

**Short Course on Evidence-Based HIV/AIDS Programmes  
19-23 August 2006**

**I. PRELIMINARY COURSE CURRICULUM OUTLINE**

**Introduction and Overview of Course: What is Evidence?**

**Discussion of Universal Access to Prevention and Treatment as an Organizing Principle**

- how is evidence shaped and defined, particularly for the developing world?
- how to assess a range of clinical, epidemiological, social science/behavioural, operational and policy research evidence that may have an impact on policy development and programme implementation in resource limited settings
- what is universal access to prevention and care and what are the implications of this for low income and transitional countries?

**Monitoring, Surveillance, Evaluation, and Operations Research**

- determine how monitoring and evaluation can be utilized as a progressive tool to enhance programmes and outcomes.
- use of surveillance tools to monitor epidemic and evaluate prevention strategies
- best practices and recent trends in monitoring and evaluation, including the third of the "Three Ones": one national monitoring and evaluation programme
- 'hands on' opportunity to develop monitoring and evaluation programme tools for participants

**Community Prevention**

- prevention of HIV in populations at high risk for HIV infection; targeted prevention strategies and broader population approaches
- transmission dynamics, demography, specific target populations and modeling to demonstrate why these are important in prevention programming
- evaluation of the evidence gained thus far in prevention and scaling up prevention programming.
- role and evidence of peer prevention programs
- "mainstreaming" of HIV services

**Community Development Practice**

- engaging with the community, involving communities/civil society in HIV prevention, care and treatment
- best practices/lessons learned in how to engage communities in programme development in a variety of settings
- effective consultation tools/methodologies for use with diverse communities

**Programme Funding, Management, Coordination and Policy**

- national AIDS planning, coordination of a national AIDS authority, implementation of "Three Ones", engagement of all stakeholders (partnership-building for knowledge transfer)
- financial/donor procurement and management discussion
- effective financial management and accountability and management of programmes, core principles of effective management; international standards for programme management
- discussion on the use of results-based management and other frameworks

**Drugs and Commodities Procurement**

**Management Strategies/Best Practices; Health Infrastructure**

- commodity procurement and management, including regulatory issues, quality assurance, storage, distribution of antiretrovirals, drugs for opportunistic infections, diagnostics
- challenges in organizing and managing HIV/AIDS care in a range of resource-limited countries
- human resources – training and delivery models, including task shifting models, community preparedness and adherence support methodologies
- special issues related to second line regimens/salvage therapy, paediatrics, and equity

#### **Planning for new prevention technologies, including PREP, microbicides and vaccines**

- issues related to integrating research and delivery of new prevention technologies
- ethics, communications and engaging the community in HIV clinical research

#### **Economics**

- understanding economic consequences of HIV/AIDS and applying cost effectiveness analyses in resource-limited settings

#### **Gender Analysis of HIV prevention and control**

- the role of gender inequity in increasing vulnerability to HIV infection: implications for policy and programme development

#### **Sociobehavioural, cultural and political aspects**

- analysis of qualitative and quantitative research on sociobehavioural and cultural factors determining HIV spread and control
- stigma and discrimination
- evidence for successful approaches in addressing these issues

#### **Law, Ethics and Human Rights**

- current legal and ethical aspects on gender, access to medications, individual rights and public health
- drug policy and harm reduction, discussion of specific populations
- what is the evidence linking HIV with human security issues?

#### **Challenges in translating evidence into effective programming and policy:**

- applying evidence in the context of the political, ideological, religious and cultural constraints
- using case studies to discuss effective negotiating opportunities in implementing evidence-based HIV/AIDS programmes.