

# PREVENTING INTIMATE PARTNER TRANSMISSION OF HIV IN ASIAN EPIDEMICS

Preventing sexual and vertical transmission of HIV within intimate partner relationships in Asia requires targeted investments in the right places. This means funding programmes that can generate the greatest impact with limited resources. UNDP, UNICEF and UNAIDS have identified five high-impact strategies to prevent intimate partner transmission of HIV which have informed the following recommendations:

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO POLICYMAKERS



1

Provide the policy mandate and steer the national HIV programme towards systems to strengthen data collection, triangulation and synthesis related to intimate partner transmission of HIV.



4

Use national gender equality policies and plans of action to address the factors that increase HIV risk and vulnerability in intimate partner relationships.



2

Include strategies to prevent intimate partner transmission of HIV in national HIV plans and funding applications to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.



5

Review and reform laws and policies that hinder efforts to reach the intimate partners of key populations and people living with HIV with information and services.



3

Harmonize national sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and HIV/STI strategies and institutions in order to expand outreach and coverage of services to key populations, people living with HIV, and their intimate partners.

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROGRAMMERS AND PRACTITIONERS



1

Strengthen data collection and strategic information as it relates to HIV risk and vulnerability in intimate partner relationships, and use this to develop evidence-based interventions to prevent intimate partner transmission of HIV.



5

Work with communities and service providers to identify and overcome barriers to the use of ANC/MCH and PMTCT services among women from key populations and their intimate partners.



2

Expand HIV prevention strategies with key populations to include components to reach their intimate partners with information, referrals, and services.



6

Expand access to couples HIV testing and counselling and to antiretroviral treatment for women and their intimate partners in ANC and MCH clinics.



3

Create demand as well as flexible delivery and supply for integrated HIV/SRHR services among adult and adolescent key populations and serodiscordant couples.



7

Scale-up initiatives that increase male involvement in HIV testing during ANC and improve male participation in couples HIV testing and counselling.



4

Train and sensitize health care workers to ensure that they have the skills and understanding to provide age and gender-appropriate services to key populations and people living with HIV as well as to their intimate partners, based on all persons' right to health, confidentiality, and non-discrimination.



8

Implement biomedical interventions, including ARV-related prevention, to prevent HIV transmission from HIV-positive individuals to their intimate partners.