

Index

ABCE models 18	Laffer Curve 244
Abuja Goals Fund see AGF	problematic use of 239, 242–5
AD (auto-disposable syringes) 81, 83	substitution 244
transmission probability 83	taxation 241, 243, 247, 250-1, 254, 257, 261, 262-3,
Addis Ababa conference see Civil Society Panel	267, 268, 269–70, 293, 295–6, 346, 347, 348
Addis Ababa Youth Forum Prioritization 347	Angola
adolescent sexual activity 239, 241, 245, 251-2, 254, 258,	alcohol tax 262–3
260-1, 269-70, see also keeping girls in school	blood supply testing 86
Afrobarometer project 227, 230–1, 232	HIV epidemic scale 65–6
age factors 20–1	HIV incidence/prevalence 13
AGF (Abuja Goals Fund) 6, 183, 184, 186, 201–5, 206,	key indicators 115–16
222, 229–33, 344, 346, 347	anthropometric outcomes 55
AIDS	Appel, Jacob 191
deaths averted costs 306-7	ART (anti-retroviral treatment)
denial by politicians 234, 235	access to treatment 125, 140-1, 181, 185, 233-4
epidemiology 301	AIDSCost projection program 128, 147
funding 342	anti-retroviral prophylaxis options 109–10, 122
future scenarios 304–5	at-risk groups targeting strategy 312
R&D see vaccine research and development	and behavioral responses 50–1
retro-virus discovered 61, see also ART	benefit-cost analyses
trials 314–18	for successful infection prevention treatment 159–60
vaccine 7	for unsuccessful infection prevention treatment 156
AIDS in the Twenty-First Century: Disease and	benefit-cost ratios 76, 77–8, 137, 138–9, 143, 145,
Globalisation 68	178–82
AIDS: Taking a Long-Term View 2	benefit-cost results 141–2, 146–8
AIDS vaccine	best treatment stage 125-6
accelerating development 309–12, 346, 347	CD4 cells 110–12, 125–6, 127–30, 136, 137–9, 141–2,
access to 325	143–4, 156, 160, 178
alternatives to 326	CD4 counts and eligibility 181
benefit-cost ratios 310, 321, 326	cost-effectiveness 141–2
benefits 309	costs 32, 77, 126–7, 145, 169, 178
costs 305–6, 321, 322–3	coverage 128
in sub-Saharan Africa 306	and family planning 222
disinhibition 146, 324–5	drug costs 308
effectiveness 323–4	and dynamics of HIV infection 103–4
and epidemic future 324	eligibility guidelines 213–14
paying for 325–6	extension of 15
research 330	feedback effects 219–20
societal benefits 321	future cost per patient 178–9
synergistic benefits 325	historical counterfactual 135
aids2031 Consortium xx, 2	HIV transmission models 79–81, 131–3
Modeling Working Group xix	incremental spending 140
AIDSCost projection program 128, 147	infections reduction incremental benefits 194
AIM (AIDS Impact Model) 78–9, 89–90, 96–7	life years gained 179–81, 184
alcohol	lifelong treatment 109–10, 112
abuse as HIV epidemic driver 285	mother-to-child infections 75
acade as iii , opideiiie dii oi 200	moder to chira infections / J

350



national uptake rate 128	Behrman, Jere 4, 349
Nobel Laureate Economist Expert Panel findings on 339	benefit estimates 103–4
non-AIDS mortality rate 180	benefit-cost analyses 21, 23
numbers treated by 1	continued investment 308–9
oral 301	DALYs (disability-adjusted life years) 20, 22, 26-9,
patient life expectancy 138–9	32–3, 34–40, 41–2, 49, 62, 226
and prevention techniques 70	decline in World Bank 190
primary infection prevention 159	dynamic framework time representation 155-60
scaling-up benefits 181, 346, 347	HC (Human Capital) approach 170
scaling-up enrollment 343, 347–8	HIV treatment pre-pregnancy 164-6
secondary infection prevention 159	information campaigns (IC) 25-6
simulated scenarios 135–7	and interventions 108
spillover benefits 145	life-cycle perspective 26, 30, 62
statistics provision 79	Nobel Laureate Economist Expert Panel findings on 337
in sub-Saharan Africa xix	for policy interventions 26–32
sufficient damage factor 127	discounting 31
survival years 180–1	estimation challenges 31–2
TDF/FTC combination 54	general considerations 26–30
test-and-treat strategy 12-14, 18, 19-20, 22-3, 25, 53-4,	interaction among solutions 31
58, 112, 192	prices 30
topical 301	range of costs 31
topical microbicides 238	range of impacts 30
treatment cost per person/year 135, 173-4	scale 31
treatment criteria 128	pregnant women 167–8
treatment dynamics modeling 127-30	and sets of objects 283
treatment eligibility 334	for successful infection prevention treatment 159-60
treatment emergence 125	and unrecognized metaphors 281
treatment impact modeling 130-3, 142-5	for unsuccessful infection prevention treatment 156
treatment unit costs 133–5	vaccine research and development 304-9
treatment uptake rate modeling 128-30	WTP (willingness to pay) 170–1
impact of 135	benefit-cost ratios 5, 36–7, 40–1, 181–2, 189
uptake projection 139–40	AIDS vaccine development 310
value of lives saved 78	ART 32, 76, 77–8, 137, 138–9, 143, 145, 146–8, 178–82
zero uptake 135, 136	and ARV provision 173
and benefit-cost ratios 151	CCTs 220–2
simulation results 139	CD4 cell count 158–60
ARV (anti-retroviral prophylaxis regimen) 109-10, 135,	community health 198
160–3, 172–3, 175–6	cross-country variations 293
adverse side effects 174	discounted/undiscounted 156, 175
and AIDS vaccine 305	health system strengthening 208
benefit-cost ratio 173	HIV reduction interventions 34-7, 41-2, 63-4, 174, 293
cost decline 179	infections averted 32
deployment of 146	interventions 260–3
potential cost reduction 179	male circumcision 36-7, 40-1, 63-4, 339
Aryeetey, Ernest 337–8	pMTCT in sub-Saharan Africa 160-1, 163, 174-5
at-risk groups targeting strategy 312	procedures summary 32–3
AVERT model 79-81	treatment costs 32
AZT (Zidovudine) program 162	treatment as prevention 151
	unit costs 294–5
B/C ratios, naive estimates of 155	varying average costs 294–5
Baltussen, Rob 5	VSL (Value of a Statistical Life) approach 170–1
Banerjee, Abhijit 191	Benin
Barnett, Tony 6	alcohol tax 262-3
Bärnighausen, Till 6	blood supply testing 86
BCC (behavioral change communication) 16	HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114–17
BCR see benefit-cost ratios	key indicators 115–16
behavioral prevention programs 14–15	problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232



blockbuster drugs 303	CCT (conditional cash transfer) 21, 23, 31, 53, 54–8,
blood safety intervention 186	191–3, 218
blood transfusions 4, 74, 86–8, 89, 102–3, 346, 347	benefit-cost ratios 220–2
Bloom, David 5–6	conceptual foundations of 56
BMGF (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation) 213	current evidence on 57–8
body undergoing treatment metaphor 283–4	female education 245
Bollinger, Lori 4, 102, 105, 121, 169–70, 171, 259,	and HIV awareness 192
347–8	and HIV testing 228–9
Botswana	and infection reduction 222
alcohol tax 262–3	and joint objectives 184
health priority survey 230–1	keeping girls in school see keeping girls in school
HIV epidemic scale 65–6	potential impacts of 186
HIV incidence/prevalence 12, 13, 29, 30, 34, 39–40	rationale for 54–7
key indicators 115–16	RESPECT study 193
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	CD4 cells 110–12, 125–6, 127–30, 136, 137–9, 141–2,
male circumcision 25, 40–1	143–4, 156, 160, 172, 173, 178, 199
problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232	cell count and ART eligibility 181
resources allocated to 15–17	cell count benefit-cost ratios 158–60
unmet need for family planning 165	and death probability 180–1
Brandeau, M. L. 295	point of care dipsticks 179
Brazil, AIDS vaccine 325	screening 161
Brent, Robert 5	CEA see cost-effectiveness analyses
British Columbia Center for Excellence on HIV/AIDS	Central African Republic
69–70	alcohol tax 262–3
Burkina Faso	health worker shortage 196
Abuja target 202	HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 196
alcohol tax 262–3	key indicators 115–16
HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114–17	life expectancy with/without AIDS 162
key indicators 115–16	Chad
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	alcohol tax 262–3
unmet need for family planning 165	HIV incidence/prevalence 13
Burundi	key indicators 115–16
alcohol tax 262–3	unmet need for family planning 165
HIV incidence/prevalence 13	CHAHA program 248–9
key indicators 115–16	childhood diseases, as investment priority 189
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	Chimeric Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis 313
unmet need for family planning 165	China, conditional cash transfers (one-child policy) 191
bush circumcisions 52	CHWs (community health workers)
	deployment 216, 218
Cambodia, conditional cash transfers 254	Technical Task Force 186, 196, 197–9
Cameroon	training costs/benefits 220–2
alcohol tax 262–3	circumcision see MC
HIV incidence/prevalence 13	Civil Society Panel 341, 349
key indicators 115–16	Abuja Goals Fund 344
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	AIDS funding 342
unmet need for family planning 165	ART (anti-retroviral treatment) scaled-up enrollment 343
Campbell Collaboration 65	CCT (conditional cash transfer) and keeping girls in
cancer as investment priority 189	school 343–4
canine distemper, and vaccine research and development 313	keeping girls in school 343–4, <i>see also</i> keeping girls in school
Cape Verde, problems faced by government	mother-to-child transmission prevention (pMTCT)
(Afrobarometer) 232	342–3, 347–8
CAPRISA (Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in	redefining priorities theme 341
South Africa) 64	CM (contingency management) 55–6
CAPRISA Study 54	CMH (Commission on Macroeconomics and Health) 104,
cash incentive programs see CCT	195, 203
CBA (cost-benefit analysis) see benefit-cost analyses	COD (cash on delivery)



Index 353

and Abuja Goals Fund (AGF) 201-5, 206, 229-33 cryptococcal meningitis (CM) 183, 200-1, 206, 216, 218, donor assistance 184 220, 340 to governments 218 Cryptococcosis neoformans 184, 199-201 cultural practices, as HIV epidemic driver 285 Collier, Paul 337-8 combination prevention 145 Cytomegalovirus Clinical Development Program 313 commodity approach to strategies 15 DALYs (disability-adjusted life years) 20, 22, 26-9, 34-40, community health workers 183, 184, 206, 207, 228 41-2, 49, 62, 63-4, 75-6, 104, 170-1, 175-6, community mobilization 248-9, 253, 255, 259, 265, 267, $189-90,\,197,\,200,\,203,\,205,\,206,\,207,\,226,\,243,$ 268, 269-70, 293 260, 263-5, 349 Community Systems Strengthening Framework 235 Comoros by country 271-2 alcohol tax 262-3 incremental cost 274-5 HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114-17 parameters 260-1 key indicators 115-16 DCP2 190-1 concurrent sexual partners, as HIV epidemic driver 285 de Walque, Damien 4 condoms 11, 19, 51, 56, 68, 170, 248 dead metaphors 282 deaths averted 188-9, 194, 202, 203, 204, 306-7, 308 Congo Abuja target 202 DemProj software tool 78 alcohol tax 262-3 diagnostic tests 300 HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114-17 discounting 171-2, 173, 175, 189-90, 200, 263, 333 key indicators 115-16 disinhibition 146, 324-5, 339 life expectancy with/without AIDS 162 Diibouti unmet need for family planning 165 Abuja target 202 contraception, unmet need for 164 key indicators 115-16 see also condoms; family planning DMPTT see Male Circumcision: Decision Makers' Copenhagen Consensus 2-3, 7, 8, 71 Program Planning Tool Copenhagen Consensus Center, global development project donor support flat-lining 213-14 (2008)2dose-response 284 Copenhagen Consensus Challenge paper 245 drug costs 126-7, 308 Copenhagen Consensus project (2004) 2 drug development 300 cost-effectiveness xx, 11, 17-23, 37-9, 49, 58 drug supply systems intervention 186 blood transfusions 74, 86-8 drug users, injecting 92-5 ICER (incremental cost-effectiveness ratio) 75-6 Duflo, Esther 191 injecting drug users 92-5 interventions 17-23, 242-5, 260 Earth Institute Technical Taskforce 195 medical injections 74, 81-6 ecology of risk 285, 286 mother-to-child transmission 74, 121 The Economist, end of AIDS? 12 in sub-Saharan Africa 11, 20, 104 Efavirenz 111, 126 cost-effectiveness analyses 22, 283 effectiveness estimates 103-4 and unrecognized metaphors 281 efficiency solution 188 cost estimates 103 embodiment of social conditions 287-8 cost per death 194, 198 emergency rescue intervention 186 cost per infection 104 epidemic model 295 Cote d'Ivoire EPP (Estimation and Projection Package) 78 alcohol tax 262-3 Equatorial Guinea HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114-17 alcohol tax 262-3 key indicators 115-16 HIV incidence/prevalence 13 life expectancy with/without AIDS 162 key indicators 115-16 OIs (opportunistic infections) 76-7, 78 Eritrea unmet need for family planning 165 alcohol tax 262-3 cotrimoxazole prophylaxis 161 HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114-17 couple-based HIV testing 20 infant mortality 204 CRAG (cryptococcal antigen) key indicators 115-16 costs and benefits 186, 200-1, 208 life expectancy with/without AIDS 162 testing 199-200, 201, 228 Ethiopia critical enablers 188-9 alcohol tax 262-3 cross-intervention benefits 347 HIV prevalence 12, 114-17, 296-7



Ethiopia (cont.)	key indicators 115–16
key indicators 115–16	problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	sexually transmitted HIV 11
life insurance incentivization 296–7	unmet need for family planning 165
Millennium Village Project (MVP) 247	Voices of the Poor project 196
PEPFAR-funded interventions 255	girls in school 239, 241, 245, 251–2, 254, 258, 260–1, 267,
unmet need for family planning 165	268, 269–70, 284, 343–4
Voices of the Poor project 196	Gleneagles Summit (2006) 125
evidence-based allocation strategy 17–18	Global Crises, Global Solutions 184–5, 190
external validity of interventions 294	Global Fund Forum 342
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
faith-based abstinence 68	(GFATM) 61, 182, 184–6, 189, 202–3, 213, 214–15
family planning 97, 117, 161, 163–4, 197, 198, 202,	230, 233–6, 346
222	Global Fund-hosted Event Prioritization 346
cost-effectiveness of 164, 198–9	global political commitment, to fighting HIV 213
social benefits 164	Global Programme on AIDS 283
unmet need for in sub-Saharan Africa 165	GNI per capita statistical life value 189–90
Farm Input Subsidy Programme 247	goal-directed thinking 288
FDA, and microbicide 64	Goals and Allocation by Cost-Effectiveness (ABCE)
FEM-PrEP trial 54	models 18
female education 245	Goals Model/Goals Express 79–81, 93, 96–7, 259, 265
female sex workers 296–7	Going Upstream: A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Social Policy
FFS (Farmer Field School) 247, 252	Interventions to Enhance the HIV/AIDS Response is
first-line treatment benefits/costs 157	Sub-Saharan Africa 282–3
flat-lining donor support 213–14	going upstream metaphor 282–3
Forsythe, Stephen 7	Granich, Reuben M. 69–70, 191–2
funding 1	GS (general structure) interventions 216–18, 221
alternative use for 214–15	Guinea
competing demands 213–14	alcohol tax 262–3
	HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114–17
G8 (Gleneagles 2005) 185	key indicators 115–16
Gabon	Guinea-Bissau
alcohol tax 262–3	alcohol tax 262–3
HIV incidence/prevalence 13	HIV incidence/prevalence 13
key indicators 115–16	key indicators 115–16
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	life expectancy with/without AIDS 162
Gambia	Gupta, Geeta Rao 286
alcohol tax 262–3	
HIV incidence/prevalence 13	Halperin, D. T. 19
key indicators 115–16	HCT see HTC
Gardasil 322, 323, 325	health benefits, advances in estimating 190-1
Garnett, Geoffrey 5, 173-4, 178-82, 347-8	health care costs, and HIV prevention 307
GAVI Alliance 184–6	health care reform, political legitimacy of 231–3
gender inequalities, as HIV epidemic driver 285	health center upgrade/construction intervention 186
gender role perceptions/training 239, 240, 246–7, 248–9,	health inequalities and environments 287
252, 254–5, 258–9, 263, 267, 269–70, 293	health priority survey 230–1
general structure (GS) interventions 216–18, 221	health services strengthening, in rural areas 196–7
genital lesions 285	health services upgrade 195–9
Georgetown University Expert Panel see Nobel Laureate	health spending ratios 187
Economist Expert Panel	health system capacity 226–8
GFATM see Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and	health system infrastructure and pMTCT 117–18
Malaria	health system intervention evaluation 215–17
Ghana	benefits evaluation 216–17
alcohol tax 262–3	costs 217
health priority survey 230–1	feasibility 215
HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114–17	flexibility 215
HIV/AIDS stigma 248–9	intervention level/scope 216
III VIAIDO Sugilla 240-7	mer venuon ievenscope 210



. 1 . 1 . 60	1.1.70.01.121.2
technical efficiency 215	models 79–81, 131–3 rate estimation 151
time lags/certainty levels 217–18 health system strengthening 213–23, 226–36	
access improvement 228	in sub-Saharan Africa 238 susceptibility and income inequality 287
benefit evaluation 216–18	HIV treatment
challenges	for all women 164–6
cost-benefit ratio 208	benefits of prevention 306–8
cost evaluation 217–18	costs 70
feasibility 215	efficiency 215
flexibility 215	immediacy 70
intervention evaluation 215–16, 217	individual effects 70
intervention scope 216	population effects 70
life year value monetization 226	programs' integration with primary health care 214–15
methodological issues 226–33	selective expansion 214–15
Nobel Laureate Economist Expert Panel findings on 340	selective integration 214–15
structures 214–15	stand-alone programs 215
health workers	see also ART (anti-retroviral treatment); HSS (health
shortage 196	system strengthening)
skills upgrade 195–9	HIV vulnerability, social drivers 239
staff expansion 197–9	HIV-infected children, survival rate 77
heart attacks, as investment priority 189	HIV/AIDS
Hecht, Robert 7	disease statistics 200
herpes	R&D see vaccine research and development
as epidemic driver 285	social policy interventions 281–90
and Stepping Stones 246	spending and health systems strengthening 186-7
heterosexual HIV transmission 303	HIVNS (HIV-focused non-structural) interventions 216–18,
HIA (HIV infection averted) 63–4	221
high-risk groups 153, 155	HLT (High Level Taskforce on International Innovative
HIPC (highly indebted poor countries) initiative 202–3	Financing for Health Systems) 185, 195, 202–3
historical counterfactual 135	Hontelez, Jan 5
HIV	hope
and alcohol consumption 242	analytical advantages 289
in couples 126, 159	as diagnostic tool 289–90
deaths statistics xix, 153, 299	and income 289
dynamic models of effect on 152–5	and optimism 288
epidemic drivers 285	and palliative care 289
epidemic scale 65–6	and social intervention 288–90
fatality rate 125	HSS (health systems strengthening) 184, 186–7, 204–5
global political commitment to fighting 213	expansion of 214–15
hope and social intervention 288–90 impact modeling 255–9	and health worker skills upgrade 195–9 intervention scale 219
incidence (of infection) 131	
incidence/prevalence ratio 146–8, 213, 226–8	interventions implementation time 219 potential of 215
infections averted 255–9, 271–2	priority setting 220
modes of transmission 66–7	targeting vulnerable populations 220
POC (point-of-care) diagnostic tests 119–21	unintended consequences 218–19
in women in sub-Saharan Africa 172–3	HTC (HIV testing and counseling) 14–15, 19–20, 22–3, 25,
see also vaccine research and development	41–2
HIV counseling, universal 183	benefits of 49–50, 62–3
HIV information, universal 183	and Civil Society Panel 344
HIV prevention, as investment priority 189	cost-benefit ratio 63–4
HIV programs, demand side 218	cost-effectiveness 37
HIV testing	costs of 33–4
monetization 229	and HIV incidence 33–4
universal 183, 228–9	as prevention 69–70, 192–3
HIV transmission	treatment as prevention 166–8
heterosexual 303	uptake at community level 248



Humair, Sal 6	benefit-cost ratios 260-3
human resources training intervention 186	and CBA (cost-benefit analysis) 108, 242-5
human rights and conditional cash transfers 191	CCT (conditional cash transfer) see CCT (conditional
hyperbolic discounting 190	cash transfer)
	community mobilization see community mobilization
IAVI (International AIDS Vaccine Initiative) 299, 305–6	cost-effectiveness 17–23, 242–5, 260
research developments source 313	criteria for 61–2
IC (information campaigns) 20, 25–6, 34, 41–2, 49–50,	cross-intervention benefits 347
52–3, 62, 63–4, 70–1	demand-side 55, 245
ICASA 341, 346	effectiveness 17–23, 242–5
ICD (infectious and communicable diseases) 188	evidence-based allocation strategy 17–18
ICER (incremental cost-effectiveness ratio) 75–6	external validity of 294
IDU (injecting drug use) interventions 92–5, 96, 102–3,	gender role perceptions/training see gender roles
104, 105 IeDEA Consortium 180	perception/training GS (general structure) 216–18
IHP+ (International Health Partnerships) 184–5, 195,	HIV infection reduction 34–9, 255–9
202–3, 204–5	HIV reduction benefit-cost ratios 34–7, 41–2, 63–4,
IMAGE (Intervention with Microfinance for AIDS and	174
Gender Equity) 21, 246, 247, 252, 254–5, 258–9	HIV treatment issues 70
immunodeficiency virus 20–1	and HIV vulnerability social drivers 239
impact evaluations 50	HIVNS (HIV-focused non-structural) 216–18, 221
inappropriate metaphors 281–8	and hope 288–90
income inequality and poverty/transmission susceptibility	HSS (health systems strengthening)
287	and cost-benefit analyses 221
incremental benefits 194	objectives 186
incremental spending results 140	scale 219
India, conditional cash transfers (vasectomy grants) 191	IDU 92-5
individual behavior	IMAGE see IMAGE
environment as regulator of 286–7	impact evaluations 50
and risk environments 286	implementation time 219
infant HIV exposure diagnosis 161	investment priorities 189
infant infections 188, 198	keeping girls in school see keeping girls in school
infant lives saved 207	local diagnosis 289
infant mortality 203, 204	location-specific 15–17
infants, as most valued lives 190	long-lasting 222
infection probability model 79–81	and MSM 53
information technology intervention 186	Nobel Laureate Economist Expert Panel findings 337–8
initiation schools 52	and orphan care costs 311
injecting drug users 75, 92–5	pMTCT (mother-to-child transmission) 109–13, 118,
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation 332	121, 151, 160–6
intergenerational sexual behavior as HIV epidemic driver	and population size 17
285	potential behavioral responses 50–2
intergenerational transmission of disease 33, 285	potential beneficiaries 39–41
International Conference on AIDS (ICASA) 341, 346	pre-exposure chemoprophylaxis 53, 54
International Group on Analysis of Trends in HIV	preventative vs treatment 104–5
Prevalence and Behaviors in Young People in	prevention efficiency 52–3
Countries most Affected by HIV (2010) 19	priority setting 220
International HIV/AIDS Alliance 248–9 interventions	sexually transmitted infections 50 Stepping Stones 246, 258–9
adolescent sexual activity 239, 241, 245, 247, see also	stigma of HIV/AIDS 1, 4, 6, 20, 97, 238, 239, 240, 242
keeping girls in school	255, 265
AGF (Abuja Goals Fund) see AGF	structural interventions 286
alcohol	target populations 220, 247, 248–9
problematic use of 239, 242–5	targeted approaches 53
taxation see alcohol taxation	and technologies/strategies 329
anthropometric outcomes 55	total costs per country 272–3
beneficiaries of 105	transferable social policy 283–4



treatment for prevention (test-and-treat) 12-14, 18,	sexually transmitted HIV 11
19–20, 22–3, 25, 53–4, 166–8	unmet need for family planning 165
trusted interventions 19	liability and cost ratio 323
unit costs per country 272–3	Liberia
vulnerable populations 220	Abuja target 202
investment approach to strategies 15, 17, 21	alcohol tax 262–3
six program components 15	HIV incidence/prevalence 13
iPrEx study 54	key indicators 115–16
IPV (intimate partner violence) 265	life expectancy with/without AIDS 162
irresponsible sexual behavior as HIV epidemic driver 285	life expectancy 161, 169 life insurance 6–7
Jamison, Dean 7, 189	incentivization 296–7
Johri, Mira 5	life-cycle perspective 26, 30, 62
	life-year costs 145
Karlan, Dean 191	life-year values 137, 164, 170–1, 188–9
Kazianga, Harounan 6–7	monetization 226
keeping girls in school 245, 251–2, 254, 258, 260–1, 267, 268, 269–70, 284, 293, 294, 343–4, 346, 347	life-years gained 179–81, 188, 200, 307 LiST software tool 78
Kemron 51	location-specific interventions 15-17
Kenya	LoveLife campaign 70
alcohol tax 262–3	
alcohol taxation 244	McGreevey, William 5-6
ART cures 51	Madagascar
development indicators 227	alcohol tax 262-3
family planning unmet needs 165	health priority survey 230-1
health priority survey 230–1	HIV incidence/prevalence 13
HIV epidemic scale 65–6	key indicators 115–16
HIV incidence/prevalence 12, 13, 66–7, 296–7	problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232
IDU (injecting drug use) interventions 92–5, 96–7	Makhwapheni Campaign 70-1
key indicators 115–16	Making Services Work for Poor People 233
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	malaria, as investment priority 189
life insurance incentivization 296–7	Malawi
male circumcision 23–5	alcohol tax 262–3
Millennium Village Project (MVP) 247	cash incentive programs 21, 57–8
needle-sharing infections 74	CCTs (conditional cash transfers) 192–3, 245
problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232	keeping girls in school 245, 254, 258
sexually transmitted HIV 11	development indicators 227
unsafe medical injections 74	donor money corruption 231
Killingo, Bactrin 341, 342, 343	family planning 197
Kilonzo, Nduku 341, 342–4, 345	Farm Input Subsidy Programme 247
Kohler, Hans-Peter 4, 349	GNI per capita 226–8
	health priority survey 230–1
labor ward screening 118–19	health workers 196, 228
laboratory infrastructure improvement intervention 186	HIV epidemic scale 65–6
lack of knowledge as HIV epidemic driver 285	HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 34, 196
Laniyan, Christiana 341, 342, 343, 344	HIV and sexual contact 14
Lesotho	key indicators 115–16
alcohol tax 262–3	life expectancy 226–8
blood transfusion infections 74	with/without AIDS 162
bush circumcisions 52	male circumcision 23–5
health worker shortage 196	Millennium Village Project (MVP) 247
HIV epidemic scale 65–6	PBI (performance-based incentive) 192
HIV incidence/prevalence 12, 13, 29, 30, 34, 66–7, 196	problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232
key indicators 115–16	SIHR (Schooling, Income, and HIV Risk) study 193
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	unmet need for family planning 165
needle-sharing infections 74	Voices of the Poor project 196
problems faced by government (Afroharometer) 232	male circumcision see MC



Mali	Millennium Development Goals
alcohol tax 262-3	failure to achieve 341
HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114-17	Goal 4 (reduce child mortality) 121-2
key indicators 115–16	Goal 5 (improve maternal health) 121–2
problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232	Goal 6 (combat HIV/AIDS) 121-2, 242
mass media IC (information campaigns) 25-6, 34, 41-2,	Millennium Village Project (MVP) 247, 252
49-50, 52-3, 62, 63, 70-1	Mills, Anne 185
maternal health and child survival 111	Mix Market platform 252
maternal mortality 197, 198, 202	modes of transmission 66–7
Mauritania	Montaner, J. S. G. 69–70
HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114-17	moral hazard 146
key indicators 115–16	More than good intentions 191
Mauritius	most-valued persons 189–90
alcohol tax 262-3	MOT (Modes of Transmission) model 81, 102, 103-4
HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114-17	mother-to-child transmission 4, 5, 74, 75, 77, 88–92, 160–6
IDU (injecting drug use) infection 92–5	anti-retroviral prophylaxis options 109-10, 121
key indicators 115–16	AP (assessment paper) analysis 107, 108, 110-12
MBB (marginal budgeting for bottlenecks) 185, 203	CBA (cost-benefit analysis) 108
Mbeki, President Thabo 234, 235	CD4 screening 161
MC (male circumcision) 4, 12, 15, 18, 21, 22–5, 41–2,	contraception 164
49–50, 300, 301, 346	family planning 117, 161, 163–4
benefit-cost ratios 36-7, 40-1, 63-4, 339	cost-effectiveness of 164
bush circumcisions 52	infant HIV exposure diagnosis 161
cost-effectiveness of 58, 62	labor ward screening 118–19
costs of 33	maternal health and child survival 111
as high priority 348	maternal mortality 197
infant 339, 348	multiplex POC (point-of-care) diagnostic tests 119-21
and infection prevention 326	non-health facility births 119
intervention efficiency 52–3	pMTCT cascade 107, 117, 118, 122
intervention requirements 39–41	potential HIV rates in sub-Saharan Africa 163
key issues 69	prevention (pMTCT) 77, 78, 79, 91–2, 97, 103, 105, 107,
lack of as HIV epidemic driver 285	108, 169–70, 347–8
long-term benefits 25–6, 62, 66, 68–9	analytic timeframe 111–12
Male Circumcision: Decision Makers' Program Planning	benefit-cost reduction 174–5, 342–3
Tool (DMPPT) 18	CD4 cell count 110–12, 172
neonatal 25, 52	and Civil Society Panel 342–3
uptake and resources 323	comprehensive vs narrow approach to 108–9
MDGs see Millennium Development Goals	costs
Medecins Sans Frontiers 159	and health system infrastructure 113
medical injections 4, 74, 81–5, 86, 102–3	and HIV prevalence 113
medical male circumcision see MC	emerging technology 122
Mema wa Vijana intervention 255	forward transmission impact 107, 112
men who have sex with men see MSM	full benefits definition 161
Menberu, Retta 341, 343, 345	and health system infrastructure 117–18
Merck vaccine failure 302	intervention options 109–12, 113, 151
metaphorical language in social policy interventions	key challenges 113–18
281–90	Nobel Laureate Economist Expert Panel findings
metaphors	342–3
and cost-effective analyses 281	pre-pregnancy 164–6
inappropriate 281–8 risk behavior 284–6	scaling up 346, 347 services increase requirements 121–2
structural drivers 284–6	solutions 118–21
unexamined 281–6	therapeutic options 111, 112, 121
unrecognized 281	treatment evaluation 172
Mexico, conditional cash transfers 191, 254	treatment targets 156
microbicides and HIV risk 64, 71	acament targets 150
	treatment vs family planning 163_4
microfinance schemes 21, 246, 247	treatment vs family planning 163–4 primary prevention 164



161	1
screening tests 161	analysis methods 102, 103–4
in sub-Saharan Africa 74, 107, 163	benefits calculation 76–8
testing and counseling 161 treatment for prevention (test-and-treat) 12–14, 18,	benefits summary 96 blood transfusions 74, 86–8, 102–3
19–20, 22–3, 25, 53–4, 166–8	Goals Model/Goals Express 79–81
WHO Option A strategies 107–8	HIV infections averted model 78
Mozambique	injecting drug users 92–5
alcohol tax 262–3	medical injections 4, 74, 81–5, 86, 102–3
development indicators 227	mother-to-child transmission 4, 5, 74, 88–92, 169–70
health worker shortage 196	multi-country analysis options/limitations 102–3
HIV epidemic scale 65–6	recommendations 96–7
HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 34, 39–40, 196	resource allocation equity 105
key indicators 115–16	NVP (Nevirapine) program 126, 161–2
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	
male circumcision 40–1	O&G model of infections 152–3
problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232	and high-risk groups 155
unmet need for family planning 165	infection flows 155
MSM (men who have sex with men) 4, 53, 66–7, 69, 238	with interventions 153–4
MTCT see mother-to-child transmission	transmission mechanism specification 154-5
multiple partners 126, 159	Odumbe, Ken 341, 342, 345
multiplex POC (point-of-care) diagnostic tests 119–21	OIs (opportunistic infections) 76–7, 78, 89, 307, 311
	One Million Community Health Workers 195
Namibia	operations research intervention 186
alcohol tax 262–3	opiate substitute therapies 105
health priority survey 230–1	oppression illness 287
HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 34	oral anti-retrovirals 301
key indicators 115–16	oral prophylaxis 238
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	orphan care costs 311
male circumcision 23–5	OST (opioid substitution therapy) 75, 105
problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232	Over, Mead 5, 173–4, 178–82, 347–8
unmet need for family planning 165	Dadien M.C. 2
NAT (nucleic acid amplification testing) 86	Padian, N. S. 2
national epidemics 283 national strategies xx	patient transport intervention 186 PBI (performance-based incentive) 192
National Technical Teams (NTTs) 345	Pearl Omega 51
Nattrass, Nicoli 6	Peer Group IC (information campaigns) 25–6, 34, 41–2,
needle-exchange 105	49–50, 52–3, 62, 63
neonatal circumcision 25, 52	PEPFAR (Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief)
Nevaprine 126, 161–2	61, 67, 92–5, 179, 182, 184–6, 189, 213, 214–15,
Niger	217, 255
alcohol tax 262–3	pilot studies, external validity of 294
blood supply testing 86	Piot, Peter xx
HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114–17	Platform for Health System Strengthening 195
key indicators 115–16	pMTCT see mother-to-child transmission
Nigeria	POC (point-of-care) diagnostic tests 119–21
alcohol tax 262–3	Poor Economics, a Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight
development indicators 227	Global Poverty 191
health system capacity 226–8	poverty as HIV epidemic driver 285, 287
HIV epidemic scale 65–6	pre-exposure prophylaxis 154, 301
HIV incidence/prevalence 13	chemoprophylaxis 53, 54, 58
key indicators 115–16	Prescott, Edward C. 337–8
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	preventative interventions 104–5
problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232	Prevention of Non-sexual Transmission Assessment Paper
unmet need for family planning 165	169–70
Nobel Laureate Economist Expert Panel 337–8	primary health care, HIV treatment integration with 214–15
non-sexual HIV transmission prevention	primary infection prevention 159
AIDS impact model 78–9	production function model 295



program enablers 194–5	key indicators 115–16
promiscuous sexual behavior as HIV epidemic driver 285	problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232
Protocol G 313	sexual abstinence 68, 255
	sexual abstinence month 4, 71
QALYs (quality-adjusted life years) 21–2, 75, 175–6,	sexual behavior, different contexts 283
349	sexual health, and CM (contingency management) 55–6
RAPID software tool 78	sexual infections 11, 41-2, 49
Rasmussen, Prime Minister Anders Fogh 2	sexual practices, cultural 285
RBF (results-based financing) 184	sexual relations
RBF (results-based funding) programs 202–3	frequency 193
RCTs (randomized controlled trials) 18–19, 24, 69 hope and intervention studies 289	and HIV prevention 11–17, 20, 33, 34–7, 41–2 risk-taking behavior 56–7
role of 64–5	see also keeping girls in school
and spillover benefits 145-6	sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
Remme, Michelle 6	and alcohol 243
research intervention 186	HIV 11, 18, 32, 50-2, 63-4, 66-7, 74, 169-70, 238, 300,
RESPECT study 57, 193	339
RethinkHIV project 11, 21–2, 23, 25–6, 41, 52, 61–2, 65,	prevention basics 67–8
74, 76, 77, 104, 108–9, 121–2, 137, 151, 155, 163,	see also non-sexual HIV transmission
164, 170–1, 174, 175–6, 218, 233, 238, 299, 300,	sexually transmitted infections (STIs) 11, 41–2, 49, 50, 65,
328, 342	300, 339
risk behavior 284–6	as HIV epidemic drivers 285
risk compensation 146	Sierra Leone
risk ecology 285, 286	alcohol tax 262–3
risk environments 285	HIV incidence/prevalence 13
and individual behavior 286	key indicators 115–16
risk-taking behavior patterns 130–1, 133, 146	SIHR (Schooling, Income, and HIV Risk) study 193
risk-taking behavior research 56	simulated scenarios in ART (anti-retroviral treatment)
RNM (Resource Needs Model) 18	135–7
Rome International AIDS Conference 238	Smith, Vernon L. 337–8
RP (revealed preference) approach 170	Snyder, Richard 288
Rush Foundation 2, 7, 8	social conditions, embodiment of 287–8
Rwanda	social intervention, and hope 288–90
Abuja target 202	social policy interventions 281–90
alcohol tax 262–3	Nobel Laureate Economist Expert Panel findings on
HIV awareness 192	339–40
HIV incidence/prevalence 13	Somalia, key indicators 115–16
key indicators 115–16	Somaliland, <i>Voices of the Poor</i> project 196
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	South Africa
life insurance incentivization 296–7	alcohol tax 262–3
male circumcision 23–5, 325	alcohol taxation 243
OIs (opportunistic infections) 76–7, 78	ART program 217
unmet need for family planning 165	development indicators 227
annet need for ranning panning for	GNI per capita 226–8
S-I (susceptible-infection) transmission system 152–5	health system capacity 226–8
safe blood transfusions see blood transfusions	HIV epidemic scale 65–6
safe medical injections 81–6	HIV incidence/prevalence 12, 13
precautions intervention 186	HIV testing 195
Salomon, Joshua 7	HIV/AIDS disease statistics 200
Schelling, Thomas C. 337–8	HIV/AIDS stigma 248–9
schistosomiasis 97	IDU (injecting drug use) intervention 92–5, 96–7
schoolgirls see keeping girls in school	IMAGE (Intervention with Microfinance for AIDS and
secondary infection prevention 159, 311	Gender Equity) 21, 246, 247
Sendai virus 313	key indicators 115–16
Senegal Senegal	life expectancy 226–8
alcohol tax 262–3	with/without AIDS 162
HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 114–17	male circumcision 23–5
III. meldence, prevalence 15, 11+ 17	made offentionous 25 5



Index 361

Medecins Sans Frontiers project 159 cryptococcal antigen (CRAG) test 199-201 microfinance schemes 247 cryptococcal meningitis 183, 199-201 PEPFAR-funded interventions 255 death avertion 188-9, 194, 203, 204 problematic alcohol use 242 development indicators 227 problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232 family planning see family planning TAC (Treatment Action Campaign) 234-5 female sex workers 296-7 financial incentives for 5-6 unmet need for family planning 165 voluntary HIV testing and counseling uptake at gender role perceptions 239, 240, 246-7 community level 248 GNI per capita 75-6 Spectrum policy models 78-9, 89-90, 93, 96-7, 102, 103-4 HIV incidence in xix, 1, 12, 19, 29, 30, 34, 39-41, 181, spillover benefits 145 SROI (Social Return on Investment) 248-9 HIV transmission 238 SSA see sub-Saharan Africa models 79-81, 131-3 stand-alone HIV programs 215 HIV in women 172-3 standard dynamic model of infections 152 HIV/AIDS disease statistics 200 with interventions 153-4 HIV/AIDS social policy interventions 281-90 statistical life value 189-90 HIV/AIDS solutions 41-2 Stavudine 126, 174 HTC, home-based 25 STDs see sexually transmitted diseases ICD (infectious and communicable diseases) 188 Stein, Zena 64 incentivizing adults 296-7 income per capita 306 Steinberg, Jonny 234 Stepping Stones 246, 258-9 increased health spending 188 stigma of HIV/AIDS 1, 4, 6, 20, 97, 238, 239, 240, 242, infant infections 198 248-9, 255, 265 infections and injections 83 STIs (sexually transmitted infections) 50, 65, 66-7 interventions see interventions Stover, John 5 keeping girls in school see keeping girls in school strategies 329 key indicators 115-16 Strengthening Health Systems 5-6 labor ward screening 118-19 stressors 284 life expectancy 162, 184 structural drivers metaphor 284-6 life-year values 137 structural interventions 286, 287 male circumcision 12, 23-5, 62 sub-Saharan Africa maternal mortality 197, 198 Abuja Goals Fund (AGF) see AGF modes of transmission 66-7 mother-to-child transmission 74, 107 age-specific survival 29, 30 AIDS funding 342 Nobel Laureate Economist Expert Panel findings AIDS spending and health systems strengthening (HSS) OIs (opportunistic infections) 76-7, 78 186 - 7AIDS vaccine pMTCT benefit-cost ratios 160-1 costs 306, 322-3 pMTCT options 112-13 and epidemic future 324 pMTCT services increase requirements 121-2 ART (anti-retroviral treatment) xix potential beneficiaries of intervention 39-41 potential HIV rates 163 benefits 184 coverage 77-8 pre-exposure chemoprophylaxis 53, 54, 58 BCC (behavioral change communication) 16 RethinkHIV project 11 safe blood transfusions 86-8 behavioral strategies 14-15 benefit-cost ratios for ARV 178-82 screening tests 161 benefits of HIV prevention 306-8 sexual relations and HIV prevention 11-17 blood supply testing 86 sexually transmitted HIV 11 CCT programs Strengthening Health Systems 5-6 effectiveness 55 testing and counseling 161 and keeping girls in school 220-2, 245, 251-2, 254, treatment cost per person/year 135 258, 293, 294, 343-4 UNAIDS spending proposal 205 Civil Society Panel see Civil Society Panel universal testing, informing, and counseling 183 community health workers unmet need for family planning 165 costs of 196-7 women and HIV 172-3 substance abuse, as HIV epidemic driver 285 deployment 183 community mobilization programs 34 Sudan, unmet need for family planning 165 cost-effectiveness 11, 20, 104 supply chain management 323



Swaziland	key indicators 115–16
alcohol tax 262–3	life expectancy with/without AIDS 162
ARV requirement 174	topical anti-retrovirals 301
blood transfusion infections 74	topical microbicides 238
HIV epidemic scale 65–6	transferable social policy interventions 283-4
HIV incidence/prevalence 12, 13, 29, 30, 34, 66-7,	transmission susceptibility and income inequality 287
114–17	Treatment 2.0 Initiative 5, 174, 179
key indicators 115–16	treatment interventions 104–5
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	treatment as prevention 166-8, 171-2
male circumcision 23–5	treatment resources vs stated goals 213–14
resources allocated to 15-17	treatment unit costs 133–5
sexually transmitted HIV 11	TRIPS (Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights)
unmet need for family planning 165	agreements 168
unsafe medical injections 74	Tshabalala-Msimang, Manto 234
synergies with development sectors 188–9	tuberculosis as investment priority 189
TAC (Treatment Action Campaign) 234–5	Uganda
Tanzania	and Abuja Goals Fund (AGF) 207
Abuja target 202	alcohol tax 262–3
alcohol taxation 244, 262–3, 296	blood transfusion infections 74
blood supply testing 86	CCTs (conditional cash transfers) 245
cash incentive programs 57–8	development indicators 227
CCTs (conditional cash transfers) 245, 296	HIV in couples 126
condoms 170	HIV epidemic scale 65–6
cost-effectiveness of HIV prevention 5, 73	HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 66–7, 81, 324
development indicators 227	HIV/AIDS stigma 248–9
HIV epidemic scale 65–6	infection age 307
HIV incidence/prevalence 13, 283	injection infections 81
HIV/AIDS stigma 248–9	interventions, local diagnosis of 289
IDU (injecting drug use) intervention 92–5, 96–7	key indicators 115–16
intervention studies 170–1	life expectancy with/without AIDS 162, 307
key indicators 115–16	Masaka intervention 255
life expectancy with/without AIDS 162	microfinance schemes 247
life insurance incentivization 296–7	OIs (opportunistic infections) 76–7, 78
listed HIV epidemic drivers 285	PEPFAR-funded interventions 255
*	problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232
Mema kwa Vijana intervention 255	* * *
problems faced by government (Afrobarometer) 232	sexually transmitted HIV 11
RESPECT study 193	sexually transmitted infections 50
sexually transmitted infections 50	TASO (AIDS Support Organization) 234–5
unmet need for family planning 165	unmet need for family planning 165
voluntary HIV testing and counseling uptake at	UNAIDS 185–6, 188–9, 205, 235–6, 346
community level 248	cost of saving life 205–6
VSL (Value of a Statistical Life) approach 170–1	founding of 61
Tanzanian AIDS Commission 285	improved investment approach 194–5
Tanzanian epidemic 283	International Group on Analysis of Trends in HIV
targeting strategy 312	Prevalence and Behaviors in Young People in
TASO (AIDS Support Organization) 234–5	Countries most Affected by HIV (2010) 19
technologies 329	investment returns 188
temporary sexual relationships as HIV epidemic driver 285	and male circumcision 62
tenofovir 126	modes of transmission 66–7
test-and-treat strategy see ART	program enablers 194–5
Thai RV144 vaccine 303, 326	UNAIDS Global Plan 90
Thematic Panel Discussion 214	UNAIDS Investment Framework analysis 90
Togo	UNAIDS MOT (Modes of Transmission) model 81
alcohol tax 262–3	UNAIDS Strategy (2011–2015) 14–15, 20
blood supply testing 86	UNAIDS (United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS)
HIV incidence/prevalence 13	108–9



UNDP (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) 346	WHO (World Health Organization) on alcohol taxation 243
unexamined metaphors 281–6	Options 5, 162–3
UNGASS 189	program 162
unintended pregnancies 197	women living with HIV, unintended pregnancies 197
unit costs per country 272–3	World Bank
United Nations	decline in benefit-cost analysis 190
General Assembly Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS xix, 74	health funding evaluation 233, 235–6 results-based funding (RBF) programs 202–3
Security Council Resolution on HIV/AIDS xix	structural adjustment lending 231–3
United Nations High-Level Meeting on AIDS, Thematic	Voices of the Poor 196
Panel Discussion 214	World Development Report 1993, Investing in Health
United Nations Non-Communicable Disease Summit	203
(2011) 61	WTP (willingness to pay) 170-1
United States, HIV prevalence 153	
universal HIV testing 183, 191–2, 206	ZAC (Zanzibar AIDS Commission) 283
adults 193	Zambia
universal precautions intervention 186	Abuja target 202
universal precautions intervention 100	alcohol tax 262–3
vaccine research and development 7, 299–312, 321–7	development indicators 227
	•
accomplishments to date 300–1	health priority survey 230–1
annual investment in 303–5, 321	health worker shortage 196
anti-retroviral therapy 330	HIV epidemic scale 65–6
benefit-cost analysis 304–9	HIV incidence/prevalence 12, 13, 34, 66–7, 196
of accelerating 309–12	key indicators 115–16
continued investment 308–9	life expectancy with/without AIDS 162
benefit-cost ratios 330	life insurance incentivization 296–7
demand creation costs 323	male circumcision 23–5
development history 302–4	OIs (opportunistic infections) 76–7, 78
funding sources 300	problems faced by government (Afrobarometer)
infections averted benefits 308	232
investment priorities 328–9	sexually transmitted HIV 11
new technologies 328–9	unmet need for family planning 165
investments 334	Voices of the Poor project 196
Nobel Laureate Economist Expert Panel findings on	Zaric, G. S. 295
337–9	ZDV (Zidovudine) program 89, 162-3, 175
operational protocols 302	zero uptake
and productivity levels 311	and benefit-cost ratios 151
prospects 302–4	counterfactual 135, 136
R&D 300–4	simulation results 139
research agenda 301–2	Zimbabwe
research developments source 313	alcohol tax 262–3
secondary infection prevention 311	development indicators 227
and social value 330	health priority survey 230–1
	* *
spending 300	HIV epidemic scale 65–6
varying average costs 294–5	HIV incidence/prevalence 12, 13, 19, 301, 324
Vassall, Anna 6	HIV/AIDS stigma 248–9
VCT (voluntary counseling and testing) see HTC	key indicators 115–16
Vesicular Stomatitis Virus 313	life expectancy with/without AIDS 162
viral load	male circumcision 23–5
and HIV risk 126, 151	maternal/infant life expectancy 111
monitoring 179	problems faced by government (Afrobarometer)
Voices of the Poor project 196	232
VSL (Value of Statistical Life) approach 170-1	unmet need for family planning 165
	voluntary HIV testing and counseling uptake at
Watts, Charlotte 6	community level 248
Whiteside, Alan 4	Zuma, Jacob 195