Description of Interventions/Services Included in the Estimates of Resources Needed for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, Treatment and Mitigation

I. Prevention Programs

1. Female sex workers, 2. Male sex workers, 3. MSM

Behavior change interventions for female and male sex workers and MSM combine one-on-one or small group awareness and counseling services, group education (IEC) and access to commodities and services. Unit costs may include costs for training of peer educators, stipends or transportation allowances for peer educators, paid outreach workers, operation of drop-in centers, condoms, lubricants, STI treatment, IEC activities and special events, program management and M&E.

Program notes: (coverage) % using condoms refers to the rate of consistent condom use; (unit costs) the cost per male condom distributed refers to the full costs of condom distribution, rather than just the commodity costs. This should be the cost to the outreach program. If the condoms are provided free of charge from another source, then the cost should be zero.

4. Injecting drug users

Comprehensive programs for harm reduction among injecting drug users include:

1. Risk reduction information, education and counseling through professional educators or peer outreach. Costs of outreach programs include training of peer educators and may include a stipend or transportation allowance.
2. Access to sterile injection equipment through needle and syringe exchange, distribution or vending, and/or decontamination programs. Costs include the operation of drop-in centers, commodities (syringes, needles, condoms), outreach workers and IEC.
3. Drug substitution treatment. Costs include the operation of drop-in centers, commodities (methadone, buprenorphine or other opioid agonists, condoms), outreach workers and IEC.

5. Community mobilization

Community mobilization programs may include a wide variety of activities such as: paid or volunteer community mobilizers who may go door-to-door or organize special community events, church-based programs that include AIDS messages in sermons, church events and youth programs, and efforts to build support for HIV prevention among chiefs, elders and other community leaders. There may be overlap with IE&C if video shows or dramas are used in community events. Costs may include operational costs such as personnel, supplies, rent, equipment maintenance and program management and might also include some capital costs for equipment, vehicles and start-up activities.
6. Youth
School based education: The costs of school-based AIDS education are mainly teacher training. The basic model assumes one-third of primary school teachers every two years, and one-eighth of secondary school teachers are trained every two years. Some countries aim to train all existing teachers and make AIDS education a part of the teacher training curriculum. Teacher salaries or school operation costs are not included. Costs may also include preparation and printing of brochures, posters and other material.

Out-of-school: These interventions combine one-on-one or small group awareness and counseling services and group education (IEC). Programs may be targeted to youth not attending schools or to all youth. Unit costs may include costs for training of peer educators, stipends or transportation allowances for peer educators, paid outreach workers, IEC activities and special events, program management and M&E.

7. Workplace
Workplace programs generally refer to health education provided through peer educators. For larger employers programs may also include the provision of condoms, VCT and STI treatment services either provided on site or through a nearby health clinic.

Program notes: We assume that these interventions are target to employees in the formal sector; the labor force participation rate includes adults aged 15-64.

8. Condom provision
“Cost for male (and female) condom distributed through the public sector” includes costs for commodities, testing, transportation, warehousing, and distribution and may also include packaging and promotion.

“Condoms distributed through social marketing” includes costs for salaries for local staff (including sales people), production of advertising and promotional materials, condom packaging, market research, free samples, commodities and other operational costs such as transportation, office rent, and office equipment. Where social marketing programs are linked to international social marketing organizations, the cost of head office support are usually not included.

9. STI management
STI management programs should include not only treatment but also prevention programs such as risk counseling and condom distribution. However, most unit costs reported are for STI treatment alone. Costs include operational costs for personnel salaries, drugs, other supplies and laboratory testing as well as an overhead charge for an allocated share of the overall facility costs. The target population is those people with symptomatic STIs.

10. Voluntary counseling and testing (VCT)
Voluntary counseling and testing refers to services providing pre-test counseling, testing for HIV infection and post-test counseling for anyone seeking to know their HIV status. In some cases it may
also include post-tests clubs that provide on-going group counseling. Counseling and testing may be conducted in stand-alone centers, by mobile vans or in health clinics and hospitals.

**11. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)**

Comprehensive PMTCT programs for pregnant women include pre-test counseling, HIV testing, post-test counseling, drug prophylaxis and counseling on infant feeding options. Drug prophylaxis may be a single drug regimen (single dose Nevirapine [SD NVP] or AZT), a combination prophylactic regimen (AZT+SD NVP with or without 7-day postpartum AZT/3TC, AZT+3TC, or AZT+3TC+SD NVP), or a highly active triple drug regimen (AZT + 3TC + NRTI/NNRTI or PI). Countries have been assuming that formula is provided for six months, if it is provided.

**12. Mass media**

Mass media programs generally include print and radio channels and may also include television, hot lines, theater and special events. Print activities might include regular columns in newspapers, special inserts, brochures and billboards. Radio often includes public service health announcements and may include call-in shows or dramas. Television may include public service spots for which the airtime is free but the costs of production may be high, or serial dramas which may be quite costly.

Program notes: The population in need of mass media is assumed to be the entire adult population.

**13. Blood safety**

Blood safety is screening donated blood for HIV. It does not include the costs of running the blood collection and transfusion service, only the incremental costs of the HIV test.

**14. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)**

The costs of post-exposure prophylaxis generally include just the drug costs, which are equivalent to a one-month supply of a triple drug combination of anti-retroviral therapy.

Program notes: The estimate of need is based on the estimated number of PEP kits per million population. The default assumption is one kit per million population.

**15. Safe medical injection**

The costs of safe medical injection generally consider only the incremental costs to procure auto-destruct syringes as opposed to re-usable syringes. However, a full injection safety program should include:

1. Behaviour change to achieve safe injection practices and to reduce injection overuse.
2. Provision of equipment and supplies to ensure sufficient access to injection devices and safety boxes in each health care facilities;
3. Sharps waste management within a broader health care waste management plan.

Program notes: For the average number of immunizations per child aged 0-23 months-this should be the actual number of injections per child, not the recommended number; for “percent reduction in number
of injection”- this is the percent reduction in injections that would result from efforts to reduce unnecessary injections.

16. Universal Precautions
Costs for universal precautions are generally just supplies (gloves, masks and gowns) although health worker training may also be included in some programs. The need for universal precautions is estimated from the number of hospital beds, as that is how unit costs are usually calculated.

17. Male circumcision
The major cost of programs to provide male circumcision will be those associated with the operation itself. These will include personnel time (counselor, surgeon, nurse, anaestheist), drugs and supplies (antibiotics, sutures, needles, bandages, gloves, antiseptic), and laboratory tests. Costs per procedure should also include an overhead charge for allocation of a share of facility costs. Management of adverse events associated with the procedure should also be included. Programs may also include promotional and training costs.

18. Prevention of violence against women
Interventions include:

- Workplace (economic development activities for women, addressing alcohol, womens legal rights, and contexts of risk)
- Community mobilization (to support social change)
- Education (promoting gender equality, communication, non-violence)
- Enabling sex workers (one on one counseling, strategies to reduce risk of violence, referral to community resources)
- Health services (promote male and female sexual health)
- Out-of-school youth
- Mass media (portrayal of women, gender relations, acceptability of violence)
- Post-rape services (increase availability and accessability of comprehensive sexual assault care, including testing, PEP and psychological support)
- NGO strengthening (create effective partnerships with groups working on AIDS, have sufficient resources to enable NGOs to advise; and/or support initiatives to address violence against women within HIV planning and programming; and/or support legal actions to protect women against violence and discrimination).

II. Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
Orphans are defined as children under the age of 18 that have lost one or both parents. An AIDS orphan is a child under 18 who has lost one or both parents to AIDS. Programming for orphan support in general should not distinguish between AIDS and non-AIDS orphans. In Spectrum, vulnerable children are defined as those children who will have one and/or both parents die in the next year.

Total resources required for support for orphans and other vulnerable children is often now available in OVC national action plans. However, if you do not have a national action plan that will provide a total cost, you may calculate one using the following suggested areas:
19. Education support
This includes school fees where they exist, funds required for uniforms, books and other supplies, and special fees.

20. Health care support
The need for health care includes childhood immunizations and vitamin supplements for children under five, routine health care for all and reproductive health services for older children 10-17. In some countries health care is free for all children or for the youngest children. However, patients often have to pay for drugs and supplies.

21. Family/home support
Family/home support can include interventions to improve access to clean water; food that is supplied from external sources, procured or produced locally; clothes and shoes; bednets; and economic self-sufficiency programs. The need for bednets will vary depending on local climate and other conditions. In many cases donated clothes and shoes are available at no cost, but reliance on donated goods may not be sustainable as programs scale up considerably. Economic self-sufficiency refers to programs to provide older children and/or their families with economic support such as microfinance loans, skills training, financial grants or seeds.

22. Community support
This includes identification of vulnerable children and funding for community workers who can assess needs, organize support and provide some counseling and individual support. Many community workers will be volunteers but significant funds may still be required for training and transportation.

23. Organizational costs
The overhead costs of administering support programs include fund raising, planning, research, and management. This category applies to the organizational costs of NGOs providing direct support or central administration costs for government run programs. It is usually specified as a percentage of other costs.

24. Support to families caring for orphans
Support to families caring for orphans is defined as cash grants given to family to spend as they see fit, and may be conditioned upon the family meeting certain criteria such as ensuring the child attends school or receives a complete course of immunizations.

III. Policy, mgmt., etc.

25. Policy
Policy costs are primarily personnel costs for preparing analyses and presentations, conducting awareness-raising and policy dialogue with opinion leaders, policy makers and stakeholders. Additional costs include office support costs (rent, support personnel, supplied, communications), transportation
and materials production associated with consultation with stakeholder, policy drafting workshops, and policy dissemination workshops.

26. Civil Society Strengthening
Activities to support Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other organizations that represent aspects of civil society.

27. Global Technical Assistance
The costs of providing technical assistance to national efforts by international organizations to support surveillance, research, planning, monitoring and evaluation efforts.

28. Global advocacy and coordination
The costs of support from the UNAIDS Secretariat and the UNAIDS partner organizations in advocating for attention to HIV and coordinating the global response.

29. Human resources
The additional resources needed to train and retain health workers in developing countries in order to ensure adequate human resources in the health sector to meet future needs. For further information, please see Taghreed A for UNAIDS. 2007. “Financial Resources Required to Achieve Universal Access to HIV Prevention , Treatment, Care, and Support. 

301. Program Support
A number of national program support functions that are necessary for a comprehensive response. These include:

- Enabling environment
- Program management
- Research
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Strategic communications
- Logistics
- Program level human resources
- Training
- Laboratory strengthening