



Lesson Plan: HIV/AIDS

Standards

Established Goals:

This lesson presents an overview of where, why, how, and in what conditions HIV/AIDS exists. The activity examines the impact of the deadly virus on ordinary people throughout the world. Students will be engaged in learning about the HIV/AIDS epidemic and focus on the importance of HIV prevention at home and abroad. They will also develop a greater awareness of HIV/AIDS and its impact on people's human rights. The lesson is designed to demonstrate the enormity of the problem of HIV/AIDS around the world.

National Council for Social Studies Standards:

II. Time, Continuity, and Change
 III. Peoples, Places and Environments
 V. Individuals, Groups, and Institutions
 VI. Power, Authority, and Governance
 VII. Science, Technology, and Society
 IX. Global Connections
 X. Civic Ideals and Practices

Transferable Concepts/Links:

Epidemic, Discrimination, Vaccine, Human Rights, Discrimination, Developing World, Poverty, Technology, Survival, Fairness, Defense/Protection, Epidemic, Public Health, Acceptance/Rejection, International Cooperation, Collaboration, International Law, Civil Society, NGOs (non-governmental organizations)

Course Connections:

Global Studies
 Current Events
 Geography
 Economics
 History
 Social Studies
 Biology

Understandings:

People are infected with HIV and die from AIDS everyday around the world.

There is a difference between HIV and AIDS.

Many factors contribute to the spread of HIV and AIDS.

Discrimination against those living with HIV and AIDS exist for many reasons.

The long term effects of HIV/AIDS have lasting implications on individuals, society, and the world at large.

International institutions and documents are in place to protect children affected by HIV and AIDS.

International agencies and grassroots organizations are working to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Students will know:

Human rights vocabulary terms.

What is being done about this global problem.

International documents and the issues they address.

The names of international organizations and non-governmental organizations that are working to help those affected (infected) by HIV/AIDS.

Equipment and Materials:

Television and Computer with internet access.

'What's Going On?' film, AIDS Caribbean. Danny Glover travels to Port of Spain to witness the effects of HIV/AIDS on children and teenagers. He befriends 17-year-old Shawn, who fears ostracism if his classmates learn he is HIV-positive.

[UNAIDS/WHO](#) Map

Handout # 1 [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#)

Note: To open handouts or save them to your PC, click on the link. Or right click on links and select "Save Target As" option.

Essential Questions:

Analyze the influence of culture, media, technology and other factors on the spread and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Comprehend concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention through learning about HIV/AIDS.

Demonstrate the ability to use interpersonal communication skills to enhance the awareness of HIV/AIDS.

Define the difference between HIV/AIDS.

Reject myths and misconceptions related to HIV/AIDS discrimination.

Identify factors that contribute to the spread of HIV.

Analyze facts about where HIV/AIDS exists and how those populations have adapted to HIV/AIDS.

Students will be able to:

Classify where, when, why, how and in what conditions populations are affected/infected by HIV/AIDS.

Locate data about people infected by HIV/AIDS.

Use the essential information to get involved in combating and preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Learning Activities

Activity 1:

1. Begin with a group discussion about HIV/AIDS and record student answers on the board. Ask students to identify the first time they heard about HIV/AIDS. What did they first hear? What were their first thoughts and emotions about HIV/AIDS? What were some of the initial questions they had about HIV/AIDS?

After recording student's answers continue the discussion with the following information.

Ask the students what else they would like to know about the disease.

History The first case of AIDS in the United States was documented in 1981. People became very frightened of this deadly illness and began ostracizing parts of the population that tested positive for HIV/AIDS. The spread of AIDS continued throughout the 1990s threatening every person regardless of age, race or sexual preference. Today, approximately 8,000 people die of AIDS everyday.

2. Continue the group discussion. Ask students to describe what they have recently learned about HIV/AIDS. What is the difference between HIV and AIDS?

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is the virus that causes AIDS. This virus severely damages the immune system by infecting and destroying certain white blood cells. HIV is passed from person to person via blood, semen or mucous membranes. Pregnant women may pass HIV to their baby during pregnancy, delivery or breast feeding. Some people will develop AIDS as a result of their HIV infection. An HIV positive test result does not mean a person has AIDS.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is developed after a person has been in contact with HIV. AIDS is a collection of infections and cancers that people with HIV might develop. AIDS weakens the immune system making it difficult for a person to fight illness. If a person gets one of these infections or cancers after they are HIV+ they are said to have AIDS. Many of these infections that cause AIDS are harmless to a healthy immune system.

[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

3. How is HIV/AIDS transmitted? Does HIV/AIDS only affect certain types of people?

HIV/AIDS can infect anyone regardless of age, race or sexual preference.

Transmission People can contract HIV in multiple ways.

- Unprotected sex with an infected person
- Sharing a needle with someone who uses intravenous drugs
- Transmission from a mother to her unborn fetus

However, you cannot get HIV through daily social contact such as:

- Hugging
- Shaking hands
- Sharing a swimming pool or toilet
- Coughing sneezing, tears or insect bites

4. Where does HIV/AIDS exist in the world?

HIV is one of the biggest social, economic and health challenges facing the world today. People are affected everywhere by this global pandemic.

Sub-Saharan Africa	25.8 million people living with HIV
Asia	8.3 million people living with HIV
North America, Western and Central Europe	1.9 million people living with HIV
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1.6 million people living with HIV
Middle East and North Africa	510,000 people living with HIV
Caribbean	300,000 people living with HIV
Oceania	74,000 people living with HIV
Latin America	1.8 million people living with HIV

5.

[UNAIDS AIDS Epidemic Update 2005](#)

Ask students whether there is a cure or vaccine for HIV/AIDS?

Treatment In the early 1980s testing positive for HIV was a death sentence. It was usually only a matter of time before a person infected with HIV developed full blown AIDS and died. Although there are no cures, anti-retroviral drugs developed in recent years have revolutionized treatments of HIV.

Life-prolonging antiretroviral drugs are being developed that block the replication of the HIV virus. Antiretroviral agents do not cure HIV but can slow the diseases progression. In 2005, 250,000 to 350,000 deaths were averted because of anti-retroviral drug treatment. Some treatments also include strengthening the immune system of those who have HIV and controlling the AIDS-related infections. Nevirapine is a new drug clinically proven to significantly reduce mother-to-child transmission when given to pregnant mothers.

Activity 2:

1. Hand out copies of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 1989, world leaders decided that children under 18 years of age often need special care that adults do not. The Convention is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate a full range of human rights such as civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights for children.

The Convention is an international document negotiated by Member States at the United Nations. Every Member State of the United Nations has ratified (or adopted) the treaty except the United States and Somalia, who have only signed it.

The Convention offers a vision of the child as an individual and as a member of a family and community, with rights and responsibilities appropriate to his or her age and stage of development. By recognizing children's rights in this way, the Convention firmly sets the focus on the whole child.

Madeline Albright, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, signed the Convention in 1995. However, the United States Constitution requires that such documents receive a two-thirds approval by the Senate to be adopted. There are some articles in the Convention that the US Senate has yet to come to an agreement on.

Ask Students:

What is the difference between ratifying and signing a treaty?

Why do you think the United States has not adopted the Convention?

Answers can include:

a. Signing does not create a binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it. Ratification signifies an agreement by the state to be legally bound by the terms of the treaty.

b. Some US legislators feel that the provisions or certain articles of the Convention could interfere with the role of parents in their children's lives.

The Convention is the most widely supported international treaty because nations, organizations and individuals realize that the future of humanity is in the hands of our children.

2. Explain that the Convention protects the rights of both those vulnerable to infection and those already infected by HIV/AIDS. Supportive frameworks of policy and law are essential to effective and preventative HIV/AIDS response.

Share these facts with your students:

- o 8,000 people worldwide die of AIDS everyday, that is 5 people every minute.
- o Over 23 million people have died from AIDS.
- o There are 40.3 million people living with HIV worldwide
 1. 38 million adults
 2. 17.5 million women
 3. 2.3 million children under the age of 15
- o Sub-Saharan Africa has just over 10% of the world's population, but is home to more than 60% of all people living with HIV.
- o AIDS claimed the life of 2.4 million people living in Sub-Sahara Africa in 2005.
- o 75% of the reported infections in Eastern Europe and Central Asia between 2004 and 2005 were in people younger than 30.
- o AIDS is the leading cause of death in the Caribbean among adults ages 15-44.
- o In Africa, AIDS is wiping out the professional class (i.e. teachers, lawyers, doctors), yet these countries can't afford anti-retroviral drugs.
- o Worldwide, only one in ten persons infected with HIV has been tested and knows his or her HIV status.
- o In some Africa countries, three quarters of those infected are women - many of whom have not had more than one sexual partner.
- o In six African countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe) more than one in five pregnant women has HIV/AIDS.

Source: [UNAIDS](#) & [National AIDS Trust](#)

3. Ask students to identify and highlight which Articles of the Convention protect those affected by HIV/AIDS and those vulnerable to infection.

Answers are: 2, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 36, 37 and 39.

Ask students to rephrase the Articles 2, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 36, 37 and 39 for an in class discussion.

Note to teacher: Students should hold onto their copies of the Convention for further use during other "What's Going On?" lesson plans. It is recommended that you have students use the following initials next to each article that is violated for each topic they learn about from the "What's Going On?" series. (Child Soldiers (CS), HIV/AIDS (AIDS), Refugees (RF), Child Labor (CL), Landmines (LM), Girl's Education (GED), Indigenous People (IP), Northern Ireland (NI), Poverty in America (PA), Street Children (SC).

Activity 3:

1. Ask students to define the term discrimination. People living with HIV/AIDS, to varying degrees, are stigmatized throughout the world. What is the root cause of discrimination? Why do you think people who have HIV/AIDS suffer from discrimination?

Discrimination is to make a distinction between people on the basis of a class or category (i.e. gender, race, ethnic origin, religion, socio-economic status, sexual preference) without regard to individual merit. HIV/AIDS discrimination is the unfair treatment of people who may or may not be infected with HIV/AIDS or be associated with people who are considered likely to contract HIV. Discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS exists because of a lack of information. Fear tends to come from wrong information about this epidemic.

2. Screen the documentary 'What's Going On?' about AIDS in the Caribbean hosted by Danny Glover.



3. Ask students to site examples of discrimination that Shawn, Sade and Natalie face in the film. Ask the students to respond emotionally to the experiences of the young people in the film.
4. Ask students to imagine what it might be like to live with AIDS. What would their challenges and fears be?

Activity 4:

1. Ask students who they think is responsible for helping people infected with HIV/AIDS?

The United Nations AIDS Programme (UNAIDS) helps promote human rights in the fight against AIDS. UNAIDS coordinates efforts by the UN system, governments, civil society, donors and the private sector to combat this deadly virus. UNAIDS helps countries to meet their human rights obligations in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Some of their partners are:

- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- The World Bank
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the directing and coordinating authority on international health by the UN system. UNAIDS or WHO's HIV/AIDS section provides evidence-based, technical support to Member States to help them treat, care and prevent HIV/AIDS.

Countries realize the enormous problem of HIV/AIDS and are designing efforts to stop its spread. For example, the National AIDS Program of Brazil offers universal access to treatment to those infected with HIV/AIDS. Treatment coverage is also available in Argentina, Chile and Cuba. The United States government has committed \$15 billion over five years (2004-2008) to the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Source: [Global Health Council](#)

Young people around the world are also demonstrating their commitment to stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS.

See a public service announcement created by sixth graders in Kansas.

1. Write a response to the lesson's focus question: How big an issue is HIV/AIDS in the world today?

Answers should include: Geographic distribution, number of people infected in specific parts of the world, potential ways to transmit HIV, the discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS, what the international community is doing to combat the epidemic.

2. Research and report on UN agencies and NGO's that are working to help those affected by HIV/AIDS and eradicate the spread of this deadly virus. Below are some resources to investigate.
3. Have students respond in an emotional essay to the following quote:

"What was first reported as a few cases of a mystery illness is now a pandemic that poses among the greatest threats to global progress in the 21st century. The only acceptable goal for the world is to stop and, ultimately, put an end to AIDS. Only then will we

...succeed in our efforts to build a humane, healthy and equitable world."
Kofi A. Annan
Secretary-General of the United Nations

4. The class should form teams of 2-5 students. Each team should develop a 'game plan' for how they are going to help stop the spread of HIV/AIDS and prevent discrimination against those infected.

Students should come up with the following:

- o Develop a group name and logo.
- o The group's mandate and mission statement.
- o Long and short term goals for the group.
- o Find other organizations to collaborate with.

Come up with a PR campaign to inform the school and public about their mission and the issue.

See other student's campaigns.

Resources

AIDS.org <http://www.aids.org/>

ONE <http://www.one.org>

DATA aims to challenge the world's response to the crises threatening Africa, the uncontrolled spread of HIV/AIDS, and the unfair trade rules which keep Africans poor.
<http://www.data.org>

Become a Drug Dealer is an AIDS awareness site allowing people the opportunity to purchase the drugs necessary to keep a child alive by buying a T-shirt.
<http://www.becomeadrugdealer.com>

Blood & Water represent a community-centered and integrated approach to AIDS that includes establishing basic conditions necessary for health, addressing the constraints of poverty, and empowering communities to take ownership of their own long-term health development.
<http://www.bloodwatermission.com/>

Keep a Child Alive is a campaign that offers people the opportunity to provide lifesaving antiretroviral (ARV) medicine and support services directly to children and families with HIV/AIDS in some of the world's poorest countries. <http://www.keepachildalive.org/>

TeenAIDS PeerCorps provides information to teens around the world that will allow them to educate their peers about HIV/AIDS. <http://www.teenaids.org>

Broadway Cares/Equity Fights AIDS <http://www.bcefa.org/>

North American Syringe Exchange Network <http://www.nasen.org>

STOP AIDS Project is a nonprofit organization dedicated to preventing HIV transmission among all gay, bisexual, and transgendered men in San Francisco through multicultural, community-based organizing. <http://www.stopaids.org>

Until There's A Cure is a national organization dedicated to eradicating HIV/AIDS by raising awareness and funds to combat this pandemic. To fund prevention education, care services, and vaccine development using The Bracelet. <http://www.until.org>

Mothers' Voices is a national nonprofit organization that conducts programs to give parents the skills they need to communicate with their children about sexual health and HIV/STD prevention. <http://www.mothersvoices.org>

Friends For Friends is dedicated to promoting HIV/AIDS awareness in the African American community through street-outreach and free HIV risk reduction workshops. <http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/7880>

Children With AIDS Project of America is a nonprofit organization that recruits families around the U.S. to provide loving, caring permanent and foster homes for HIV infected and affected children. <http://www.aidskids.org>

Children Affected by AIDS Foundation (CAAF) works to make a positive difference in the lives of children infected with HIV and affected by AIDS. <http://www.caaf4kids.org>

Children With AIDS Charity provides support and services for families affected by or infected with HIV and AIDS. <http://www.cwac.org>

Nyumbani Orphanage is a safe haven for HIV positive children in the town of Karen, Kenya. <http://www.nyumbani.org>

AIDS Alliance for Children, Youth, & Families is a nonprofit group dedicated to addressing the concerns of children, women, and families affected by HIV/AIDS. <http://www.aids-alliance.org>

Cecily's Fund provides information on the charity that is educating Zambian children orphaned by AIDS. <http://www.cecilysfund.org>

Angelwish grants the wishes and fulfills the dreams of children living with HIV/AIDS. <http://www.angelwish.org>

Sunshine For HIV Kids is a group that raises funds for pediatric HIV/AIDS organizations. <http://www.songshine.com>

Positive Art sells handmade mugs, ties, milk jugs, and sugar bowls incorporating the AIDS ribbon. <http://www.positiveart.org.za>

Everyone's Child is a charity set up specifically to support families in Romania who have children infected with HIV/AIDS. <http://www.everyoneschild.org.uk>

Sunshine For HIV Kids is a group that raises funds for pediatric HIV/AIDS organizations. <http://www.songshine.com>

Elton John AIDS Foundation provides national leadership and resources that will result in the improvement of care for individuals living with HIV/AIDS <http://www.ejaf.org>

Stop HIV Site is an online community of HIV+ people that raises money for HIV research and provides an outlet for people who want to get involved. <http://www.thestophivsite.com>

Dining Out for Life International is an annual fundraising event benefitting local HIV/AIDS organizations. It includes a city-by-city list of participating restaurants. <http://www.diningoutforlife.com>

Classical Action draws upon the talents, resources, and generosity of the performing arts community to raise vitally-needed funds for AIDS-related services across the United States. <http://www.classicalaction.org>

AIDS Action represents all Americans affected by HIV/AIDS and the community-based organizations that serve them. <http://www.aidsaction.org>

Stop Global AIDS Campaign is a U.S. student advocacy organization fighting global AIDS, with domestic and international partners www.stopglobalaids.org

National AIDS Fund is dedicated to eliminating HIV disease as a major health and social problem.

<http://www.aidsfund.org>

Learn More

Links

United Nations AIDS (UNAIDS) is the UN agency which coordinates action by the UN family to combat HIV/AIDS. <http://www.unaids.org>

AIDS Educational Global Information System (AEGIS) <http://http://www.aegis.com/>

HIV/AIDS...What's This Got To Do With Me? Resource for high-risk youth and educators. <http://www.members.qol.com/qananiu/aids.htm>

'A Student's Guide to the HIV Virus and its Transmission, as well as AIDS and its Treatment.' Written and illustrated by Eastchester Middle School students for their peers. <http://www.eastchester.k12.ny.us/schools/ms/AIDS/AIDS1.html>

WhatUDo presents HIV/AIDS prevention facts, options, and action to teens and young adults. <http://www.whatudo.org>

Love Heals: The Alison Gertz Foundation for AIDS Education host workshops that include the basic facts on HIV/AIDS; the personal perspective of someone living with HIV; and a discussion periods. <http://www.loveheals.org>

It's Up to Us is an AIDS education curriculum for ESL students and other English language learners. <http://www.hostos.cuny.edu/homepages/lesnick/AIDS>

Center for Disease Control Find FAQs and general information about HIV and AIDS, or learn about the science behind the disease. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/dhqp.htm>

The Body includes exhaustive information on safe sex, HIV testing, treatment, alternative therapy and recent conferences. The "Quality of Life" section covers mental, legal, financial and spiritual aspects of living with HIV <http://thebody.com/>

Kids, All You Need to Know About AIDS offers prevention tips, how the disease progresses, and how people live with HIV/AIDS. Also includes learning activities for kids and a quiz. <http://www.library.thinkquest.org/J003087F>

TeensHealth: How Do People Get AIDS? Host Articles designed for a teen audience with details about how the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) can be, and cannot be, spread. <http://www.kidshealth.org/teen/infections/stds/AIDS.html>

Metro TeenAIDS is an organization that supports young people in the fight against HIV/AIDS. <http://www.metroteenaids.org>

AIDS Prevention Project is an HIV/AIDS educational resource site, providing information on transmission, testing, safer sex and more. <http://www.metrokc.gov/health/apu>

Awareness Group On Aids Prevention (AGAP) is a non-governmental organization working to raise East African people's awareness to the deadly threat of the HIV/AIDS virus. <http://www.bewareofaids.org>

National AIDS Trust (NAT) aims to promote a wider understanding of HIV and AIDS; develop and support efforts to prevent the spread of HIV; and improve the quality of life of people affected by HIV and AIDS. <http://www.nat.org.uk>

AIDS Info Net is a collection of HIV/AIDS fact sheets. Find out about laboratory tests, preventing HIV infection, medications and treatments, opportunistic infections, and side effects. <http://www.aidsinonet.org>

Overview of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), the illness caused by infection with the

HIV virus. Covers AIDS symptoms, treatments, prevention techniques, origins, and related diseases. <http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AIDS>

Friends For Friends is dedicated to promoting HIV/AIDS awareness in the African American community through street-outreach and free HIV risk reduction workshops. <http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/7880>

Staying Alive promotes awareness about and prevention of HIV/AIDS in the international youth community and produced a documentary series on the lives of young people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. <http://www.staying-alive.org>

Terrence Higgins Trust has Information on HIV and AIDS, safer sex, online booklets, and the national helpline. <http://www.tht.org.uk>

AIDS Prevention Project is a HIV/AIDS educational resource site, providing information on transmission, testing, safer sex and more. <http://www.metrokc.gov/health/apu>

National AIDS Fund is dedicated to eliminating HIV disease as a major health and social problem. <http://www.aidsfund.org>

Awareness Group On Aids Prevention (AGAP) is a non-governmental organization working to raise East African people's awareness to the deadly threat of the HIV/AIDS virus. <http://www.bewareofaids.org>

The Safe Place provides educational support services to children affected by HIV and AIDS. <http://www.thesafeplace.org>

Children's Friends For Life (CFFL) serves to impact the care of children living with HIV/AIDS by offering solutions to nutritional, mental health and physical needs. <http://www.cffl.org>

National Association of People With AIDS is dedicated to improving the lives of people with HIV disease at home, in the workplace and in the community. Information on NAPWA programs and action alerts. <http://www.napwa.org>

American Foundation for AIDS Research (AmFAR) is a leading nonprofit organization dedicated to the support of HIV/AIDS research. <http://www.amfar.org>

International Association of Physicians in AIDS Care is a resource of the clinical and scientific information developed by IAPAC for physicians, other healthcare professionals and people with HIV disease. <http://www.iapac.org>

National AIDS Treatment Advocacy Project (NATAP) reports on the latest HIV drug treatments, therapies, and conferences. <http://www.natap.org>

Critical Path AIDS Project is an AIDS treatment and research website from the point of view of persons with AIDS and AIDS treatment activists. <http://www.critpath.org>

National Health Institute: Office of AIDS Research is responsible for the scientific, budgetary, legislative, and policy elements of the NIH AIDS research program. <http://www.nih.gov/od/oar>

International AIDS Economics Network (IAEN) provides analysis on the economics of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in developing countries. Sponsored by UNAIDS, The World Bank, USAID, and the EU. <http://www.iaen.org>

AIDS Treatment Data Network is an AIDS treatment information organization. Site offers many good links to important AIDS organizations and resources. <http://www.aidsnyc.org/network>

AIDS Research Alliance of America works to find the most effective drug therapies and discards therapies that show little or no benefit. <http://www.aidsresearch.org>

AIDS Unit of Hong Kong provides information on various aspects of AIDS in Hong Kong, its treatment, prevention, and epidemiology. <http://www.info.gov.hk/health/aids>

AIDS Research Consortium of Atlanta (ARCA) works to improve the quality and length of life for people living with HIV through medical research, access to emerging therapies, and treatment

education. <http://www.aidsresearchatlanta.org>

AIDS, Medicine & Miracles is a national nonprofit organization which coordinates holistic retreats emphasizing a holistic, whole person approach. It addresses the physical, emotional and spiritual components of health. <http://www.ares.csd.net/~amm>

Project Inform provides HIV treatment info organization providing a free nationwide treatment hotline as well as local and national educational meetings. <http://www.projinf.org>

AIDS Healthcare Foundation includes information on treatment studies, drug trials, political issues and events. <http://www.aidshealth.org>

Documents/Reports

UNICEF. *The State of the World's Children 2001: Leadership*.
http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_7344.html

World Health Report 2004: Changing History
World Health Organization report calling for a comprehensive, worldwide HIV/AIDS strategy linking prevention, treatment, care, and long-term support. <http://www.who.int/whr/en>

2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic: May 2006, UNAIDS
This report includes country, regional and global estimates for the HIV and AIDS epidemic at the end of 2005 and 2003. It also describes the evidence, the success stories and the challenges that confront countries and the international community in responding to the epidemic.
http://www.unaids.org/en/HIV_data/2006GlobalReport/default.asp

AIDS epidemic update: December 2005
The annual Update reports on the latest developments in the global AIDS epidemic. With maps and regional summaries, the 2005 edition features a special section on HIV prevention.
http://www.unaids.org/epi/2005/doc/report_pdf.asp

Intensifying HIV prevention. UNAIDS policy position paper (2005)
The paper highlights the role of UNAIDS in intensifying HIV prevention and points to ways in which jointly supportive action can be achieved. http://data.unaids.org/publications/irc-pub06/jc1165-intensif_hiv-newstyle_en.pdf

From Advocacy to Action: A progress report on UNAIDS at country level
In recognition of the growing urgency of effective national action to curb the epidemic, UNAIDS has significantly enhanced its country-level activities in recent years. This report summarizes UNAIDS' assistance to countries in 2004 and 2005. http://data.unaids.org/Publications/IRC-pub06/JC1151-CRD-ProgrRep_en.pdf?preview=true

AIDS in Africa: Three scenarios to 2025 (2005)
This project uses stories rather than projections to explore the future of AIDS in Africa over the next 20 years. http://www.unaids.org/unaidresources/images/AIDSScenarios/AIDS-scenarios-2025_report_en.pdf

The "Three Ones" in action: where we are and where we go from here (2005)
This report looks at progress on applying the "Three Ones" principles, and identifies the challenges ahead as well as opportunities for overcoming these challenges.
http://data.unaids.org/publications/irc-pub06/jc935-3onesinaction_en.pdf

HIV Insite features information for both the average person and expert in four broad areas: medical, prevention, social/policy issues and statistics. The site provides webcasts and audio archives, frequently asked questions, the AIDS Knowledge Base (a textbook on HIV disease) and extensive information in Spanish. <http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu/>

AIDS provides access to full-text content, online-only content, features and services, author submission materials, and title-specific information. <http://www.aidsonline.com>

AIDS Action International is an international newsletter on prevention and care.
<http://www.aidsaction.org>

Articles

AIDS in Africa is a haunting photojournalistic look at AIDS and its effects throughout Africa. With

photos, an interactive map, and information about how you can help.
<http://www.time.com/time/2001/aidsinfrica>

Medline Plus provides links to news and articles on AIDS and HIV infection. Covers the disease's diagnosis and treatment, clinical trials, prevention, research, and statistics.
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/aids.html>

The AIDS Education Global Information System is the world's largest repository of HIV/AIDS articles.
<http://www.aegis.com/>

California AIDS Hotline, the AIDS Foundation's website features more than 2,000 articles and images on the latest HIV/AIDS treatments, public policy, HIV prevention, needle exchange, and more.
<http://www.sfaf.org/>

Positive Nation WWW is a magazine for/by people affected by HIV & AIDS, providing information, entertainment, support and empowerment. <http://www.positivenation.co.uk>

Body Positive is a Magazine for people living with HIV/AIDS. <http://www.thebody.com/bp/bpix.html>

TreatmentUpdate is a bilingual journal summarizing and commenting on the most current developments in HIV and AIDS research and treatment in Canada and elsewhere (10 issues annually). <http://www.catie.ca/tu.nsf>

Journal Watch: AIDS Clinical Care includes medical information and findings related to AIDS research and clinical care. <http://www.aids-clinical-care.jwatch.org>

Books

[Burden of Silence: My Mother's Battle With AIDS](#): Offers information and links for Nancy Draper's book.

[AIDS-Preventing Sexual Hygiene](#): An anthropologist's analysis of AIDS-preventing sexual hygiene.

[The AIDS Indictment](#) by Marvin R. Kitzerow, Jr.

[Amazing Grace: Lives of Children and the Conscience of a Nation](#)

[The Amfar AIDS Handbook: The Complete Guide to Understanding HIV and AIDS](#)

[AIDS in the Twenty-First Century : Disease and Globalization](#)

[The Cure For HIV/AIDS](#)

[A Broken Landscape: HIV & AIDS in Africa](#)

[Dancing in a Wheelchair: One Family Faces HIV/AIDS](#)

[When God's People Have HIV/AIDS: An Approach to Ethics](#)

[Waiting to Happen: HIV/AIDS in South Africa: The Bigger Picture](#)

[Living Well with HIV and AIDS](#)

[A Generation at Risk : The Global Impact of HIV/AIDS on Orphans and Vulnerable Children](#)

[Focus on Living: Portraits of Americans With HIV and AIDS](#)

Radio Addresses

[U.N. Report Puts Global HIV Infections at 38 Million](#)

[Quincy Mosby , My Mother, the HIV Patient](#)

[Study: HIV Origins Traced to West African Chimps](#)

[Charlayne Hunter-Gault and Farai Chideya, Africa Update: Good News in Fight Against AIDS](#)

[Richard Knox , HIV Vaccine Remains Elusive](#)

[Richard Knox, Origin of AIDS Linked to Colonial Practices in Africa](#)

[Diagnosing AIDS: A Pioneer Reflects](#)

[The Changing Face of AIDS, 25 Years Later](#)

[An HIV Emergency in a Tropical Paradise](#)

[Gregory Feifer, Russia Increases Budget to Battle AIDS](#)

[Stemming the Worldwide HIV Epidemic](#)

[When Science Drives Politics](#)

[Tackling HIV and AIDS in China](#)

[Brenda Wilson, AIDS Epidemic Worsens in Southern Africa](#)

Films

"*HIV Prevention Videos*" contain information regarding a series of HIV prevention public service announcements targeting HIV negative gay men <http://www.grandelusion.com/hiv>

"*Pandemic: Facing Aids*" contain information regarding a series of HIV prevention public service announcements targeting HIV negative gay men. <http://www.grandelusion.com/hiv>

"*Absolutely Positive*" The narrator/filmmaker is Peter Adair (Word is Out) and the disease is the HIV virus. Adair has asked 11 people - women and men, gay and straight, from all walks of life - to share their stories. <http://www.frameline.org/distribution>

"*The Transformation*" Ricardo was once Sara, a homeless HIV positive transvestite, living in the underbelly of Manhattan. Today he is a churchgoing, married man, saved by a Dallas ministry. <http://www.frameline.org/distribution>

"Alive and Kicking" (1996)
"Amazing Grace" (1992)
"And the Band Played On" (1993)
(TV Film)
"And Then There Was One" (1994)
(TV Film)
"Andre's Mother" (1990)
(TV Film)
"As Is" (1985)
(TV Film)
"Ausgerechnet Zoe" (1994)
(TV Film)
"Before I Sleep" (1996)
"Behind the Red Door" (2002)
"Bienvenido-Welcome" (1994)
"Bloodbrothers, The Joey DiPaolo Story" (1991)
"Blue" (1993)
"Buddies" (1995)
"Chocolate Babies" (1996)
"Common Threads, Stories from the Quilt" (1989)
"Cure, The" (1995)
"Do Fish Do It?" (2002)
"Doctors with Heart" (1993)
"Don't Forget You're Going To Die" (1996)
"Early Frost, An" (1985)
(TV Film)
"Fast Trip, Long Drop" (1994)
"Fly, The" (1986)
"Go to the Light" (1988)
(TV Film)
"Healers of 400 Parnassus, The" (1997)

"Human Race, The" (1998)
"I Shall Not Be Removed: The Life of Marlon Riggs" (1996)
"I'll Be Your Mirror" (1995)
"I'm Losing You" (1998)
"In the Gloaming" (1997)
(TV Film)
"In the Shadow of Love, A teen AIDS story" (1991)
"In una notte di chiaro di luna" (1989)
"Indian Summer" (1996)
"Intimate Contact" (1987)
(TV Film)
"It's My Party" (1995)
"Lie" (1993)
"Life and Death on the A List" (1996)
"Life of Jesus, The" (1997)
"Littlest Victims, The" (1989)
(TV Film)
"Living Proof, HIV and the Pursuit of Happiness" (1993)
"Longtime Companion" (1990)
"Looking After Jo Jo" (1998)
"Love! Valour! Compassion!" (1997)
"Man that I love, The" (1997)
(TV Film)
"Mother's Prayer, A" (1995)
(TV Film)
"Mutter kampft um ihren Sohn, Eine" (1994)
(TV Film)
"My Brother's Keeper" (1995)
(TV Film)
"My Own Country" (1998)
(TV Film)
"No Blame" (1988)
(TV Film)
"No Easy Way" (1996)
"Normal Heart, The" (1985)
"Our Sons" (1991)
(TV Film)
"Parting Glances" (1986)
"Paul Monette: The Brink of Summer's End" (1997)
(TV Film)
"People vs. Larry Flynt, The" (1996)
"Philadelphia" (1993)
"Place for Annie, A" (1994)
(TV Film)
"Positive Story" (1996)