

Curriculum Materials

for



VOICES OF HOPE

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief



A Film Produced by Still Life Projects, 2006

Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator

Voices of Hope: Teaching about the Global HIV/AIDS Crisis

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Voices of Hope: Teaching about the Global HIV/AIDS Crisis

Introduction

In the 25 years since they were first identified, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the virus which causes AIDS, has spread relentlessly.¹ HIV/AIDS is a global pandemic that has claimed the lives of 25 million people to date. In 2006 alone, 2.9 million lost their lives to HIV/AIDS. It is the greatest global health crisis of our time.²

HIV/AIDS impacts entire communities, overburdening social, political, and economic systems, especially within the developing world. HIV infection rates among young people 15 to 24 years old are increasing at a rapid pace. Half of all new HIV infections, almost 6,000 per day, occur among this demographic. In 2003, an estimated 10.3 million, almost one-third of the people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide were young people.³

While the pandemic affects countries all over the world, it has hit sub-Saharan Africa the hardest. There, where a little more than one-tenth of the world's population lives, 24.7 million HIV-positive people -- 63 percent of all people living with HIV -- reside. AIDS is the leading cause of death throughout the region, having claimed the lives of 2.1 million adults and children in 2006 alone.⁴

To address this mounting crisis, the American people took the lead in the fight against global HIV/AIDS in 2003 with President George W. Bush's announcement of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR/Emergency Plan). PEPFAR is a 5-year, \$15 billion commitment to fight HIV/AIDS around the world. It includes a special emphasis on 15 focus countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and Asia that together account for approximately one-half of the world's HIV infections.⁵

The United States financial commitment is accompanied by ambitious goals, including support for prevention of 7 million new infections; support for treatment for 2 million HIV-infected people; and support for care for 10 million people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children. To reach these goals, the Emergency Plan is implementing the most comprehensive prevention, treatment, and care strategy in the world. As of March 31, 2006, PEPFAR supported antiretroviral treatment for 561,000 men, women, and children through bilateral programs.

¹ For more information about discussing HIV and AIDS with students please visit the Center for Disease Control's Division of Adolescent and School Health's Sexual Behaviors Publications at <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/sexualbehaviors/publications.htm>.

² UNAIDS December AIDS Epidemic Update

³ <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/aids/default.asp>

⁴ UNAIDS 2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic

⁵ PEPFAR's 15 focus countries are Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

Points for Emphasis

The following points should be emphasized related to the DVD and activities in this instructional packet:

- HIV/AIDS affects all of us, regardless of who we are or where we live. In the developing world, however, its impact is especially severe. The disease weakens nations' social, political, and economic structures, by putting a strain on resources and hindering a nation's workforce. For example, nations may not have adequate health facilities or trained health care workers to treat the growing numbers of HIV/AIDS patients in need of services.
- The Emergency Plan is part of the United States' efforts to provide foreign assistance worldwide by partnering with nations to meet the needs of their people.
- PEPFAR is the largest commitment ever by a single nation toward an international health initiative — a five-year, \$15 billion, multifaceted approach to combating the disease around the world.
- With the strong support of the American people and Congress, the Emergency Plan was the first quantum leap in America's leadership on global AIDS.
- The U.S. Department of State addresses many issues that are transnational, extending beyond any single country's borders, like HIV/AIDS. The Emergency Plan is one method of diplomacy used by the United States to successfully respond to the world's health problems and help those around the world living with and affected by HIV/AIDS.
- "Voices of Hope" features community leaders and recipients of PEPFAR-supported services from just seven of PEPFAR countries around the world. Local people talk in their own words about how PEPFAR's diverse prevention, treatment, and care strategy is making a difference in their lives.
- "Voices of Hope" should be used to show the impact America's partnerships with host nations are having on men, women, and children around the world.

Pre-Video Activities

Grade Level: 9-12

Objectives: The student will:

- Use prior knowledge to explain the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- Use critical thinking skills to form opinions and evaluate their classmates' responses.

Time: 10 to 15 minutes

Materials: Discussion question worksheet (see next page)

Procedure: Depending on the lesson intent, choose to use this activity as a discussion, pre-test, or group activity. Please select the option that is best suited for your students. The teacher or students may generate additional questions.

Directions: The following questions may be used for the purpose of:

- Discussion
- Pre-test
- Group Activity

Prior to showing the film or distributing materials to students, use the following activities to determine the student's knowledge base of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and introduce the film. Teachers can use one or a combination of activities listed.

Using Prior Knowledge

1. Ask students to list countries that have been affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
2. Ask students to explain what HIV and AIDS stand for, and to share what they know of the global emergency. Use their answers to assess the class' knowledge of the disease and of the severity of the pandemic.
3. Ask students to wear a red ribbon to class on the day of the film or pass one out when the period starts. Divide students into small groups and ask them to discuss why they are each wearing a red ribbon. Have each group present their answer to the class.
4. Using an overhead or computer, display the [UNAIDS Worldwide HIV Prevalence Map](#). Ask students to look at the map and identify regions where HIV prevalence is highest.

5. Ask students to list ways the United States offers humanitarian aid to those in need. Have students explain whether they believe the United States has a responsibility to assist developing countries.
6. Ask students what they think the United States is doing to assist those living with and affected by HIV/AIDS around the world.

Observations

The following discussion questions and activities can be used to assess student knowledge about the HIV/AIDS pandemic and encourage them to think about how many people the pandemic impacts.

1. Survey the class' knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Discuss with students what they know about the HIV/AIDS crisis globally and in the United States.
2. Have students break into small groups to discuss how HIV/AIDS has impacted their lives. Have each group summarize their discussion and share with the class.
3. Write AIDS on the board. Ask students to share with the class what AIDS means to them. Use these observations to discuss the far-reaching impact of AIDS.

Closure:

Summarize and share information from discussion or group activity.

THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY PLAN FOR AIDS RELIEF

"VOICES OF HOPE"

A Production of Still Life Projects, 2006

Documentary Transcript

Running Time 30:00

OPENING

JOHN ROBERT ENGOLE, ART CLIENT:

The life which is doomed, there is no way you can think of any other thing. When I found out that I have HIV, my life was demoralized completely. I knew that I was going to die.

BY THE TIME THE SUN SETS EACH DAY, HIV/AIDS HAS KILLED 8,000 MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, AND INFECTED 14,000 MORE. IN RESPONSE TO THE MOST DEVASTATING HEALTH CRISIS OF OUR TIME, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH ANNOUNCED A 15 BILLION DOLLAR PLAN TO FIGHT THE PANDEMIC IN MORE THAN 120 COUNTRIES.

STATE OF THE UNION, 2003

PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH:

Ladies and gentlemen, seldom has history offered a greater opportunity to do so much for so many... and to meet a severe and urgent crisis abroad tonight I propose the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY PLAN FOR AIDS RELIEF, OR PEPFAR, AIMS TO SUPPORT PREVENTION OF 7 MILLION NEW INFECTIONS, SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR 2 MILLION PEOPLE, AND SUPPORT CARE FOR 10 MILLION, INCLUDING ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN.

THE EMERGENCY PLAN IS THE LARGEST INITIATIVE IN HISTORY TO COMBAT A SINGLE DISEASE....

FOR MILLIONS, IT'S THE DAWN OF A BRAND NEW DAY.

KAMPALA, UGANDA

DR. PETER MUGYENYI, DIRECTOR, JOINT CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTER:

My most important memory of the State of the Union Address was the announcement of the 15 billion. It still rings in my ears because it meant so much to so many people in poor countries.

FOR UGANDA'S DR. MUGYENYI THAT MEANT EXTENDING ANTI-RETROVIRAL

TREATMENT AND A NEW LEASE ON LIFE TO 36 THOUSAND MORE PATIENTS.

DR. PETER MUGYENYI, DIRECTOR, JOINT CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTER (talking to patient):

So, fortunately, we have free treatment for both...all we need now is to make sure that they use the drugs correctly.

DR. PETER MUGYENYI, DIRECTOR, JOINT CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTER (interview):
The State of the Union was in January, and preparations for PEPFAR started in Uganda by September; and by the end of November, the first patient had taken PEPFAR drugs.

UGANDA'S FIRST PEPFAR-SUPPORTED PATIENT, JOHN ROBERT ENGOLE, IS A LIVING TESTAMENT TO THE POWER OF TREATMENT AND A FULFILLED EMERGENCY PLAN PROMISE.

JOHN ROBERT ENGOLE, ART CLIENT:

Everybody was losing hope. All people knew that I was going to die. My weight was 45 kilograms, I had TB, I had rashes... my CD4 was one; it was only one. Since I started medication and I realized that I'm strong...I can do other things...my feelings are coming back. That's why I went back to school. What I was planning, I can now do it. So when you talk of PEPFAR, that's my life...because without it, I could have not lived.

Now, what makes me to go back to work with the communities, I want to save the lives of other people.

DEDICATED PEOPLE LIKE JOHN, WORKING IN THEIR COMMUNITIES, ARE TRUE LEADERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE PANDEMIC.

AMBASSADOR TOBIAS, U.S. GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR, 2003-2006:

The reason the Emergency Plan has been able to get traction and accomplish so much in such a short period of time, I could summarize in a single word—people. It's the individual human beings in the neighborhoods and communities that I have found so striking—people who have so little and are doing so much to reach out and to help each other.

HANOI, VIETNAM

IN VIETNAM, HEALTH EDUCATORS FROM THE HAI AU CLUB, A DROP-IN CENTER FOR DRUG USERS AND SEX WORKERS, WALK INTO A NEIGHBORHOOD MOST WOULD AVOID. THERE, THEY TALK TO DRUG USERS ABOUT HIV/AIDS AND ENCOURAGE CONFIDENTIAL COUNSELING AND TESTING.

BROCHURE TEXT CAPTIONED ON SCREEN:

Tests analyze individual HIV infection risk.

YOUTH IN VIETNAM ARE ALSO BECOMING LEADERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE PANDEMIC. AT BRIGHT FUTURES, A SUPPORT NETWORK FOR PEOPLE LIVING

WITH HIV/AIDS, MEMBERS PROVIDE COUNSELING FOR ONE ANOTHER AND FOR THEIR FAMILIES.

QUOC HUNG, BRIGHT FUTURES MEMBER:

I found out I was infected three years ago. My life changed so much. Now, I feel comfortable in my mind. I told myself to live positively. I want to tell other HIV-infected people about my experiences to help them get over their difficulties.

NGUYEN THI TUYET LAN, BRIGHT FUTURES MEMBER:

When I joined this group, I just wanted to see a person infected with HIV, like me. But now, I don't want comfort for only me...there are many people who need my help.

LAKE VICTORIA, KENYA

SUPPORTING LOCAL PEOPLE AND LOCAL INITIATIVES MEANS SUPPORTING INCREDIBLY DIVERSE APPROACHES TO THE PANDEMIC.

ERIC WARA, MOBILE VCT COUNSELOR:

We have the belief that very many Kenyans cannot afford the fare to come to VCT sites, so we go out and meet the people where they require the services.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO COUNSELING AND TESTING IS CRUCIAL, AS TREATMENT AND CARE BECOME MORE WIDELY AVAILABLE.

...OVER 9 MILLION PEOPLE RECEIVED COUNSELING AND TESTING IN PEPFAR'S FIRST TWO YEARS.

ERIC WARA, MOBILE VCT COUNSELOR:

We are very grateful to the American people and the American government. Such programs really support the common man with very little information about problems like HIV and the AIDS pandemic.

WHEN THE EMERGENCY PLAN WAS ANNOUNCED, THERE WERE ONLY 50,000 PEOPLE ON TREATMENT IN ALL OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA. BY LATE 2005, THE U.S. SUPPORTED TREATMENT FOR MORE THAN 471,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WORLDWIDE.

...WHICH MEANS DRAMATIC PROGRESS AT PLACES LIKE THE MOI TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL IN ELDORET, KENYA.

ELDORET, KENYA

DR. SYLVESTER KIMAIYO, MOI TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL:

We started in 2001. At that time, we were treating about 250 patients per year. But with the announcement of the Emergency Plan, we are now taking care of 16,000 patients. The end of the

5-year period, we hope to take care of between 30,000 and 50,000 patients. It's a dream that we couldn't have imagined three years ago...from so many dying, to now so many going back to work and living.

COMMUNITIES ARE CREATING HOLISTIC PROGRAMS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS—NOT ONLY TODAY, BUT FOR THE LONG TERM. MOI HOSPITAL IS BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE PROGRAM THAT OFFERS WORK AT ONE OF ITS THREE TRAINING FARMS, FOOD FROM THE HARVEST, AND EDUCATION TO HELP PEOPLE LIVE POSITIVELY.

STEVEN LEWIS, AMPATH FARM MANAGER:

A holistic approach is essential to the overall success of this program. Not only are we providing people with drugs, which is one major component to actually bring them back up, they also then need school fees, they need food, they need income-generations, they need to get their lives back up in order again. So, what we're looking at is just building up their self-confidence and encouraging them to be self-reliant.

ANTHONY WAKESA, AMPATH FARM EDUCATOR:

The program means a lot to the community. It means that, actually, they will get healed through this program. And that the program empowers them to have skills. I'm proud to be part of this program because, one, I'm a Kenyan. And when we talk about the HIV, it's affecting my family, it's affecting my friends, it's affecting everybody—my leaders, and so forth. And I want to work and defend and fight HIV with all my heart.

WHILE TREATMENT AND CARE ARE VITAL FOR THOSE ALREADY INFECTED, THE GREATEST NEED IS TO HELP PEOPLE AVOID INFECTION IN THE FIRST PLACE.

MANY NATIONS HAVE ADOPTED THE 'ABC' APPROACH—ABSTAIN, BE FAITHFUL, AND CORRECT AND CONSISTENT USE OF CONDOMS WHERE APPROPRIATE. ABC PROGRAMS ARE TAILORED TO THE PARTICULAR ISSUES OF EACH SOCIETY.

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

IN JOHANNESBURG, THE "MEN AS PARTNERS" PROGRAM USES ABC MESSAGES WITH A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON REACHING MEN, CHALLENGING BEHAVIORS THAT PUT WOMEN AT RISK.

RABU RALETSEMO, MEN AS PARTNERS:

Most of the time when, you know, people look at HIV/AIDS programs, they associate them with women. So, by challenging gender stereotypes, for instance to say to men, it's a health risk to have multiple partners. If men understand that they have a role to play in challenging gender stereotypes, they have a role to play by understanding the importance of usage of condom, or promoting abstinence, that helps in reducing the spread and impact of HIV and AIDS.

FULLY 60 PERCENT OF THOSE ON PEPFAR-SUPPORTED TREATMENT ARE

WOMEN—HIGHLIGHTING THE URGENT NEED FOR PROGRAMS LIKE MEN AS PARTNERS, CONFRONTING THE ISSUES THAT LEAD TO WOMEN BEING INFECTED.

NKONZO KHANYILE, MEN AS PARTNERS PARTICIPANT:

I just do everything that my sisters do—I do washing, I cook, I scrub the floor. In fact I do everything that they do, taking a different direction from what society believes how men should behave, and creating a partnership, particularly with my sisters as well as my girlfriend.

If every man in South Africa can adopt the attitude of Men As Partners, it will help big-time. It will help in the reduction of HIV/AIDS; it will also help the reduction of domestic violence.

It has made me brave enough to step out of the box.

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

IN DURBAN, MCCORD HOSPITAL'S ANTENATAL CLINIC IS DETERMINED TO STOP THE DISEASE, STARTING AT BIRTH. WITHOUT INTERVENTION, AN HIV-POSITIVE MOTHER FACES OVER A 30 PERCENT RISK OF PASSING THE INFECTION TO HER NEWBORN.

SANDY REID, PMTCT COORDINATOR, MCCORD HOSPITAL:

Our heart was to have negative babies and well moms. We're down to 1.3 percent transmission rate which is absolutely phenomenal. It's like, the most exciting thing because you can give mothers hope; you can give them future; you can encourage them and they can believe in what we do because they see the other babies that are negative.

MCCORD OFFERS COUNSELING AND TESTING TO ALL PREGNANT WOMEN WHO COME TO THE CLINIC. THOSE FOUND POSITIVE ARE OFFERED DRUGS THAT REDUCE THE RISK TO THEIR BABIES—AND CAN ACCESS TREATMENT FOR THEMSELVES AS WELL.

QUEEN, AN HIV-POSITIVE MOTHER, CAME TO MCCORD OVER A YEAR AGO WITH HOPES OF DELIVERING AN HIV-FREE BABY.

QUEEN, HIV-POSITIVE MOTHER:

I went to the theater (clinic), then they asked me, "Guess...is it a boy or a girl?" Then I said, "It's a girl." And they said, "No, no it's a boy." And they showed him to me, and I was very excited. And he was crying with big eyes. I was very, very excited. And I said, "Thank God. I made it." But there was the thing...although I've done it, what will happen to his results? What shall I do if he is positive?

SANDY REID, PMTCT COORDINATOR, MCCORD HOSPITAL:

It's not like we ever think they're all going to be negative. It's each week checking the baby—are there lymph nodes? Is there something wrong? Because there's always a chance we still might not make it.

QUEEN, HIV-POSITIVE MOTHER:

The worst of all was when my counselor Sister Sandy phoned me at home. I was shocked. I never know whether to say, "I am Queen...or Queen is no more here." Then I said, "Okay, you may proceed. I am Queen." Then she said, "Queen, I've got good news for you. Your son is HIV-negative." I bursted into tears. I never know whether I do said any word after she told me, but what I remember I bursted into tears. Everybody in the house, "What happened?" "I'm receiving good news about my son." I took him, I put my son on my chest and I prayed. Thank God...thank God he is HIV-negative. Although I am positive, but because he is HIV-negative, life is gonna...go on.

SANDY REID, PMTCT COORDINATOR, MCCORD HOSPITAL:

PEPFAR has honestly changed our lives so much. Because before you gave a result, when you were positive, there wasn't much could be done. Now I can say, "I can do extra blood tests for you. I can put you on treatment. I can test your baby." PEPFAR will never, ever know what they've done for McCords...never. This is our future South Africa.

KWAZULU-NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA

MANY BELIEVE A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA INVOLVES EMBRACING ITS RICH PAST.

AMONG ZULU PEOPLE, TRADITIONAL HEALERS ARE SEEN AS IMPORTANT LEADERS. DOCTORS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL HAVE ENLISTED TRADITIONAL HEALERS TO OFFER LEADERSHIP ON HIV/AIDS TO THEIR COMMUNITIES.

NOMBUSO BHENGU, ZULU TRADITIONAL HEALER:

As a Traditional Healer, I'm a well-known person in this community. When people are sick, they come to me. They come to traditional healers.

DOCTORS PROVIDE HEALERS WITH THE SKILLS AND SUPPLIES THEY NEED TO OFFER HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING. SOON, THEY WILL ALSO BE TRAINED TO SUPPORT PEOPLE IN MAINTAINING THEIR TREATMENT.

NOMBUSO BHENGU, ZULU TRADITIONAL HEALER:

I am excited about teaming up with Western doctors and nurses. This project is going to unify. People are going to speak with one voice. I hope that, at the end of the day, we will find a solution to the epidemic, through our collaboration.

AMBASSADOR TOBIAS, U.S. GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR, 2003-2006:

It's a very, very different way for the United States Government to do business. When the President asked me to take on this role, he specifically said not to be constrained by the ways in which the United States Government had done business; and we have not been. And it's been really very, very unique and very successful.

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

IN ZAMBIA, MEN IN UNIFORM CONSIDER FIGHTING THE AIDS EPIDEMIC THEIR DUTY. THE ZAMBIAN DEFENSE FORCE DRAMA TEAM TRAVELS TO MILITARY UNITS WITH PREVENTION MESSAGES FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

LT. COL. J.C. BANDA, REGIMENTAL COMMANDER:

As a soldier, first of all, we are trained to take risks. So, sometimes even things of sexuality, we tend to take risks. And we live in a society where we are always in groups. So, it's very easy for peer pressures.

SCENES FROM PLAY:

Soldier 1: I saw you with a sex worker last night. What happened?

Soldier 2: Hey, she was so good in bed. [laughter].

Soldier 1: In our days there is HIV and AIDS.

Soldier 3: That's why it's always important when you take someone, you use this [gives soldier 2 a condom]. Use a condom. You have to condomize.

Soldier 2: Ah, this is nothing to me; keep it.

ELIJAH DAKA, WARRANT OFFICER:

To the soldiers, drama and these performances are like a mirror; and soldiers are able to look at their lives through the plays that we present.

SCENES FROM PLAY:

Wife: Where did you get it from? You know what I'm talking about—the STD. You know about it.

Soldier 2: Don't accuse me...don't accuse me!

CORPORAL MATENGA OWEN, WARRANT OFFICER:

In the army there are three W's—that is women, wine and war. And when they say there's no war, you just have to have wine and women. And when there's no wine, just women and the likes. So, really, when they come to see the play, they always come to realize that we're in danger.

SCENES FROM PLAY:

Soldier 2: Positive...what does this mean?

Doctor: Well, it means you have the HIV virus in your bodies.

CORPORAL MATENGA OWEN, WARRANT OFFICER:

I want the soldiers to actually walk away with the message that abstinence, self control and discipline at all levels is most cardinal...It's the biggest battle that is actually before mankind.

FIVE HOURS OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL CITY, 1,300 FEET BELOW GROUND, THE PANDEMIC IS THREATENING MINERS AT KONKOLA COPPER MINES. APPROXIMATELY 18 PERCENT OF THE MINERS ARE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS.

KING MUSHANI, KCM HIV/AIDS OUTREACH COORDINATOR:

I've seen my colleagues die, even some of my relatives. I've seen the devastations that the pandemic is doing to the mines and to the community. I've seen the devastation.

KING, A MINER AT KONKOLA, DOUBLES AS ONE OF ITS 377 PEER EDUCATORS.

KING MUSHANI, KCM HIV/AIDS OUTREACH COORDINATOR, (to miners):

...So we are urging you, we are asking you, we are humbly, kindly asking you, consider going for VCT. Then you will have joined the fight against the pandemic.

KING MUSHANI, KCM HIV/AIDS OUTREACH COORDINATOR:

When I have an opportunity to talk to my colleagues on HIV/AIDS, I'll talk and talk until I talk to the maximum, so that they understand...leave no stone unturned.

KING MUSHANI, KCM HIV/AIDS OUTREACH COORDINATOR, (to miners):

...somebody is not well dressed--you think you are enticed and you want to have sex with them... What do you think about the virus? You know, ignorance has got no defense. What you don't know, you don't know and you better learn, and the virus has got no boundaries.

KCM'S WORKPLACE PROGRAM, IS PART OF A GREATER MOVEMENT THAT WILL REACH 300,000 MIGRANT WORKERS WITH ABC-BASED PREVENTION MESSAGES. KCM ALSO PROVIDES COUNSELING, TESTING, AND TREATMENT SERVICES TO ITS WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

KING MUSHANI, KCM HIV/AIDS OUTREACH COORDINATOR:

I'm able to see in their eyes, each one of them. There may be plenty, but I will still look into their eyes and see that they are understanding and that the pandemic is here; and it's here for those that are saying they don't care.

GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

UNSAFE MEDICAL INJECTIONS AND BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS POSE ANOTHER PREVENTION CHALLENGE. IN THE AMERICAS, GUYANA IS WORKING TOWARD A SAFE BLOOD SUPPLY FOR ITS PEOPLE.

DR. CLEM MCEWAN, MEDICAL DIRECTOR, GUYANA NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE:

Guyana being one of the countries within the Caribbean that is experiencing an increasing incidence of HIV and AIDS has been a beneficiary of the PEPFAR initiative, which is going to be used to enhance not just the infrastructure, but improve human capacity, improve training, ensure that there are materials and the requisite equipment so that we can continue to carry out the job of trying to ensure the safety of our blood supplies.

ETON, A YOUNG MAN SUFFERING FROM SICKLE CELL DISEASE, PUTS HIS LIFE IN THE CENTER'S HANDS EVERY TIME HE GETS A BLOOD TRANSFUSION.

ETON LONDON, BLOOD TRANSFUSION RECIPIENT:

Just last evening, I was a recipient of two units of blood; and I feel very comfortable receiving that blood. I can stand here today and speak about it because I know that six months down the road from now, the chances of me actually being tested HIV-positive as a consequence of that transfusion is next to zero.

DR. CLEM MCEWAN, MEDICAL DIRECTOR, GUYANA NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE:

As an impoverished country within the Americas and within the world, we would have been really, really hard pressed to provide the level of health care and to fight this condition without the contribution from the United States. Because without it, we would have been losing this battle. As it is right now, we are there fighting and winning.

KAMPALA, UGANDA

IN UGANDA, A NATION THAT HAS HAD SUCCESS IN FIGHTING HIV/AIDS, THE EMERGENCY PLAN WORKS WITH PARTNERS IN PLACES AS DANGEROUS AS THE CONFLICT ZONE IN THE NORTH...AND SUPPORTS PREVENTION WITH THE ABC APPROACH IN PLACES LIKE THE NKUMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL.

STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN FRANK DISCUSSIONS ABOUT HIV/AIDS AND LEARN SKILLS TO HELP THEM DELAY SEXUAL ACTIVITY NOW AND BE FAITHFUL LATER ON IN LIFE.

STUDENTS PERFORMANCE:

Youth, you are important still. Those who are still HIV negative, abstinence is the answer. Say "No!" to AIDS.

RACHEL BASOGA, NKUMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENT:

We learn facts about HIV/AIDS. It helps us to prevent HIV/AIDS, by, for example, we abstain.

ABC WAS DEVELOPED IN UGANDA, BUT EVIDENCE FROM A GROWING NUMBER OF NATIONS, SUCH AS KENYA AND ZIMBABWE, ALSO SHOWS A CLEAR ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ABC BEHAVIORS AND DECLINING RATES OF HIV INFECTION.

STUDENT PERFORMANCE:

We need our rights... We need our chances... to live!

HUMPHREY OKELLO, HIV/AIDS PROGRAM COORDINATOR:

It is helping children, by preaching preventive measures that are aimed at serving the children of this country and the children of this school in particular...because these children are the window of hope for this country.

STUDENT PERFORMANCE:

Tears in the morning, burying our young ones ... (inaudible) widows crying and orphans suffering.

XAI XAI, MOZAMBIQUE

ONE OF THE MOST TRAGIC ASPECTS OF THE PANDEMIC IS THE LARGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BEING LEFT BEHIND. APPROXIMATELY 20,000 CHILDREN ARE ORPHANED BY AIDS EACH DAY.

NILSA AND CELSA BURIED THEIR FATHER FOUR YEARS AGO. THE GIRLS THEN CARED FOR THEIR DYING MOTHER UNTIL RECENTLY, WHEN AIDS TOOK HER, LEAVING THEM WITH ONLY EACH OTHER.

CELSA, PEPFAR-SUPPORTED CHILD:

My mother would always tell me to hope for a better future for tomorrow. She had wishes for us.

THE EMERGENCY PLAN HAS SUPPORTED CARE FOR NEARLY 3 MILLION PEOPLE, INCLUDING OVER 1.2 MILLION ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN. NILSA AND CELSA ARE BEING CARED FOR BY A VOLUNTEER WITH A FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATION.

ITELVINA TEMBE, ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN WORKER:

When we found the girls, their mother was still alive, but she was already having signs of failing health. A World Relief volunteer helped care for their mother. They showed her how she could prepare for the children's future.

AS WELL AS REBUILDING THEIR HOME AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE COUNSELING THEY NEED TODAY, PEPFAR WORKS WITH ITS PARTNER ORGANIZATION TO SEND THE GIRLS TO SCHOOL SO THEY CAN REALIZE THEIR DREAMS FOR TOMORROW.

CELSA, PEPFAR-SUPPORTED CHILD:

My wish is to become a doctor or nurse and to finish school.

KENYA

OVER 80 PERCENT OF PEPFAR'S PARTNERS ARE INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS WITH DEEP ROOTS IN THE COMMUNITIES THEY SERVE, COMMUNITY- AND FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS PLAY A KEY ROLE.

DR. MARK DYBUL, DEPUTY U.S. GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR AND CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER:

In Kenya, 40 to 50 percent of health care is provided by faith-based organizations, and in the Coptic Church, the effect on people is breathtaking. The hope that's been created, the compassionate care that's been delivered—it is transforming the continent of Africa.

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YEARS, AND MOST RECENTLY OPENED AN HIV/AIDS CLINIC ON ITS CAMPUS, APPROPRIATELY NAMED THE HOPE CENTER.

FATHER MOSES SHAFIK, COPTIC ORTHODOX CHURCH:

To say that PEPFAR, through The Coptic Church, they have reached the community—this is the fact. When we had the drugs in the beginning, 1999, the cost per month was costing almost \$500 per month. Nowadays, through PEPFAR program, the medicine is free. So you get people from the towns around Nairobi and all of them has been served. This is the reality.

ONE MOTHER FACED AN AGONIZING DECISION: TREATMENT FOR HER SON OR FOR HIS ONLY PROVIDER -- HERSELF.

MARY MACHARA, HIV-POSITIVE MOTHER:

Eleven years ago is when I learned I'm HIV positive together with my son and I could not afford drugs for both of us, so he's the one whom I put on the ARVs for that time.

Hope Center to me is inspirational, you know...because I was already losing hope, considering the expenditure involved in the whole medication, but the minute I started coming for the free anti-retroviral, life dramatically changed, because I had now the hope of living... Now I knew I could carry on.

It's a source of inspiration in the sense that...it has given me a purpose for life and for my son's, too.

MILLIONS AROUND THE WORLD INFECTED WITH AND AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS ARE NOW LIVING WITH HOPE.

TOGETHER, PEPFAR AND THE PEOPLE OF MANY NATIONS ARE SAVING LIVES AND PRESERVING FAMILIES, WHILE BUILDING RESPONSES THAT CAN BE SUSTAINED FOR THE LONG TERM.

DR. MARK DYBUL, DEPUTY U.S. GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR AND CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER:

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ENDING MONTAGE

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www.businessfightsaids.org

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Guyana

Kenya

Mozambique

South Africa

Vietnam

Uganda

Zambia

A PRODUCTION OF

Still Life Projects

www.StillLifeProjects.com

THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY PLAN FOR AIDS RELIEF

"VOICES OF HOPE – SHORT VERSION"

A Production of Still Life Projects, 2006

Documentary Transcript

Running Time 11:20

OPENING

IN RESPONSE TO THE MOST DEVASTATING HEALTH CRISIS OF OUR TIME, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH ANNOUNCED A 15 BILLION DOLLAR PLAN TO FIGHT THE PANDEMIC IN MORE THAN 120 COUNTRIES.

STATE OF THE UNION, 2003

PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH:

Ladies and gentlemen, seldom has history offered a greater opportunity to do so much for so many... and to meet a severe and urgent crisis abroad tonight I propose the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY PLAN FOR AIDS RELIEF, OR PEPFAR, AIMS TO SUPPORT PREVENTION OF 7 MILLION NEW INFECTIONS, SUPPORT TREATMENT FOR 2 MILLION PEOPLE, AND SUPPORT CARE FOR 10 MILLION, INCLUDING ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN.

THE EMERGENCY PLAN IS THE LARGEST INITIATIVE IN HISTORY TO COMBAT A SINGLE DISEASE....

FOR MILLIONS, IT'S THE DAWN OF A BRAND NEW DAY.

KAMPALA, UGANDA

DR. PETER MUGYENYI, DIRECTOR, JOINT CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTER:

My most important memory of the State of the Union Address was the announcement of the 15 billion. It still rings in my ears because it meant so much to so many people in poor countries.

FOR UGANDA'S DR. MUGYENYI THAT MEANT EXTENDING ANTI-RETROVIRAL TREATMENT AND A NEW LEASE ON LIFE TO 36 THOUSAND MORE PATIENTS.

AMBASSADOR TOBIAS, U.S. GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR, 2003-2006:

The reason the Emergency Plan has been able to get traction and accomplish so much in such a

short period of time, I could summarize in a single word—people. It’s the individual human beings in the neighborhoods and communities that I have found so striking—people who have so little and are doing so much to reach out and to help each other.

HANOI, VIETNAM

IN VIETNAM, HEALTH EDUCATORS FROM THE HAI AU CLUB, A DROP-IN CENTER FOR DRUG USERS AND SEX WORKERS, WALK INTO A NEIGHBORHOOD MOST WOULD AVOID. THERE, THEY TALK TO DRUG USERS ABOUT HIV/AIDS AND ENCOURAGE CONFIDENTIAL COUNSELING AND TESTING.

BROCHURE TEXT CAPTIONED ON SCREEN:

Tests analyze individual HIV infection risk.

LAKE VICTORIA, KENYA

SUPPORTING LOCAL PEOPLE AND LOCAL INITIATIVES MEANS SUPPORTING INCREDIBLY DIVERSE APPROACHES TO THE PANDEMIC.

ERIC WARA, MOBILE VCT COUNSELOR:

We have the belief that very many Kenyans cannot afford the fare to come to VCT sites, so we go out and meet the people where they require the services.

WHILE TREATMENT AND CARE ARE VITAL FOR THOSE ALREADY INFECTED, THE GREATEST NEED IS TO HELP PEOPLE AVOID INFECTION IN THE FIRST PLACE.

MANY NATIONS HAVE ADOPTED THE ‘ABC’ APPROACH – ABSTAIN, BE FAITHFUL, AND CORRECT AND CONSISTENT USE OF CONDOMS WHERE APPROPRIATE. ABC PROGRAMS ARE TAILORED TO THE PARTICULAR ISSUES OF EACH SOCIETY.

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

IN JOHANNESBURG, THE “MEN AS PARTNERS” PROGRAM USES ABC MESSAGES WITH A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON REACHING MEN, CHALLENGING BEHAVIORS THAT PUT WOMEN AT RISK.

RABU RALETSEMO, MEN AS PARTNERS:

If men understand that they have a role to play in challenging gender stereotypes, they have a role to play by understanding the importance of usage of condom, or promoting abstinence, that helps in reducing the spread and impact of HIV and AIDS.

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

IN DURBAN, MCCORD HOSPITAL'S ANTENATAL CLINIC IS DETERMINED TO STOP THE DISEASE, STARTING AT BIRTH. WITHOUT INTERVENTION, AN HIV-POSITIVE MOTHER FACES OVER A 30 PERCENT RISK OF PASSING THE INFECTION TO HER NEWBORN.

SANDY REID, PMTCT COORDINATOR, MCCORD HOSPITAL:

PEPFAR has honestly changed our lives so much. Because before you gave a result, when you were positive, there wasn't much could be done. Now I can say, "I can do extra blood tests for you. I can put you on treatment. I can test your baby." PEPFAR will never, ever know what they've done for McCords...never. This is our future South Africa.

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

IN ZAMBIA, MEN IN UNIFORM CONSIDER FIGHTING THE AIDS EPIDEMIC THEIR DUTY. THE ZAMBIAN DEFENSE FORCE DRAMA TEAM TRAVELS TO MILITARY UNITS WITH PREVENTION MESSAGES FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

CORPORAL MATENGA OWEN, WARRANT OFFICER:

I want the soldiers to actually walk away with the message that abstinence, self control and discipline at all levels is most cardinal...It's the biggest battle that is actually before mankind.

FIVE HOURS OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL CITY, 1,300 FEET BELOW GROUND, THE PANDEMIC IS THREATENING MINERS AT KONKOLA COPPER MINES. APPROXIMATELY 18 PERCENT OF THE MINERS ARE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS.

KING, A MINER AT KONKOLA, DOUBLES AS ONE OF ITS 377 PEER EDUCATORS.

KING MUSHANI, KCM HIV/AIDS OUTREACH COORDINATOR, (to miners):

...So we are urging you, we are asking you, we are humbly, kindly asking you, consider going for VCT. Then you will have joined the fight against the pandemic.

GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

UNSAFE MEDICAL INJECTIONS AND BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS POSE ANOTHER PREVENTION CHALLENGE. IN THE AMERICAS, GUYANA IS WORKING TOWARD A SAFE BLOOD SUPPLY FOR ITS PEOPLE.

ETON, A YOUNG MAN SUFFERING FROM SICKLE CELL DISEASE, PUTS HIS LIFE IN THE CENTER'S HANDS EVERY TIME HE GETS A BLOOD TRANSFUSION.

ETON LONDON, BLOOD TRANSFUSION RECIPIENT:

Just last evening, I was a recipient of two units of blood; and I feel very comfortable receiving

that blood. I can stand here today and speak about it because I know that six months down the road from now, the chances of me actually being tested HIV-positive as a consequence of that transfusion is next to zero.

DR. CLEM MCEWAN, MEDICAL DIRECTOR, GUYANA NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE:

As an impoverished country within the Americas and within the world, we would have been really, really hard pressed to provide the level of health care and to fight this condition without the contribution from the United States. Because without it, we would have been losing this battle. As it is right now, we are there fighting and winning.

KAMPALA, UGANDA

IN UGANDA, A NATION THAT HAS HAD SUCCESS IN FIGHTING HIV/AIDS, THE EMERGENCY PLAN WORKS WITH PARTNERS IN PLACES AS DANGEROUS AS THE CONFLICT ZONE IN THE NORTH...AND SUPPORTS PREVENTION WITH THE ABC APPROACH IN PLACES LIKE THE NKUMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL.

STUDENTS PERFORMANCE:

Youth, you are important still. Those who are still HIV negative, abstinence is the answer. Say "No!" to AIDS.

ABC WAS DEVELOPED IN UGANDA, BUT EVIDENCE FROM A GROWING NUMBER OF NATIONS, SUCH AS KENYA AND ZIMBABWE, ALSO SHOWS A CLEAR ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ABC BEHAVIORS AND DECLINING RATES OF HIV INFECTION.

STUDENT PERFORMANCE:

We need our rights... We need our chances... to live!

HUMPHREY OKELLO, HIV/AIDS PROGRAM COORDINATOR:

It is helping children, by preaching preventive measures that are aimed at serving the children of this country and the children of this school in particular...because these children are the window of hope for this country.

STUDENT PERFORMANCE:

Tears in the morning, burying our young ones ... (inaudible) widows crying and orphans suffering.

XAI XAI, MOZAMBIQUE

ONE OF THE MOST TRAGIC ASPECTS OF THE PANDEMIC IS THE LARGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BEING LEFT BEHIND. APPROXIMATELY 20,000 CHILDREN ARE ORPHANED BY AIDS EACH DAY.

NILSA AND CELSA BURIED THEIR FATHER FOUR YEARS AGO. THE GIRLS THEN CARED FOR THEIR DYING MOTHER UNTIL RECENTLY, WHEN AIDS TOOK HER, LEAVING THEM WITH ONLY EACH OTHER. NILSA AND CELSA ARE BEING CARED FOR BY A VOLUNTEER WITH A FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATION.

ITELVINA TEMBE, ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN WORKER:

When we found the girls, their mother was still alive, but she was already having signs of failing health. A World Relief volunteer helped care for their mother. They showed her how she could prepare for the children's future.

KENYA

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Zambia

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Video Activities

Grade Level: 9-12

Objectives: The student will:

- Develop knowledge of the global HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- Develop knowledge about the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (Emergency Plan/PEPFAR).
- Develop an understanding of the need for all nations to work in partnership to combat the global HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- Identify countries where the Emergency Plan is working.
- Identify populations affected by HIV/AIDS.
- Use critical thinking skills in forming opinions.
- Use critical thinking skills to correlate and assess information from a variety of sources.
- Have challenged learning opportunities.

Time: 1-2 class periods, depending on students and time available.

Materials: *Voices of Hope* 10-minute or 30-minute DVD, copies of materials you intend to use.

Procedures: Depending on your students and available time, select the appropriate materials for the lesson intent. Copy the activity or lesson you intend to use. Show the video.

Directions: Students will have an opportunity to work individually or as part of a team to research the global HIV/AIDS pandemic and the United States' response.

Listening Activities

This activity may be used as a way to assess listening comprehension and understanding of the 30-minute film's content.

Answer the following questions while viewing the video, *Voices of Hope*.

1. How many men, women, and children die from HIV each day?
2. How many men, women, and children are infected with HIV each day?
3. What is the name of the United States plan to combat HIV/AIDS?
4. How many countries are included in the President's Emergency Plan? How many of these are "focus countries"?
5. When and where did the President announce his plan?
6. How many infections does PEPFAR aim to prevent?
7. How many people does PEPFAR aim to provide treatment for?
8. How many people does PEPFAR aim to provide care for?
9. Who is PEPFAR's first supported patient? Where does he live?
10. Bright Futures uses youth leaders to offer what services?
11. PEPFAR must meet the needs of many different populations. How is PEPFAR doing this? Provide an example from the film.
12. How many people received counseling and testing services during PEPFAR's first two years?
13. What does "ABC" stand for?
14. What does the Men as Partners program in South Africa focus on?
15. What type of services does McCord Hospital offer?
16. What type of training is PEPFAR offering to traditional healers?
17. What is the Zambia Defense Force?
18. Where was ABC developed?
19. More than anything, PEPFAR is a commitment by the _____ people to work in partnership with _____ to fight the _____ HIV/AIDS pandemic.

This activity may be used as a way to assess listening comprehension and understanding of the 11 minute film's content.

Answer the following questions while viewing the video, *Voices of Hope*.

1. How many countries are included in President Bush's plan?
2. What is the name of the United States plan to combat HIV/AIDS?
3. When and where did the President announce his plan?
4. How many infections does PEPFAR aim to prevent?
5. How many people does PEPFAR aim to provide treatment for?
6. How many people does PEPFAR aim to provide care for?
7. What does "ABC" stand for?
8. What does the Men as Partners program in South Africa focus on?
9. What type of services does McCord Hospital offer?
10. What is the Zambia Defense Force?
11. Where was ABC developed?
12. More than anything, PEPFAR is a commitment by the _____ people to work in partnership with _____ to fight the _____ HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Critical Thinking Activities

1. Have students discuss or write an essay explaining whether they think it is important for the United States to work in partnership with countries to respond to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
2. Have students discuss or write an essay explaining how and why HIV/AIDS impacts countries socially, politically, and economically.
3. Have students discuss or write an essay explaining what they think the global impact of HIV/AIDS is. Ask them to explain in their essay how PEPFAR is addressing these issues.
4. Have students interview a parent, grandparent, sibling, or friend about the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Ask them to find out from that person:
 - a. Do they know when World AIDS Day is?
 - b. What have they heard in the news recently about the global HIV/AIDS pandemic?
 - c. What areas of the world are the most affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic?
 - d. What is the global community doing to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic?
5. Divide students into small groups. Ask each group to create a poster or public service announcement informing their classmates about HIV/AIDS for World AIDS Day. Have students present their projects to the class.
6. Partner students and provide each pair with one of PEPFAR's [country profiles](#). Have students review the information and prepare a brief presentation about the country for the class. If time permits, have students use the internet to visit their country's U.S. [embassy website](#) to learn more. Students may also want to visit the website of their country's embassy to the U.S. to investigate how other nations discuss partnership activities with the U.S.

Research Activities

1. Assign students a focus or other PEPFAR country and have them prepare a short research presentation about how the HIV/AIDS pandemic is affecting that nation's social, political and economic system. Ask the group to investigate how that nation's government is partnering with the USG to respond to the crisis.
2. Ask students to prepare a research presentation on another organization's response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Assign each group one of the following organizations: the [World Health Organization](#), [the World Bank](#), [the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria](#), [the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS](#), [the Global Business Coalition](#), or [UNICEF](#). What is the mission and goals of their organization? How is their selected organization working to meet these goals?
3. Ask students to prepare a short research presentation on a specific demographic affected by HIV/AIDS such as children, orphans, pregnant mothers, HIV-discordant couples, or women and girls. What barriers do these groups face when trying to access treatment and care? How does HIV/AIDS impact their lives? How is the Emergency Plan working to meet the needs of these populations?
4. Provide each student with one of PEPFAR's [Stories of Hope](#). Using the Internet, have students research the program or partner organization mentioned in the story. Ask students to assess how the program mentioned is meeting the Emergency Plan's goals.

Map Activities

Grade Level: 9-12

Objectives: The student will:

- Utilize general map skills.
- Identify countries where the Emergency Plan is working.
- Explore cause and effect relationships.

Time: 20-30 minutes

Materials: The Emergency Plan's [Worldwide Activities Map](#).

Procedures: Distribute copies of the PEPFAR map or display map for the class. Use the following questions:

1. Use an overhead or computer to display the map. Ask students to identify PEPFAR's 15 focus countries.
2. Looking at the PEPFAR map, ask students to identify regions of the world in which the U.S. Government is utilizing its resources to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Ask students to draw on what they learned in the video to explain why the USG is working in these regions.
 - a. Does there appear to be a pattern in where the Emergency Plan is working?
 - i. Have students describe the pattern.
 - ii. What conclusions can be drawn from this pattern?

Additional Resources

Web Sites about the HIV/AIDS Pandemic:

U.S. Government Sources:

- <http://www.PEPFAR.gov>: The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief home page
- <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/dhap.htm>: The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention HIV/AIDS prevention page
- <http://www.hivatis.org/>: The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services AIDSInfo
- <http://www.AIDS.gov>: The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services portal for information about AIDS

Non-Governmental Sources:

- <http://www.theglobalfund.org>: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria's home page
- <http://www.unaids.org/en/>: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS home page
- <http://www.unicef.org>: UNICEF's home page
- <http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/thematic.htm/>: The World Bank's HIV/AIDS page
- <http://www.kff.org/docs/AIDSat20/>: The Kaiser Family Foundation
 - www.globalhealthfacts.org
- <http://www.who.org>: The World Health Organization's home page
- <http://www.businessfightsaids.org>: The Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS's home page

Note: Links to websites outside the U.S. Federal Government or the use of trade, firm, or corporation names within this publication are for the convenience of the user. Such links do not constitute an official endorsement of approval by the U.S. State Department of any private sector website, product, or service.