



**UNAIDS/WHO
B-roll for XV International AIDS Conference
Bangkok
11-16 July 2004**

Shot list

EMBARGOED UNTIL 6 JULY 2004, 11.00 GMT

**Uganda
Ukraine
India
Vietnam
Cambodia
China**

UGANDA: Increasing access to antiretroviral therapy

The 3 by 5 Initiative, spearheaded by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNAIDS, sets a global target of providing antiretroviral therapy (ART) to three million people living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries by the end of 2005.

An estimated five to six million people in such countries will die in the next two years if they do not receive antiretroviral therapy. As of December 2003, only an estimated 400,000, or 7% of those in need, had access to HIV treatment.

Uganda has implemented a national plan to increase access to treatment. In June 2004, the country's Minister of Health, Jim Muhwezi, announced that all people living with HIV in Uganda would, in due course, be given antiretroviral drugs (ARVs). The initiative will start with the treatment of some 2,700 people this year.

01.01.10	TASO, the AIDS Support Organisation of Uganda
01.01.16	Woman living with HIV (in red skirt) giving testimony about her HIV status
01.01.20	Woman and child : among many waiting for doctors or drugs from the TASO pharmacy
01.01.33	Person living with HIV, 'Margaret,' being told how to use antiretroviral (ARV) drugs. She started treatment in December 2003 - since then she has gained 10 kilos.
01.01.42	Detailed shots of daily dose of ARVs.
01.01.56	Kawuma Sam, 32. Tested HIV positive three days before filming
01.02.01	Shots of Sam's skin rashes
01.02.04-23	Sound bite Dr Christine Lwanga, TASO. <i>"ARTs and ARVs are different from the other treatments that we give in that this is a treatment for life. And once somebody is on ARVs, they need to take it at the right time as prescribed. And every day for the rest of their lives. So we need to prepare them for this process."</i>
01.02.23	A new AIDS clinic in Hoima region, north-west Uganda, where AIDS orphans are receiving free treatment. Nurse explains use of ARV syrup for children.
01.02.50	Pharmacy at the TASO AIDS clinic
01.03.07	Pharmacy at the AIDS clinic in Hoima
01.03.13	A pharmacist gives ARVs to a person living with HIV
01.03.25	General shots inside National Medical Stores, the main drug storage facility in Uganda
01.03.32	ARVs are kept inside a special vault
01.03.34	Storage managers examine samples of ARVs
01.03.41	Detailed shots of generic ARVs
01.03.45	Shot of HIV testing kit
01.03.48	HIV testing
01.04.06	Close-up of blood samples
01.04.08	HIV test reading
01.04.20	Lab technician with microscope

01.04.23	Detailed testing shots
01.04.33	Health workers being trained in ART delivery in Hoima region
01.04.39	Close-up of WHO training poster
01.04.48	General shots of training activity
01.05.04	Trainer starts afternoon session
01.05.21	Shots of individual training sessions
01.05.30	Shots of trainees
01.05.37	General view of training under a tree

UKRAINE: Hope for the future

Ukraine is one of the countries in Europe working with WHO and other organizations to increase ART. There are 2000 people living with HIV who urgently need treatment but only about 10% of them are receiving it. In Ukraine, drug injecting remains the principal mode of infection but sexual transmission is becoming increasingly common. More than 80% of HIV-positive people in the region are under 30 years of age. The country started its first AIDS treatment programme in 2003 and doctors have noted that ART has improved the lives of many of their patients.

01.05.43	Kiev City AIDS clinic, Ukraine (establishers)
01.05.51	Entrance to ward inside clinic
01.05.53	Sound bite: Konstantin, 29, living with HIV. He was an injecting drug user for 12 years before he was tested and started receiving care. <i>"If I hadn't quit using drugs, I wouldn't have known about my HIV status"</i>
01.05.57	Close up of Konstantin's foot : effects of AIDS
01.06.01	Konstantin waves from his bed
01.06.07	Woman living with HIV
01.06.10	Odessa AIDS clinic. Doctor examines woman receiving ART (Tatiana, 27 years old). Short sound bite from doctor, reassuring Tatiana: <i>"We won't die, we'll live and overcome all our troubles."</i>
01.06.28	Vladik, six year old boy who has lost his parents to AIDS, sitting with his grandmother on his hospital bed at Lavra AIDS clinic, Kiev
01.06.34	Dr Servetski Stanislav Konstantinovich, Odessa AIDS Prevention and Treatment Clinic. Sound bite: <i>"Highly Active Antiretroviral Treatment brings good results in terms of the health and well-being of our patients."</i>
01.06.44	Nurse at Odessa AIDS clinic opens her filing cabinet, full of ARVs
01.06.52	Nurse counts ARVs
01.06.55	Detailed shots of drugs being counted
01.06.59	Olga, living with HIV, receives her ARVs and leaves the room
01.07.05	Poster for confidential HIV testing. Caption reads: 'Everyone has the right to know about themselves'
01.07.07	Labels: confidential HIV testing service
01.07.09	Machine reads HIV test results
01.07.14	Detailed shot of HIV test samples. All orange samples (i.e. the majority) are positive
01.07.18	Nurse testing samples
01.07.28	Kolya, living with HIV, Kiev. Sound bite: <i>"One day we went for testing, just like that. Seven of us went and six of us turned out to have HIV."</i>
01.07.37	Person living with HIV, Alexei, 47, receiving ART Sound bite: <i>"I was trained to know how to take my ARV drugs. And I feel better from minute to"</i>

	<i>minute.”</i>
01.07.52	close up of ARVs in a box showing when drugs should be taken
01.07.55	ART training for health workers at the ‘Knowledge Hub’, a training centre in Kiev.
01.08.01	General training shots, with model of HIV virus on the table, along with ARVs
01.08.20	social workers (HIV-positive) leave building

INDIA: Greater need for prevention

India has the largest number of people living with HIV outside south Africa-estimated at 5.1 million in 2003. Most infections are acquired sexually, but injecting drug use dominates in the north-east of the country. In this area, infection levels of 60–75% have been found among injecting drug users relying on non-sterile injecting equipment.

In a number of states, HIV is transmitted through heterosexual sex and is largely linked to sex work. According to selected surveys, in some areas more than half of sex workers are HIV-positive. Truck drivers constitute one of the key groups who use sex workers' services.

Knowledge about HIV is still scant and incomplete. In a 2001 national behavioural study of nearly 85,000 people, only 75% of respondents had heard of AIDS and awareness was particularly low among rural women.

Women and girls in India are especially vulnerable to the virus due to their low social and economic status. They are often in no position to refuse sex with their male partners and are in fact, often infected by those partners.

Poverty in India also plays a key role in dictating vulnerability to HIV in terms of limiting access to information and life choices.

01.08.28	General shots of crowds (Delhi) beginning with traffic
01.08.35	Women strolling in the park
01.08.36	Shot of peaches, pan up to girls negotiating price
01.08.46	Pan up from water reveals slum
01.08.59	Close-up of slum
01.09.02	Further slum shots
01.09.22	Road builders on the national highway construction project: the women often come from poor rural areas to earn a living. Shot : pan down from sky to women road builders walking
01.09.31	Close up of road builders brushing earth
01.09.36	Women road builders walking
01.09.45	Women brushing roads again
01.09.50	Establisher shots of truckers education session in Delhi taking place at a truck stop
01.09.54	Pan from men washing to truckers gathered
01.10.00	Another shot of truckers gathered
01.10.04	Close-up of three truckers
01.10.09	Educator talking to truckers
01.10.13	Close-up of truckers listening
01.10.17	Close-up of flip chart with pictures
01.10.24	Sound bite of truck driver, Sher Sing. <i>"We stay away from our homes for months. On the way we need women, things happen. But nowadays these women are getting really smart. They are demanding that we use a condom. Earlier on no one used to bother, but now they've started insisting and we have no problem with that. They</i>

	<i>know all the ways to use a condom, so we don't mind."</i>
01.11.03	Tracking shots of New Delhi road known to be used by sex workers
01.11.12	Sound bite of 'Kamala' a sex worker. <i>"We have sex with condoms. We have to sell sex because we have to fill our stomachs. Some clients don't accept using condoms and they go away. So we refuse sex without condoms but when we do that we can lose clients."</i>
01.11.24	Two rag pickers (who are drug users) enter place where needles, syringes and condoms are distributed. This programme is run by an organization called "Sharan" (Shelter) which operates in the old Delhi area where there is a particularly high number of drug users and sex workers
01.11.30	Desk surrounded by men exchanging needles, various close-ups and shot changes
01.11.38	Bin full of used needles, needle drops in
01.11.41	Close-up of one of the rag pickers
01.11.45	Shot of rag pickers etc sitting by the banks of river Yamuna, pan to needle distribution/exchange desk
01.11.59	Same location, tilt down from tree to reveal awareness/counselling section
01.12.06	Upset man talks about his medical problems
01.12.13	Close-up of man listening (will later have sound bite)
01.12.20	Man crying
01.12.26	Counsellors explaining the importance of using new needles
01.12.32	Close up of a man lying on the ground; pull out to reveal the group
01.12.40	Sound bite: Nawab Khan, injecting drug user. <i>"What I know about AIDS is that we should not share syringes with other people."</i>

VIETNAM: Focus on injecting drug users

Vietnam has one of the newest epidemics in the South-East Asian region. National prevalence is still well below 1% but in many provinces rates of 20% among injecting drug users have been reported. Use of contaminated drug injecting equipment is believed to be responsible for two-thirds of HIV infections, but unsafe sex is also a concern. In major cities in 2002, prevalence levels of 8-24% were reported among sex workers

01.12.50	Hanoi, shots of discarded needles, some blood-filled
01.13.01	Injecting drug users, near railway station
01.13.26	The Dong Da hospital, Hanoi, nurse walks down corridor
01.13.32	AIDS patients
01.13.37	AIDS patient lying prostrate
01.12.40	Close up of nurse's trolley, pan up to reveal nurse
01.13.46	Nurse checks chart
01.13.51	Nurse preparing injection
01.14.09	Injection given
01.14.29	Close up of patient
01.14.32	Scenes of nightlife in Hanoi
01.14.35	Shot of steam bath massage parlour
01.14.47	General night scenes
01.14.53	Shots of opening ceremony of AIDS Innovation Day, May 20-21 2004
01.15.05	Shots of stalls at AIDS Innovation Day, showing HIV prevention strategies

CAMBODIA: Partial success

Cambodia's national HIV prevalence is around 3% - the highest recorded in Asia. There has, however, been a dramatic reduction in rates among commercial sex workers. Infection fell among brothel-based workers from 43% in 1998 to 29% in 2002. There have also been declines in prevalence among their customers, who include urban policemen, military conscripts and motorcycle taxi riders. This is believed to be due to increased condom use, as well as fewer visits to sex workers.

01.15.20	Shots of meeting of Women's Network for Unity, an organization of sex workers formed a year ago. They get together in a slum close to the railway station in Phnom Penh
01.15.27	Peer educator, Souhphaet Vy (pron: Sofiat We), demonstrates condom use
01.15.44	Cut away woman looking at photo album
01.14.48	Women looking at album
01.15.52	Cut away of women listening and asking questions
01.15.57	General street shot
01.15.59	KHEMARA - an NGO working in the red light district of Phnom Penh, known as Svay Pak. Close-up of sign, pull out to reveal woman walking into centre
01.16.09	Shot of women sewing. The project helps sex workers who meet during the day and learn skills
01.16.22	Sound bite: Pran Phi Ntoc – one of many Vietnamese sex workers in Cambodia. <i>"My clients use a condom. If they don't I tell them that I don't want to fall sick and I don't want them to either. They have a wife and children who they need to protect."</i>
01.16.42	Sound bite: 'Hong' has been a sex worker for two years. <i>"I convince my clients to use a condom by telling them that if they get sick from having sex with me other girls in the area will have the disease. And I don't want my friends to get AIDS."</i>
01.17.17	Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia building, Phnom Penh. The association offers, among other services, advice about condoms and voluntary counselling and testing
01.17.42	Close-up of plaque inside building, pan down to show full waiting room, various shots
01.17.54	Close-up of women putting condom on wooden penis
01.18.13	General street scenes, traffic (Phnom Penh, near the central market)
01.18.24	Jackie Chan in Cambodia visiting an exhibition featuring cut-outs by artist living with HIV in April 2004. The martial arts star was appointed a UNAIDS/UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador at this time

CHINA: “Act now or pay later”

In China, 10 million people may be infected with HIV by 2010 unless effective action is taken. The virus has spread to all 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. In some of these areas, injecting drug use is fuelling HIV spread and localised rates of 35-80% among this group have been recorded. In other regions, such as Henan, HIV gained a foothold in the early 1990s among rural people who were selling blood plasma to supplement their meagre farm incomes. Infection levels of 10-20% have been found, rising to 60% in certain communities. As a result, many people have already died of AIDS.

01.18.59	General shots of crowds and traffic in China
01.19.29	Shots of mountains in Yunnan. This south-western province on China's main land route to neighbouring countries and contiguous with the Golden Triangle, was the first epicentre of AIDS in the country
01.19.48	Hong Kong: a methadone centre. Clients/injecting drug users gather outside the premises.
01.19.57	Peer educators from the Phoenix project give advice to centre users
01.20.02	Close-up of leaflets which read 'Break the needle'. This is a reference to using methadone as an alternative to injecting
01.20.10	General shots of rural Henan province, one of the areas where selling of contaminated blood led to considerable numbers of infections in the 1990s
01.20.15	Couple in a field
01.20.22	Close-up
01.20.29	Young children playing
01.20.41	Thoroughfare in village in Henan province
01.20.46	Young boy reading
01.20.49	A red light district in Hong Kong. Pan up and down of young woman's legs in mini-skirt
01.20.54	Neon signs
01.21.03	Pan of sex magazines on stand
01.21.09	Shot of neon sign of naked woman
01.21.12	Close-ups of ARVs in China. The government has spearheaded a programme of locally manufacturing generic drugs. Since 2003, approximately 7,000 people have benefited.
01.21.21 .01.21.52	Sound bite: Dr Peter Piot, Executive Director of UNAIDS, Beijing, November 2003. <i>“It's basically act now or pay later. Because if we will not act in China today, millions and millions of people will become infected and this will be a major cause of instability in many societies as human suffering and economic costs. And the longer we wait, the more people will become infected, the more expensive it will be, the more difficult it will be to stop the epidemic.”.</i>

For more information please contact:

UNAIDS: Joan Tull, 00 41 22 791 4915 (email: tullj@unaids.org)

WHO: Tunga Namjilsuren, 41 22 791 1073 (email: namjilsurent@who.org)