

YOUNG PEOPLE AND HIV/AIDS 2002

A Video B-Roll produced by UNICEF and UNAIDS to mark the launch of **'Young People and HIV/AIDS: Opportunity in Crisis'** a report by UNICEF, UNAIDS and WHO

Total Running Time: 29'20"

1. Highlights package (with English narration on track two)	2'56"
2. Jamaica: Children First	2'33"
3. India: Peer to peer HIV/AIDS education	2'48"
4. Zambia: Teenagers talk about HIV/AIDS	4'50"
5. Thailand: Nik Sricome, aged 16	4'10"
6. Russia: Intravenous Drug Use	4'30"
7. United Nations: UNAIDS Executive-Director Dr Peter Piot discusses HIV/AIDS with young people	2'35"
8. United Nations: Nickelodeon winners ask UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan about HIV/AIDS	0'53"
9. Interview with Mark Stirling, UNICEF's HIV/AIDS Chief	1'45"
10. Two MTV/UNAIDS public service announcements	1'12"

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Timecode	Script and Shotlist – Highlights package (English narration on track two)	
	PICTURE	VOICEOVER
01 00 05	Montage of children and young people in India, Africa, Jamaica and Russia	Every minute of every day six young people between the ages of 15 and 24 become infected with HIV, the virus that leads to AIDS. And to make matters worse, only a fraction of them know they're infected.
01 00 22	Zambian AIDS orphans at home	Sub-Saharan Africa is home to just 10 per cent of the world's population but it registers 70 per cent of the world's HIV infections.
01 00 34	Rwandan children making tea	These teenage orphans in Rwanda survive by selling sex for one US dollar a time. They're only about 14 yet one of them is already HIV positive.
01 00 46	Rwandese girl	<i>"You see a man and he tells you he wants a woman, then he will give you food any money. So you do. Sometimes you don't get the money. He abuses you and beats you and you leave."</i>
00 01 02	Moscow / montage of teenagers around the world	Yet while Africa is bearing the brunt of the disease, AIDS is a universal threat looming large in every region. In a new landmark study, UNICEF, UNAIDS and WHO reveal that ignorance of AIDS is as widespread as the disease, and as dangerous.
01 01 20	Mark Stirling, HIV/AIDS Chief UNICEF	<i>"We've found a large number of people who perhaps think HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquitoes. We've also learned that many young people don't know one two or three ways in which they can prevent HIV. For example, many young people don't know that HIV can be transmitted through sex, they know little about abstinence, they know little about fidelity and they know little about accessing condoms to ensure safety in sex."</i>
01 01 45	Jamaica survey / India surveys	Based on surveys in more than 60 countries, the report reveals that half of all new infections are in young people. And while children are the main victims of AIDS, the report stresses they also offer the greatest hope for turning the tide against this fatal disease.
01 02 08	HIV/AIDS discussion meeting at UN Special Session on Children	<i>"In every single case, without exception,</i>
01 02 11	Dr Peter Piot, Executive-Director UNAIDS	<i>the first decrease and the greatest decrease in the number of new infections has been among young people. The great hope to break the back of this epidemic, are young people."</i>
01 02 25	Jamaica peer-	The report proves that HIV infections have declined in

	to-peer AIDS education	countries where young people have been given the information and skills to protect themselves.
02 03 37	Roots FM disc jockey / Kingston streets	Disc jockey UPSOT <i>"We pause now for some jingles on HIV/AIDS"</i>
01 02 45	Street children in Lusaka, Zambia	Keeping children in the dark is no longer an option, it says, they have a need and a right to know the facts of life in a world with AIDS.

1. Jamaica: Children First

Jamaica and other Caribbean countries are facing a health crisis with a growing number of people infected with HIV/AIDS. The Caribbean is the second hardest hit region in the world with infection rates having risen to over 2 per cent of the population.

UNICEF, working in partnership with other concerned agencies, is supporting a number of community initiatives trying to reach children and adolescents at risk and wherever possible enlisting the involvement of young people.

Health activists are particularly concerned at the rising number of young people contracting the virus and are reaching into the community with outreach programmes specifically aimed at adolescents and wherever possible enlisting the help of young peer educators.

Damian Brown is a successful youth educator employed by the organisation Children First working with street children and disadvantaged children and on occasions attending international conferences on the issue.

Five years ago however life was very different for him living in extremely poor circumstances he worked on the streets selling bags of frozen juice in order to scrape a basic living. It's this experience however that he feels gives him a great advantage in being able to relate and understand the needs and difficulties facing youngsters in similar circumstances.

Timecode	Kingston, Jamaica (shot May 2002, UNICEF copyright)
01 03 07	Exterior Roots radio station in Kingston (start of music and disc jockey's voice)
01 03 10	Close up disc jockey
01 03 14	Street in Kingston
01 03 17	Exterior pan in Kingston street
01 03 22	Young woman walking away from camera
01 03 27	Wall with graffiti
01 03 32	Children dancing
01 03 36	Mum and daughter walking, surrounded by dogs
01 03 40	CU group sitting, girl having hair brushed
01 03 44	Girls walking in street
01 03 49	2 boys walking to school (end of music and dj's voice)
01 03 54	Interview: Penelope Campbell (UNICEF Programme Officer)

	<i>"It's really important with the challenges that young people face is this new approach to empowering them with skills, particularly life skills to really address the situation so they're able to make, you know, the right choices for themselves. It's a rights based approach in terms of making sure young people have access to information, access to services, access, rights to protection, and to really make sure that they are not only protected but also empowered with skills to be able to deal with situations that they are going to face."</i>
01 04 19	WS outside of Children First project in Spanish Town – Damian and colleague conducting AIDS workshop with children
01 04 27	CU Damian as he talks to children in Spanish Town
01 04 40	CU girl talking in workshop
01 04 47	MS Damian and colleague writing on flip chart
01 04 55	Interview: Damian Brown CU <i>'I think that young people relate to young people better and I think that young people is the best tool to use to push the message of HIV awareness. Because one thing what we have going for us as young people is our youth.'</i> MS <i>'Basically what we do, we have a list of questions that we ask to get a feedback from them to see if they are in tune with some of things that are happening in our society today. We use games as a way of breaking, you know, the whole stigma behind ... We don't just want to push it on them to say what is HIV? We want to use games to make them comfortable because if they are not comfortable they won't talk about it.'</i>
01 05 32	Close up box of rocks, children picking them up
01 05 35	MS semi circle of children passing rocks round
	Pan around group of children as they play growing game

3. India: Peer to peer HIV/AIDS education

Two teenagers from a Mumbai orphanage are fighting to break a silence that threatens the lives of millions of other young people in India.

Anita Shantaram Hembade and Jayshree Palkar, both aged 18, are part of an army of young volunteers throughout the Indian sub continent who have trained as peer educators to bring essential messages on the dangers of HIV/AIDS into communities often reluctant to talk about issues such as sexually transmitted infections.

Anita who is studying to become a nurse feels strongly that young people listen best to other young people .

Prakash Gunani from UNICEF feels that India is particularly at risk from the spread of the disease because of traditional cultural sensitivities.

Jayshree is determined to try and fight the ignorance that claims so many young lives and is pleasantly surprised that despite cultural traditions people are not hostile to these educational outreach programmes.

Even though they are now adults, both Jayshree and Anita continue to stay on at the orphanage where they help feed and entertain the children and help educate them about HIV/AIDS.

Timecode	Shotlist (shot in Mumbai, India in May 2002) (UNICEF copyright)
01 05 49	LS exterior shot over river in Umbia
01 05 50	MS crowds in street
01 05 53	Tracking shot through slum
	CU man playing oud
01 06 04	Two women sitting on ground looking into camera
01 06 07	Dr. Prakash Gurnani (UNICEF Programme Officer): <i>“We have the knowledge. We have the information on HIV/AIDS. We know there is no cure for it. We know the information is the only way of preventing the disease and that’s where the challenge is. If we can take that out into the community, let them understand the whole thing.”</i>
01 06 22	Tracking shot two young women walking down street. Anita Shantaram Hemdade in red and Jayshree Palkar in yellow.
01 06 30	Anita Shantaram Hembade (Voluntary AIDS outreach worker) <i>“Adults keep advising and sermonizing with the youths so they are used to listening to adults but then the effect has to be its through our own fears, our own age group and our experience is that they do listen to us because we have more information than they have on these issues and then they like to get more information from us and they frequently match with us and really understand our point of view also.”</i>
01 06 58	CU boy listening to AIDS outreach and pan across to Anita and Jayshree as they talk to him.
01 07 07	Jayshree Palkar (Voluntary AIDS outreach worker) <i>“Actually the society does not necessarily prevent [us from talking about HIV/AIDS] but they don’t talk about it they don’t objectively go and talk to young people about sensitive issues. In fact even if their parents are in the vicinity they don’t mind us talking to them about these issues, they don’t prevent us, in fact probably in some cases they are relieved that we are talking to them rather than they would have to face the situation of talking to them.”</i>
01 07 36	Tracking shot following Anita and Jayshree as they walk through Raoli Camp slum in central Mumbai
01 07 47	WS Anita and Jayshree talking with women in slum
01 07 51	CU woman and pan across to Anita and Jayshree as they talk to her
01 08 01	Exterior of Salvation Army orphanage in Sion District of Mumbai
01 08 05	WS Jayshree playing chase with young children
01 08 11	CU Anita laughing
01 08 17	Children playing
01 08 25	CU Jayshree

4. Zambia: Teenagers talk about HIV/AIDS

Abraham Monga, 14

They are called children of the darkness, and their numbers are growing. Here in Zambia’s capital Lusaka, more than one hundred thousand children -- homeless and mostly boys -- spend their nights begging from traffic, roaming the streets in search of work and food, or huddling together against the cold.

Most are orphans. They turned to the streets when their parents died, and relatives and neighbours declined to take them in.

Abraham Monga is fourteen. He's been on the streets for three years and is severely malnourished. He watched his mother die of what he calls a slow, wasting disease. Abraham isn't alone. The boys he lives with, and virtually all the orphans on Lusaka's street, say they lost a parent to a terrible disease – a disease they don't know the name of or how to avoid. According to the Ministry of Health, the disease in the majority of cases was HIV/AIDS.

Timecode	Shotlist (shot in Zambia in April 2002) (Saybrook Productions/UNICEF copyright)
01 08 43	WS homeless children gathered around fire at night
01 08 51	Abraham Monga: <i>"My mother died and my father was jailed soon after my mother died and my stepmother didn't want me. I want to go to school, but the school said it's too crowded, there's no room for me."</i> <i>"I don't know what she died of. I've never heard of HIV/ AIDS, I don't know what it is."</i>
01 09 09	WS street children begging from cars
01 09 34	Health worker talking to children on streets

Janet Mumba, 14

When it comes to HIV/AIDS, the job of aiding Africa's vulnerable children often falls on non-governmental organisations and charities. Since many of the risks begin to surface in the turning point years of 10 to 14, UNICEF recently launched an initiative to prevent HIV/AIDS among adolescents by providing them with the information, skills and supportive environment to practice healthy behaviours.

Thirteen-year-old Janet Mumba lives in Fountain of Hope girls residence. She was beaten by her brother and uncle a year ago. The wounds have yet to heal. In addition to food and shelter, Janet receives information on AIDS prevention.

The Fountain of Hope girls residence in Lusaka, Zambia, demonstrates the initiative's potential. Established one year ago in a response to a surge of girls on the city streets, the residence now shelters sixteen girls. They range in age from three years to fourteen. All lost a parent to AIDS. Most were abused and molested after their parents' deaths.

	Shotlist (shot in Zambia in April 2002) (Saybrook Productions/UNICEF copyright)
01 10 06	MS Janet Mumba walking down street
01 10 18	MS Janet Mumba hanging clothes
01 10 32	Janet Mumba <i>"I know AIDS is a disease you get from sleeping around. The best way to prevent AIDS is to wait until you're ready to have sex. You can't tell who has AIDS by looking at them."</i>
01 10 56	MS Janet Mumba sweeping floor
01 11 09	CU Janet Mumba's foot with wound
01 11 21	CU Janet Mumba fixing her hair in front of mirror

Boas Mobela, 17

The resilience and ingenuity of children may be the best hope of containing the pandemic. Since his mother's death from AIDS three years ago, Boas Mobela, 17, has cared single-handedly for his sister and three brothers on a remote compound. The nearest neighbor is a two-hour hike away.

In addition to providing for his siblings' physical needs, Boas tries to minimize the risk of the disease that killed their parents.

	Shotlist (shot in Zambia in April 2002) (Saybrook Productions/UNICEF copyright)
01 11 41	LS Boas Mobela walking in field
01 11 52	MS & CU Boas Mobela preparing food
01 12 13	Boas Mobela: <i>"I know that if you're careless and go around with a lot of girls, you'll get AIDS. But if you don't, then you don't have to worry about it.."</i>
01 12 33	Pan of Boas and his siblings preparing food
01 12 59	MS Boas tending to garden

5. Thailand: Nik Sricome, aged 16

HIV/AIDS support project based in a Buddhist temple located in a rural community in northern Thailand. The project is called the "Harmony Group." The community around the temple was dramatically affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The monk, Lung Pi Daeng, 39 years old is a native from the village. Villagers survive primarily from small scale farming and day labour jobs in Chiang Mai.

The project, founded in 1994 aimed to educate the villagers about HIV/AIDS issues, decrease stigmatization of families affected by HIV/AIDS, and provide support to HIV + people through income generating projects. The monk gives monthly lectures in "dhamma" – Buddhist teachings – as spiritual encouragement for HIV+ people. He stresses self help for HIV + people. The temple also does monthly basic health check ups for HIV+ people run by village volunteers trained in fundamental medic techniques. There are currently 35 HIV+ people supported by the project. The monk regularly conducts HIV/AIDS outreach to the village to provide information about prevention and makes home visits to households where people are living with AIDS.

The main character in the story is a 16 year old girl, Nik Sricome. Her father died of AIDS four years ago and infected her mother with HIV. Her mother, Sophil, 36 years old, is part of the AIDS support group run by the monk. Nik has been trained as an HIV/AIDS peer educator and frequently does outreach work in the village. She is studying at a vocational training school in Chiang Mai to gain job skills.

Timecode	Shotlist - Wat Hua Rin, 25 km from Chiang Mai In Northern Thailand (filmed October 2001, UNAIDS copyright)
01 13 36	Rural Thailand near Chiang Mai / farmer walks in field
01 13 47	Nik Sricome, aged 16, pedals her HIV-positive mother Sophil home
01 14 13	Exterior of their house

01 14 17	Nik and her mother making flowers
01 14 41	SOUNDBITE Nik Sricome, 16 years old <i>“Most of my friends in my age group know about AIDS since we took part in an AIDS educational course. So we have the same level of understanding. But some of my peers still don’t pay attention to the information. I tell them they had better pay attention to this and know about HIV/AIDS because it’s very important for their lives. If you don’t know about it, you could make mistakes that would destroy you and your future.”</i> (Thai)
01 15 25	Exterior of Wat Hua Rin, 25 km outside Chiang Mai
01 15 31	Nik’s mother Sophil has medical check up
01 15 59	Nik talking to Monk Lung Pi Daeng
01 16 08	Soundbite - Nik Sricome, 16 years old, <i>“I am worried about my mom, I worry that if her condition gets worse and she finally dies, I don’t know who will take care of me and love me the way that my mom does.”</i> (Thai)
01 16 30	Interview: Monk Lung Pi Daeng, Wat Hua Rin AIDS project (Nik’s mom is supported by this project and the monk trained Nik in HIV/AIDS education) <i>“The villagers here didn’t understand at first about HIV/AIDS. They were afraid and ashamed to admit they had HIV/AIDS. Thanks to this project, more people who are infected with HIV are willing to talk openly and reveal themselves. We now have 35 members in our AIDS support group.”</i> (Thai)
01 17 03	Monk Lung Pi Daeng conducts Buddhist prayers for HIV Positive members

6. Russia: Intravenous drug use

Eastern Europe, especially the Russian Federation, continues to experience the fastest-growing AIDS epidemic in the world. In 2001, there were some 250,000 new infections in the region, bringing to one million the number of people living with HIV. Creating a fertile setting for the epidemic is the mass unemployment and economic insecurity that besets much of the region, the liberalization of social and cultural norms, and disintegrating public health services.

The epidemic is still in its early stages, however, but given the high rates of injecting drug use among young people and of sexually transmitted infections, the epidemic looks set to grow considerably. In the Russian Federation and other parts of the former Soviet Union, the vast majority of reported HIV infections are related to injecting drug use – through sharing of needles – which has become unusually widespread among young people, especially young men.

For many drug addicts, like Sasha, clean new syringes are too expensive to buy.

Throughout Russia, groups and associations are working to help drug addicts kick the habit and find new life. The “Names” Foundation, a volunteer-based organization, helps people and other organisations with information and activities around HIV/AIDS.

The Russian Federal AIDS centre runs a telephone hotline service which helps inform people about HIV and AIDS. While some drug addicts seek help, others, like Ilya, are too afraid – he may be HIV-positive but prefers not to be tested. Still, he has joined an organization called, Return to Life, which offers therapy and social work to addicts and former addicts.

Timecode	Shotlist - Moscow, Russia (Shot November 2001) (UNAIDS copyright)
01 17 53	WS exterior view over river in Moscow
01 17 57	Exterior shots Moscow streets
01 18 06	Homeless people drinking on street
01 18 10	2 young boys walking up street
01 18 17	CU bag of heroine
01 18 19	Sasha, drug addict, prepares needle and drugs to shoot up
01 18 27	Sasha, a drug addict <i>"I can tell you that at home I have my own syringe but I broke a needle. When a person wants a fix he doesn't think about a syringe. I can just pick up a syringe in the street."</i> (Russian)
01 18 51	CU Sasha heating heroine inside cap
01 19 04	MS youth gathered outside streets Moscow
01 19 19	Exterior pan to entrance of Russian Federal AIDS Centre
01 19 21	MS youth inside Russian Federal AIDS Centre
01 19 42	MS exterior garden outside Russian Federal AIDS Centre, two workers laying out AIDS quilt
01 20 06	Nicolai Nedzelsky, Director of the "Names" Foundation <i>"The most important thing within this group is that people get together and have their own experiences, there is no single correct solution, everyone listens then make their own choices about what would be best for them in each situation."</i> (Russian)
01 20 24	Diana answering telephone hotline <i>"Hello, AIDS Hotline. Why are you calling, did you have a dangerous or unsafe contact?"</i> <i>"Yes."</i> <i>"What sort of contact?"</i> <i>"Sexual contact."</i> <i>"Heterosexual?"</i> <i>"Yes, with a boy."</i> <i>"Was it protected or unprotected?"</i> <i>"Unprotected."</i> <i>"When did it take place?"</i> <i>"About a week ago."</i> <i>"And why are you so worried?"</i> <i>"It's my regular partner. He is on drugs and I think he has AIDS."</i>
01 21 13	Ilya, 24, a drug addict who is trying to quit <i>"My number one task is my brother, who is 10 years younger than me. I am doing and will do all in my power so he doesn't have this problem because I have already put my parents through so much with this drug use and he is their only hope."</i> (Russian)
01 21 47	Exterior shots street with people, young couples
01 22 09	WS exterior city scape at night

7. United Nations: UNAIDS Executive-Director Peter Piot discusses HIV/AIDS with young people

In an animated discussion on 10 May at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children (May 8-10, 2002) young people from around the world and health experts debated prevention policies to stem the alarming spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Dr. Peter Piot, Executive Director of UNAIDS stressed that young people themselves are already playing a crucial role in reducing infection rates. Kenyan AIDS activist Inviolata Mmbwavi (28 years old) who took part in the discussion and is HIV positive herself strongly defended young peoples need for access to condoms in order to protect themselves from infection. Inviolata contracted HIV during her first sexual encounter at the age of 19.

	UNITED NATIONS (FILMED MAY 10, 2002) (UNICEF copyright)
01 22 30	LS exterior of the United Nations Headquarters in New York
01 22 37	CU Child Delegates to the UN Special Session on Children
01 22 48	CU children and people inside UN
01 23 01	WS of the conference room
01 23 09	Dr. Peter Piot, Executive Director UNAIDS, <i>"We can't repeat it enough, AIDS epidemic is not something that is a fatality and where every single year there will be more people infected until we are all dead – no – and in every single case there's not an exception, the greatest decrease and the first decrease in a number of new infections has been among young people. The great hope to break the back of this epidemic are young people."</i> (English)
01 23 48	Young New York AIDS activist (unidentified) <i>"What I find here in New York City is – working with young people in New York – whenever you talk AIDS it is like a Public Service Announcement, really kids just tune it out it's almost like the phrase "don't do drugs" – that's how numb they are. But when you talk about sex then the room lightens up (CLOSER SHOT) but what kid can go to their parent and say mummy, something is happening to my body, something is going on with me, everybody is having sex, I wanna do it – let's have some of that real dialogue."</i> (English)
01 24 21	Inviolata Mmbwavi, Kenya (28 years) <i>"Young people who are born right now are born in a world of AIDS, they are growing up they are going through experimenting and all those kind of changes in young people, so what would we let young people do because whether we like it or not, young people are having sex, silently, so what do we do to those who are going to continue having sex, don't we need a gadget that that can at least protect them."</i> (English)
01 24 48	Inviolata Mmbwavi, Kenya (28 years old) <i>"I think that the problem with people when you believe when you are public then you are the only one who is HIV positive, no, the disease is within our communities, like one Head of State said it is within playgrounds, its in churches, it's in buses, it's everywhere."</i> (English)

8. United Nations: Nickelodeon winners ask UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan about HIV/AIDS

On May 7th, 2002, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and his wife Nane Annan took part in the recording of television programmes for Nickelodeon in which they listened to presentations and answered question posed by 12 young people from different parts of the world.

Zakkeeyah Binti-Zainodin, aged 11, from Kota Kinabalu in Malaysia introduced 11 other children from Australia, United Kingdom, Spain, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Russia, Zambia, India, Sweden, Brazil and Japan aged between nine and 15 years old. The 12 children were selected to travel to New York to meet the Secretary-General after a worldwide Nickelodeon campaign in support of the Say Yes for Children campaign., an unprecedented children’s right initiative spearheaded by UNICEF.

Twelve-year-old Kafuki Mwenechanga from Lusaka, Zambia asked the Secretary-General what the United Nations was doing to help young people who are HIV positive.

Timecode	Shotlist
	United Nations (filmed May 7, 2002) (UNICEF copyright)
01 25 11	WS UN conference room with Kofi Annan surrounded by children
01 25 14	Kafuki Mwenechanga, 12: <i>“What is the UN doing to help children that are HIV positive?”</i>
01 25 23	Kofi Annan: <i>“HIV/AIDS is one of the big problems that we have in the world today. It is one of the issues that I have made my personal priority and we are trying to ensure we are getting assistance in the form of educating people about prevention giving them care and material assistance around the world”</i>
01 25 50	WS Kofi and children clapping, saying goodbye to Mr & Mrs Annan

9. Interview with Mark Stirling, UNICEF’s HIV/AIDS Chief

	UNICEF HOUSE, New York (filmed in June 2002 -UNICEF copyright)
01 26 10	Interview with Mark Stirling, UNICEF’s HIV/AIDS Chief: <i>“We now have good information about what young people know, particularly young young people. We know what they think about sex, think about relationships, we know more about their knowledge about HIV prevention, we know more about what they think about stigma and HIV.”</i>
01 26 29	<i>“We’ve found that for example in many countries in southern Africa where we’d expect young people to be very knowledgeable about HIV and how to prevent it, we’ve found a large number of young people who think that HIV can perhaps be transmitted by mosquitoes. We’ve also learned that many young people don’t know one, two or three ways to prevent HIV. For example, many young people don’t know that HIV can be transmitted through sex, they know little about abstinence, they know little about fidelity and they know little about accessing condoms to ensure safety in sex.”</i>
01 27 03	<i>“Within UNICEF we want to make a difference by ensuring that all children, all young people, from Cape Town to Cairo, within Africa for example, are armed with the facts about HIV and how to prevent it and we know that that will only be effectively achieved if we have the active participation of young people and the development of the design and the implementation of those communication strategies. Young people’s participation is key, probably <u>the</u> key to halting the epidemic among young people.”</i>
01 27 37	<i>“Children are at the centre of our strategy because they are bearing the brunt of the epidemic but also because the possibility of halting the epidemic rests within them. If we can build more safety in relationships, safer sex practices among young people from early ages, we can stop the epidemic.”</i>

10. Two MTV/UNAIDS public service announcements (copyright MTV/UNAIDS)

01 28 02	PSA #1
01 28 39	PSA #2
01 29 14	ends

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