INTER-AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE WORKING GROUP 52nd MEETING

12-13 March 2003

FAO Headquarters, Rome Philippine Room (C277)

IASC Task Force on HIVAIDS in Emergency Settings: Matrix of Key Actions for Response

Circulated: 26 February 2003

This matrix provides guidance on key actions for responding to HIV/AIDS in emergencies. The matrix is divided into three parts: Emergency Preparedness, Minimum Response and Comprehensive Response. Each programmatic sector is provided with guidance on responding to HIV/AIDS appropriately. The country's or region's situation and capacity assessment will help determine what should be the additional HIV/AIDS elements to the humanitarian response. Detailed action points for each of the bullet points will be provided in short fact sheets (still to be developed).

PRINCIPLES:

- HIV/AIDS activities should seek to build on and not duplicate or replace existing work.
- Responses to HIV/AIDS in humanitarian crises will call for multi-sectoral responses.
- Establish coordination and leadership mechanisms prior to an emergency, and leverage organization's differential strengths, so that each can lead in its area of expertise.
- Local and national governments and institutions and target populations should be involved in planning and implementation and may be able to allocate human and financial resources
- Where non-state entities have control or where the government no longer has the capacity to act, activities may be developed in the absence of national policies or programs.
- HIV/AIDS activities for displaced populations should also service host populations to the maximum extent possible.

Third background document of the IASC Task Force on HIVAIDS in Emergency Settings

	Sectoral Response	Emergency Preparedness	Minimum Response (to be conducted even in the midst of emergency	Comprehensive response
1	Coordination	 Determine coordination structures Identify and list partners Establish network of resource persons Raise funds Prepare contingency plans Include HIV/AIDS in humanitarian action plans 	 Establish co-ordination mechanism Link/share resources between all partners Facilitate access to humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable Implement distribution pinciples 	 Continue fundraising Strengthen networks Enhance information sharing Build human capacity Link emergency to development HIV action Work with authorities Assist government and non-state entities to promote and protect human rights¹
2	Assessment and monitoring	 Conduct capacity and situation analysis Develop indicators and tools Involve local institutions and beneficiaries 	 Assess baseline data Set up/improve shared database Monitor activities 	 Maintain database Monitor and evaluate all programmes Assess data on prevalence, knowledge attitudes and practice, and impact of HIV/AIDS Draw lessons from evaluations
3	Protection	 Review existing protection laws and policies Promote human rights and best practices Ensure that humanitarian activities minimize the risk of sexual violence and exploitation and HIV-related discrimination Train uniformed forces and humanitarians on HIV/AIDS and sexual violence Establish mechanisms for monitoring and reporting violations of human rights¹ 	 Prevent and respond to sexual violence and exploitation Protect orphans and young people Facilitate access to humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable Ensure access to condoms for peacekeepers and military Do not discriminate by HIV status in staff management Monitor violations of human rights¹ 	 Involve authorities to reduce HIV-related discrimination Expand prevention and response to sexual violence and exploitation Strengthen community based protection for orphans and separated children and young people Institutionalize training for uniformed forces on HIV/AIDS, sexual violence and exploitation, and non-discrimination Put in place HIV-related services for demobilized personnel
4	Distribution and supplies	 Assess needs, source and stock supplies Plan distribution mechanisms that reach the most vulnerable Train staff on HIV/AIDS, sexual violence, gender, and non-discrimination 	 Dispatch supplies Target distribution to most vulnerable Monitor distribution 	 Ensure continuous availability of supplies Evaluate and improve distribution system Plan an exit strategy
5	Water and Sanitation	Train staff on HIV/AIDS, sexual violence, gender, and non-discrimination	 Make wat / san available and safe Monitor wat/san activities 	Establish wat/san management committees Organize awareness campaigns on hygiene and sanitation, targeting people affected by HIV

¹ In this context, human rights abuses refer particularly to those that increase vulnerability to HIV infection such as sexual violence, and those that discriminate against people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS.

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	Sectoral	Emergency Preparedness	Minimum Response (to be conducted even	Comprehensive response
	Response		in the midst of emergency	
6	Food Security and Nutrition	 Contingency planning/preposition supplies Train staff on special needs of HIV/AIDS affected populations Include information about nutritional care and support of PWLHA in community nutrition education programs Support food security of HIV-affected households 	 Ensure that food, agriculture and nutrition needs assessments include HIV/AIDS considerations. Include HIV/AIDS considerations in food aid programming (i.e. ration design, targeting, and monitoring mechanisms.) Support and protect food security of affected households and communities Promote appropriate care and feeding practices for at-risk communities and households 	 Develop strategy to protect long-term food security of HIV affected people Develop strategies and target vulnerable groups for agricultural extension programmes Collaborate with community and home based care programs in providing nutritional support Assist the government in fulfilling its obligation to respect the human right to food.
7	Shelter and Site Planning	 Plan potential sites to be safe Train staff on HIV/AIDS, gender and non-discrimination 	Establish safely designed sitesMonitor safety of sites	Plan orderly movement of displaced
8	Health	 Map current services and practices Plan and stock supplies Adapt/develop protocols Train health personnel Plan quality assurance mechanisms 	Prevent HIV transmission through Universal precautions Safe blood Condoms Syndromic STI treatment Management of the consequences of SV Post-exposure prophylaxis for humanitarian staff Safe deliveries Care and treatment Facilitate access to basic health care for most vulnerable Coordinate appropriate nutritional care for chronically ill and malnourished Monitor health care services	 Expand prevention of HIV transmission through: Universal precautions Safe blood transfusion services Management of STIs, including condoms Comprehensive sexual violence programmes Post-exposure prophylaxis for all health staff Prevention and care for injecting drug users Voluntary counselling and testing Repro health services for young people Prevention of mother to child transmission Provide care for PLWHAs through: Palliative care Home based care Treatment of opportunistic infections Prevention of opportunistic infections Anti-retrovirals
9	Education	Determine emergency education options for boys and girls Train teachers on HIV/AIDS and sexual violence and exploitation	 Identify potential teachers Train teachers on HIV/AIDS, sexual violence, gender and non-discrimination Create child-friendly spaces 	 Educate girls and boys (formal and non-formal) Provide lifeskills-based HIV/AIDS education Monitor and respond to sexual violence and exploitation in educational settings
10	Behaviour Communicati on Change and Info. Ed. Communicati on (IEC)	 Prepare culturally appropriate messages in local languages Prepare a basic BCC/IEC strategy Involve key beneficiaries Conduct awareness campaigns Store key documents outside potential emergency areas 	Disseminate basic HIV information Make condoms available	 Scale up BCC/IEC Monitor and evaluate activities