



## **Internet Resources on HIV/AIDS in Africa**

### ***1. ORGANIZATION WEBSITES***

#### **STATISTICS, RESEARCH and REPORTS**

##### **AIDS in Africa.net**

*<http://www.aidsinafrica.net/>*

This online resource uses visual models, such as animated maps and diagrams, to make the statistics behind HIV/AIDS in Africa more engaging and easy to understand.

AidsinAfrica.net is also home of the in-progress documentary “5 Heroes of AIDS in Africa.”

##### **Global Health Reporting**

*<http://www.globalhealthreporting.org>*

Designed to help journalists, researchers, policy makers and NGOs efficiently sort through the latest and most accurate information on HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, this website provides the latest news, information and data on the three diseases, information by country, and reporting resources for journalists.

##### **Kaiser Family Foundation**

*<http://www.kff.org/hivaids/index.cfm>*

The Kaiser Family Foundation provides information on prevention, public education, treatment and care, and resource tracking. It provides links to other sites with information on HIV/AIDS and also hosts a number of briefing documents.

##### **UNAIDS**

*[www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)*

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS, is the main advocate for global action on the epidemic. It leads, strengthens, and supports an expanded response aimed at preventing transmission of HIV, providing care and support, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV/AIDS, and alleviating the impact of the epidemic. The UNAIDS website provides a number of publications (including the 2004 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic) as well as information and statistics that can be searched by region.

## **World Health Organization HIV/AIDS Programme**

<http://www.who.int/hiv/en/>

The World Health Organization's HIV/AIDS homepage provides information on the epidemic, including important policy documents (such as *The World Health Report 2004*), epidemiological fact sheets by country, facts and figures, a list of publications, and strategic information. The World Health Organization and its HIV/AIDS department work within the family of UNAIDS Cosponsors to facilitate multi-sectoral efforts to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. WHO specifically serves as the convening agency within the United Nations system for HIV/AIDS treatment, care and support as well as for preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

## **Global Atlas of Infectious Diseases**

<http://www.who.int/GlobalAtlas/InteractiveMap/rmm/default.asp>

This site allows the user to create maps based on the prevalence of certain epidemics and diseases by region. By selecting maps of HIV/AIDS, a user finds maps of the estimated HIV prevalence rates in adults, the estimated number of adults and children living with HIV/AIDS, and the estimated number of people in need of antiretroviral treatment. These maps provide interesting data related HIV/AIDS in Africa.

## **PROGRAMS ON HIV/AIDS IN AFRICA**

### **Africa 2015**

[www.africa2015.org](http://www.africa2015.org)

Africa 2015 is an advocacy campaign that integrates the support of popular celebrities, the media and sports institutions, as well as national, municipal, religious and grassroots leaders. Africa 2015 uses multiple and simultaneous vehicles of communication as agents for change that can resonate with many different types of audiences, particularly, young people.

### **AVERT**

[www.avert.org](http://www.avert.org)

AVERT is an international HIV/AIDS charity based in UK that has a number of overseas projects. Through their website, they hope to take education and information to people in almost every country of the world. AVERT's website includes an African summary, information on the impact of AIDS on the continent, personal stories, and information on AIDS treatment and care.

### **Clinton's Foundation AIDS Initiative**

<http://www.clintonfoundation.org/>

Former President Bill Clinton has made the battle against HIV/AIDS a focal point of the work of his foundation. The website hosts information on the Foundation's work as well as links to important documents and information on HIV/AIDS.

### **Doctors for Africa**

<http://www.usdoctorsforafrica.org>

US Doctors for Africa is an organization that is committed to fighting HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases affecting Africa. Their website includes information on HIV/AIDS in Africa and an epidemiology map.

## **2. PUBLICATIONS**

**“AIDS and Violent Conflict in Africa.”** United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 75, 2001.

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr75.html>

This article discusses linkages between AIDS and conflict. Four areas of concern about the HIV/AIDS Virus are discussed, including: the impact on U.S. public health; the effect on U.S. and international troops and peacekeeping operations; the slowing of economic development in states where the United States has significant strategic and economic interests; and the destabilization of African societies. The report concluded that the risks associated with the plagues of conflict and disease--to U.S. national security, economic development, and regional stability, as well as the livelihoods of more than 700 million Africans--are serious. Nine policy recommendations are included. (A webcast related to this publication is also available at [http://www.usip.org/events/pre2002/plague\\_cib.html](http://www.usip.org/events/pre2002/plague_cib.html)).

**AIDS Epidemic Update, December 2004.** UNAIDS & WHO Joint Program, 2004.

<http://www.unaids.org/wad2004/report.html>

The annual AIDS epidemic update reports on the latest developments in the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. With maps and regional summaries, the 2004 edition provides the most recent estimates of the epidemic's scope and human toll, explores new trends in the epidemic's evolution, and features a special section on women and AIDS.

**AIDS in Africa: Three Scenarios by 2025.** UNAIDS, 2004.

[http://www.unaids.org/en/AIDS+in+Africa\\_Three+scenarios+to+2025.asp](http://www.unaids.org/en/AIDS+in+Africa_Three+scenarios+to+2025.asp)

This recent publication by UNAIDS highlights the AIDS virus and its possible impact in three different scenarios of the future: (1) Tough Choices: Africa Takes a Stand; (2) Traps and Legacies: The Whirlpool; and (3) Times of Transition: Africa Overcomes. The publication looks at the uncertain forces that are driving change (including growth or erosion of unity and integration; national and international responses; evolution of beliefs, values, and meanings; leveraging of resources and capabilities; generation and application of knowledge; distribution of power and authority), and analyzes the significance and impact of the three scenarios presented.

**Cohen, Desmond. “Mainstreaming the Policy and Programming Response to the HIV Epidemic,” 2000.**

<http://www.undp.org/hiv/publications/issues/english/issue33e.htm>

An important objective of UNDP's activities, undertaken as part of the UN system response, has been to strengthen understanding of the HIV epidemic as a developmental issue. UNDP has argued that development is causally related to the spread of HIV infection; that development affects what is feasible in terms of the response to the epidemic, and that efforts to strengthen the development performance of countries can themselves worsen as well as improve the possible policy and programming responses to the epidemic. Cohen's article examines the importance and implications of this position.

**HIV/AIDS and Poverty Reduction Strategies.**

<http://www.undp.org/hiv/docs/hivprsEng25oct02.pdf>

This policy note by the United Nations Development Programme provides a synthesis of thinking on the interface between poverty reduction strategies and efforts to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.

**HIV/AIDS and Work: Global Estimates, Impact, and Response, 2004.**

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/index.htm)

This paper by the International Labor Organization focuses on HIV/AIDS as a threat to sustainable social and economic development. The loss of life and the debilitating effects of the illness lead to a reduced capacity to sustain production and employment which, in turn, undermines efforts to reduce poverty and promote development.

**Lewis, Maureen. Addressing the Challenge of HIV/AIDS: Macroeconomic, Fiscal, and Institutional Issues. Center for Global Development, Working Paper Number 58, 2005.**

<http://www.cgdev.org/Publications/index.cfm?PubID=213>

After decades of neglect, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has rightly become one of the highest priorities on the global agenda. Funding pledges from the donors doubled resource commitments between 2002 and 2004 to over \$6 billion. That surge in funding belies the volatile nature of contributions to HIV/AIDS initiatives at the country level. This paper analyzes the impacts of abrupt HIV/AIDS funding on macroeconomic stability, fiscal health, and the development of health institutions.

**Loewenson, Rene and Alan Whiteside. “HIV/AIDS: Implications for Poverty Reduction,” 2001.**

<http://www.undp.org/dpa/frontpagearchive/2001/june/22june01/hiv-aids.pdf>

How do countries reduce the proportion of people living in poverty when up to a quarter of households are decimated by AIDS? The devastation caused by HIV/AIDS is unique because it is depriving families, communities and entire nations of their young and most productive people. This paper examines implications for poverty reduction when examining HIV/AIDS.

Parnell, Bruce. **“Evaluating HIV and development: guidelines and suggestions,”** 2000.

<http://www.undp.org/hiv/publications/evaluation.htm>

In this article, Bruce Parnell argues that addressing HIV as a development issue requires responses that are broader than the more ‘traditional’ focus on health promotion and service promotion, which is characteristic of a ‘public health response.’ Parnell argues that epidemiology, clinical, and behavioral research, in isolation, are seldom adequate to the task of measuring subtle, complex changes in culture and socio-economic conditions that play such an integral role in the HIV epidemic.

Smith, Sheila and Desmond Cohen. **“Gender, Development, and the HIV Epidemic,”** 2000.

<http://www.undp.org/hiv/publications/gender/gendere.htm>

Written by Sheila Smith and Desmond Cohen in October of 2000, this paper discusses some broad issues concerning the relationship between the HIV epidemic and development in general, and the effects that the epidemic will have (or is already having) in undermining decades of development achievement. Secondly, the paper examines the necessity for a view of development processes based on a gender analysis. Thirdly, the paper provides insights into the differential impact of the HIV epidemic on men and women, and the consequences of this for society and the economy. Finally, the authors review population issues in order to identify critical lessons for policy that are relevant to the global to global and national responses to HIV/AIDS.

Topouzis, Daphne. **“The Implications of HIV/AIDS for Rural Development Policy and Programming: Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa,”** 1998.

<http://www.undp.org/hiv/publications/study/english/sp6e.htm>

Dr. Toupouzis’ paper examines the implications of the HIV epidemic for rural development policies and programs in sub-Saharan Africa and, in particular, the inter-relationships between rural development and HIV/AIDS. The main objective of the author’s case study is to help formal and informal rural institutions generate policy and program responses to the HIV epidemic (in the areas of land tenure, agricultural research, training and extension, and appropriate technology) in sub-Saharan Africa.

**UNAIDS 2004 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, UNAIDS Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS.**

<http://www.unaids.org/bangkok2004/report.html>

This report comes from the 2004 International Conference on AIDS. It sets out the current knowledge on the epidemic based on the experiences of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The report shows that far from leveling off, rates of infection are still on the rise in many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. An estimated 3 million people in the region became newly infected since the last report less than two years before.

Yeager, Rodger. **HIV/AIDS: Implications for Development and Security in Sub-Saharan Africa.** Civil-Military Alliance, 2003.

[http://www.certi.org/CMA/publications/Los\\_Alamos\\_Paper\\_6.htm](http://www.certi.org/CMA/publications/Los_Alamos_Paper_6.htm)

This paper looks at the way that HIV/AIDS represents a danger to development and security. Nowhere is the threat more pronounced than in the institution that is typically entrusted with protecting national security, the military, and in its relations with civil society.

### **3. MEDIA REPORTS ON AIDS IN AFRICA**

#### **BBC Information on AIDS**

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/1679619.stm>

#### **International AIDS Economic Network**

<http://www.iaen.org/>

#### **TIME Magazine: Death Stalks a Continent**

<http://www.time.com/time/2001/aidsinafrica/>

### **4. FACTSHEETS**

#### **Fact Sheet: The Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic**

<http://www.kff.org/hivaids/3030-04.cfm>

#### **The Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic: A Timeline of Key Milestones**

<http://www.kff.org/hivaids/timeline/index.cfm>

#### **UNAIDS Factsheets**

<http://www.unaids.org/en/media/fact+sheets.asp>

#### **Women and HIV/AIDS: Select Facts**

<http://www.iwhc.org/resources/hivaidsfactsheet.cfm>