



## The Principles of Effective HIV Prevention

- All HIV prevention efforts/ programmes must have as their fundamental basis the promotion, protection and respect of **human rights including gender equality**.
- HIV prevention programmes must be **differentiated and locally-adapted** to the relevant epidemiological, economic, social and cultural contexts in which they are implemented.
- HIV prevention actions must be **evidence-informed**, based on what is known and proven to be effective and investment to expand the evidence base should be strengthened.
- HIV prevention programmes must be **comprehensive** in scope, using the

full range of policy and programmatic interventions known to be effective.

- HIV prevention is for life; **therefore, both delivery of existing interventions as well as research and development of new technologies require a long-term and sustained effort**, recognizing that results will only be seen over the longer-term and need to be maintained.
- HIV prevention programming must be at a **coverage, scale and intensity** that is enough to make a critical difference.
- **Community participation** of those for whom HIV prevention programmes are planned is critical for their impact.

## Essential Policy Actions for HIV Prevention

1. Ensure that **human rights** are promoted, protected and respected and that measures are taken to eliminate discrimination and combat stigma.
2. Build and maintain **leadership** from all sections of society, including governments, affected communities, non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, the education sector, media, the private sector and trade unions.
3. Involve **people living with HIV, in the design, implementation and evaluation of prevention strategies**, addressing their distinct prevention needs.
4. Address **cultural norms and beliefs**, recognizing both the key role they may play in supporting prevention efforts and the potential they have to fuel HIV transmission.
5. Promote gender equality and address **gender norms and relations** to reduce the vulnerability of women and girls, involving men and boys in this effort.
6. Promote widespread **knowledge and awareness** of how HIV is transmitted and how infection can be averted.
7. Promote the links between HIV prevention and **sexual and reproductive health**.
8. Support the mobilization of **community-based responses** throughout the continuum of prevention, care and treatment.
9. Promote programmes targeted at HIV prevention needs of **key affected groups and populations**.

10. Mobilizing and strengthening **financial, and human and institutional capacity** across all sectors, particularly in health and education.
11. Review and reform **legal frameworks** to remove barriers to effective, evidence based HIV prevention, combat stigma and discrimination and protect the rights of people living with HIV or vulnerable or at risk to HIV.
12. Ensure that sufficient investments are made in the research and development of, and advocacy for, **new prevention technologies**.

## Essential Programmatic Actions for HIV Prevention

1. Prevent the sexual transmission of HIV.
2. Prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
3. Prevent the transmission of HIV through injecting drug use, including harm reduction measures.
4. Ensure the safety of the blood supply.
5. Prevent HIV transmission in healthcare settings.
6. Promote greater access to voluntary HIV counselling and testing while promoting principles of confidentiality and consent.
7. Integrate HIV prevention into AIDS treatment services.
8. Focus on HIV prevention among young people.
9. Provide HIV-related information and education to enable individuals to protect themselves from infection.
10. Confront and mitigate HIV-related stigma and discrimination.
11. Prepare for access and use of vaccines and microbicides