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Importance of Developing a National Strategic Plan for HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment: Key Finding from The 'National Strategic Plan for Integration of AIDS Prevention and Alleviation 2007-2011': Mid-Term Review: Thailand

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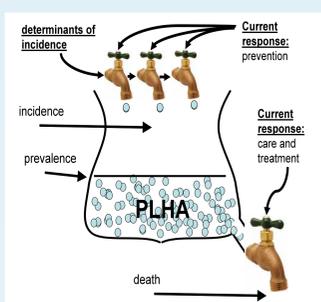
Issue

Entering third decades HIV/AIDS epidemic, Thailand is completing5-year National Strategic Plan (NSP) for AIDS Prevention and Alleviation 2007-2011. It was appropriate time to review progress and observations for policy makers and programme manager. The midterm review of NSP was aimed to synthesise knowledge and mechanism for development of the next NSP on AIDS.

Project

Two main project activities focused on 1). Undertake meeting with civil society, PLHA and others maintaining feedback on NSP and recommendation on next NSP and 2). Undertake meeting with key stakeholders for dissemination results of study. Knowledge Management was used with HIV/AIDS coordinators who were under Offices of Disease Prevention and Control (DPC) 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11.

Methodology

In the midterm review of the 10th National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2007-2011), knowledge management and knowledge integration was used with HIV/AIDS coordinators who were under Offices of Disease Prevention and Control (DPC) 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11. There have been several issues attempt to integrate knowledge management in accordance with DPC respond to the situation described. In the mid-term review on "The Protection of AIDS Rights", the third strategic plan of National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan for 2007-2011, the civil societies, PLHA and other non-governmental organisations had met to synthesis the key successes, challenges and relevant suggestions for the next National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan for 2012-2016.

Where do the data come from?
- Prevalence data
Surveillance
- Determinants of incidence
Behavioural surveys, analysis of prevalent cases
- Programmatic response
Process monitoring, sources and uses of funds
- Changes in outcomes
M&E system

Result

Successes: 1) In term of Plan, Policy and Laws, Thailand has the second National Human Rights Plan for 2009-2113 and "The Protection of AIDS Rights Plan" as the third strategic plan in the National HIV/AIDS Plan for 2007 – 2011 and others, which means Thailand already have good policy and laws mechanism that no need to develop any specific HIV laws. 2) In term of Mechanism, we had established the sub-committee on HIV/AIDS prevention under the National HIV/AIDS Committee and we had Rights and Liberty of People Division (RLPD), Ministry of Justice as jointed mechanism for human rights and AIDS rights protection with civil society. 3) In term of process and participation: Civil Society networks have finished four review reports on Law, Policy and Responses on AIDS Rights and Human Rights and proposed suggestions for consideration on improvement of HIV/AIDS responses in Thailand.

Challenges: 1) There still are reported Rights abuse on HIV/AIDS cases with stigma and discrimination from health, education services, workplace and social welfare for children.
2) While we are strengthening and moving forward on HIV prevention efforts, these might lead to stigma and discrimination toward 4 key targeted populations (IDU, MSM, SW and MW) identified as significant of HIV epidemiology, including sexual and reproductive rights abuse toward PLHIV especially women with HIV positive. 3) There still is a gap on Rights protection and promotion between HIV/AIDS responses and Human Rights mechanism.

Lessons Learned

Suggested next NSP should focus on
1) Understanding what drives HIV spread,
2) Who could be MARPs in next NSP? and
3) Suggested programme area in the next NSP includes "core program areas" and crosscutting program areas (management of the national response, M&E and capacity building).