



HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Krasnoyarsk Kray

**Policy Brief for Public Hearing
"AIDS and Drug Use: Myths, Reality, and Actions"**

Krasnoyarsk, Russia
July 4, 2005

**TRANSATLANTIC PARTNERS
AGAINST AIDS**

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This Policy Brief is jointly produced by Transatlantic Partners Against AIDS (TPAA) and Krasnoyarsk Kray Center for Prevention and Fight Against AIDS and STDs, under the auspices of the Krasnoyarsk Kray Interagency Commission To Address Drug Use, Alcoholism and AIDS. The Brief is published with financial support from AIDS Foundation East-West within the framework of the GLOBUS project.

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Foreword

Dear Colleagues,

HIV/AIDS is a global catastrophe. The world has never faced a pandemic like this one, which has already taken more than 20 million lives. Today, at least 40 million people around the world, 320,000 in Russia and about 6,000 in Krasnoyarsk alone are living with the virus.

There is no time left for half measures to combat HIV/AIDS in Russia, including Krasnoyarsk. AIDS has a particularly destructive impact on modern society because it kills people in the prime of their lives-four out of every five HIV-infected people are younger than 30. Partly as a result, the epidemic is far more than a purely medical problem. It damages societies at several levels, undermining economic and social security and putting the sustainability of the country and region at risk.

The decisive action of politicians, as well as of leaders of civil society, business, youth, and mass-media, is vital to ensure successful measures against HIV/AIDS. Concealment and ignorance only exacerbate the spread of the epidemic, while open discussion helps to contain it.

In my view, one of today's major priorities is to enhance the active participation of as many individuals and parties as possible in the fight against AIDS.

I am convinced that the participants of the public hearing "AIDS and Drug Use: Myths, Reality, and Actions" will be emboldened to take an active role in comprehensive, pragmatic efforts to address HIV infection and drug use in Russia.



S.V. Kozachenko,
Krasnoyarsk Kray Vice-Governor,
Head of the Krasnoyarsk Kray Interagency Commission
to Address Drug Use, Alcoholism and AIDS

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Status of the problem and expected consequences

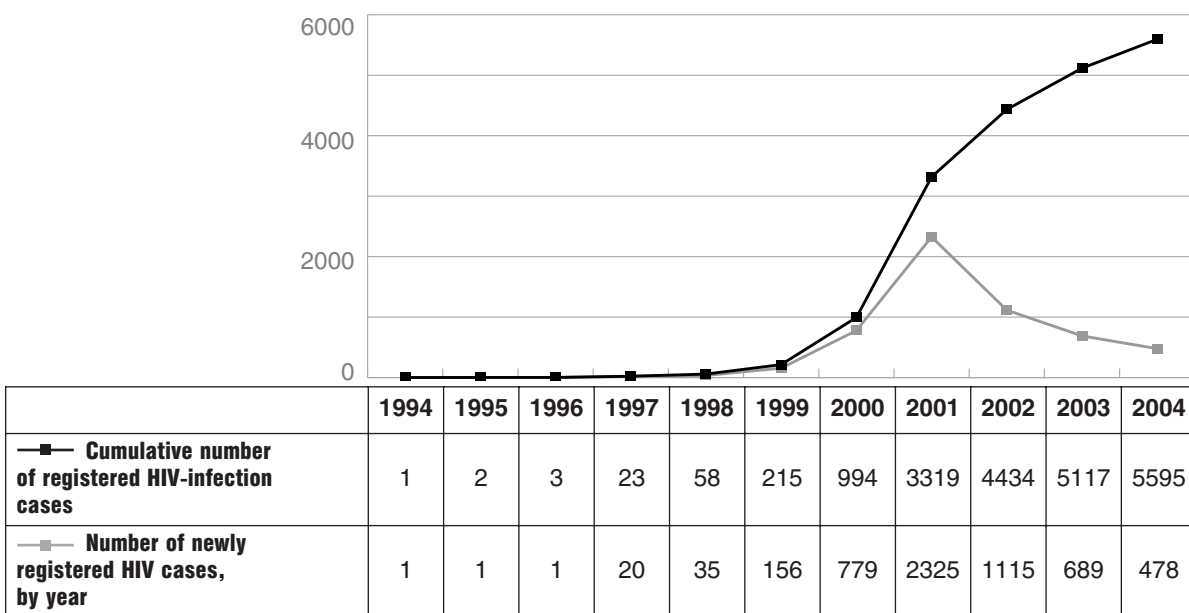
Krasnoyarsk Kray ranks fourth among the Siberian Federal District regions in the number of officially registered cases of HIV infection, which also means the region has one of the highest numbers of HIV-positive individuals among all regions of the Russian Federation.

According to official statistics, a cumulative total of 5,847 people had been registered as living with HIV in Krasnoyarsk Kray as of June 1, 2005.¹ The actual number of HIV-infected individuals is thought to be much higher, however. No in-depth, expert evaluations have been conducted to determine the real number of HIV infections, but calculations based on results of the project "Drug Use Harm Reduction-Krasnoyarsk" as well as other standard epidemiological data suggest the real number of HIV-infected people is 3-4 times more than the registered number. This conclusion corresponds with estimates and data from several international organizations (UNAIDS, World Bank), which contend that in most countries, the actual number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) is as a rule at least three times registered figures. Therefore, it is highly likely that there are between 17,000-23,000 people living with HIV/AIDS in Krasnoyarsk Kray, which constitutes 0.6%-0.8% of the region's population.

Of all the registered HIV cases in Krasnoyarsk Kray, 96% were revealed in the last five years, which is characteristic for Russia as a whole (Figure 1).

In the first five months of 2005, a total of 262 new cases of HIV were registered, a number that exceeds the figures for last year's corresponding period by 10%.

Figure 1. Statistics of Registered HIV Cases in Krasnoyarsk Kray



HIV/AIDS has been registered in all territories of Krasnoyarsk Kray except the following three regions: Krasnoturansk, Sayansky and Bolshoy Uluy.

About 87% of all registered cases fall within four areas of high per capita income and economic activity. These are the cities of Norilsk (2,471 cases), Krasnoyarsk (2,233 cases), Lesosibirsk (264 cases) and the Yeniseysk district (145 cases) (Table 1).

¹ Data provided by the Krasnoyarsk Kray Center For Prevention and Fight Against AIDS and STDs.

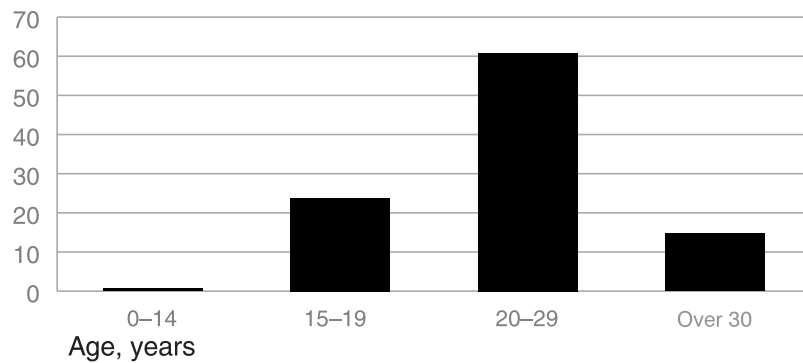
Table 1. Territories with the highest numbers of identified HIV cases in Krasnoyarsk Kray

Territory	Number of HIV cases per 100,000 people
Krasnoyarsk Kray overall	186.7
Norilsk	1027.1
Krasnoyarsk	243.9
Lesosibirsk	336.8
Yeniseysk	259.2

Among people living with HIV, young people ages 15 to 29 account for 84% of all the registered HIV cases (Figure 2).

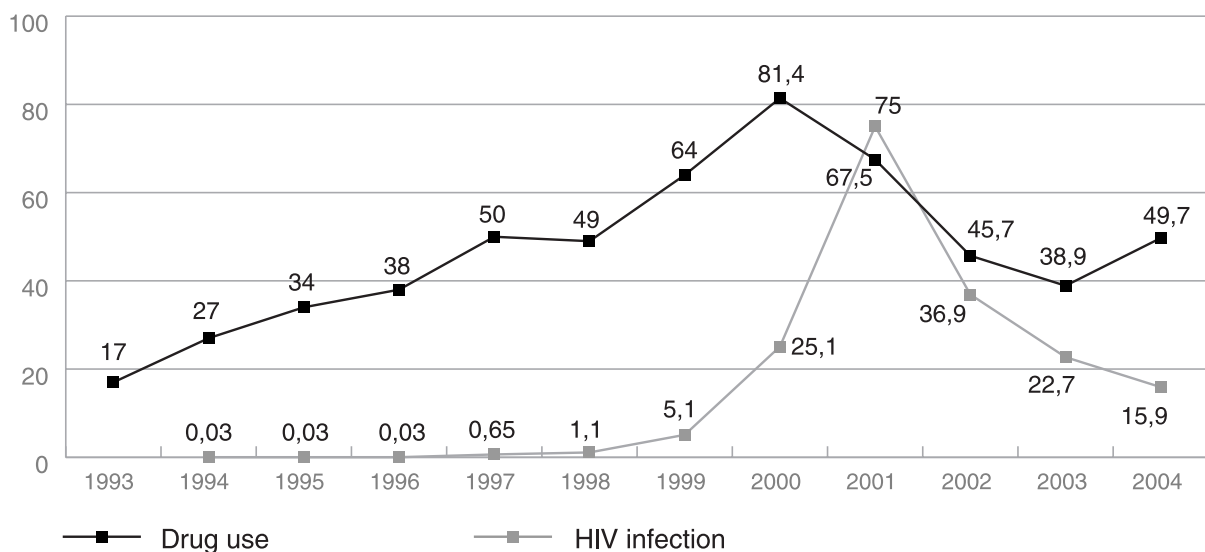
Injection drug use, one of the highest risk factors for HIV transmission, is also prevalent among members of this age group. According to the Krasnoyarsk Kray Narcological Dispensary data, more than 90% of injection drug users (IDUs) are young people between the ages 18 to 39; of them, 81% are male.

Figure 2. Percent distribution of HIV-positive individuals by age group



HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use in 73.5% of all registered cases (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Dynamics of HIV infection and drug use rates in Krasnoyarsk Kray, 1993-2004



Statistics clearly show that the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Krasnoyarsk, as elsewhere in Russia, is closely linked with drug use. Consequently, the effectiveness of measures designed to prevent the spread of the epidemic depends on efforts aimed at reducing the risk of HIV transmission among IDUs. Harm reduction programs can help to achieve this goal and provide assistance to drug users seeking to change their behavior. Krasnoyarsk Kray has implemented such measures through the program "Drug Use Harm Reduction," run jointly with the Open Health Institute since 1999.

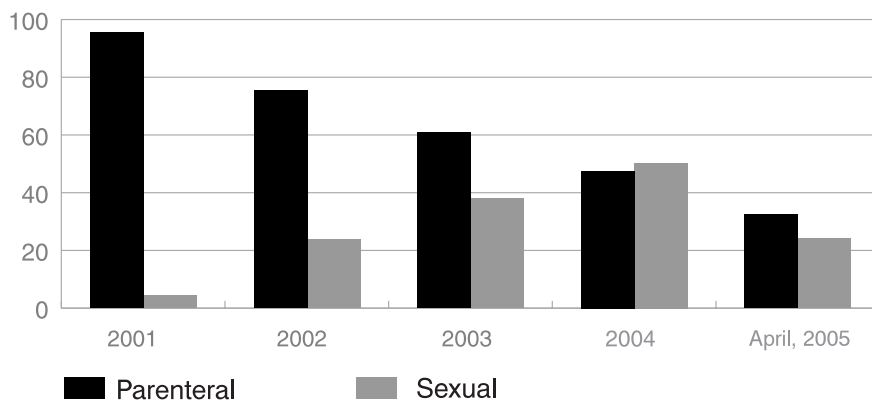
As do most harm reduction programs, the "Drug Use Harm Reduction" program in Krasnoyarsk Kray seeks to raise IDUs' awareness of the ways in which HIV and hepatitis are transmitted. It also helps to protect users from infection by offering syringe and needle exchanges and hepatitis vaccinations; making HIV tests more widely available; and distributing the following: condoms, safer-injection materials such as sterilizing alcohol tissues, and literature on prevention and information about consultations and support services. The consultations aim to provide IDUs with access to medical and social services as well as assist them in preserving their own health and the health of those around them. They also offer assist those who are interested in reducing or ending their drug use. The program has proven to be effective in the region in its primary goals; according to questionnaire results, risky practices among IDUs have declined, including a 29% to 85% reduction in sharing of drug-injection materials. Harm reduction programs help to reduce HIV transmission risks and make medical aid far more accessible for vulnerable groups. Since the "Drug Use Harm Reduction" program began in 1999, a total of 296 cases of HIV have been identified among IDUs in Krasnoyarsk Kray, according to official data. It is thought that this number would be substantially higher without the increased access to HIV prevention information and materials for drug users.

In Krasnoyarsk and elsewhere in Russia, the surge in officially registered HIV cases in 2000-2001 was caused by three factors: an increase in drug use, a rise in the number and kind of injection substances on the drug market, and more active HIV testing of people from vulnerable groups during that period. It is likely that the reduction in number of newly discovered cases of HIV infection over the past 2-3 years is due in part to the fact that fewer people from high-risk groups were tested. For one thing, many IDUs had previously been tested for HIV. In addition, a decrease in the number of people getting tested was caused by funding cuts, particularly from the federal program "Prevention and Fight Against Social Diseases (2002-2006)." Therefore, the decline in officially registered HIV cases does not necessarily signify that the epidemic is abating; instead, most analysts believe that the cumulative number of HIV-positive individuals and IDUs continues to grow steadily. In 2004 in Krasnoyarsk Kray, a total of 11,548 drug users (392.5 people per 100,000)² were identified, including people diagnosed with "drug addiction" and "sporadic drug use".

Sexual transmission of HIV is becoming more common in the region

Since 2004, experts have identified an increase in the sexual transmission of HIV (Figure 4). In 2004, 50% of newly registered cases of HIV infection were attributed to sexual contact. In Lesosibirsk, the proportion of infections linked to sex was 61%; in Norilsk, it was 45.6%.

Figure 4. Percentage of officially registered HIV infections attributable to parenteral and sexual transmission, in Krasnoyarsk Kray

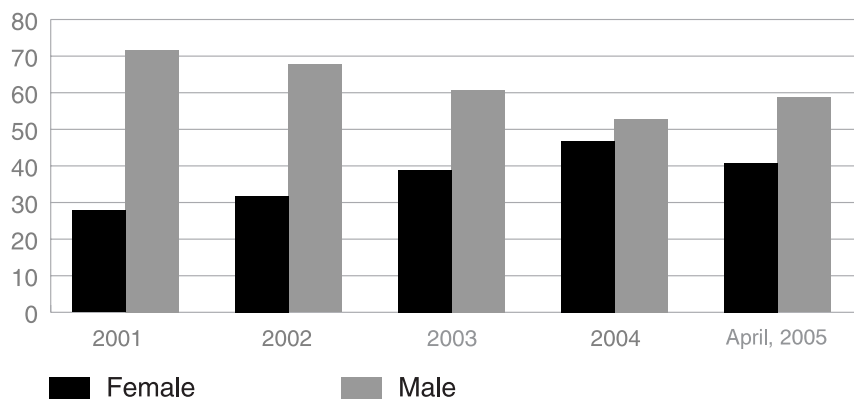


² Data provided by the regional administrative office of the Federal Agency for Drug Circulation Surveillance in Krasnoyarsk Kray.

Women comprise a steadily increasing proportion of HIV cases

Although far more of the individuals officially registered as having HIV are men (69%), recent trends indicate that the proportion of women infected is rising. In 2004, the proportion of women among the overall number of people living with HIV in Krasnoyarsk Kray was 47.3% (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Percent of HIV-positive by gender



As a result, there is an increase in the potential for mother-to-child HIV transmission. According to the most recent estimates, the HIV-infection rate among pregnant women in the region is more than 1%, and the number of children born to HIV-positive women has risen. Over the course of the epidemic, a total of 508 children have been born to 499 HIV-positive mothers; of that total, 63 were born in just the first five months of 2005. Of the children with a "completed period of clinical observation," 20 children were diagnosed with having been infected with HIV at birth. These children need access to potentially lifesaving antiretroviral treatment (ART) for their HIV infection.

HIV/AIDS has had a profound effect on orphanages in the region. There are 90 children in the region who became orphans as a result of the death of one of their parents due to AIDS. Forty-seven children born to HIV-positive mothers were left in the charge of the state, and 24 of them live in the Krasnoyarsk Kray children's home in Sosnovoborsk.

Statistics refute the myth of an easing up of the HIV epidemic in the country. In fact, the problem is becoming worse as HIV spreads more widely from vulnerable groups into the general population. This shift is not easily apparent now because debilitating symptoms generally do not become apparent until half a decade or so after infection. Therefore, the massive negative consequences of HIV/AIDS in the region, including limitations on the ability of many individuals to work and care for themselves and others, are not evident today-but will likely become so in the not-too-distant future.

The HIV epidemic negatively affects the economy, social prosperity and security of the region and the nation overall

The negative effects of HIV/AIDS on the region's economic potential and the social well-being of the population are particularly critical to recognize.

Regarding the economy, the consequences of an unchecked epidemic are likely to be reduced productivity; a smaller pool of qualified labor; an increase in companies' expenditures (both direct and indirect) related to employees who have HIV/AIDS; lower per capita income; smaller business profits; and redistribution of state resources and budget funds away from physical and economic infrastructure and toward health care and social support.

The majority of people living with HIV are in their prime economic and reproductive age. According to incomplete data, nearly 300 HIV-positive residents of the region have died before reaching the age of 30. In the first five months of 2005, the disease took the lives of 42 people, twice as many as the corresponding period of last year.

The further spread of HIV could aggravate the already worrying demographic crisis among the population of able-bodied citizens, thus leading to a shortage of qualified specialists needed for the region's growing economy. As a result, the competitiveness of local enterprises will likely decline, with companies facing substantial economic losses.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is also likely to have negative consequences for the military security of the country. According to the results of conscriptions over the past few years in Krasnoyarsk Kray, a total of 128 young men were rejected from military service because they had HIV, and 35 HIV-positive members of the military were dismissed.

Treatment expenditures for people living with HIV/AIDS

In the near future, regional authorities will face the need for additional budget expenditures resulting from an escalation in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Regional authorities may be required to support the following:

- Expensive ART for those who need it (180,000-460,000 rubles per year per patient)
- Prevention of vertical HIV transmission from mother to child
- Development of a more extensive clinical infrastructure to provide in-patient treatment
- Ensuring the availability of prevention materials and information for medical staff, etc.

At present, 58 people in Krasnoyarsk Kray receive ART, while at least 165 more individuals are in need of it. According to a forecast from the Krasnoyarsk Kray Center for Prevention and Fight Against AIDS and STDs, some 260 people in the region will need ART by 2007. The rise in the number of those who need ART will inevitably cause substantial growth in budget expenditures for medical aid, not only for the medicines but for other related health care issues. According to Federal AIDS Center calculations, the annual cost of providing comprehensive treatment for an AIDS patient is 350,000 rubles. Few of the needed funds are currently budgeted—for example, no funds have been set aside for the purchase of medicines for ART through the existing "Anti-HIV/AIDS" subprogram, except for those used for preventing HIV transmission from mother to child. At this stage, the GLOBUS project has resources to provide ART for 100-250 people only by 2006 (see below for project details). It is worth pointing out, however, that ART must be continued for life; if stopped, disease progression is likely to resume. The ability of the health care system to provide continuous ART greatly depends first and foremost, on ensuring sufficient and sustainable funding from the region's budget. If funding levels are not increased and treatment is unavailable, infection and death rates from HIV/AIDS will continue to rise.

Apart from ensuring a steady supply of quality antiretroviral medications at accessible prices, effective treatment for those living with HIV/AIDS requires improvements in medical supply chains, expanded and ongoing training and education for medical personnel, and greater availability of social and psychological support for those affected by the epidemic. At the moment, however, these important developments are secondary in terms of priority to reducing treatment costs and providing broader access to ART.

Once it is more widely available, ART will positively influence the effectiveness of measures currently taken to prevent the spread of HIV. When individuals understand that there is hope for the future access to treatment for HIV/AIDS, should they have it they generally realize they have many more productive and fulfilling years ahead of them. They therefore have an incentive to know their HIV status, and subsequently to modify behavior to protect themselves and others in their lives. Research and experience from Russia and abroad show that broader access to ART often prompts an increase in the number of people actively seeking voluntary testing and information regarding HIV/AIDS.

Given that there is neither an effective vaccine against HIV nor treatment that completely cures the disease, the most important measures to control the spread of HIV/AIDS are prevention education and assistance.

Preventive measures should be targeted not only at vulnerable groups, but also at the population at large. Among the main causes of the ongoing rapid spread of HIV are insufficient awareness among the general population and the absence of educational, legal and economic measures aimed at promoting healthy lifestyles and increasing motivation to change behavior. Since the epidemic is in a latent phase at the moment in Russia, the gravity of its consequences regarding the health system, the demographic situation, and economic and political stability is largely underestimated.

Measures taken today can, for many years ahead, determine the course of the interlinked epidemics of HIV infection and drug use. Immediate and coordinated action of all interested parties is required as part of a society-wide effort to help slow down the epidemic and minimize its destructive consequences.

Actions to fight HIV/AIDS in Krasnoyarsk Kray

Support from the authorities

It is necessary to point out that in recent years, Krasnoyarsk Kray authorities have paid serious attention to the challenge of addressing the HIV epidemic in the region. In 2000, a special program called "Anti-HIV/AIDS", which receives funding from the region's budget, was adopted for the first time. Due to measures taken since then, it has become increasingly possible to provide medical institutions with the necessary equipment and training to establish activities to prevent vertical transmission of the virus. Furthermore, in recognition of the fact that HIV/AIDS is not only a medical problem but also an issue of social importance, the region's authorities have taken measures to set up inter-agency collaboration. Administrative divisions in charge of education, social security and youth policy, among others, were engaged in activities to fight HIV/AIDS. An example of a positive regional experience that may be appropriate elsewhere in Russia is the work of the Krasnoyarsk Kray Interagency Commission to Address Drug Use, Alcoholism and AIDS.³

The commission, headed by the Krasnoyarsk Kray Vice-Governor on Social Issues, involves heads of regional departments of health, education, culture and professional education; the regional Internal Affairs Office; the regional branch of the State Office on Penalty Execution (GUIN) of the RF Ministry of Justice; representatives of the Youth Policy Committee; the chief physician of the Krasnoyarsk Kray Narcological Dispensary; and the rector of the Krasnoyarsk State Medical Academy. The commission has developed and adopted the "Program of Comprehensive Measures to Address the Spread of Drug Use, Alcoholism and HIV-infection in Krasnoyarsk Kray for 2005."

The Krasnoyarsk Kray special program "Prevention of the Spread and Fight Against Social Diseases" for 2005-2007 is in progress and is funded by the region's budget. The "Anti-HIV/AIDS" sub-program is a part of this program. It envisages funding of measures for three years in the amount of 65.533 million rubles, which is 28.73% of the overall Krasnoyarsk Kray special program budget.

Of these funds, 12% (7.8 million rubles) is allocated for prevention work; 48% (31.2 million rubles) for laboratory monitoring; 30% (19.9 million rubles) for purchasing medication to prevent vertical transmission; and 10% (6.6 million rubles) for purchase of equipment for medical facilities in Krasnoyarsk Kray.

In total, during the period of 2001-2005, 43.1 million rubles from the regional budget and 34.9 million rubles from the federal budget were allotted for various activities of the "Anti-HIV/AIDS" sub-program.

Off-budget sources for funding projects and programs to fight HIV/AIDS

Since the beginning of 2005, Krasnoyarsk Kray has participated in the GLOBUS Project.⁴ Activities under this project are intended to provide substantial support to the Krasnoyarsk Kray special program "Prevention of Spread and Fight Against Social Diseases" (subprogram "Anti-HIV/AIDS"). The GLOBUS Project in Krasnoyarsk Kray is coordinated by the Krasnoyarsk Kray Center for Prevention and Fight Against AIDS and STDs, with the support of the Krasnoyarsk Kray administration. The region's civil AIDS-service organizations also take part in the project implementation.

The goal of the GLOBUS Project is to encourage an effective national strategy to fight HIV/AIDS in the Russian Federation. The project has four main objectives in this effort:

1. Support prevention projects to raise awareness and to slow down the spread of HIV/AIDS among young people and the general population;

³ The commission was formed by the Krasnoyarsk Kray Administration Council № 232 decision "On Improvement of Work to Address the Spread of Drug Use, Alcoholism and AIDS in the Region," as of September 28, 2004.

⁴ "GLOBUS" is the Russian acronym for "Global Efforts Against AIDS."

2. Support prevention measures to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS among the most vulnerable groups;
3. Promote healthy lifestyles, ensure access to treatment and care, and enhance social protection (such as reducing stigma and discrimination) for people living with HIV/AIDS;
4. Support changes in national health policy and ensure conditions to reduce harmful consequences of HIV/AIDS for PLWHA and vulnerable groups, as well as all the people affected by the epidemic in one way or another.

Prior to GLOBUS' involvement, off-budget funding totaling 34.9 million rubles was provided from 1999-2005 for the purposes of fighting HIV/AIDS in Krasnoyarsk Kray from the following international grant programs and projects:

- **"Drug Use Harm Reduction"** (countering HIV/AIDS epidemic in vulnerable groups), funded by the Open Health Institute and implemented in Krasnoyarsk since 1999 and in Yeniseysk and Lesosibirsk since 2004.
- **Russian-Canadian project "Russian HIV/AIDS Response Network"** (*organizational development of local NGOs, creation of and support for NGOs working in the area of HIV/AIDS*), implemented in 2002-2004 with the support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the charity foundation Canada AIDS Russia Project (CARP).
- **"HIV Prevention Among Village Youth"** (*developed and running in Lesosibirsk as an information campaign on HIV/AIDS prevention for youth "A Healthy Life Is For You"*), implemented in 2003-2004 with the support of UNICEF.
- **Russian-Swedish Project "Prevention of HIV Infection, STDs and Hepatitis among Commercial Sex Workers"** (*works with sex workers themselves as well as entities offering sex services*), implemented in 2003-2004 with the support of the Swedish government.
- **"Prison Project-Krasnoyarsk"** (*HIV prevention in correctional facilities of Krasnoyarsk Kray, consultations for penal establishment personnel and inmates, organization of testing and volunteers training*), implemented in 2004 with the financial support of the Open Health Institute.
- **Project "Help"** (*control over HIV infection among IDUs, consultations and testing*), implemented in 2004-2005 with the financial support of the Open Health Institute.

Since 2000 there has been a program in Krasnoyarsk Kray offering training for coordinators and volunteers focusing on HIV/AIDS awareness among young adults, based on the peer-to-peer approach.

In 2004 the Krasnoyarsk Kray Legislative Assembly passed a law "On Krasnoyarsk Kray Social Grants" that regulates state and regional support for civic initiatives, public associations and other organizations that focus on the following: social projects in civil education, prevention of delinquency among young people, support for families and children, health protection, physical culture and sports, kids' and teenagers' recreation, social support to disadvantaged groups, environmental protection, and studies of local culture. Of the primary issues covered by this law, there are no project themes focusing on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment among Krasnoyarsk Kray residents.

It is necessary to stress that since the epidemic and its consequences involve all the major groups of society, it is only possible to obtain substantial success in preventing the further spread of HIV/AIDS through complete intersectoral and interagency collaboration-which requires extensive, combined efforts of state and civil society structures, business, political powers and civil movements. Increasing the ability of individuals to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS must become as important of a priority for the authorities as the challenge of strengthening economic well-being. The health status of residents must be regarded as no less important than what they are paid in salaries.

Primary challenges in further addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic

Taking into account the trends in the drug use and HIV/AIDS epidemics-and measures currently in place that are designed to counter them in the Krasnoyarsk Kray-the following challenges for the future should take top priority among policymakers in order to develop and implement state policy to fight HIV/AIDS:

- **Achieving consensus on primary measures to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Krasnoyarsk Kray.** The region needs a comprehensive approach to the epidemic that includes greater resources and attention toward prevention among both the general population (especially youth) and among vulnerable groups (i.e., groups engaged in potentially risky behavior, such as injection drug use); access to necessary treatment, care and support for those living with or otherwise affected by HIV; and improved compliance with international human rights standards in the context of HIV/AIDS. Special attention must be paid so that equal efforts are made in Krasnoyarsk Kray to develop and strengthen prevention programs (including involvement of the media) and to implement programs that broaden access to treatment.
- **Coordination of programs implemented in Krasnoyarsk Kray.** The coordination of appropriate programs implemented by governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at the regional and municipal levels is strategically important for developing and implementing comprehensive and interlinked strategies to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- **Mobilization of administrative resources.** As part of ongoing efforts to counter the spread of HIV/AIDS and drug use, it is important to tap into regional and municipal administrative resources; broaden the political and administrative responsibilities of interagency commissions on countering HIV and drug use at the regional and municipal levels; and adopt municipal programs to respond directly to the specific and complex epidemiological considerations of HIV/AIDS.
- **New laws and policies designed to assist a comprehensive and pragmatic response to HIV/AIDS.** Supporting measures implemented in the region to effectively combat the epidemic requires the development and passage of new regional legislation related to HIV/AIDS prevention; the organization of large-scale informational campaigns and programs; and the development of special projects and programs targeting vulnerable groups.
- **Broadening of support for harm reduction programs.** Representatives of regional/ local authorities and other specialists should consider and apply best international and domestic practices of implementing harm reduction programs. This will increase recognition of the effectiveness and necessity of such measures, not only for IDUs and others at relatively high risk for HIV transmission but for the overall public health environment. It is important to secure state funding of existing harm reduction programs as well as to implement new programs in municipalities where drug use is common.
- **Combining efforts of all sectors of society.** Representatives of various levels and branches of power must strengthen and develop collaboration with NGOs to secure the effectiveness of the programs countering the epidemic. It is necessary to ensure the involvement of experts and representatives of all sectors of society, including representatives of NGOs, business, mass media, people living with HIV, and the academic community, in the process of developing and implementing comprehensive measures to fight HIV/AIDS.
- **Securing funding for all responses to HIV/AIDS.** Upon the completion of projects currently sponsored by external donor organizations, the need will likely to increase in the region to support and further develop measures to scale up access to ART and HIV prevention services. Therefore, it is necessary to develop sustainable mechanisms for funding HIV/AIDS programs out of the region's resources-including providing effective incentives to encourage regional businesses to support programs on HIV/AIDS and to increase levels of social responsibility among the local business community. It is also important to actively involve the business community in instituting HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs in workplaces.

Appendix 1

INTERNET RESOURCES

- www.aids.krsn.ru** — website of the *Krasnoyarsk Kray Center for Prevention and Fight Against AIDS and STDs*
- www.aids.ru** — website of the educational center Info-Plus (Moscow), a major Russian-language portal on HIV/AIDS
- www.afew.org** — website of the international non-governmental, humanitarian organization *AIDS Foundation East-West (AFEW)*
- www.focus-media.ru** — website of the Public Health and Social Development Foundation *FOCUS-MEDIA*
- www.hiv-aids.ru** — website for online versions of Shagi ("Steps"), a magazine for people living with HIV/AIDS in Russia
- www.hivrussia.org** — website of the *Federal Research and Methodological Center for AIDS Prevention*
- www.infoshare.ru** — website of the Russian civic organization *AIDS Infoshare*
- www.nospid.ru** — website of the *Special Federal Program "Prevention and Fight Against Social Diseases (Anti-HIV/AIDS)"*
- www.ohi.ru** — website of the *Open Health Institute*
- www.psi.org** — website of the *Center for Social Development and Information (PSI)*
- www.stopspid.ru** — main resource of the *Russian Media Partnership to Combat HIV/AIDS media campaign*
- www.tpaa.ru** — website of *Transatlantic Partners Against AIDS (TPAA)*
- www.unaids.ru** — website of the *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)*

ADDRESSES OF ORGANIZATIONS WORKING WITH HIV/AIDS

KRASNOYARSK

Krasnoyarsk Kray Center For Prevention and Fight Against AIDS and STDs

45 Karl Marx ul., Krasnoyarsk
Tel.: (3912) 27 24 13 (Reception), 22 22 19 (HIV Prevention Dept.)
Fax: (3912) 22 16 38
E-mail: aids@ktk.ru

Krasnoyarsk Kray Youth Civic Organization "We Are Against AIDS"

45 Karl Marx ul., Office 18, Krasnoyarsk
Tel.: (3912) 23 35 17 (Risk Behavior Groups Dept.)

Center for Medical, Psychological and Social Support for Teenagers and Youth

60 Pavlova ul., Krasnoyarsk
Tel.: (3912) 60 46 98, 60 27 20

Krasnoyarsk Kray Dermatovenerologic Dispensary

79 Bryanskaya ul., Krasnoyarsk
Tel.: (3912) 23 27 88

Krasnoyarsk Kray Narcological Dispensary

5 Kombaynostroiteley ul., Krasnoyarsk
Tel.: (3912) 21 76 78, 68 18 77
13 Pesochnaya ul., Krasnoyarsk
Tel.: (3912) 64 90 80 (Children and Teenagers Dept.)

Youth Center for Drug Use Prevention of the City Committee for Youth Affairs

47A Akademik Vavilov ul., Krasnoyarsk
Tel.: (3912) 34 14 89, 58 87 23

City Helplines

Tel: (3912) 44 14 00 (24 hours); (3912) 60 27 20 (after 7:00pm)

NORILSK

City Hospital № 2, HIV/AIDS Dept.

Registration office: Tel.: (3919) 34 29 96

Crisis Center for Social and Psychological Aid 69th Parallel

36, 6th Komsomolskaya ul., Norilsk
13 Zavenyagina ul., Norilsk
Tel.: (3919) 41 73 67

Drug Use Prevention Service, Youth Policy Department, Norilsk City Administration

4 Sovetskaya ul., Norilsk
Tel.: (3919) 46 30 83

Emergency Helpline on Drug Use and HIV/AIDS

Tel.: (3919) 46 51 81 (24 hours)

LESOSIBIRSK

Lesosibirsk Central City Hospital

46 Pobedy ul., Lesosibirsk

Tel.: (39145) 2 29 54 (Clinical Diagnostic Dept. for AIDS and AIDS Marker Diseases)

YENISEYSK

Yeniseysk Central Regional Hospital

141 Lenin ul., Yeniseysk

Tel.: (39115) 2 40 29 (HIV/AIDS Dept.)

ACHINSK

Center for Prevention and Fight Against AIDS and STDs

1st Microrayon, Bldg. 52

Tel.: (39151) 7 24 52 (laboratory), 7 24 62 (registration office), 7 42 12 (helpline)

MINUSINSK

Minusinsk Central Regional Hospital

2A Botanicheskaya ul., Minusinsk

Tel.: (39132) 2 30 72 (AIDS laboratory)

Minusinsk City Polyclinic №1

4 Oktyabrskaya ul., Minusinsk

Tel.: (39132) 2 15 68 (HIV Infection Prevention Cabinet)

Medical Prevention Center

4 U.V.Shumilov ul., Minusinsk

Tel.: (39132) 2 09 98

Partner organizations that contributed to the release of this Policy Brief and the organization of the Public Hearing

Krasnoyarsk Kray Interagency Commission To Address Drug Use, Alcoholism and AIDS was created in Krasnoyarsk Kray under the Krasnoyarsk Kray Administration Council decree, September 28, 2004, №232-p "On Improvement of Work to Counter Spread of Drug Use, Alcoholism and AIDS in Krasnoyarsk Kray." The Commission is an advisory agency that seeks to ensure the collaboration of governmental authorities, local self-government institutions, other state agencies and concerned organizations in countering the spread of drug use, alcoholism and AIDS. The Commission's main goals are as follows:

- Provision of interagency interaction in countering of drug use, alcoholism and AIDS in Krasnoyarsk Kray; fighting illegal circulation of drugs, psychotropic substances and alcohol-containing products; and the organization of interaction with respective interagency commissions of local self-governmental bodies.
- Provision of the development of operational and strategic measures (special regional programs, comprehensive plans, etc.) to counter drug use, alcoholism and AIDS in Krasnoyarsk Kray.
- Drafting and proposition of amendments to legislative documents and other regulations and enactments on countering drug use, alcoholism and AIDS.

Krasnoyarsk Kray state organization "Krasnoyarsk Kray Center for Prevention and Fight Against AIDS and STDs" has since 1998 been the initiator, principal developer and administrator of special programs aimed at preventing and fighting social diseases in Krasnoyarsk Kray, including "Anti-HIV/AIDS," "Anti-Hepatitis," "Vaccinal Prevention," and "Tick-borne Encephalitis." The center actively participates in several international and Russian projects, including the GLOBUS Project (since 2005). The mission of the organization is to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and STDs and prevent their large-scale spread in the territory of Krasnoyarsk Kray. The center monitors the infection rate in Krasnoyarsk Kray; organizes prevention activities, outpatient medical and psychological aid, and a wide range of laboratory diagnostic research; supervises Krasnoyarsk Kray medical and prevention organizations and institutions and provides advisory, diagnostic, medical and prevention support for populations in areas related to HIV infection and other STDs; offers education and consultations; and produces print materials on HIV/AIDS prevention.

Transatlantic Partners Against AIDS (TPAA) is an independent, non-governmental organization that leverages the political, civic, scientific, and economic resources of North American, European, and Eurasian partners to combat the rapid and devastating spread of HIV/AIDS in Russia, Ukraine and neighboring countries. TPAA's mission is to effect policy outcomes and undertake related initiatives that will enable Russia, Ukraine and neighboring countries to be more effective in the global fight against AIDS. TPAA works to strengthen political will and mobilize governments, civic leaders, scientists, corporate executives, and international organizations in the fight against HIV/AIDS; engages in non-partisan policy advocacy; supports the development of civil society and local institutions; assists the donor community in targeting and mobilizing resources; and undertakes policy-relevant research and analysis related to strategic HIV- and AIDS-related issues.

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