Humanitarian Action Panel 1 –

'Contemporary Issues in Humanitarian Action'

HIV and Resilience

The AIDS response has reinvigorated interest in global health and now has a new face *of hope, resilience, courage and responsibility*
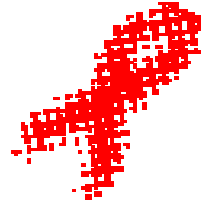
(World AIDS Day Report | 2011)

December 1st is World AIDS Day

World AIDS Day 2014
'Close the Gap'

- Close the research gap
- Close the innovation gap
- Close the education gap
- Close the knowledge gap

Close the gap—leave no one behind

12 Key Target Populations at higher risk are being left behind
Among them — displaced persons and refugees

AIDS, Security and Humanitarian Response — theme of the 30th Meeting of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board Geneva, Switzerland (June 2012)

HIV and AIDS Working Group
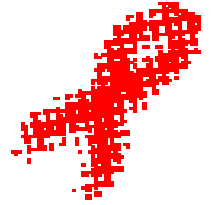
- **Established in 2001 to prepare common positions for the UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on HIV and AIDS**

- **Current Strategic Plan 2013 – 2015**
  http://www.dochas.ie/pages/workinggroups/default.aspx?id=13

Objectives: 1) Knowledgeable partner to Irish Aid and other key stakeholders; 2) Learning and information exchange on effective interventions; 3) Advocacy for continued investment in the global HIV and AIDS response aiming for -

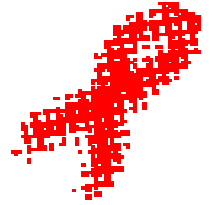Zero new HIV infections. Zero discrimination.

Zero AIDS-related deaths

Representative speaker: Breda Gahan, Concern Worldwide
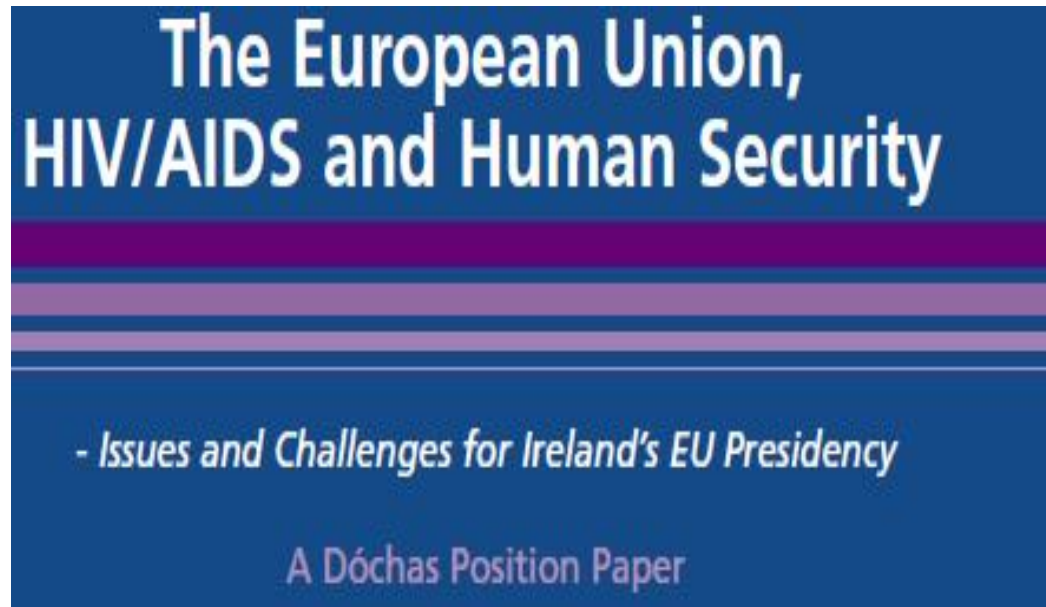
28th Nov. 2014

Addressing HIV and Human Security

In 2004: Under Ireland's EU Presidency – position paper

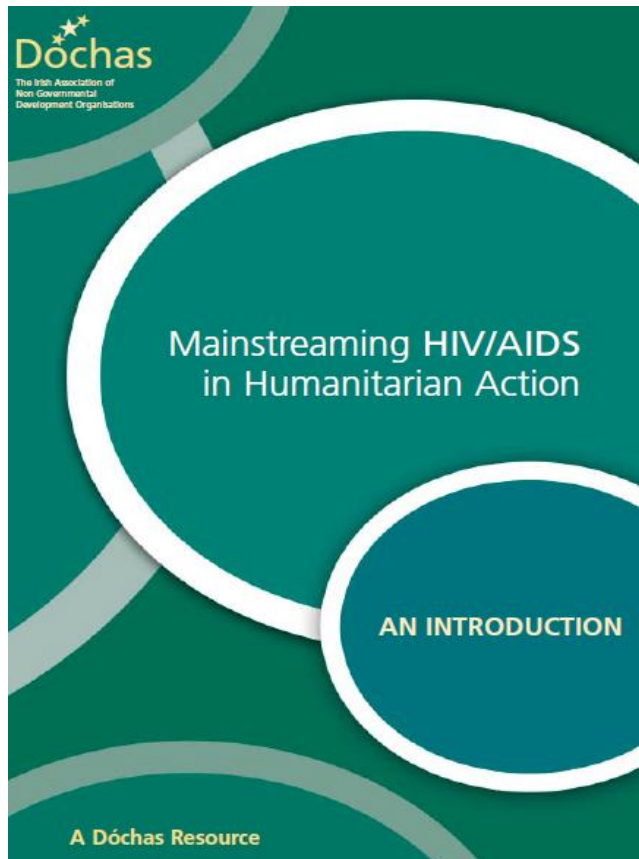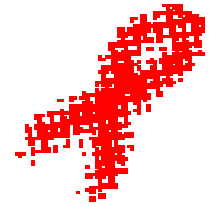The European Union, HIV/AIDS and Human Security — Issues and Challenges for Ireland's EU Presidency. A Dóchas Position Paper

'Highlighted the extent of the development and humanitarian challenge presented by HIV and AIDS'
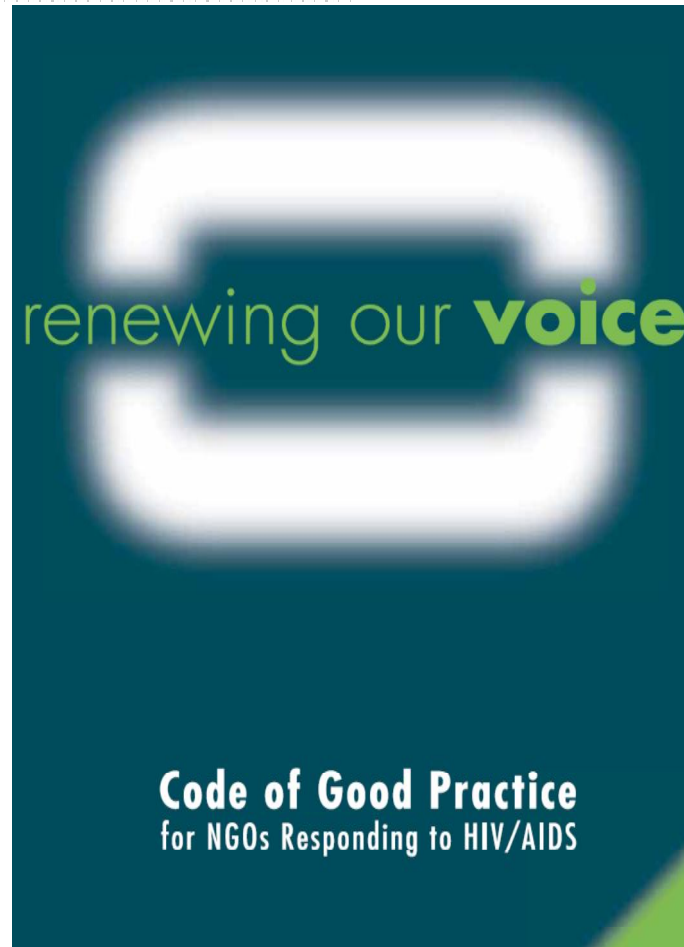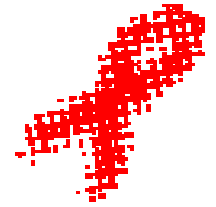
2005: HIV and AIDS WG resource developed

'Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS internally in humanitarian organisations should take place hand in hand with mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in humanitarian environments'

Purpose of this resource was to:

• Provide HIV and AIDS and humanitarian practitioners with an introduction to the meaning of mainstreaming HIV and AIDS *within the context of humanitarian programming.*

• Provide practitioners with introductory ideas for discussion and action that are emerging in the existing literature in relation to mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in humanitarian programmes, *from preparedness to response and recovery 'phases'.*

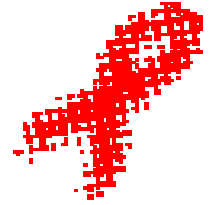# Other resources and in-country national directives

renewing our **voice**

Code of Good Practice
for NGOs Responding to HIV/AIDS

2004

GUIDELINES
for Addressing HIV in Humanitarian Settings

IASC
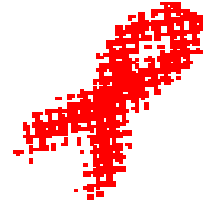Inter-Agency Standing Committee

2010

Address HIV adequately in the implementation plans (*in the six priority areas*) and budgets associated with Ireland's development policy 'One World One Future';

In Fragile States:

Large-scale population movements and militarisation can result in an increase in transactional sex, sexual violence and unprotected sex, all major risks of HIV infection. They also disrupt regular access to HIV services.

*'HIV Proof' and Resource all our development and emergency response efforts for sustainable Results & Outcomes ->

AIDS IS NOT OVER:
IRELAND'S RESPONSIBILITY
TO HELP FINISH THE JOB

A Policy Paper of the Dóchas HIV & AIDS Working Group

Dóchas
The Irish Association of Non-Governmental Development Organisations

'the failing states environment not only poses a challenge for continuation of HIV related services but also increases the likelihood of increased rates of HIV transmission' (Aug. 2014)

People already living with, and affected by, HIV and AIDS in humanitarian contexts are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of instability.

This is because the ongoing impacts of HIV and AIDS – such as the stress on families, communities and state coping mechanisms – are already being felt.

The severe disruption and dislocation common within failing states greatly *exacerbates these existing vulnerabilities* by *further weakening the resilience of people living with HIV* to cope with the effects of the disaster and in turn with the ongoing impacts of HIV and AIDS in their lives.

What have we Learned:
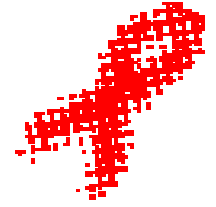
Resources; Responses; -> Results -> Resilience

- Advocacy is important, to help sustain resources
- **Livelihoods = Life** for PLHIV and those affected
- Mainstreaming and Integrating HIV responses is essential in all sectors in all contexts
- Human Rights and addressing HIV related stigma & discrimination are priorities in the response
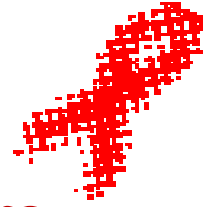
There is more to do and learn -

- We need to know how key target populations at risk of contracting HIV define resilience?
- And how PLHIV and affected households can be best supported to build and sustain resilience?

Resilience building - a process with investment at 4 levels

A.   Organisational level

- Organisational Commitment and Capacity
- Human Resources, Policies and Practices

B. Programme level

- Strategy and analysis
- The meaningful involvement of people living with HIV
- Technical support and resourcing
- Best practice and learning

C. Community resilience

Reducing risk and vulnerability and mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS

- Inclusion and Equality
- Organisational capacity
- HIV-awareness and access to services

D. Individual resilience

Lowering risk and vulnerability to HIV and AIDS and it's impacts

- Social and personal aspects
- Capacities and skills
- Access and assets

Is this a face of resilience?

Photo: Sauda Ntakiteye (45) is HIV positive. She lost her six children to AIDS. These vegetable gardens enabled her antiretroviral medicine to work. She is now a progressive farmer in her village, supporting others in farming and HIV counselling in Nyankwi Village, Kibondo, Kigoma Region Tanzania. Photographer: Jennifer O'Gorman, Concern Worldwide

**Thank you
Feedback Please**