



PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the Brazilian response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic and determine the effectiveness and viability of its National STD/HIV Programme.

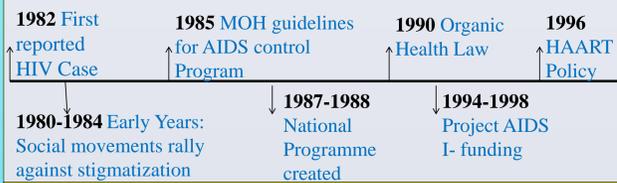
INTRODUCTION

The earliest cases of HIV/AIDS in Brazil were recorded in the early 1980s. (2)
 The National STD/AIDS Programme, herein called the Programme, was created by the Ministry of Health 1987 in response to the increasing cases of HIV/AIDS and demands by civil society (1)

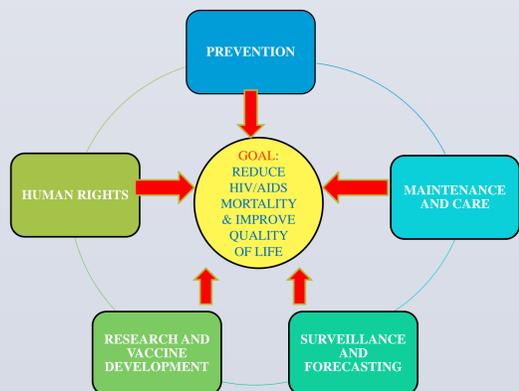
Current Status of HIV/AIDS in Brazil: UNAIDS (2011)

- 600,000 people infected with HIV (estimate)
- 362,364 people have AIDS
- Prevalence rate: 0.30% (Adults aged 15-49)
- Deaths due to AIDS: 15,000 (estimate)
- Orphans due to AIDS aged 0 to 17: 78,000

TIMELINE



PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION: COMPONENTS AND OBJECTIVES



- Prevention objectives:** reducing the individual and collective impact of HIV infection and identifying associated risk and vulnerability factors to HIV/STD infection. (1-2)
- Care and treatment objectives:** recognizing the existing health care service and introducing innovative forms of care and treatment, distributing resources in an efficient and equitable manner and bettering the quality of service. (2)
- Surveillance objectives:** to improve the surveillance of AIDS cases and deaths and to establish surveillance for HIV/AIDS and STD incidences. (2)
- Human Rights objectives:** recognizing the existence of stigmatization, discrimination and violence as contributing factors to lack of HIV testing and treatment. Improving quality of life. (4)
- Research and Vaccine Development objectives:** Increase funding and support. (2)

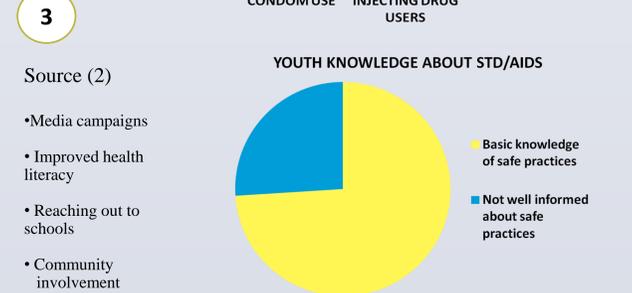
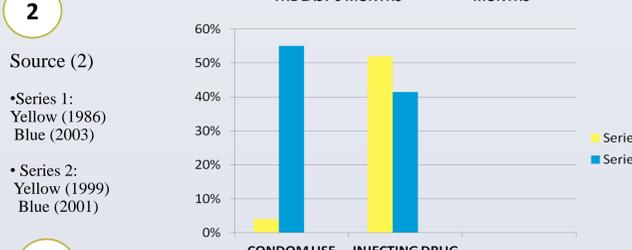
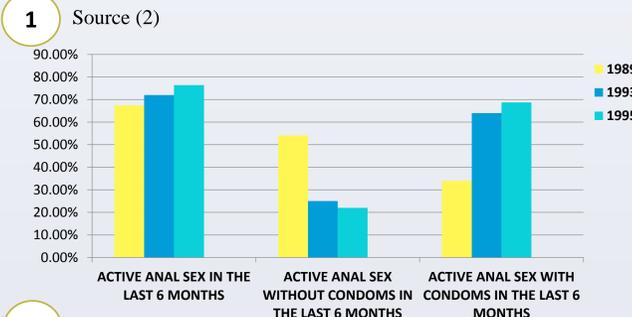
METHODS of EVALUATION

Sources for paper were chosen according to content relevant to the Brazilian National STD/AIDS Programme. The topics of the sources provide a variety of focuses ranging from antiretroviral treatment to human rights and dignity. Researchers used various methods (below) to assess the Programme. A broad summary of some of their findings are found in column 3.

Methods of Evaluation	Research Questions	Description
Statistics and Empirical Evidence and Surveys (1-7)	What does the evidence suggest about the evolution of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Brazil?	This method looks at the facts- percentage results. What has the programme accomplished logistically.
Measuring Health Systems Capacity (2,6)	How does the National Programme utilize Brazil's health systems capacity? Are resources being used to reach the most people?	This method focuses on the functioning of the existing health system and the availability of a network of institutions?
Looking at the National Programme as a model for successful country responses to the AIDS epidemic (2,4,5,6)	Can the Brazilian response be applied to similar developing nations?	This method looks closely at the demographics of Brazil and the characteristics of the programme. It addresses the successful and unsuccessful components.
Social Determinants of Health Approach (4, 5,6)	Using the SDH approach, is the programme successful at addressing and recognizing the factors which compromise human rights?	This method compares how different scholars address the human rights component of the programme and how the SDH play a large role.

RESULTS: EVALUATING PROGRAMME IMPACT

1996 HAART policy declares HIV/AIDS treatment universal and free to people living with the disease (5-6)
 Recent evaluations indicate that up to 70% of the affected populations are receiving ART (1) and other researchers have found that condom use has increased (Figures 1, 2) while injection drug use has decreased (Figures 2) and youth knowledge on safe sexual practices has increased (Figure 3) since the beginning of the Programme.



CONCLUSIONS & NEXT STEPS

In general the Brazilian National STD/AIDS Programme is effective.
 The programme has become an international success story for its programme model.

According to Chequer (1999) and Berkman (2005) some of the main challenges for the Programme to in moving forward include:

- Further reduce the incidence of AIDS among the most vulnerable segments of the population (e.g., people living in low income conditions)
- Improve the living conditions for people living with the disease
- Address the existence of stigmatization and securing multisectoral involvement in the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- Encourage engagement between civil society, NGOs and the Brazilian government (1)



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DATA COLLECTION (7)

