

# HIV/AIDS 2001

A Video B-Roll produced by UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, to mark The United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS  
June 25-27, 2001

Total Running Time: 24'00"

1. Malawi: Children Orphaned by AIDS	7'22"
2. Malawi: HIV/AIDS Prevention	2'57"
3. Guatemala: Counseling Street Children about HIV/AIDS	3'08"
4. Guatemala: Peer-to-Peer Counseling and Education	3'50"
5. Kenya: Orphans and Peer-to-Peer Counseling	3'56"

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## Script information

### **The United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, June 25-27, 2001**

United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan has made the fight against HIV/AIDS one of the organization's most important priorities. A critical moment in that battle comes at the historic United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, June 25-27, 2001 - the first such meeting ever devoted to a disease. Mr. Annan has always stressed that young people are the key to winning the fight.

They are the ones most affected by HIV/AIDS. Of the 21.8 million people who had died from AIDS by 2000, 4.3 million were under 15 years old. More than 13 million have been orphaned. Approximately 50 per cent of all new infections are in young people. Last year alone, 600,000 infants were infected by their HIV positive mothers.

But young people can also stop the spread of the virus. The behaviour they learn now will dictate the future course of the pandemic. With prevention the best way to stop AIDS, young people must be told about the dangers of HIV and taught how to avoid infection.

This emphasis on children is reflected in Mr. Annan's choice of Ambassador Stephen Lewis, the former Deputy Director of UNICEF, as his Special Representative on HIV/AIDS in Africa. As the UN agency responsible for children, UNICEF is central to Mr. Annan's overall strategy to beat back the pandemic.

UNICEF has three main organizational priorities: prevention among young people through education and other types of awareness raising, care and support for orphans and other children made vulnerable by the pandemic, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

This video b-roll documents the first two of these priorities -- orphans and prevention -- and select UNICEF programmes in Malawi, Guatemala and Kenya that address them. These are the type of programmes that we are expanding worldwide in our continuing fight to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS and help those already caught in its deadly grip.

It's important to note that this B-roll is different from much of the media focus on HIV/AIDS. The segments are not about dying from the virus. Rather, they deal with the day-to-day reality of living in AIDS-ravaged countries.

## **1. Malawi: Children Orphaned by AIDS (filmed May 2001)**

If you want to understand the devastating impact of AIDS on children, visit the Ndirande Township on the outskirts of Blantyre, Malawi. About one in five of the township's 100,000 people have HIV and people are dying from AIDS daily. Many of those who die leave behind young children. In Malawi, one of the poorest countries in the world, AIDS has already reduced life-expectancy from 45 to 39.

When their parents die, some children are taken in by extended family, usually aunts and uncles or grandparents. But some orphans have nowhere to go. Some stay in the family house, fending for themselves as best they can with support from the local community.

Justin Chinomwe is only 14 years old. His father died from what he believes was an AIDS-related illness in 1999 and his mother six months later. He has had to drop out of school to look after his 10-year-old brother, Ashwel, and nine-year-old sister, Future. The Chinomwe children live at home on a very basic diet of maize and dried fish. The meal they are eating in the film is their first of the day. It is 2pm.

"The main problem we have without our parents is finding food," said Justin, who earns money by carrying goods for merchants. "We never have enough money for food or school fees or basic things we need like clothing. When our last parent died the first thing we had to do was to go looking for piece work to make some money to buy food."

There are currently around 400,000 AIDS orphans in Malawi. The number is only going to increase sharply as many of today's people living with HIV/AIDS die in the coming years. By 2015, the UN estimates there will be 40 million children who will have lost their mother or both parents to AIDS, almost all in sub-Saharan Africa.

There is no easy solution to the orphan problem, either in Ndirande or the rest of AIDS-affected Africa. In Malawi, extended families - the traditional caregivers for orphans -- are unable to cope with the sheer numbers. And without additional help, community and non-profit organizations will be unable to help cope with the demand. This is where the international community must step in with funds and programmes, providing critical support to such organizations to expand their services.

UNICEF's main goal is to ensure that children orphaned as a result of AIDS are given equal access to education, health services and other basic needs, and that they are under the supervision of a caring adult. It also

firmly believes that orphans should not be placed in institutions that remove them from their home communities.

For the orphans in Ndirande Township, UNICEF funds a community-based group called Ndirande Churches and Community Home-based Care. The organization provides support to the Chinomwe family and the other 2,000 orphans in the township.

Every couple of days, a volunteer from the organisation visits the Chinomwes to give them food (a bag of maize) and advice. "When I visit, I mainly bring them money and food. I advise them on how to use the money and I also give them advice about their way of life: how to live and how they should look after each other," said Mercy Sunday, a volunteer.

Ndirande Churches and Community Home-based Care has about 200 members -- all volunteers from nine local churches and three mosques. All but nine of the volunteers are women. In addition to supporting orphans, they also care for people dying of AIDS-related illnesses. These community-based care programmes are being expanded with UNICEF's help across Malawi.

Malawi's Vice-President Justin Malewezi, who is also Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on HIV/AIDS, says: "It is estimated that there are 600,000 orphans in Malawi and 400,000 out of that are due to AIDS. It is estimated that by the year 2005 almost, 75 per cent of all orphans will be due to HIV/AIDS . So it's a very serious problem."

## **HIV/AIDS Prevention**

There is no vaccine for HIV and no cure for AIDS. But that doesn't mean it can't be stopped. The United States, for example, stemmed the spread of HIV through effective programmes that teach its citizens about how the virus is spread and how to protect themselves from it. The key message: practice safe sex.

What has been called the "education vaccine", prevention is the United Nations' and UNICEF's foremost priority in fighting HIV/AIDS. Ignorance to the dangers of HIV and how to avoid it fuels a pandemic that still rages out of control twenty years after the virus was first discovered. According to UN statistics, nearly 16 million girls in sub-Saharan Africa aged 15-19 -- 47 per cent of the total -- don't know that a healthy-looking person can have AIDS. UNICEF statistics show that in some epidemic countries,

more than half of the teenagers don't know how to protect themselves against HIV.

UNICEF supports prevention programmes through our country offices worldwide. The programmes focus on educating youth by giving them the information they need to protect themselves from infection. The messages are disseminated in various ways, from radio and television to theatre and traditional schooling. An effective component of this prevention is peer-to-peer education: having children talk to each other about issues, such as sex, they may have trouble discussing with adults.

## **2. Malawi: HIV/AIDS Prevention (filmed May 2001)**

Malawi has an HIV rate of 16 per cent, one of the highest in the world. Every day 237 people are infected and 139 die from AIDS-related diseases. Malawi's National AIDS Control Programme estimates 46 per cent of new infection in 1998 occurred in youth aged 15-24, with females accounting for 60 per cent of infections.

To help stop the spread of the virus, Malawi is educating its children inside and outside the classroom. At schools all over the country, students have organised their own Anti-AIDS Clubs to inform themselves and the wider community about the disease. UNICEF has been a key force establishing these clubs, developing manuals and other material, supporting district-wide coordination of the clubs and providing training for school officials, club leaders and peer educators.

The clubs take their messages to school-yards, markets and other public places, staging performances to educate people about HIV/AIDS and how to avoid it. As well as entertaining people with songs, plays and acrobatic displays, they are raising public awareness in a country where many people do not want to admit that they may be at risk or even already infected with HIV/AIDS.

Here at Chitsime Primary School in Ndirande Township, near Blantyre, Malawi, 10-year-old Lusungu Mtifukanji, leads a group of her school friends in singing a song to AIDS. The words: "You, AIDS are very bad. Boys and girls are dying because of you, AIDS. Parents are also dying because of you, AIDS. But we know ways to prevent you, AIDS. Abstain from unprotected sex."

Interviewed after the performance Lusungu Mtifukanji said: "The most important thing about the performances is that we are giving people

advice. I feel motivated by seeing people change their behaviour. That's the best thing about it."

Dyson Malinki, the teacher in charge of the Anti-AIDS club at the school said: "Our drama is advancing our activities, which we feel are very effective and which we will continue so that the message reaches everybody."

In addition to the songs, poems and plays, the students here also like to put on acrobatic displays to promote strength and fitness and show the advantage of staying healthy.

### **3. Guatemala: Counseling Street Children about HIV/AIDS (filmed May 2001)**

While Africa is the epicentre of the AIDS crisis, the virus is also spreading rapidly in other areas of the world, particularly South Asia and parts of Latin America.

In Guatemala, the UN estimates that more than 30,000 people, including children and adults, are infected with HIV. More than 5,000 children have been orphaned. The disease is thought to have spread along the transportation routes linking Guatemala to Mexico and the Caribbean.

Elizabeth Gibbons, UNICEF Representative, Guatemala: "The Caribbean is in this Western Hemisphere, one of the most AIDS affected regions. Guatemala is bordering on the Caribbean through Belize and at the same time through Honduras. So Guatemala is in a very vulnerable situation. And it's really time to raise the profile of AIDS, both as preventative but also so that AIDS sufferers can come forward and get treatment."

Among children most at risk are those living on the streets of the capital, Guatemala City. The scenes of children begging in the night-time streets show their vulnerability. Such children are more likely to be exposed to HIV through abuse, drug use and prostitution.

Brenda Paniagua is case worker with Casa Alianza, an organization supported by UNICEF that works directly with the street children. She helps with their medical needs and advises them on the dangers of HIV/AIDS and how it is spread. She says in the interview: "AIDS has been the topic which we've been the most emphatic about with the kids. Because sometimes they don't even believe that it exists. "

#### **4. Guatemala: Peer-to-peer counselling and Education (filmed May 2001)**

Some of these prevention programmes combine two very effective means of communication: peer-to-peer education and theatrical performances. Children will often respond better to people their own age, especially on issues regarding sex. Engaging forms of story telling are also helpful in getting messages across.

The Iqui Balam theatre group, supported by UNICEF, draws together young people to stage performances about AIDS for teenagers. Many of the Iqui Balam performers are former gang-members who have decided to make a difference in their communities.

Carina López explains why she got involved in the effort to spread the word about HIV/AIDS. She tells of one boy: "In the community there was this young boy who had AIDS. He died three years ago. This was a kid who went around in the gang, and they used to share needles, and through that he contracted AIDS. When he told the rest of his friends, his friends left him. That's what hurt him the most."

In the Iqui Balam performance, Carina plays a house that is going to be invaded by the AIDS virus. Later she explains the effectiveness of such communication: "We use comedy because it's a way to speak to youngsters. When we speak directly about the topic, they get bored. It's better to talk about it with laughter so that they understand what we are telling them."

Carina also holds workshops at her home where she counsels fellow teenagers on issues around sexuality, HIV/AIDS and the risks of mother-to-child transmission of the disease.

#### **5. Kenya: Orphans and Peer-to-Peer Counselling (filmed November 2000)**

People who have already suffered from as a result of AIDS are often the most effective advocates for prevention by talking about their own experience. One example is 15-year old AIDS orphan Kennedy Arinda, who comes from Kibera in the Kenyan capital Nairobi, one of Africa's most populated and overcrowded slums.

One in five of those living in the slum are infected and thousands have already died leaving some 50,000 orphans behind. The number exceeds Kenya's already high HIV rate. In 1998, 14 per cent of Kenya's adults were HIV-positive. Research indicates that the pandemic may afflict up to 40 per cent of today's teenagers.

Says Kennedy: "My mother died in 1996. My father died a year earlier ... he was found to be HIV positive. Immediately after my Dad died my mother got sick. When she died there was no one to take care of us until my grandmother came to take us away."

Kennedy's 62-year-old grandmother, Diana Vugutsa, thought her days of child-rearing were over. But four of her seven daughters have died of AIDS, leaving her to bring up 12 of her grandchildren. "I am very worried because my grandchildren, both boys and girls, could go out there and get it."

Kennedy is determined to stay healthy himself and to teach his peers about safe sex. He participates in a UNICEF-sponsored peer-education club organized by KICOSHEP (Kibera Community Self-Help Programme), spreading the message of prevention through group talks, sport and performances. With half of the children in this slum not attending school, these methods of communication provide potentially life-saving information before it's too late.

The song filmed goes "AIDS is dangerous to your life. Stop prostitution. AIDS is dangerous to your life. Stop prostitution. Your open yourself up to sickness and in the end it kills you. You citizens, we have something to tell you."

After the performance, Kennedy and his helpers visit local bars and barber shops to promote the use of condoms to the mainly male customers. "A lot of the boys here start having sex as young as 10. After school you find them having sex behind the shops," says Kennedy. "I advise them to abstain from sex ... but ... if they do have to have sex they should use a condom and be faithful to one girl."

When it comes to targeting boys and young men, Kennedy has found no better way than a game of soccer. At half time, Kennedy and his team invite their opponents over for a chat about girls, relationships, safe sex and AIDS. "Some people are crazy and lose their minds," says Kennedy to the soccer players. "The most we can do is to get young people together..... to create awareness about HIV and AIDS. Some listen, which is good..... Those who don't listen, may regret it if they become infected."

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NTSC Timecode	HIV/AIDS 2001 Video B-Roll shot list
01 00 05	Title: Malawi: Children Orphaned by AIDS (filmed May 2001)
01 00 09	Exterior shots Ndirande Township on the outskirts of Blantyre, Malawi
	Shots of graveyard, children playing in background
01 01 01	The Chinomwe children gathered outside home. Their father died in 1999 and their mother died about six months later
	CU of kids gathered outside doorway, Justin Chinomwe, his 10-year-old brother Ashwel and nine-year-old sister, Future
01 01 33	Justin walks to market
	Shots of busy market area
01 01 56	Justin buying maize
01 02 09	Outside Chinomwe house
	CU of Future washing dishes
01 02 25	Justin returns home with maize
01 02 36	Justin comes outside and begins cooking the maize. This was their first meal of the day at 2pm
	Various shots and angles of same scene
01 03 16	Justin interview: "The main problem we have without our parents is finding food. We never have enough money for food or school fees or basic things we need like clothing. When our last parent died the first thing we had to do was to go looking for piece work to make some money to buy food."
01 03 50	Interior of Chinomwe house, kids gathered at table eating and talking
	CU of Justin
	CU of Ashwel eating
	CU of meal
01 04 32	MS Justin talking with siblings
01 04 50	Mercy Sunday, a volunteer from Ndirande Churches & Community Home-based Care, funded by UNICEF, approaches the house, bringing food. The organization cares for AIDS orphans as well as people dying of AIDS
01 04 59	Interior of house as Mercy enters and greets children
	CU of Mercy talking to Justin
01 05 41	MS Future looking on
01 05 47	MS Future giving Justin food supplies
	Shakes kids hands and exits
01 06 26	Mercy interview : "When I visit, I mainly bring them money and food. I advise them on how to use the money and I also give them advice about their way of life: how to live and how they should look after each other."
01 06 56	Justin Malewezi, Vice President of Malawi and Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on HIV/AIDS interview: "It is estimated that there are 600,000 orphans in Malawi and 400,000 out of that are due to HIV/AIDS. And it is

	estimated that by the year 2005, almost 75% of all orphans will be due to HIV/AIDS. So it's a very serious problem."
<b>01 07 22</b>	<b>Title: Malawi: HIV/AIDS prevention (filmed May 2001)</b>
<b>01 07 26</b>	Exterior shot Chitsime Primary School in Ndirande Township, near Blantyre, children in Anti Aids club are singing before a group of their peers. The group stage performances in schoolyards, markets and other public places to educate people about HIV/AIDS and how to avoid it.
	CU of 10 year old Lusungu Mtifukanji, leading group of her schoolmates in singing a song to AIDS. These are the words "You, AIDS are very bad. Boys and girls are dying because of you, AIDS. Parents are also dying because of you, AIDS. But we know ways to prevent you, AIDS. Abstain from unprotected sex."
	CU audience
	Audience clapping
<b>01 08 51</b>	Interview Lusungu: ""The most important thing about the performances is that we are giving people advice. I feel motivated by seeing people change their behaviour. That's the best thing about it."
<b>01 09 06</b>	Dyson Malinki, the teacher in charge of the Anti-AIDS club at Chitsime Primary School said: "Our drama is amongst the activities we feel are very effective to the people. And we will make sure that we go on with our drama so that the message reaches everybody."
<b>01 09 18</b>	Outside schoolyard students put on acrobatic displays with an anti-AIDS message, intended to promote strength, fitness and health.
	CU of coach giving instructions
	Various shots of acrobatic feats
<b>01 10 13</b>	<b>Title: Guatemala: Counseling street children (filmed May 2001)</b>
<b>01 10 18</b>	Exterior shots Guatemala City background, slum foreground
<b>01 10 25</b>	Exterior shots slum
<b>01 10 38</b>	Elizabeth Gibbons, UNICEF Representative, Guatemala interview: "The Caribbean is, in this Western hemisphere, one of the most AIDS affected regions. Guatemala is bordering on the Caribbean through Belize and at the same time through Honduras. So Guatemala is in a very vulnerable situation. And its really time to raise the profile of AIDS, both as preventative but also so that AIDS sufferers can come forward and get treatment."
<b>01 11 04</b>	Night-time exterior shots city streets
<b>01 11 08</b>	Street kid begging from cars
<b>01 11 34</b>	Brenda Paniagua - case worker with Casa Alianza, an organization supported by UNICEF that works with street kids, offering basic medical care and AIDS awareness information-- is walking at night to find street children in need of assistance. She is accompanied by a male co-worker, and Carina López, a member of Iqui Balam, a theatre group performing AIDS awareness dramas on the streets, at schools and juvenile detention centres.
<b>01 11 46</b>	Brenda with street kids reaching in bag to give one of them some medicine.
<b>01 11 56</b>	Brenda gathers street kids to discuss HIV/AIDS
<b>01 12 01</b>	Brenda and Carina speaking with street kids, shakes one of their hands, says "you will always have that opportunity."

01 12 06	Brenda cleaning street kids infected ear. Carina in background says "if you don't want to get infected with AIDS you can use a condom."
01 12 15	Carina speaking to street kids: "We give workshops to kids so that they can learn. Right now we're dealing with a topic called HIV."
01 12 24	BU Brenda spraying disinfectant in street kids ear. Carina in background says "I'm the one that leads these workshops."
01 12 32	Brenda Paniagua Casa Alianza case worker interview: "AIDS has been the topic which we've been the most emphatic about with the kids. Because, as I explained earlier, sometimes they don't even believe that it exists."
01 12 41	Brenda at central plaza speaking to women on the street about HIV/AIDS prevention
01 12 58	CU infant belonging to woman with family on street Brenda hold baby, discusses health status with mother
01 13 21	<b>Title: Guatemala: Peer counseling &amp; education (filmed May 2001)</b>
01 13 24	Exterior shots streets of Mario Alioto on the outskirts of Guatemala City
01 13 47	Carina Lopez, theatre member of Iqui Balam, groups that stages performances for teenagers about AIDS walking down street with colleague as then enter Iqui Balam workshop.
01 14 12	Inside Iqui Balam workshop, students rehearse AIDS play "these are the threads of misery that manipulate the lives of thousands of kids
01 14 19	CU of Carina, student performing in background says "I am the one that manipulates the lives of those you call..."
01 14 25	Same student rehearsing play ... "welcome to the world of drugs."
01 14 31	Carina, singing with other student "oh grand 'titiriteo' don't allow your threads of misery to manipulate our lives..."
01 14 40	Carina interview "this guy who had AIDS, he already died, about 3 years ago. He used to run around in a gang, and they would use the same needles, and that's how he got AIDS. When he told the rest of his friends, they left him, and that's what hurt him the most."
01 15 18	Iqui Balam theatre group drumming and clapping as they walk down the street to announce their street play about AIDS CU Carina
01 15 28	Scenes from the street play about AIDS
01 15 50	Carina's performing her role in the play. She plays a house that is robbed and which represents the body being invaded by AIDS. She says: "I am a house and inside me there are many valuable things."
01 16 02	Carina interview as she applies makeup to one of her colleagues: "We use comedy because it's a way to speak to youngsters. When we speak directly about the topic, they get bored. It's better to talk about it with laughter so that they understand what we are telling them."
01 16 29	Carina and friend walking on street, approaching her house where Carina holds workshops and councils fellow teenagers on issues of sexuality, HIV/AIDS and the risks of mother to child transmission.
01 16 39	Interior of Carina's house, group of teens gathered to discuss AIDS. She says, as teens look on: "thanks for coming here, we are from Iqui Balam, and are here

	to give information about AIDS, I don't know if any of you have received any information about AIDS?
<b>01 16 56</b>	Girl in group asks: "what is the transmission of the disease in a woman who is pregnant? What is she's pregnant and realises she has AIDS?"
<b>01 17 03</b>	Carina answers "when she feed her baby from the breast it can be transmitted that way."
<b>01 17 12</b>	<b>Title: Kenya: Battling against AIDS (filmed November 2000)</b>
	Nairobi, Kenya (November 2000)
<b>01 17 16</b>	Top shot Kibera slum in Nairobi, Kenya
	GVs of slum, rubbish strewn streets
<b>01 17 33</b>	Two women dying of AIDS in hospice run by KICOSHEP (Kibera Community Self-Help Programme), a local NGO supported by UNICEF and others
<b>01 17 45</b>	Kennedy Arinda, aged 15, walks into his grandmother's house
<b>01 17 53</b>	SOT Kennedy Arinda, aged 15 "My mother died in 1996. My father died a year earlier ... he was found to be HIV positive. Immediately after my Dad died my mother got sick. When she died there was no one to take care of us until my grandmother came to take us to live with her."
	Lunchtime in Kennedy's home which he shares with his grandmother and three siblings and 10 cousins
<b>01 18 34</b>	SOT Diana Vugutsa, Kennedy's 62-year-old grandmother "I am very worried because my grandchildren, both boys and girls, could go out there and get it. AIDS can hit all of a sudden and the person you are doing it with might have AIDS"
<b>01 18 53</b>	Kennedy and KICOSHEP singing group perform to the community in street UPSOT SONG "AIDS is dangerous to your life. Stop prostitution. AIDS is dangerous to your life. Stop prostitution. Your open yourself up to sickness and in the end it kills you. You citizens, we have something to tell you."
	Children watching choir
<b>01 19 22</b>	SOT Kennedy Arinda, aged 15 "A lot of the boys here start having sex as young as 10. After school you find them having sex behind the shops."
	Kennedy and colleagues from KICOSHEP visit the Arsenal barber shop to promote the use of condoms
<b>01 19 55</b>	Soccer game between KICOSHEP team and local boys
	Discussion with players about safe sex
	UPSOT Kennedy speaking to soccer players "Some people are crazy and lose their minds"
<b>01 20 33</b>	SOT Kennedy Arinda "The most we can do is to get young people together to create awareness about HIV and AIDS. Some listen, which is good.... Those who don't listen, may regret it if they become infected."
	Discussion shots / boys listening
<b>01 20 37</b>	Game of soccer continues / Kennedy in goal
<b>01 21 08</b>	Ends

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