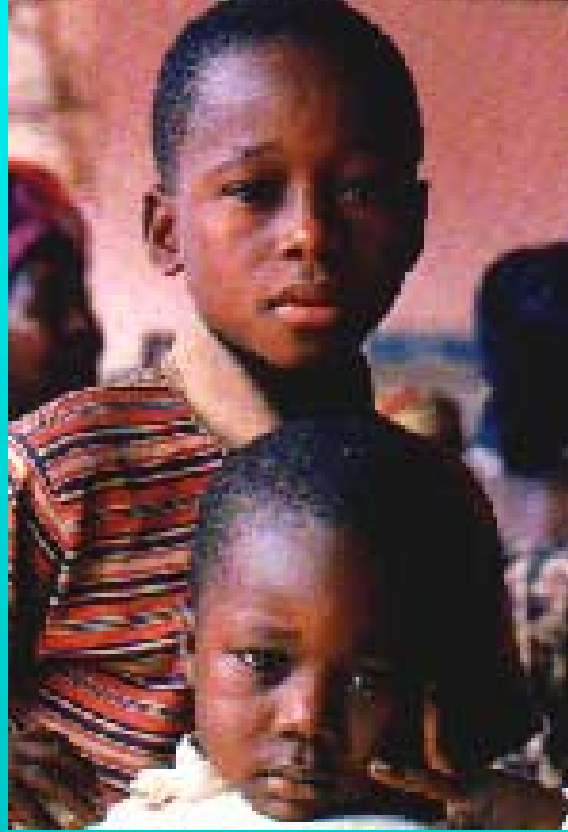


**Second Consultative Meeting on
Rethinking HIV/AIDS and Development:
A Review of USAID's Progress in Africa**

March 12-13, 2002

Pete McDermott

Linda Sussman



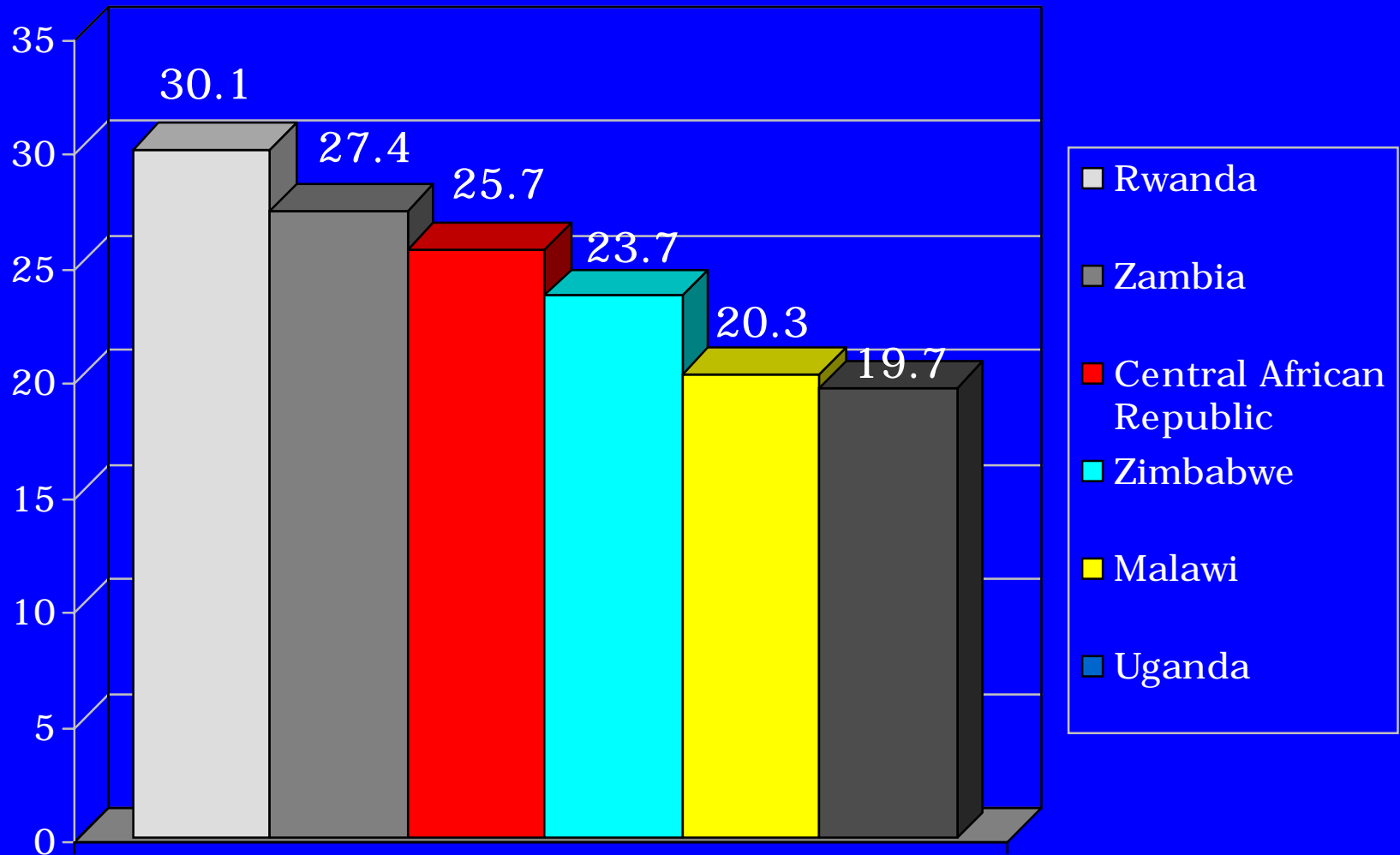
ORPHANS AND OTHER VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Children on the Brink estimates
that there are now 34.7million orphans
(either or both parents dead)
in the 34 study countries.

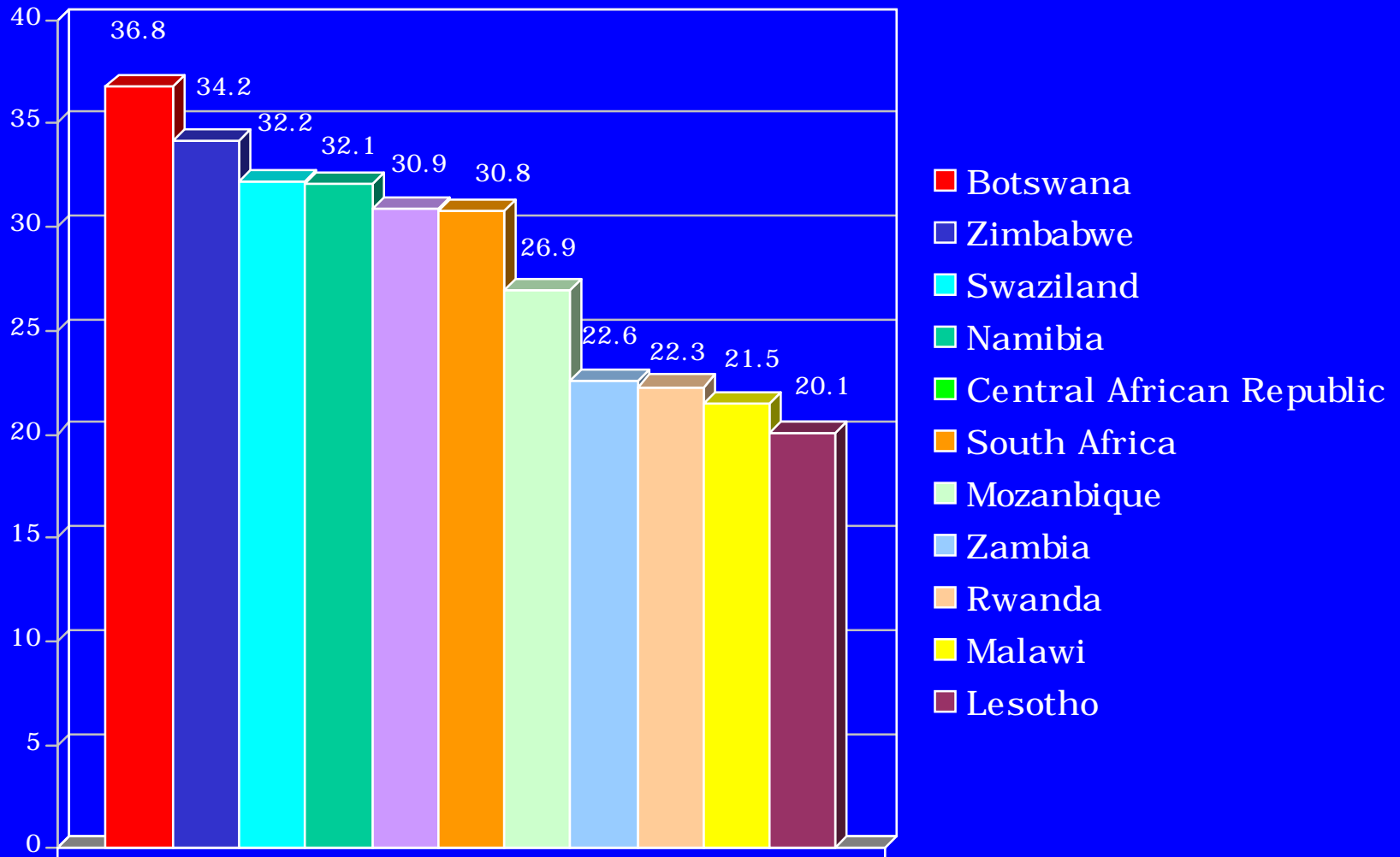
By 2010, there will be 44.2 Million Orphans
of AIDS and Other Causes in 34 Countries

88% are in Sub-Saharan Africa

In six sub-Saharan African countries, 20% or more of all children under age 15 are currently orphaned



By 2010, in eleven Sub-Saharan African countries over 20% of all children will be orphans



**In many Eastern and Southern African countries,
even if new infections leveled by the year 2000...**

Infection rates will remain high
through at least **2010**

Deaths will not level until **2020**

The proportion of children orphaned will be
unusually high through at least **2030**

The pandemic is undermining two
decades of hard won gains
in child health and survival.

It will also have other, far reaching impacts on
social structure, economic development, and
human productivity



Vulnerability and Risk

- Survival
- Psychological distress
- economic hardship
- education and health disadvantage
- malnutrition and ill health.(poverty)
- loss of inheritance
- fear, isolation and stigma
- increased abuse and neglect

**United Nations Special Session on HIV/AIDS
Declaration of Commitment: Children orphaned
and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS**

By 2003, develop and by 2005 implement national policies and strategies to: build and strengthen governmental, family and community capacities to provide a supportive environment for orphans and girls and boys infected and affected by HIV/AIDS including.....

by providing appropriate counselling and psychosocial support;

ensuring their enrolment in school and access to shelter, good nutrition, health and social services on an equal basis with other children;

to protect orphans and vulnerable children from all forms of abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination, trafficking and loss of inheritance.

Ensure non-discrimination and full and equal enjoyment of all human rights through the promotion of an active and visible policy of de-stigmatisation of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.

Urge the international community, particularly donor countries, civil society, as well as the private sector to complement effectively national programmes to support programmes for children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS in affected regions, in countries at high risk, and to direct special assistance to sub-Saharan Africa.



Strategies for Intervention

1. Strengthen the capacity of families to cope with their problems

2. Mobilize and strengthen community-based responses

3. Strengthen the capacity of children and young people to meet their own needs

4. Ensure that governments protect the most vulnerable children and provide essential services

5. Create an enabling environment for affected children and families

PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES

1. Strengthen the protection and care of orphans and other vulnerable children within their extended families and communities

2. Strengthen the economic coping capacities of families

3. Enhance the capacity of families and communities to respond to the psychosocial needs of orphans, vulnerable children, and their caregivers

4. Link HIV/AIDS prevention activities, care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS, and efforts to support orphans and other vulnerable children

5. Focus on the most vulnerable children and communities, not children orphaned by AIDS

6. Give particular attention to the roles of boys and girls, men and women and address gender discrimination

7. Ensure the full involvement of young people as part of the solution

8. Strengthen the role of schools and ensure access to education

9. Reduce stigma and discrimination

10. Accelerate learning and information

11. Strengthen partners and partnerships at all levels and build coalitions among key stakeholders

12. Ensure that external support strengthens and does not undermine community initiative and motivation

USAID Project Profiles: Children Affected by HIV/AIDS

- More than 60 initiatives
- In 22 developing countries
- + Regional/Global Initiatives

Multifaceted Programming

- More than 60% of 62 initiatives combine:
- Support to community
- Psychosocial support
- Education assistance
- Food security or nutrition supplementation
- Economic strengthening
- Health care access; HIV/AIDS prevention

Programming “Golden Rule”

- Funds are to be used for community based initiatives with the goal of reaching as many children as possible while maintaining standards of quality

Funding Rules

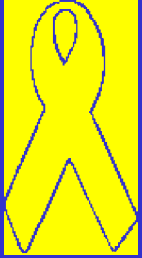
- Direct Impact - results can be linked (and measured) directly to care and protection of vulnerable children.
- Optimal use of funds- priority given to activities most effective, efficient, and sustainable

Cross-sectoral Partnerships

- Clear delineation and documentation of roles and sector funding source;
- Report and code separately

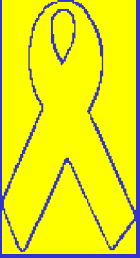
Challenges

- How to measure “impact” on the well-being of vulnerable children?
- Lack of research linking program interventions to the well-being of vulnerable children

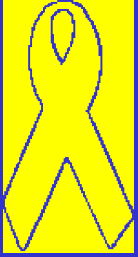


International Goals for 2007

25% of orphans and other vulnerable children in high prevalence countries will receive community support



The Central Role of Youth in Responding to HIV/AIDS

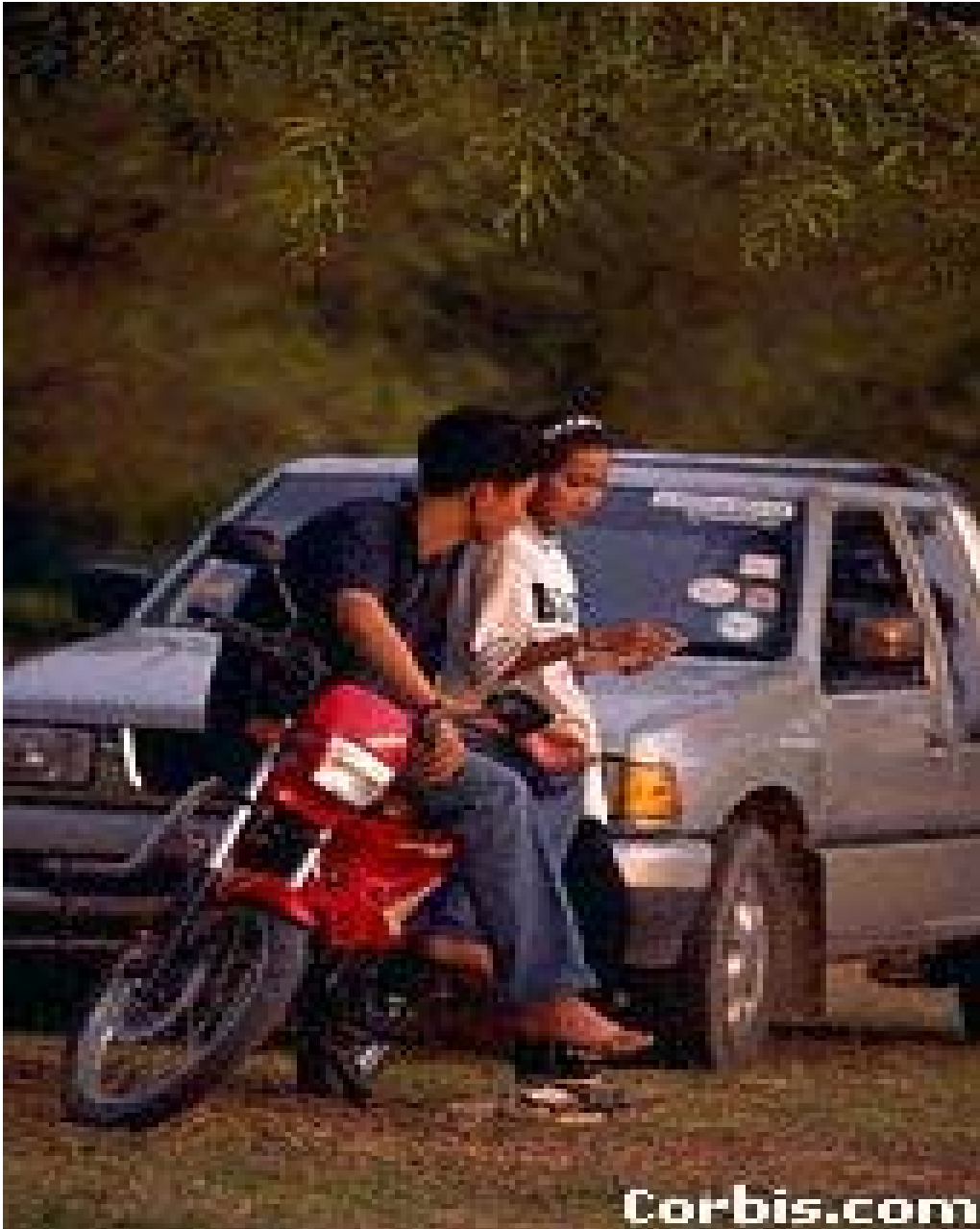


The Numbers

- 1.7 billion youth aged 10-24 globally
- Account for 30% of total population in developing regions

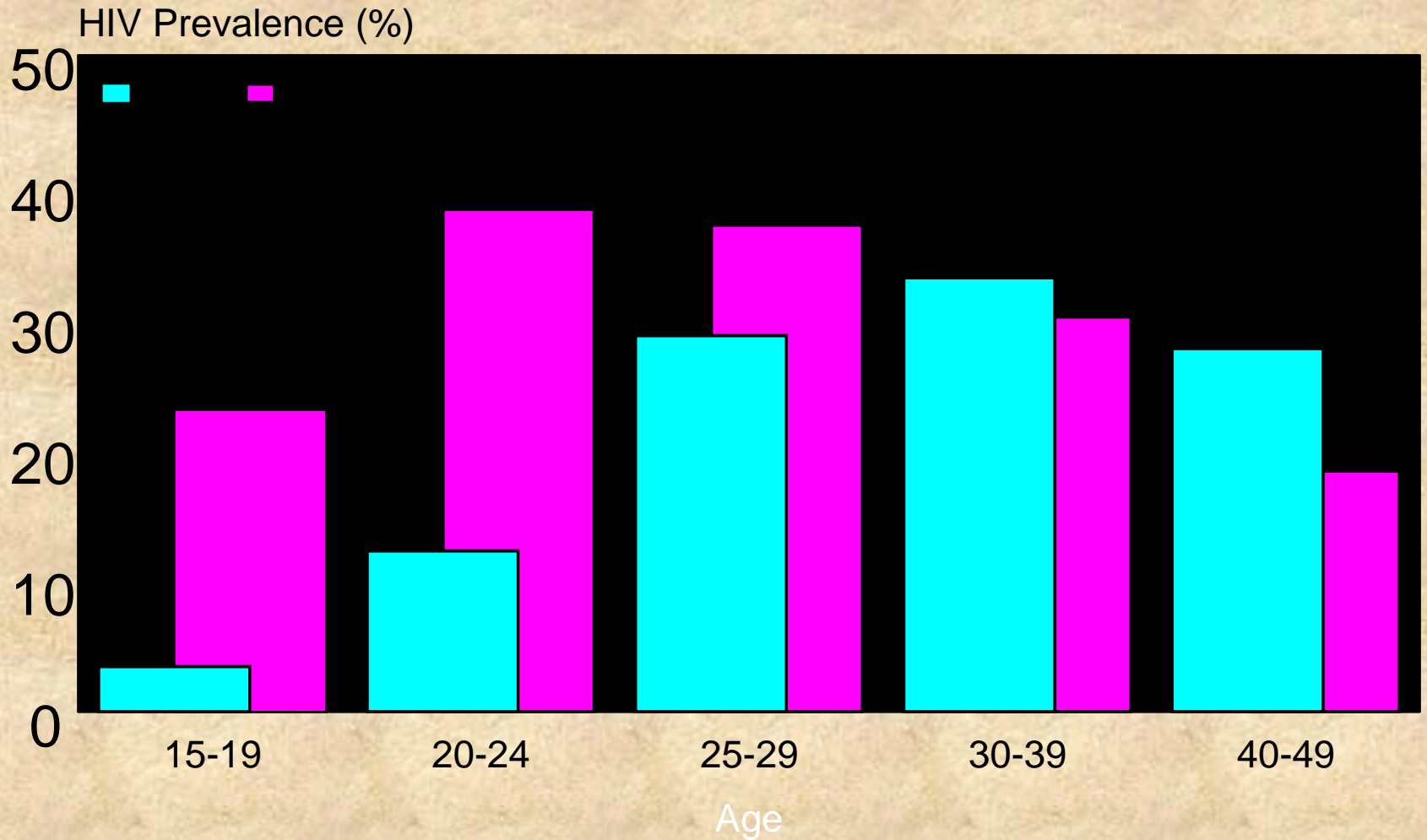
Every minute, 5 young people (aged 10-24) are infected with HIV





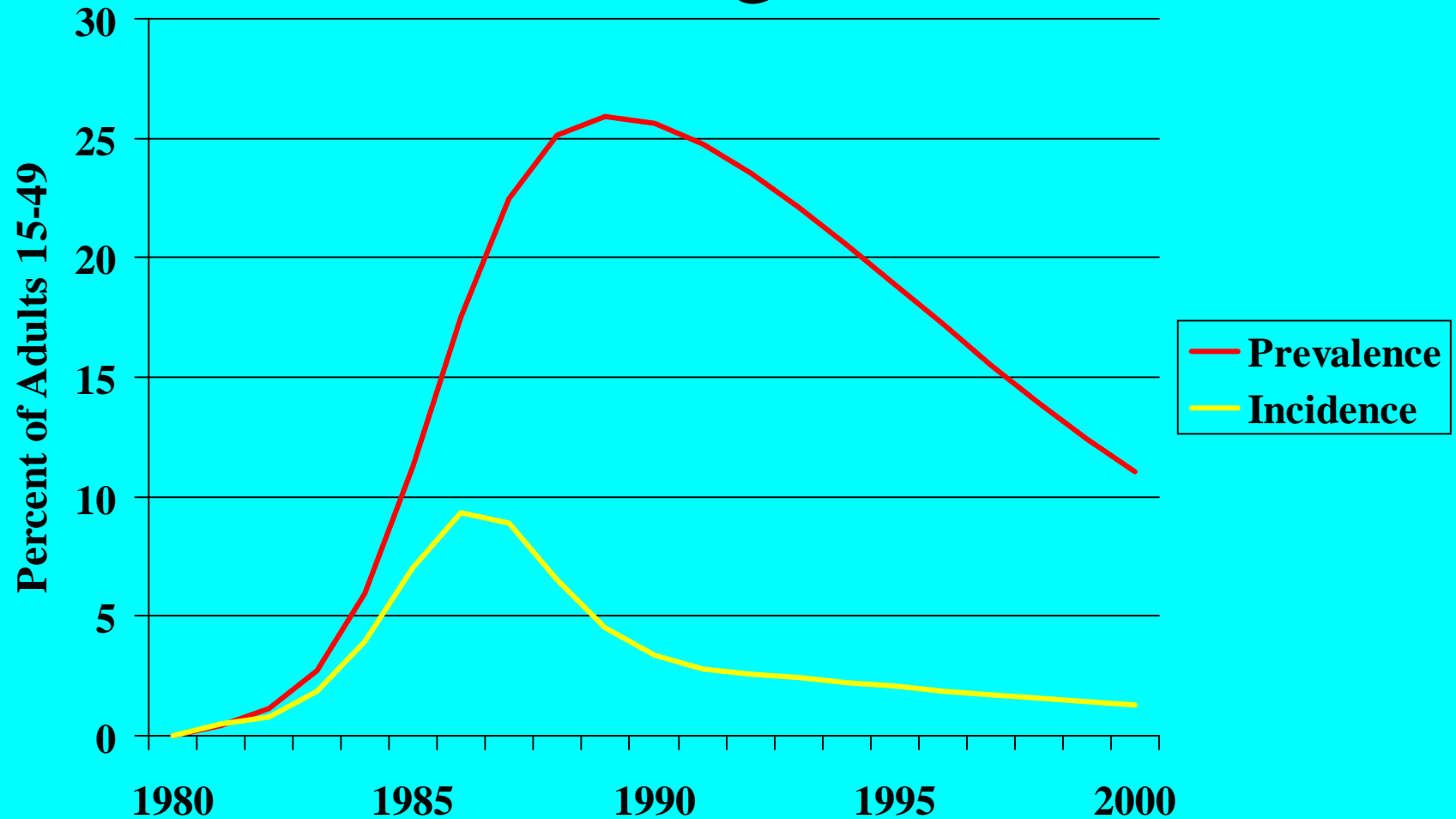
2.6 million
infections
every year
among
young
people

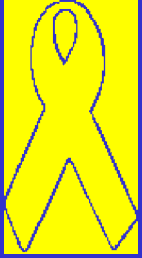
Kisumu, Kenya, 1998



Multi-Centre Study

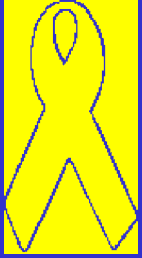
Prevalence and Incidence in Urban Uganda





Uganda: Youth Turn the Epidemic Around

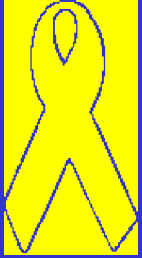
- Age at first sex increased about 1.2 years during 1990s;
- Casual and commercial sex declined;
- Condom use increased;
- All three factors contributed to decline in new infections



Adult Deaths Place Youth at Increased Risk...

Loss of parents and other adults to:

- Shoulder the responsibility of households, provide food and shelter;
- Mentor and guide young people, teach them values and skills;
- Protect youth from abuse



Youth must be recognized and supported:

- Caregivers for dying parents;
- Breadwinners, mentors for younger siblings;
- Key to turning the epidemic around

YouthNet

Guiding Principles

- Youth are assets
- Youth must be full partners
- Human rights apply to youth
- Gender equity promotes RH
- Use existing capacity, multi-sector partnerships = sustainable programs



International Goals for 2007

- **High prevalence countries:**
Reduce HIV prevalence rates among 15-24 years of age by 50%
- **Low prevalence countries:**
Keep HIV infections among 15-49 age-group below 1%