

# Glossary of terms

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**Abstinence** – The avoidance of sexual intercourse as well as any genital contact or stimulation.

**Advocacy** – Organized efforts to influence policy, leadership, and opinion at various levels of action in the national response

**Agency** – Any organization public or private carrying out HIV/AIDS activities at national, district or community level

**Civil Society Organization** – Any non-government not-for-profit agency

**Commercial sex worker** – Commercial sex is defined as the perpetual dependency on sex for money or other items of occupation. Although the initial push factor into the sex trade may be survival, the person turns it into a lifelong occupation.

**Comprehensive Care & Treatment** – A holistic approach to care for PLWHAs that involves clinical management, nursing care, palliative care, and psychosocial support.

**Coordination** – A process of facilitation, communication, sharing, planning and monitoring of resources, risks, and rewards for purposes of efficiency and effectiveness in scaling up all efforts in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Coordination does not mean control. The aim of coordination is timely delivery of equitable and quality services.

**Health Worker** - Any provider of health-related services, regardless of level of training or location of work.

**High risk sex** – Includes sex with multiple partners especially non-marital non-consensual ; inconsistent or no condom use; commercial, transactional, and intergenerational sex including sex for survival; alcohol consumption and drug abuse before sex; unprotected sex with someone whose HIV status one does not know; sex without testing and disclosure.

**Home-based care** – Any form of care given to sick people in their homes, which includes physical, psychosocial, palliative and spiritual activities

**Incidence** – is defined as new infections per population at risk in a specified period of time.

Life skills education – refers to training youth in such skills as interpersonal relationships, self-awareness and self –esteem problem solving, effective communication, decision making, negotiating sex or the lack thereof, resisting peer pressure, critical thinking, negotiation, formation of friendships, and empathy.

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**Mainstreaming** – Adapting a ministry or an organization’s core business to cope with the realities of HIV/AIDS. The key principles of mainstreaming include (i) understanding/being aware of the impact of the issue is having on development, (ii) identifying focused entry points, (iii) working within existing structures and strategies, (iv) working to your comparative advantage, (v) identifying and working through strategic partnerships, and (vi) understanding the impact of HIV/AIDS on the ministry or organization.

**Multisectoral Approach** – a policy programming strategy, which involves all sectors and sections of society in a holistic response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

**Palliative care** – It is the holistic care of incurable or terminally ill patient and his/her family, which incorporates the physical, social, psychological, spiritual as well as cultural aspects. The aim of palliative care is to improve the quality of life. It commences at the time of the diagnosis of HIV infection and continues until death of an individual (an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families in facing the problems associated with life threatening illness through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other physical, psychological and spiritual challenges).

**Prevalence** – is defined as the total number of cases of HIV at a point in time per base population

**Private-not-for profit sector** – All non-government, including not-for-profit institutions such as faith based organizations, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations

**Psychosocial support** – The support meant to address the challenges of isolation, depression, anxiety, other psychiatric impairment and serious interpersonal problems as a result of HIV/AIDS. The purpose of psychosocial support is to ensure that quality of life and motivation to live are effectively optimized. Psychosocial support is understood to include spiritual support.

**Safe sexual behavior** – A practice that protects the individual from acquiring HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. These practices include abstinence, both primary and secondary, faithfulness and protected sexual intercourse.

**Sexually active** – A description of individuals who engage in sexual intercourse, regardless of age.

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