



Evidence of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the livelihoods of rural people, as outlined in this resource guide is becoming available and lessons of extension service delivery in rural communities does indicate the need to deliberately make HIV/AIDS issues an integral part of extension service delivery in all sector programmes. Application of this resource guide should contribute significantly to policy areas and rural development programmes in recognising HIV/AIDS as a major factor that is undermining agriculture production and further analysing the vulnerabilities of HIV/AIDS on specific households, including widow headed, the elderly headed, child headed and other poorly resourced households, as a basis for determining appropriate response strategies that could help to reduce vulnerabilities of such households.

The national policy framework on HIV/AIDS gives mandate to all sectors particularly those providing public services like health, education, social development and agriculture to address the diverse and complex issues of HIV/AIDS affecting the improvement of the quality of lives of rural populations. The ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries has developed guidelines that will enhance understanding on integrating and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in the sector*. Districts production and extension services have opportunities to access district support through harmonising their interventions with the overall work being done with HIV/AIDS in the district.

Given the diverse nature of the impacts of HIV/AIDS on individuals, households and communities, there hasn't been any one single-handed intervention that has effectively addressed the problem of AIDS. Approaches to community extension should establish, strengthen and promote sectoral collaboration at all levels as a basis to developing a joint and integrated agenda on extension services aimed at effectively tackling the problem of AIDS in the communities. In Uganda, sectoral collaboration is more evident at the national level but needs to be more functional at sub-county and community levels. It is becoming increasingly clear that collaboration, networking and building partnerships of especially non-government organisations including religious institution, community based organisations, the public sector and particularly health will bring about a positive change in the lives of households affected by HIV/AIDS.

However, the challenge extension services have, particularly agriculture, is to harmonise the principle of demand driven service provision with the realities, needs and concerns of rural households affected by HIV/AIDS. Rural development interventions therefore require the deliberate involvement and representation of vulnerable groups, including households that have been affected by HIV/AIDS in rural development activities and increase their access to information, advise and material services.

*For further information please contact the Ministry.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affected household	A household that has lost a family member due to AIDS or nursing a family member suffering from HIV/AIDS
Agriculture production	The practice of tilling the land, growing crops and rearing livestock
Balanced diet	Daily meals consisting of body building foods (proteins) energy giving foods (carbohydrates, fats and oils) and protective foods (vitamins and minerals)
Chairperson	A man or woman appointed to lead and guide a group or organisation
Child-headed household	Children below the age of 18 years who have lost both their parents and are living by themselves. The elder child(ren) take up the role of parenting and looking after the young ones
Collateral	Security pledged for the repayment of a loan
Community participation	Refers to activities that involve all sections of the community; men, women, youths and children in processes of planning and decision making for collective action.
Counselling	A dialogue between a client and service care provider aimed at enabling the client to take personal decisions related to living positively with AIDS
Epidemic	Wide spread of a disease attacking and affecting many individuals in the community and the general population at the same time
Extension services	Process or method used to disseminate appropriate technical skills, advise and information to rural communities, through farm visits, demonstrations and community education programmes
Extension worker	A change agent in the community who shares ideas and information with rural communities in order to improve practice, influence positive attitudes and behaviour and enhance knowledge
Fishing community	People living along fishing sites whose survival is directly or indirectly dependant primarily on fisheries resources
Food security	People having regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives

Gender	Refers to the social, economic and cultural roles and relations between women and men, and takes into account the different responsibilities of women and men in a given culture or location and in different population groups (children, aged people, ethnic groups etc.)
HIV-Positive person	An individual who has taken an HIV test informed of his/her positive test results. At times also referred to as a person living with HIV and AIDS
Household labour	Consists of the labour force in a household
Labour intensive	A method of agriculture production that requires a high degree of human physical effort
Labour saving technology	Farm implements whose application can save energy and time (manpower) that would otherwise be used to produce similar work
Livelihood diversification	Refers to broadening and/or improving the primary means of generating income and obtaining sufficient food for survival. It may take the form of a completely new enterprise, or may involve the expansion or adjustment of existing farm enterprise patterns in order to increase farm income or to reduce farm variability
Livelihoods	The means by which a household earns an income or sustains itself in order to survive
Local Council	A civic structure in Uganda that provides local governance and facilitates mutual consultation and guidance in order to give better services to communities. LC are hierarchically arranged from villages, parishes, sub-counties, town councils and district and headed by an elected committee
Malnutrition	Malnutrition is a condition, which results from a person receiving the wrong amount or proportion of food nutrients.
Nutrition	The science of food and the way the human body uses it to promote and maintain health.
Nutrition education	Education directed at individuals, families and communities in order to encourage the selection of food they grow, purchase and consume in order to stay healthy
Opportunistic infections	Refers to illnesses that affect people with weakened immune systems and are usually caused by germs, which are commonly found in the environment
Pastoral community	People who practice communal grazing for subsistence as a way of life
PLWHA	A term that refers to People Living With HIV/AIDS, whether or not they are showing signs of AIDS

Psychological	A state of the mind
Revolving credit fund	An informal arrangement of a saving and credit scheme. Money is pooled by individual group members and then given to one of the members in turn
SEAGA	Socio-economic and gender analysis; a community participatory approach that promotes capacity building of groups on issues of gender and household economy developed by FAO
Self-help groups	Community groups that have been formed in response to overcoming a particular social problem. Individuals volunteer to help each other out
Social safety-nets	Refers to community or family relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchange that provide welfare support to fellow community members suffering unduly during times of hardship
Stakeholders	A stakeholder is any individual or group with a direct or indirect interest in the outcome of a development intervention, or anyone who is affected by or who affects this intervention
Stigmatization	To characterize or brand a person as disgraceful. The act of stigmatizing is often associated with rejection, abuse and passing judgment on individuals social/personal behaviour
Sustainability	The ability of a process, group or system to be able to continue to function independently in the long-term
Vulnerability	The presence of internal and external factors that place people at risk of becoming food-insecure or malnourished, poor, including factors that affect their ability to cope
Vulnerable households	Categories of households whose present and/or future survival is threatened by natural factors like the AIDS epidemic

HIV/AIDS resource guide for
extension workers

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