

Migrants contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS...?

- "empirical support" often questionable or lacking
- some studies have shown that migrants are not necessarily the "most high-risk" populations

## Border Control and Testing

"evidence-base regarding the public health benefits of mandatory screening is unclear..." Coker (2003)

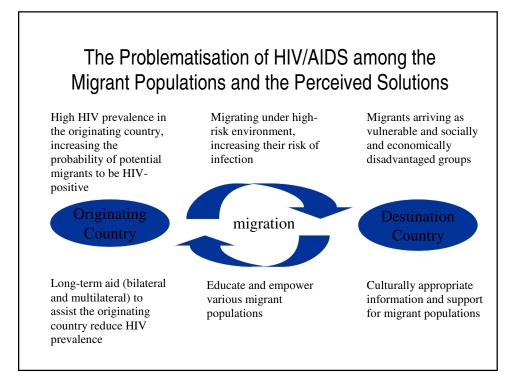
- Will screening on entry detect those with infection?
- Will screening achieve the desired public health objectives?

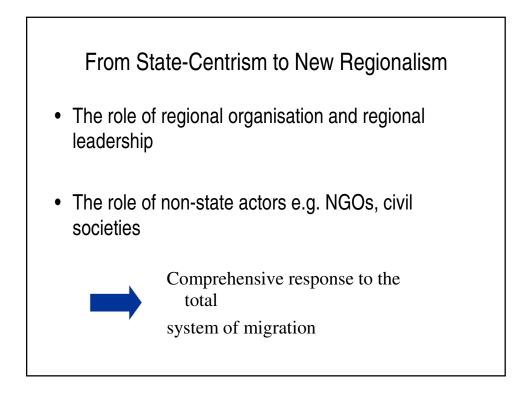
## The Need for a Regional Approach - the European Experience -

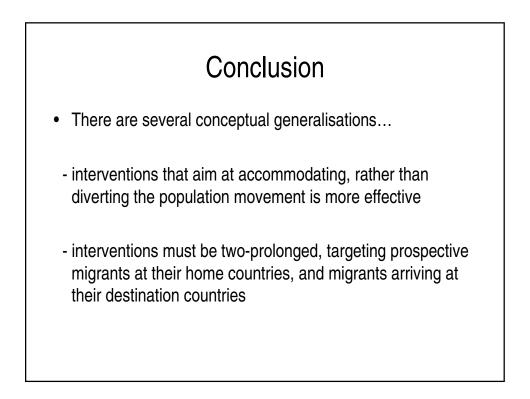
- HIV/AIDS among the migrant populations is a serious issue
  - 46% increase in the rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections between 1997-2002
  - the largest increase was due to heterosexual transmission (+116%)
  - the increase in the heterosexual cases due largely to increase in cases diagnosed in heterosexuals originating from a "country with a generalised HIV epidemic" (Euro HIV 2003)

## The Need for a Regional Approach - the European Experience -

- Advanced stage of regionalisation i.e. a long history of regional cooperation beyond economic and security alliance
  - 1984 Euro-HIV Surveillance
- late 1980s-2005 EU Public Health Activities
- 2004 EU HIV/AIDS Think Tank
- 2004 Inter-service Group on HIV/AIDS in Europe
- 2004 EU HIV/AIDS Task Force







## Conclusions II

- having a regional framework is crucial; administrative, legal and symbolic role

- involving non-state actors is crucial; "epistemic communities", or the network of professionals