

Acronyms:

"3 by 5"	The 3 million people on ARVs, by 2005 Initiative (WHO/UNAIDS)
AAVP	Africa AIDS Vaccine Programme
ABC/D	Abstain, Be faithful, use a Condom/ Delay sexual debut
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ARV	Antiretroviral Drugs
ASAP	AIDS Strategy Action Plan (World Bank)
ASO	AIDS Service Organization
AU	African Union (Formally the Organization of Africa Unity)
AWARE	HIV/AIDS - Action for the West Africa Region
AWEPA	Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa
CAPAH	Coalition of African Parliamentarians Against HIV and AIDS
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEGAA	Centre for Economic Governance and AIDS in Africa
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIPA	Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV
GNP	Gross National Product
HAART	Highly-Active Antiretroviral Therapy
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IDU	Injecting Drug User
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOE	International Organization of Employers
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender
MAP	Multi-Country AIDS Programme (World Bank)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Member of Parliament
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
MTCT	Mother-to-Child Transmission
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks
NAC	National AIDS Commissions/Councils
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commission for Human Rights

OVC	Orphaned and Otherwise Vulnerable Children
PBO	Parliamentary Budget Office
PEPFAR	Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (United States)
PGA	Parliamentarians for Global Action
PLWHA	People Living With HIV or AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan/Paper
PTCT	Parent-to-Child Transmission
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADC PF	Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TAPAC	Tanzania Parliamentarians AIDS Coalition
TB	Tuberculosis
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property
UN	The United Nations
UNHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WBI	World Bank Institute
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Glossary:

Accountability: Refers to the responsibility governments and members of parliament have to their constituencies. These representatives must be able to justify why specific actions are (or are not) taken, what the outcomes will be, and why outcome were (or were not met). With relation to HIV/AIDS governments and parliamentarians are accountable in terms of promoting and upholding legislation and commitments which respect human rights, promote access to prevention, testing, and treatment. Where these commitments are not met parliamentarians have a responsibility to ensure that they are prioritized in future.

AIDS related death: A person who has died of one/combination of **opportunistic infections** acquired as a result of AIDS.

Adherence to treatment: The extent to which an HIV-patient's consistently receives and correctly administers anti-retroviral treatments. Adherence can be limited due to unreliable access to health care services, low income and inability to afford treatments, as well as the unwillingness to begin treatment due to stigma attached to being HIV-positive.

Behaviour change: Is a positive shift in a person's behaviour or response to HIV and AIDS. This can include reduction of **stigma** and **safer sex** practices including reducing the number of sexual partners, abstinence, delayed sexual debut, or consistent and correct condom use.

Barrier to access: Social, economic, or political conditions within the household or at the national level which limit a person's ability to access legal, medical, or educational services. Related to HIV/AIDS this can include prevention, treatment, support, or protection services.

"Brain Drain": Refers to the emigration of individuals with technical skills or knowledge, resulting from conflict, political instability, lack of opportunity, or health risks. The loss of skills and training has a detrimental effect on all sectors, including economic development, health care, and education.

Commercial sex- workers: Women and men, girls and boys who are actively engaged in the sex-industry and identify their participation in the sex-industry as paid employment.

Comprehensive HIV/AIDS responses: Includes all three elements of prevention, treatment, and support. Although, prevention was once identified as the mainstay of the response to HIV/AIDS and it was recognized that prevention, treatment, care, and support are mutually reinforcing elements and that they must be integrated into a comprehensive response.

Concentrated epidemic: A disease (such as HIV) which is concentrated among a specific risk group or locality, it is not yet highly prevalent among the general population and has not yet been defined as a **pandemic**.

Culturally appropriate: HIV/AIDS responses which consider local and cultural understandings and the disease and sexuality. These understandings should be integrated into local policy and programming, as long as they are consistent with a **rights-based approach**.

Development targets: Outlined within the Millennium Development Goals including: the reduction of poverty; **universal access** to education and health care; improvement of child and maternal health; reduction of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS; **gender equality**; environmental sustainability; and the formation and strengthening of partnership for development.

Domestic Abuse: Also known as spousal abuse or intimate partner abuse occurs when a family member or partner physically or psychologically dominates another. Domestic

violence often refers to violence between spouses, or spousal abuse but can also include cohabitants and non-married intimate partners. Domestic violence occurs in all cultures; people of all races, ethnicities, religions, sexes and classes can be perpetrators of domestic violence. Domestic violence is perpetrated by both men and women. Domestic violence has many forms including physical violence, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, intimidation, economic deprivation and threats of violence. Domestic abuse can both result in, or is a consequence of HIV infection.

Epidemiological bridge: A term used to define the transmission of HIV from within a **concentrated epidemic** (including men who have sex with men, sex workers, injecting drug users) into the general population. Understanding this bridge is useful in determining the needs of a specific risk group, but should not be used to legitimize discriminatory policies such as the criminalization of same sex acts, or the deregulation of commercial sex work.

Fatalism: The attitude that death due to AIDS is inevitable. This attitude lessens the likelihood of accessing treatment and care services among HIV infected individuals.

Food security: Being 'food secure' means that there is an adequate supply of nutritious food, either domestically produced or imported, to which the population has access. This access is acquired through adequate incomes to purchase food, means to directly produce food, or both.

Front-line organizations: Can usually be defined as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), AIDS organizations (ASOs), and community based organizations (CBOs) which provide HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and support services at the local level. These groups have often been formed and funded exclusive of national support, however are instrumental in providing services to those living with HIV and AIDS.

Gender: Gender refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and between men, rather than biological differences. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are acquired through socialization processes.

Gender equality: Gender equality refers to equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities between women and men and girls and boys. Gender inequality is generated both by societies written and unwritten norms, rules and understanding. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men.

Generalized epidemic: A disease (such as HIV) which is prevalent throughout an entire country, continent, or globally. It is not contained within a small sub-group or region of a country.

Good governance: The complex relationships and norms that shape the interactions between the state and non-state actors in the decision-making process. It presupposes

that citizens can have influence and oversight of the policymaking process and that government will act in a responsible and open manner. The concept brings to mind certain principles including transparency, accountability and participation. In the context of HIV/AIDS, these principles, if applied correctly, ensure an effective response to the pandemic.

Harm reduction strategy: Services provided to those who are at risk for HIV infection. This includes condom distribution programs, or clean needle exchange services. These are important as they acknowledge participation in activities which increase exposure to HIV, without succumbing to **HIV denial**.

Health care delivery: Health care delivery system are usually referred to when dealing with implementation and improvements. Strong health care delivery with respect to HIV and AIDS include elements which aim to increase access to health services; the provision of health products including drugs, condoms, treatments for sexually transmitted infections, laboratory supplies, and diagnostic kits; training of personnel and community health workers; behaviour change and outreach.

HIV denial: Is the belief that HIV does not exist, is not related to AIDS, or that people are not at risk for infection.

HIV prevalence: The rate or percentage of HIV infections within a specific country or cohort.

HIV status: HIV status refers to a person who is either HIV-positive or HIV-negative, which is determined through **voluntary testing and counseling**. The only way to truly know a person's HIV status is through testing, one cannot assume they are HIV-negative by assessing their own perceive level of risk.

Informed Consent: Is a legal condition whereby a person can be said to have given consent based upon an appreciation and understanding of the facts and implications of an action. In the case of HIV testing, individuals have the right to know that they are being tested for HIV, as well as the right to be offered pre- and post test counseling regardless of the test result. HIV testing should never be forced, coerced, or clandestine.

Knowledge of HIV: Refers to the percentage of individuals within a cohort who have accurate information about HIV transmission and prevention. This includes being able to correctly identify myths and facts about the disease, and at least one method of prevention.

Marital rape: Forced or coerced sex by a long-term intimate partner, or husband. In some countries, this has not been recognized and made punishable by law.

Microbicides: A new and emerging technology in the fight against HIV. Commonly, microbicides are gels, creams, or suppositories which can be inserted in to the vagina or anus before intercourse to protect against HIV or other sexually transmitted infections

(STIs). However, further research and testing is required before products such as these can be released for sale to the public.

Middle generation: Often used in the context: Loss of the middle generation, which is the high frequency of **mortality** among the adult population. With the loss of the middle generation come the loss of the most economically and politically productive and active members of society, and leaves an increased burden on children and the elderly.

Model laws: Model laws are designed to inform and assist policy-makers and advocates as they approach the task of reforming or making laws to meet the legal challenges posed by the HIV epidemic. Typically model laws attempt to establish a clear legal framework for addressing HIV/AIDS issues among traditionally criminalised groups, such as injecting drug user, sex workers, or men who have sex with men. Model laws should be developed in line with the states' human rights obligations.

Morbidity: The proportion of illness or of a specific disease, such as HIV/AIDS in a geographic locality.

Mortality: The relative frequency of death related to AIDS within a locality, or country. The death rate related to AIDS.

Multisectoral approach: With respect to HIV/AIDS responses, a multisectoral approach recognizes HIV/AIDS as more than just a public health crisis, and actively engages all sectors (health care, education, economic, political) in HIV prevention, treatment and care. Furthermore, multisectoral responses reflect the idea that HIV/AIDS is linked to development and can undermine **development targets**.

Opportunistic infection: Various illnesses experienced by individuals who are HIV-positive are referred to as opportunistic infections. Some of these illnesses are caused by organisms that would not normally affect a healthy immune system.

Pandemic: A disease (such as HIV) which is prevalent throughout an entire country, continent, or globally. Also referred to as a **generalized epidemic**.

Portfolio committees: Exist within the National Assembly and in each of the provincial legislatures. They help to oversee the work of different government departments on behalf of the legislatures. In the National Assembly, each portfolio committee usually consists of about 30 MPs and is responsible for shadowing a specific department, for instance, education, housing or health. They can also investigate and make recommendations regarding the department they oversee, related to legislation, budgeting, restructuring, human resources, or policy formulation.

Rape as a weapon of war: Rape and sexual abuse are increasingly used as weapons of war by warring militias and rebel groups, and sometimes also by military personnel and police. This leaves women and young girls particularly vulnerable during times of conflict. Rape is not only used as an act of violence that targets sexuality, but as a tool to show power and to control civilian populations. It functions to overpower and humiliate both the women and men within the targeted community.

Rights-based approach: In the context of development and HIV/AIDS mitigation a rights-based approach integrates principles of universal human rights and dignity into prevention, treatment and support strategies.

Risky behaviour: Understood as behaviour which increases the risk of HIV infection, including unprotected sex or drug use, this is true of all people not just traditional risk groups or vulnerable people. Risky behaviour can be decreased through the promotion of **behaviour change** strategies such as education, and reliable information and health care, as well as the implementation of **harm reduction strategies**.

Safer sex: The term "safer sex" is used rather than simply "safe sex", as no form of protection is 100% effective. In addition to correct and consistent condom use, the World Health Organization recommends safer sex campaigns which encourage delayed sexual debut among young people, mutual fidelity among partners, overall reduction in the number of sexual partners, and early and effective treatment for other sexually transmitted disease which, if left untreated, exacerbates rates of HIV infection.

Sex-trafficking: Impoverished or vulnerable women, girls and boys are kidnapped, coerced, or sold into the sex-industry.

Sexual and reproductive rights: The extent to which women have agency over their own sexual and reproductive health including when/if to have sex, and when/if they want to have children, freedom from sexual violence, coerced sex, and rape, as well as access to reliable, non-judgmental health care services. Sexual and reproductive rights are only as strong as the extent to which they are respected by their male counterparts and health care professionals.

Stigma: Unnecessary shame or discrimination faced by a person living with HIV or AIDS. This can be internalized or present in a community and can decrease the likelihood for individuals to be tested or treated for HIV.

Survival sex workers: Female, male and transgender adults and young people who receive money or goods in exchange for sexual services, either regularly or occasionally, and who may or may not consciously define those activities as income-generating, unlike **commercial sex workers**.

Targeted information: National HIV/AIDS policies and programmes which specifically address vulnerable groups.

Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS): Are monitored by the World Trade Organization (WTO), and protect ideas and knowledge, including medicines and technology by giving sole ownership to the creator. The justification of such TRIPS is to stimulate incentive for invention and innovation. However, TRIPS have become controversial in the realm of HIV treatment, and TRIPS prevent the production of generic or low-cost antiretrovirals for use in the developing world, thus creating a barrier to access.

Transgendered: This term refers to a person (male or female) who feels that their identity as a man or woman does not match their biological sex at birth.

Transparency : Transparency is introduced as a means of holding public officials **accountable** and fighting corruption or budgetary discrepancies. This means that budgets and financial statements may be viewed by the public. In terms of HIV/AIDS transparent budgets are essential to ensure that donor funding, or national budgetary commitments to addressing the disease are adequately used.

Universal access: 100% access to prevention, treatment, and support services for HIV and AIDS. This can also include 100% access to health care, education, and legal support services. Universal access includes all people from rural and urban areas, as well as the inclusion of traditionally marginalized groups.

Voluntary Testing and Counseling (VCT): VCT is provided in health care settings, and administered by trained health care professionals. The importance of offering both testing and counseling together is so that HIV-negative individuals can receive counseling on the ways to remain negative through **safer sex** practices. HIV-positive individuals can also receive counseling on how to keep themselves and others healthy, as well as helping people cope with their **HIV status** by combating **fatalism**. These services emphasize the importance of being "voluntary", as in the past forced testing led to a variety of human rights abuses among HIV-positive individuals including criminalization, violence, isolation and forced sterilization.

Vulnerability: Social, economic, and political factors which increase a person's susceptibility to HIV infection. This can include gender inequality, poverty, age, locality, race/ethnicity, and mobility/displacement.

Zero-grazing: A message that encourages young people to wait for sex, or return to abstinence if they are already sexually active. It also encourages individuals not to engage in casual sexual relationships, encourages fidelity to regular partners, and for the population as a whole to use condoms whenever engaging in sexual contact.