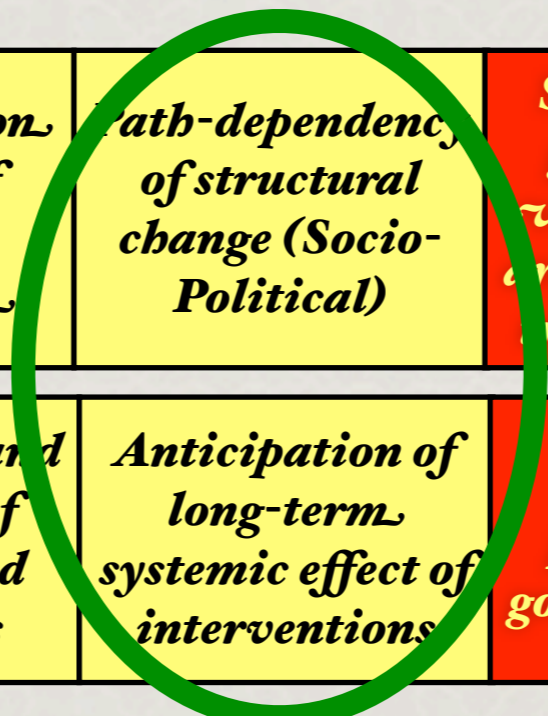
**Experiments and
adaptivity of
strategies and
institutions**

Study of impact and costs of intervention

Analysis and Advocacy of Policy Infrastructures

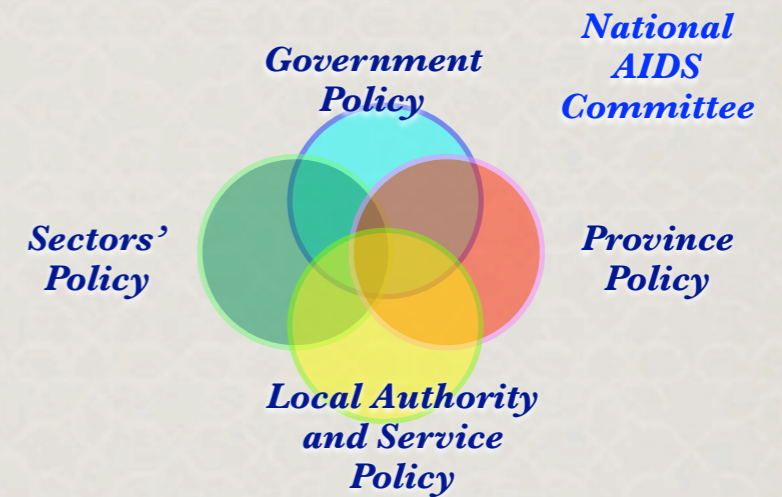
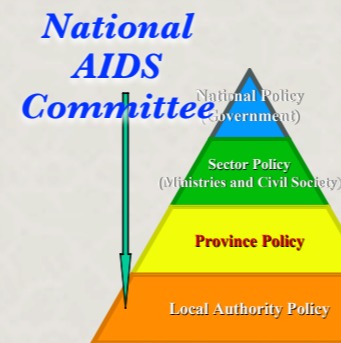


Challenges	<i>Dynamic mode of transmission</i>	<i>Transformation dynamics of effective intervention</i>	<i>Path-dependency of structural change (Socio-Political)</i>	<i>Sustainability goals involve value trade-offs are endogenous to transformation</i>	<i>Capacities to influence transformation are distributed among various actors</i>
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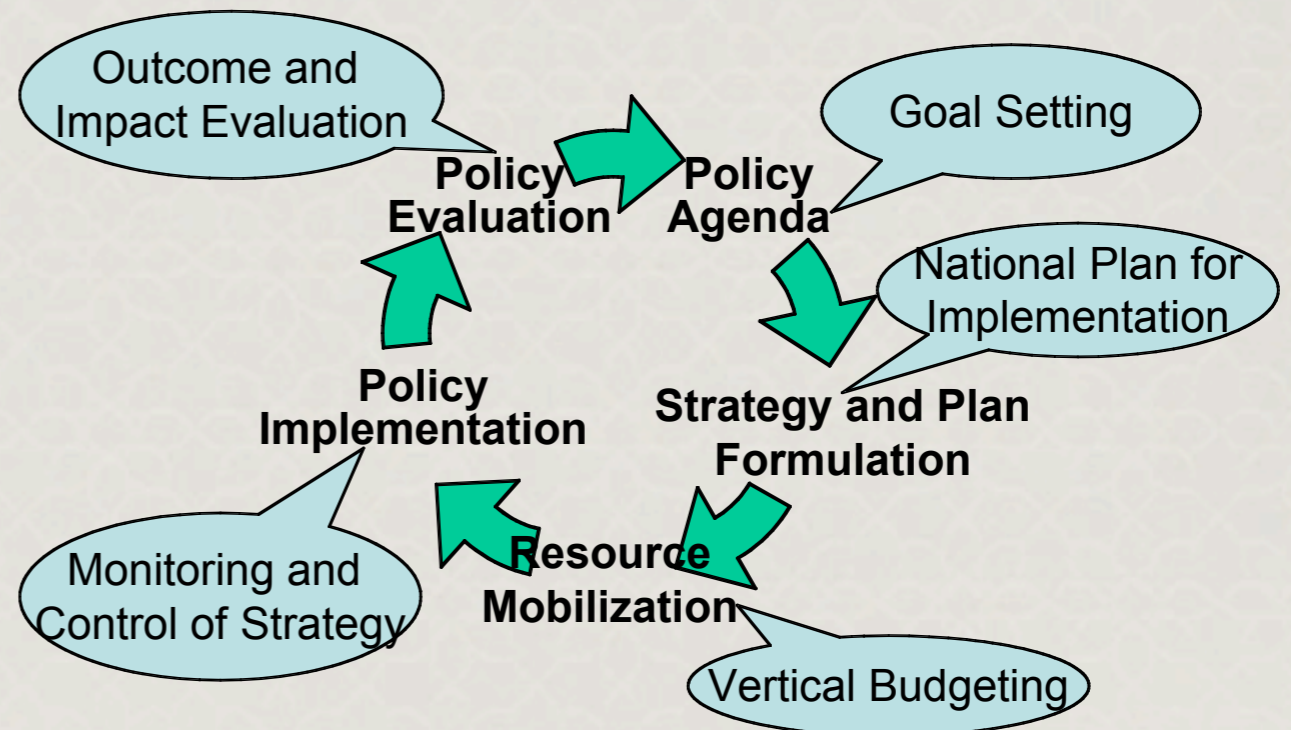
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Shift of Policy and Strategic Governance



Path-dependency of structural change (Socio-Political)

Anticipation of long-term systemic effect of interventions



Design of Policy Driven in Province level

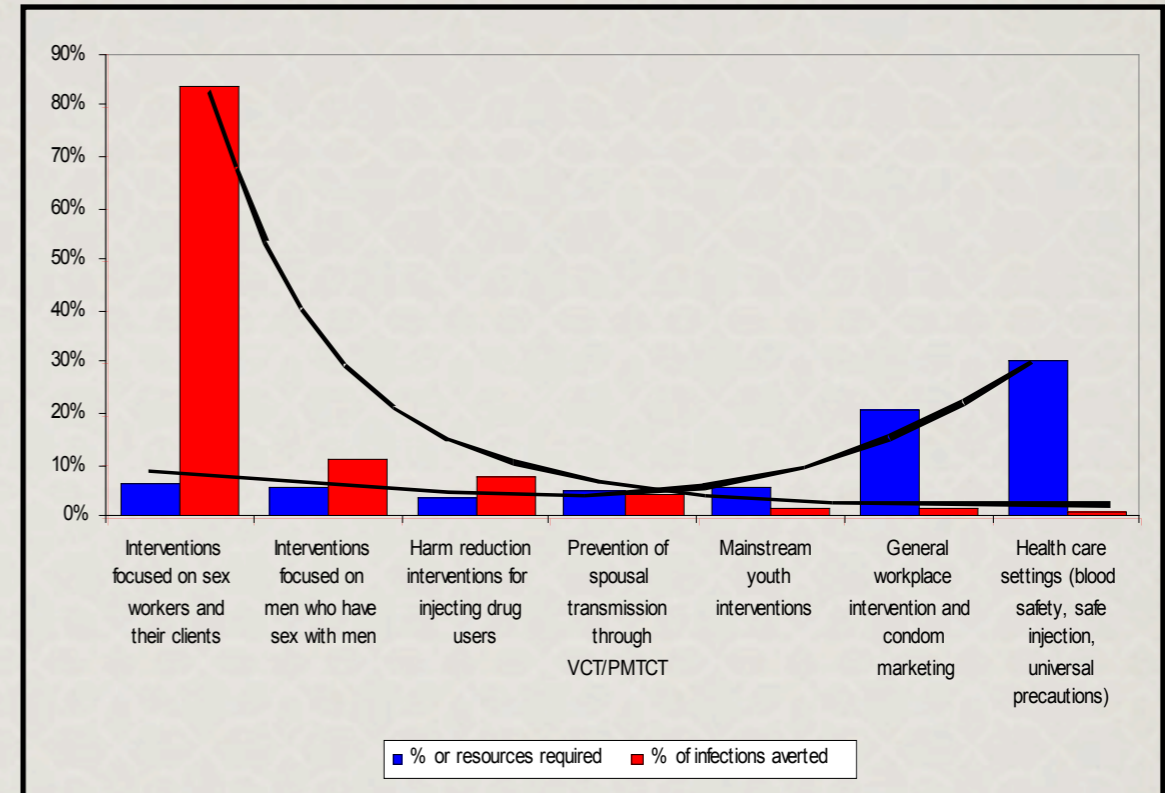
Analysis and Advocacy of Political Vision and Indicators



Challenges	<i>Dynamic mode of transmission</i>	<i>Transformation dynamics of effective intervention</i>	<i>Path-dependency of structural change (Socio-Political)</i>	<i>Sustainability goals involve value trade-offs are endogenous to transformation</i>	<i>Capacities to influence transformation are distributed among various actors</i>
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Proportion of estimated resources required for an intervention vs the proportion of infections averted as a result of the intervention



Sustainability goals involve value trade-offs are endogenous to transformation.

Iterative participatory goal formulation.

To reduce Thailand's HIV Incidence by half: Goals of behavioral change were set

Key Behavior Determinants	2005	2008
<i>Female sex worker - Condom use</i>	82%	95%
<i>MSM - Condom use</i>	70%	85%
<i>Injecting Drug User - Condom use</i>	76%	76%
<i>Casual sex - Condom use</i>	36%	60%
<i>Discordant couple - Condom use</i>	2%	30%
<i>IDU - Needle sharing</i>	36%	18%

Analysis and Advocacy for Empowerment and Capacity Building

Aspect of Policy Process

System and Capacity Development

Goal Formulation

Strategy Implementation

Challenges

Dynamic mode of transmission

Transformation dynamics of effective intervention

Path-dependency of structural change (Socio-Political)

Sustainability goals involve ~value trade-offs are endogenous to transformation

Capacities to influence transformation are distributed among ~various actors

Approaches

Epidemiological study of changing social determinants

Experiments and adaptivity of strategies and institutions

Anticipation of long-term systemic effect of interventions

Iterative participatory goal formulation

Interactive strategy Development at every level of policy processes

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Epidemiology and Policy -involvement in Thailand

Matrix of Epidemiological situation by Political engagement		Phase of HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Country			
		Latent	Expanding	Maturing	Declining
Stage of Policy's Engagement in country's HIV/AIDS	Denial		Indirect FSW	IDU	
	Ad-hoc		Discordant Couples	MSM	Direct FSW
	Informed		HIV Orphans	Migrated Labor	Youths' Prevention
	Mature		ART Service	PMTCT	Blood Transfusion

Capacities to influence transformation are distributed among various actors

Interactive strategy Development at every level of policy processes

Policy - empowerment and capacity building of human resources

Stage of Policy's Engagement in country's HIV/AIDS	Denial	Resource mobilization and technical support from global sources to demonstrate the existing of HIV/AIDS and need for effective control
	Ad-hoc	Empowerment and capacity building of the responsible sectors for each target population to be accountable for AIDS related missions
	Informed	Community empowerment and Health System strengthening to develop their own essential service for most at risk population
	Mature	Focus on scaling up of the effective response to cover all of the key populations and support the effectiveness management