



9th International Congress on AIDS in ASIA and the Pacific
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Congress Tracks Information

Track A

Understanding the Epidemic and Strengthening Prevention Efforts

This track focuses on the dynamics of the AIDS epidemic in Asia and the Pacific and the ongoing efforts to prevent HIV transmission, with special attention to empowerment and partnership strategies. At the global level, this region's AIDS epidemic is overshadowed by the epidemic in Africa. Still, the numbers of infected and affected people is growing fast and there are pockets of high incidence. Focus has been on so-called risk groups, but in a number of countries new infections predominantly occur among women with single partners and adolescents.

Testing facilities are few and surveillance activities often limited to specific groups, giving rise to worries that the epidemic is more spread than officially recognized. In recent years, many countries have dramatically increased their budget to improve treatment access, but the effort to reduce HIV transmission is faltering, also because of socio-cultural constraints in promoting safe sex and safe needle exchanges. These and other related issues will be examined in Track A.

Attention will be devoted to the genomic diversity of HIV, the ways distinct viral subtypes are expanding in different geographic allocations and the challenges such diversity poses for vaccine development. Epidemiological trends and modes of transmission will be discussed, including dimensions of vulnerability and risk. The focus is on prevention strategies, including VCT, promotion of condoms, treatment of STIs; involvement of PLHIV and other affected groups, empowering of vulnerable groups, multi-sectoral partnerships, access to clean needles and substitution treatment for IDUs, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission, but linkages with care and treatment will also be taken into account.

Track B

Strengthening Partnership for Treatment, Care, and Support

This track deals with quality improvement in treatment, care and support through broadening partnership in clinical research, capacity building of PLWHIV and related professionals and workers, improving the health system by scaling up response and integration of related services, successful identification of a comprehensive set of evidence-based interventions that could significantly reduce the incidence and impact of HIV/AIDS and improve the quality of care. Any new bio-molecular and clinical inventions which improve the quality of life of PLWHIV will be highlighted in this track.

Evaluation of ARV treatment will be of special interest for this track. Issues of supply, delivery mechanism at all level of services, integration of ARV treatment with other services, adherence, and the impact of special services such as methadone maintenance therapy for IDUs, will be accommodated. Alternative and complimentary approaches to quality care, support and treatment of specific populations such as infants, children and adolescents and pregnant women will be also be prioritized. Care and support (psychosocial, legal, and professional) for health workers are important issues which we do not want to overlook. This track also appreciates new ideas in culturally appropriate palliative care and support for the poor. The provision of treatment, care and support by other stakeholders than government will be highlighted.

Track C

HIV/AIDS in Context: Understanding and Addressing Socio-Cultural, Economic and Political Determinants

This track focuses on the socio-cultural, political and economic context of HIV/AIDS. It examines the manifestations of the epidemic in specific settings, its impacts, and the ways structural determinants affect the response to it. Issues ranging from globalization, market liberalization, migration, climate change, hiking oil prices, and scarcity of food to poverty and ethnic diversity all affect vulnerability to HIV infection, morbidity and mortality as well as prevention, treatment and care strategies.

HIV/AIDS has multiple cultural and socio-economic impacts on individuals, families, communities and nations, which often are not sufficiently understood. Chronic and emerging inequities in the epidemic have still to be tackled and global, national and local interaction is fraught with tensions. Power structures define research, funding and policy priorities, often at the disadvantage of most vulnerable groups. Government and multilateral agency support is necessary, but it also creates dependency. Cultural changes may bring emancipation and greater diversity, while creating insecurity and fundamentalist reactions. Religion can be a force of tolerance and care, but also a barrier to an open discussion of sexuality and condom promotion. Vulnerable and stigmatized groups are on the front-line of the pandemic, their resilience often overlooked.

Special attention will be devoted to societal structures and community resilience, highlighting power relations across sectors and levels, and strategies that challenge such structures in order to reduce the spreading of the epidemic and break the barriers to universal access to prevention, treatment and care.

Track D

Leadership and Broadening the Response

This track attempts to bring out examples of policies and programs at the local, national, bilateral or multilateral level that demonstrate genuine commitment of the political leaders, their partners in the private sector, and in the community. Asian and the Pacific

region are known to have isolated communities due to its geographical nature or cultural background.

This track prioritises policies and programs that bring quality treatment services and care to every community and break any geographical or cultural barriers. Any investment on infrastructures, mechanisms, legislative support, and work that break this isolation will be seriously considered for this track. While this track welcomes examples of local and national policies and programs, we also need to hear more about trans-national collaborations.

This track will discuss a number of issues related to leadership for HIV and AIDS programs, such as the importance of networking among different players, the relationship and harmonisation between international donor agencies with national organizations, and the mechanism to strengthen the capacity of local organizations (GO and NGO) for sustainability.

The effort to eliminate stigma and discrimination on HIV and AIDS is still an important issue. This track will also discuss cases among migrant workers that must be solved in regional and international setting.

9th ICAAP List of Keywords

Track A

Understanding the Epidemic and Strengthening Prevention Efforts

No.	Keywords
1	Behavioral change strategies
2	Behavioural Change Communication, including media & communications
3	Circumcision
4	Safer Sex Practices
5	Condoms
6	Life-skill education
7	Community Empowerment
8	Community Education
9	Barriers to behavioural change
10	Communication & messages
11	Innovative and Effective Interpersonal Communication
12	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
13	Risk Factors
14	Sexual Networks
15	High Risk and Vulnerable Groups
16	Sex Workers

17	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Intersex Questioning
18	Intravenous Drug User
19	Special settings
20	Prisons
21	Military
22	Overseas workers
23	Sailor
24	Intercity Drivers
25	Surveillance
26	Virologic Epidemiology
27	Vaccines Initiatives
28	Harm Reduction
29	Universal Precaution
30	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
31	Preventing Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) or Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT)
32	Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) or Practitioner Initiated Counseling and Testing (PICT)

Track B
Strengthening Partnership for Treatment, Care, and Support

No.	Keywords
33	Access to care and treatment
34	Adherence
35	Affordable treatment
36	AIDS orphans
37	Alternative therapy
38	Antiretroviral agents
39	Antiretroviral therapy
40	Biomedical intervention
41	Capacity building for program staff
42	Care/support
43	Case management
44	CD4
45	Clinical Intervention
46	Clinical trial
47	Closed settings (prison, rehabilitation center, etc)
48	Community-based care
49	Complementary medicine
50	Counseling
51	Cytokines/chemokines
52	Diagnosis
53	Diagnostic tools
54	Drug resistance
55	Ethico-legal issues
56	Generic drug
57	GIPA

58	Hepatitis co-infection
59	HIV and other organ systems
60	HIV pregnant woman
61	HIV receptors
62	HIV replication
63	HIV specific immunity
64	HIV subtype
65	HIV testing
66	Homecare
67	Host factors
68	IDU clinical and treatment
69	Immune reconstitution
70	Immunology
71	Midwives care
72	Military/police issues
73	Neuro AIDS
74	Nursing care
75	Nutrition
76	Opportunistic Infection
77	Palliative Care
78	Pediatric AIDS
79	Peer support and education
80	Person with Disabilities
81	Reproductive Health
82	Self-help
83	Strengthening Health Systems
84	TB-HIV
85	Viral load

Track C

HIV/AIDS in Context: Understanding and Addressing Socio-Cultural, Economic and Political Determinants

No.	Keywords
86	Class
87	Climate Change
88	Community Resilience
89	Conflict and Violence
90	Culture
91	Disaster
92	Ethnicity
93	Faith and Religion
94	Financial Systems
95	Gender
96	Globalization & Regionalization
97	Governance
98	Market Liberalization
99	Policy
100	Political Systems
101	Poverty
102	Power Structures
103	Socio-economic impacts
104	Structural Determinants
105	Structural Responses

Track D
Leadership and Broadening the Response

No.	Keywords
106	Bilateral Cooperation
107	Decentralization
108	Delivery System
109	Legal Framework
110	Local Capacity
111	Management System
112	Multilateral Cooperation
113	Networking
114	Partnership
115	Political Commitment
116	Political Isolation
117	Program Harmonization
118	Regional Inequities
119	Resource Mobilization
120	Rights of Migrant Populations
121	Rights of PLWHIV
122	Role of Political Leaders
123	Roles of Parliamentarians
124	Roles of the Business Sectors
125	Strategic Planning
126	Sustainability
127	War and Armed-Conflict
128	Women Involvement
129	Youth Involvement