



HIV/AIDS AS HINDRANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*A Workshop in Co-operation with the Böll Forum at
the World Summit on Sustainable Development, WSSD*

Johannesburg, NASREC, Boell Forum, Bateleur Centre

Thursday 29th August, 13:00 - 15:00

Moderation: Ulrich Tietze, Regional Co-ordinator Southern Africa,
terre des hommes, Germany

Language: English

Time	Description	Speaker
13:00	terre des hommes , Help for children in distress, Aims, objectives and policies	Peter Mucke CEO, terre des hommes, Germany
13:10	Children in difficult circumstances and HIV/AIDS Effects caused and Interventions needed	Ignatius Kayawe Lusaka, Zambia
13:30	The Impact of HIV/AIDS on South Africa	Miriam Mnisis MS Care, Johannesburg, South Africa
13:50	HIV/AIDS as barrier to Human Development	Iussuf Abdul- Shareef Malundah RNOMCD, Maputo Mizambique
14:10	Using the Window of Hope Young People and HIV/AIDS, the Policy of terre des hommes	Ulrich Tietze terre des hommes, Germany
14:30	Discussion	

 **terre des hommes**
Help for children in distress

By

Peter Mucke

Executive Director, terre des hommes, Germany
PO Box 4126, Osnabrück, Germany

tdhafrica-s@teledata.mz

Terre des hommes Germany is an aid organisation focussing on children and supporting 375 projects in 29 countries. These include school and training projects, initiatives for street children, working children, child prostitutes and refugee children. It also runs food security and healthcare programmes.

Terre des hommes helps people to act by themselves and for themselves. It supports people who fight against oppression or struggle with economic hardship. It seeks to empower them to try out their own ideas about life lived in dignity. We do not send out field workers, preferring to promote local initiatives: with money, advice and networking facilities.

Terre des hommes means: Earth of humanity

Terre des hommes endeavours – through campaigns, lobbying and publicity – to influence German political and business circle in the interest of children suffering hunger, exploitation or the aftermath of war.

Terre des hommes action groups are groups of volunteers in 150 German towns and cities. They work on development-related issues at the local level, organising events, sitting on refugee councils and raising funds for the projects. About eighty staff members work in the Terre des hommes office in Osnabrück.

Terre des hommes has Regional Co-ordinating offices in South East Asia, India, Southern Sahel, Southern Africa, Central America and South America. The Regional Office for Southern Africa is located in Maputo, Mozambique. A Country Co-ordinating Office in Harare is responsible for the projects in Zambia and Zimbabwe; the Johannesburg Office monitors the activities in Namibia and South Africa. The programme in Mozambique and Angola is supervised from the Country office in Maputo.

CHILDREN IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES AND HIV/AIDS
Effects caused and Interventions needed

By

Ignatius Kayawe

HIV/ADS consultant
Lusaka, Zambia

Ignatius@zamnet.zm

ABSTRACT

The countries in Southern Africa experience and share similar problems in the area of children in difficult circumstance caused by HIV/AIDS. Although statistics from all countries show that pandemic has its highest toll in the adult population of the 19-49 years age group, the impact and effect is worse for children.

Disease and eventual death of the parents or guardians to HIV/HAIDS bring about the “lack” and “loss” situations to children. These situations further pre-dispose children to further vulnerabilities to HIV infections and Aids related diseases.

Most children who are HIV positive got their infection through mother to child transmission (MTCT) during pregnancy, at birth or through breast-feeding. Other children become HIV infected through sexual abuse, inappropriate use of blood products, sharps, etc. or through unprotected sex

Effects of HIV/AIDS on children are orphan hood (increasing sharply), street life (alarmingly increasing), child prostitution/sexual abuse, child traumatisation, limited or no access to education, health and other social services, tendency to do criminal activities/substance abuse, child marriages/child exploitation

Interventions for children HIV/AIDS for child-friendly, child specific interventions are limited. Most of the child-oriented interventions are spearheaded by the Civil Society, (NGOs, CBOs, Church). This is not a comfortable situation since Governments were to take the leading role and Civil Society complementing Government effort. The Governments are now becoming more responsive and indicate to be committed to taking up the challenge.

Although a lot of work is being done by Civil Society Organisations, a number of challenges do exist such as: Interventions not being very cultural sensitive, inadequate involvement of the community (community either sees itself or made to feel, as beneficiaries of interventions but not implementers or participants), weak co-ordinatory framework, disparities between urban and rural settings, economic/material based approaches with limited or no societal value based approaches.

HIV/AIDS AS BARRIER TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

By

Iussuf Abdul-Shareef Malundah

RNOMCD, Av. Agostinho Neto No. 1.884/Cave
Maputo, Mozambique.

desafiojovem@teledata.mz

ABSTRACT

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in Mozambique is 16.7% and by the end of 2002, the number of HIV positive people will jump from 1.1 million to 2 million. As a result, the number of HIV/AIDS deaths will raise from 118,000 to approx. 500,000. Towards the end of 2002; HIV/AIDS will increase an infant mortality from 50,000 to 170,000. On the contrast, HIV/AIDS prevalence rates vary from one region to another: the central leads with 21.1% and an increase rate of 1.4%; the south has 14.1% with an increase rate of 3.5% and north has 13.3% with an increase rate of 1.1%. Everyday, there are 700 new cases reported in Mozambique in a country where 16.8% of the total number of the Police force is HIV positive. Lower prevalence rates the North is believed to because of: Lower number of returnees from countries with higher HIV/AIDS prevalence like Tanzania and Malawi; and Very little industrial development and formal employment possibilities. HIV/AIDS in the Central region is believed to be dramatic probably for being along the Beira corridor. Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, high immigration and traditional rituals are some of the contributing factors to the wide spread of this disease. This pandemic drastically affects the human development through the disappearance of trained and experienced people and the resources spent on their training. HIV/AIDS affects families and communities, resulting in loss of labour, socio-cultural skills and places, and almost unprecedented stress on community. As a result, children are seen withdrawing from school, as their labour is needed to replace that of adults who are already sick of AIDS. To tackle this problem, everyone from all aspects of life is involved in the combat against the disease. Schools, religious and traditional leaders, institutions and a society in general are pledge to indulge themselves in creating awareness towards the effects of this killer disease. Yet, the policy of fighting the pandemic should rest fundamentally on protecting our “*window of Hope*”, that is the children who are not yet sexually active by teaching them earlier and better of abstinence, prevention and protection from the disease. The major challenge in combating this endemic is that the education sector will definitely be called upon to play a significant role in any national strategy to suppress the spate of the epidemic, at a time when the sector itself is being besieged by the negative effects of the epidemic. *If we are really honest with ourselves, we must admit that our lives are all that really belongs to us. Therefore it is how we use our lives that we can determine what kind of mechanisms we can use to protect ourselves from this siege. It is my deepest belief that only by giving our live do we find life. I'm convinced that the truest act of courage, the strongest act of manliness is to sacrifice ourselves in a totally moral, spiritual, financial and physical struggle against this Bubonic plague.*

THE IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS ON SOUTH AFRICA

By

Miriam Mnisi

MS Care, Braamfontein 2017,
Johannesburg South Africa

mscare@freemail.absa.co.za

ABSTRACT

Mission society care is a South African non-governmental organisation focusing on the area of HIV/ AIDS.

The presentation will cover the following areas as it relates to the South African situation.

- What is HIV/ Aids:
Definition of the virus and the transition from an HIV status to the development of full-blown Aids
- Susceptibility of Infection:
Who is more at risk of getting infected and the effects of poverty and social status to the infection
- The Health Care Sector:
HIV/ Aids is the biggest single health care issue and it affects other health areas as well
- Impact on Households and families:
Economic, psychological and impact on the family structure
- Impact on orphans and women:
Current status of orphans and projections for the future
- The infection rates in South Africa:
Statistics
- Preventing the infection:
Current initiatives to reduce infections
Behavioral changes
- The stigma:
- Reducing impact on priority issues:
Prevention programmes, strategic choices, workplace programmes, health sector response
- Treatment of HIV/ Aids:
Antiretroviral drugs, early treatment of diseases like TB and STD.
- Conclusion
- Q + A

USING THE WINDOW OF HOPE
Young People and HIV/AIDS, the Policy of terre des hommes

By

Ulrich Tietze

Terre des hommes, Germany
PO Box 1200, Maputo, Mozambique

tdhafrika-s@teledata.mz

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is unthinkable without young people. Girls and boys in school age are the key target group for all efforts of education, consultation and conscientizing. Terre des hommes, Germany supports since more than a decade participatory youth projects in Southern Africa. To take young people serious is one of the main objectives of its policy. With the increasing threat of the AIDS crisis this is even more relevant. In a situation where the impact and effect of this pandemic is worse for children than for adults, the young people offer an opportunity in the crisis. Energetic, enthusiastic and creative young people are a tremendous resource for spreading out the new messages of responsible behaviour.

Terre des hommes uses a multifaceted approach to sensitise young people on the risk of HIV infection by using their commitment and active contribution. Effective steps have already been identified as proven methods to increase the awareness of the youth drastically and reduce the infection rate significantly.

- Ending the silence and increase the knowledge of young people. They must learn the facts before they become sexually active. Education makes a difference.
- Providing youth friendly health and counselling service. Young people prefer to speak to youth of their age in an environment which respects their privacy.
- Promoting voluntary testing of their HIV status. Voluntary testing allows adolescents to evaluate their behaviour and its consequences. Post test support services, especially for those who are HIV positive, serve as a safety net.
- Letting young people taking the lead. Serving as peer educators is an effective way for young people to participate in HIV prevention and care efforts. Peer educators are trained to provide information, build skills, counsel or distribute condoms.
- Engaging young people living with HIV/AIDS. They are in a position to reinforce information about to adopt and maintain safe behaviour
- Creating a supportive environment. Adults and youth must be unequivocal in condemning sexual violence, abuse and exploitation. Governments must enforce laws that protect young woman and men.
- Working with the youngster most at risk. Children living in the streets, children involved in armed conflicts, young refugees and orphaned children belong to the most vulnerable. They often facing difficulties in obtaining help.