



# Annexes





**ANNEX A**

*Glossary of Terms*

**Antiretroviral drugs (ARVs)**—Drugs that suppress the activity or replication of retroviruses such as HIV. Antiretroviral drugs, for example, reverse transcriptase inhibitors (e.g., AZT, ddI, 3TC) and protease inhibitors (e.g., saquinavir, ritonavir), interfere with various stages of the virus’s life cycle.

**Bactrim (TMP/SMX)**—An antibiotic used to prevent and treat pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) as well as many other infections.

**Compulsory license**—Issued when the government takes away the exclusive rights of a company holding a patent and allows generic competition.

**Cotrimoxazole**—A generic form of the sulfa drug Bactrim (see Bactrim).

**Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM)**—As defined by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, a CCM is a body that functions as a forum to promote true partnership development and multisectoral programmatic approaches. A CCM’s membership should include a representative number of members who reflect the interests and commitments of the relevant consitutencies and who are able to access the best available technical expertise in the relevant diseases. The CCM should ensure that all relevant actors are involved in the process and that all views are taken into account. The CCM should be as inclusive as possible and seek representation of the highest possible level from various sectors and place great value on local solutions. Above all, all members of a CCM are expected to be treated as full partners in the CCM, with full rights of participation, expression, and involvement in decision making in line with their areas of expertise.

**ddI: didanosine (also called Videx)**—An antiretroviral used for the treatment of HIV infection.

**Disclosure**—In the context of HIV/AIDS, disclosure refers to the act of informing an individual or organization (such as a health authority, an employer, or a school) of the HIV status of an infected person. It may also refer to the fact that such information has been transmitted by the person him or herself or by a third party, with or without consent. Except in exceptional circumstances, when disclosure to another person is required by law or ethical considerations, the person with HIV has the right to privacy and to exercise informed consent in all decisions about disclosure of his/her status.

**Discrimination**—The practice of making some type of distinction about a person that results in unfair and unjust treatment on the basis of the individual’s belonging or perception that the individual belongs to a particular group. Discrimination is defined in terms of legal and human rights; discrimination limits a person’s or group’s enjoyment of rights and freedoms on an equal basis.

**Generic medicines**—Drugs with the same active ingredients as the original patented medicine.

**GFATM**—The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria works to attract, manage, and disburse additional resources through a new public/private partnership in order to make a sustainable and significant contribution to the reduction of infections, illness, and death, thereby mitigating the impact caused by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria in countries in need.

**Kaposi's sarcoma (KS)**—A normally rare type of cancer that starts as pink or dark, flat or raised marks on the skin that gradually spread; internal organs may later become infected. Kaposi's sarcoma is a common problem with people living with HIV/AIDS and occurs unrelated to AIDS in a mild form in some elderly people.

**Nevirapine (NVP)**—Currently, the most affordable and widely used ARV to prevent HIV transmission from mother to child.

**Opportunistic infection (OI)**—Infection by an organism that causes disease only when the immune system is weak, as in advanced HIV infection.

**Parallel importation**—Shopping around for medicines and buying them from the company that holds the patent, but in the country where they are cheapest.

**Patent protection**—The first company to register a new drug is granted a patent for 20 years, which prevents other companies from manufacturing or importing that drug.

**Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP)**—Type of pneumonia seen only in people with weakened immunity from illnesses such as AIDS.

**Prophylaxis**—Treatment to prevent the onset of a particular disease or the recurrence of symptoms in an existing infection that has been brought under control.

**Stigma**—A powerful social label or marker that “significantly discredits” a person or group. Stigmatization is a process. Within a particular culture or setting, certain attributes are distinguished as discreditable or unworthy. Often these attributes are linked to socially marginalized behaviors, such as men having sex with men, drug use, sex work, or having multiple partners.

**Tuberculosis (TB)**—Serious, chronic bacterial disease of the lungs and sometimes other organs; common with AIDS. TB is treatable with various antibiotics, although multidrug resistant TB is an increasing problem worldwide.

**Voluntary license**—The pharmaceutical company holding the patent to a drug gives up its exclusive right to a drug, allowing another company to manufacture or import generics during the period of patent protection.



## ANNEX B

# Declarations

### **Women and HIV/AIDS: The Barcelona Bill of Rights**

The Barcelona Bill of Rights was drafted as a working document by several women living with and affected by HIV/AIDS—researchers, scientists, and advocates from all regions and all perspectives—during the International AIDS Conference of July 2002. The Women at Barcelona/Mujeres Adelante Planning Group, a coalition of individuals committed to advancing the gender and human rights agenda at the International AIDS Conference, facilitated the compilation of the document.

[www.ipas.org/english/press\\_room/2003/03072003.html](http://www.ipas.org/english/press_room/2003/03072003.html)

### **Denver Principles**

Written in June 1983 by the advisory committee of the People with AIDS Coalition in the United States, the document is considered by many to be the launching point of the PLWHA self-empowerment movement. The document is a valuable reminder of AIDS history in this 20th year of the epidemic.

[www.beingalivela.org/news598/598\\_denvp.html](http://www.beingalivela.org/news598/598_denvp.html)

### **“A Focus on Women” Declaration**

Over 130 community women of Uganda attending the Third International Conference on Global Strategies for the Prevention of HIV drafted the declaration and presented it at the conference held on September 9–13, 2001, in Kampala, Uganda. The document, presented by Faith Akiki of the Network of People Living with AIDS, calls for doctors, researchers, governments, and world health organizations to implement PMTCT programs and include women in their treatment plans and to work with grassroots groups on long-term goals that include the economic, social, and political empowerment of women.

[www.gawh.org/women\\_hiv/pmtct/kampala\\_declaration.html](http://www.gawh.org/women_hiv/pmtct/kampala_declaration.html)

### **Kampala Declaration on Gender and HIV/AIDS**

UNAIDS, UNIFEM, and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) held a regional conference on Gender and HIV/AIDS on November 27–28, 2001, with participants from the seven IGAD countries (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, and Sudan) together with participants from Burundi, Comoros, and Rwanda. At the conference, they adopted the Kampala Declaration, which recommends that HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment programs should be guided by principles of women’s empowerment, gender equality, human rights, and the participation of women and their communities.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200112040446.html>

### **Greater Involvement of People Living with or Affected by HIV/AIDS (GIPA) Principle**

In 1994 at the Paris AIDS Summit, 42 countries signed on to a declaration supporting the greater involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS in the formation of policy and service delivery; the declaration became known as the GIPA principle. The document, *From Principle to Practice: GIPA*, includes the original Paris Summit Declaration and discusses how the GIPA principle is currently used.

[www.unaids.org/publications/documents/persons/gipa-8.doc](http://www.unaids.org/publications/documents/persons/gipa-8.doc)

### **International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)**

During this United Nations conference held on September 5–13, 1994, in Cairo, Egypt, world leaders, high-ranking officials, UN leaders, and representatives of NGOs agreed that population and development are inextricably linked. A 20-year Program of Action, which bears the signatures of 170 countries, states that empowering women and meeting people’s needs for education and health, including reproductive health, are necessary for both individual advancement and balanced development.

[www.iisd.ca/linkages/Cairo/program/p00000.html](http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/Cairo/program/p00000.html)

### **United Nations Special Session on HIV/AIDS: Keeping the Promise: Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS**

On June 25–27, 2001, heads of state and representatives of governments met at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) dedicated to HIV/AIDS. UNGASS acknowledged that, in only 20 years, the HIV/AIDS pandemic has caused untold suffering and death worldwide, calling it a “global crisis” requiring “global action.” At the meeting, heads of state and representatives of governments issued the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS with individual governments’ detailed goals and plans for implementation as well as with the UN’s commitment for assistance.

[www.unaids.org/UNGASS/](http://www.unaids.org/UNGASS/)



## ANNEX C

# Other Resources for HIV/AIDS

## Advocacy

### ▣ Publications/Training Resources

*Advocacy in Action: A Toolkit to Support NGOs and CBOs Responding to HIV/AIDS.* International HIV/AIDS Alliance, June 2002. [www.aidsalliance.org](http://www.aidsalliance.org)

*Advocacy Guide to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS).* International Council of AIDS Service Organizations (ICASO), 2001. [www.icaso.org](http://www.icaso.org)

*Advocacy Guide for HIV/AIDS.* International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), June 2001. [www.ippf.org](http://www.ippf.org)

*An Advocate's Guide to the International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights.* International Council of AIDS Service Organizations (ICASO), 1997. [www.icaso.org](http://www.icaso.org)

*HIV/AIDS NGO/CBO Support Toolkit.* International HIV/AIDS Alliance, 2002. Website and CD-ROM can be accessed at [www.aidsalliance.org](http://www.aidsalliance.org)

*Networking for Policy Change: An Advocacy Training Manual.* POLICY Project. Futures Group International, October 1999. [www.policyproject.com](http://www.policyproject.com)

*A New Weave of Power, People and Politics: The Action Guide for Advocacy and Citizen Participation.* VeneKlasen, L. with V. Miller. World Neighbors, 2002. [www.wn.org](http://www.wn.org)

*Positive Development. Setting up self-help groups and advocating for change. A manual for people living with HIV.* Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GNP+)/Healthlink Worldwide, 1998. Single copies free. [www.gnpplus.net](http://www.gnpplus.net) and [www.healthlink.org.uk](http://www.healthlink.org.uk)

*Training for Transformation, Book 4.* Hope, A. and S. Timmel. Mango Press: Zimbabwe, 2000.

### ▣ Organizations

**AEGiS (AIDS Education Global Information System): San Juan Capistrano, CA, USA**

[www.aegis.com](http://www.aegis.com)

Home to the *HIV Daily Briefing*, AEGiS is probably the definitive online resource for HIV/AIDS-related information. AEGiS offers a keyword-searchable knowledge base with cutting-edge information via HIV/AIDS-specific publications and news sources from around the world, including a fact sheet section and a law library as well as collections of first-person narratives and bulletin boards by those living with HIV/AIDS.

**Asian Harm Reduction Network (AHRN): Chiang Mai, Thailand**

[www.ahrn.net](http://www.ahrn.net)

AHRN works to reduce the harms associated with injection drug use in Asia, especially HIV infection, through networking, information sharing, advocacy, and program and policy development. AHRN makes available an extensive collection of harm reduction advocacy and training presentations and documents, including its own manual for preventing HIV infection among people who inject drugs. Indonesian and Thai versions are available for download from the website.

**Asociación para la Salud Integral y Ciudadanía en América Latina y el Caribe (ASICAL): Guatemala City, Guatemala**

[www.sidalac.org.mx/asical/asical.html](http://www.sidalac.org.mx/asical/asical.html)

ASICAL is a Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) regional technical resource network originally founded in 1997 by six organizations working in the areas of HIV/AIDS and MSM. Its members currently include organizations from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Mexico and will expand to include organizations in other LAC countries. Its mission is to develop strategies and actions to achieve comprehensive health and full citizenship among gay men and other men in LAC who have sex with men. ASICAL's website includes situation analyses for different LAC countries, research, and advocacy tools.

**The Body: New York, NY, USA**

[www.thebody.com](http://www.thebody.com)

The Body uses the Internet to lower barriers between patients and clinicians, demystify HIV/AIDS and its treatment, improve patients' quality of life, and foster community through human connection. Documents are easy to find through a comprehensive site map, which contains a wealth of information from various sources in over 550 subject areas.

**The Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network: Montréal, Canada**

[www.aidslaw.ca](http://www.aidslaw.ca)

The Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network produces and facilitates access to accurate, up-to-date information and analysis on legal, ethical, and policy issues related to HIV/AIDS in Canada and internationally. The network offers extensive resource collections on topics including HIV/AIDS and criminal law, confidentiality, prostitution, aboriginal communities, and immigration as well as online versions of all articles ever published in the *Canadian HIV/AIDS Policy & Law Review* and an annotated bibliography and literature review on legal, ethical, and human rights issues related to HIV/AIDS. The entire site is produced in French and English, and some materials are available in Romanian.

**CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN): Rockville, MD, USA**

[www.cdcnpin.org](http://www.cdcnpin.org)

Formerly the National AIDS Clearinghouse, NPIN is the U.S. reference, referral, and distribution service for information on HIV/AIDS, STIs, and TB. A huge amount of information is available on this site, newly available in both English and Spanish. Highlights include tips and tools for a health communication strategy, information on at-risk populations and cultural competency, weekly updates on conferences and new funding opportunities, program evaluation materials, and surveillance data. NPIN also makes hundreds of informational brochures, fact sheets, and posters on HIV/AIDS, STIs, and TB available at no cost.

**Church of the Province of Southern Africa HIV/AIDS Ministries: Bishopscourt, South Africa**  
[www.anglicancommunion.org/special/hivaids/](http://www.anglicancommunion.org/special/hivaids/)

With the tagline “HIV/AIDS is not a punishment from God,” this visually appealing website includes a host of resource documents, including *Planning Our Response to HIV/AIDS: A Step-by-Step Guide to HIV/AIDS Planning for the Anglican Community* and *Our Vision, Our Hope: An All Africa Anglican AIDS Planning Framework*, which includes a pledge to the vision of future generations born and living in a world free from AIDS. The site has information on current initiatives in African countries and explains the steps for “putting HIV/AIDS on the map” in the Anglican community, with supporting interviews and documents at every step.

**Global Health Council, Global AIDS Program: Washington, DC, USA**  
[www.globalhealth.org](http://www.globalhealth.org)

The mission of the Global AIDS Program is to share information and influence policy on global AIDS activities and issues, strongly supporting the critical role of NGOs in responding to the AIDS pandemic. *AIDSlink*, an excellent bimonthly newsletter reporting on global AIDS activities and issues related to the work of NGOs, is available on the program’s website, along with a large volume of information about the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The program also publishes the annual *Global AIDS Directory*, which is available for purchase.

**Global Network of People Living with AIDS (GNP+): Amsterdam, The Netherlands**  
[www.gnpplus.net](http://www.gnpplus.net)

Created and run by and for PLWHA, GNP+ works in three areas: advocacy (promoting access to treatment and combating stigma and discrimination); capacity building (grassroots organizing and training); and communication (co-organizing the international conference for PLWHA and maintaining an online forum). Its publication *Positive Development: setting up self-help groups and advocating for change. A manual for people living with HIV* is available on the website, which also has a newsletter and an excellent links section. The central secretariat of GNP+ has a board of 12 members representing various international regions. The network has six operational regional secretariats:

- Network of African People Living with HIV/AIDS (NAP+)  
Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, and Zambia
- Asia-Pacific Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (APN+)  
Singapore
- Caribbean Regional Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (CRN+)  
Trinidad, West Indies
- European Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (ENP+)  
ENP+ is the youngest of the regional networks affiliated with GNP+ and does not yet have a regional office
- People Living with HIV/AIDS in Latin America (REDLA+)  
Cali, Colombia, [www.redla.org](http://www.redla.org)
- GNP+ North America (GNP+ NA)  
Washington, DC, USA

**HIV/AIDS Advocacy Network (HAN): San Francisco, CA, USA**  
[www.sfaf.org](http://www.sfaf.org)

The HIV Advocacy Network (HAN) is the grassroots community-organizing program of the San Francisco AIDS Foundation’s (SFAF) Public Policy Department (click on the “Policy” tab on the website), organizing advocates to lobby effectively for rational and humane HIV-related policies at

the local, state, and federal levels. Issues of the *HIV Policy Watch* are available on the website along with legislative contact information, policy-related press releases, and HAN's advocacy manual *Standing Our Ground: Protecting Our Future Through Community Partnerships* (also available in Spanish). You can sign up to become a member of HAN on its website and receive action alerts via email that make it easy to send elected officials emails about an important HIV issue at the click of a button.

**International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (ICW): London, UK**

[www.icw.org](http://www.icw.org)

ICW is an international network open to all HIV-positive women regardless of age, ethnicity, religion, or sexuality. It produces *The Positive Woman's Survival Kit* that provides education, support, and resources by and for HIV-positive women, targeting women in developing countries who have little to no access to printed materials. The survival kit covers issues such as relationships with family and children, grief and loss, nutrition, staying healthy, safer sex, pregnancy and breastfeeding. The kit is available on the website in English, Spanish, and French.

**International Council of AIDS Service Organizations (ICASO): Toronto, Canada**

[www.icaso.org](http://www.icaso.org)

Based in Canada with regional secretariats on all five continents, ICASO connects international NGOs and works to strengthen NGOs with fewer resources so they can all better respond to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. ICASO is a good source for up-to-date information on vaccine development, GFATM, and UNGASS and makes available the *Advocacy Guide to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*.

**International HIV/AIDS Alliance: Brighton, UK**

[www.aidsalliance.org](http://www.aidsalliance.org)

The alliance provides technical and financial support to NGOs and CBOs in developing countries. Its *HIV/AIDS NGO/CBO Support Toolkit* is a vast library of resources from a variety of organizations, well organized and designed for those establishing, managing, or studying NGO/CBO support programs.

**The International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA): Brussels, Belgium**

[www.ilga.org](http://www.ilga.org)

ILGA is a worldwide federation of national and local groups dedicated to achieving equal rights for lesbians, gay men, bisexuals, and transgendered people everywhere. Its website boasts an excellent and extensive country-by-country world survey database of the legal situations for gay, lesbian, and transgendered people. ILGA has more than 350 member organizations with representation on every continent. For region-specific information, visit [www.ilga-europe.org](http://www.ilga-europe.org) and [www.ilga-asia.org](http://www.ilga-asia.org); for Latin America and the Caribbean, visit [www.ilgalac.org](http://www.ilgalac.org). Many of its documents are also available in Spanish, and there is a sister Spanish-language site at [www.cogailes.org](http://www.cogailes.org) that is available entirely in English, Spanish, Castellano, or Catalan.

**National AIDS Treatment Advocacy Project (NATAP): New York, NY, USA**

[www.natap.org](http://www.natap.org)

NATAP works to educate individuals about HIV and hepatitis treatments and to advocate on the local, national, and international levels on behalf of all people living with HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. NATAP runs several programs in the New York City area: a community treatment education program that targets underserved communities of color throughout New York City, providing on-site services in English or Spanish; a monthly treatment training for case managers and other professionals working with people infected with HIV and hepatitis; a women's program at prisons and other venues that addresses barriers to treatment and women-specific issues, including disclosure, raising children, and negotiating safe sex; and regular public forums for medical

professionals and patients, including continuing medical education events. Resources available on the NATAP website include Daily Worldwide E-mail Treatment Updates on both HIV and HCV, downloadable archives of the radio show *Living Well with HIV and Hepatitis*, and newsletters, all available free.

**Naz Foundation International (NFI): Lucknow, India**

[www.nfi.net](http://www.nfi.net)

NFI promotes sexual health among MSM in South Asia and provides assistance to local networks of MSM to develop services aimed at reducing the risks of STI/HIV transmission. NFI offers a wide variety of culturally relevant educational materials in Bangala, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malyalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, and Telegu and supports information-sharing between CBOs through SAMAN (South Asia MSM AIDS Network.)

**Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP): Mowbray, South Africa**

[www.nswp.org](http://www.nswp.org)

NWSP provides opportunities for information sharing among organizations and projects that provide services to men, women, and transsexuals who work in the sex industry. It also works to promote the health and human rights of sex workers worldwide. Divided into sections, such as health and safety as well as rights and ethics, NWSP offers a resource collection that includes guides on HIV/AIDS and STI prevention, violence prevention, and issues particular to MSM and sex workers as well as links to relevant charters and sex workers' rights groups.

**Project Inform: San Francisco, CA, USA**

[www.projinf.org](http://www.projinf.org)

Project Inform provides free, confidential information on the diagnosis and treatment of HIV to anyone who asks; advocates for enlightened regulatory, research, and funding policies; and works to inspire people to make informed choices amid uncertainty. All of its publications are free, including *Introductory Treatment Packet* for people newly diagnosed with HIV and those exploring their treatment options for the first time. The packet is designed to help people overcome their initial anxiety about HIV and understand how they can take charge of their own health. Other publications include the journal *PI Perspectives*; *WISE Women*, a three-times-a-year newsletter by and for women living with HIV/AIDS; and fact sheets and other materials, most of which are also available in Spanish. Project Inform also runs the National HIV/AIDS Treatment Hotline at 1-800-822-7422.

**Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (SWAA): Dakar, Senegal**

[www.famafrique.org/swaainter/anglais/sommairea.html](http://www.famafrique.org/swaainter/anglais/sommairea.html)

SWAA is a women-led Pan-African NGO that operates through country-specific chapters. It recognizes that women in Africa are critically affected by HIV/AIDS and that their vulnerability can be reduced through economic development, the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies, and respect of basic human rights. SWAA seeks to promote women's access to affordable, high-quality services and programs for reducing the risk of HIV infection and increasing women's capacity to cope with the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

**UNAIDS (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS): Geneva, Switzerland**

[www.UNAIDS.org](http://www.UNAIDS.org)

As the main advocate for global action on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS draws together UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, the World Bank, UNDCP, and the ILO to catalyze, strengthen, and orchestrate the unique expertise, resources, and networks of influence that each of these organizations offers. UNAIDS has an extensive resource collection, including an excellent best practices case study library; a large collection of press releases, speeches, audio/video clips, and HIV/AIDS information; and an enormous searchable database of publications.

**United Nations Development Program (UNDP): New York, NY, USA**

[www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

A cosponsor of UNAIDS, UNDP offers knowledge, resources, and best practices from around the world to help build national capacity for managing initiatives aimed at people and institutions not usually involved in public health. It also places HIV/AIDS at the center of national planning and budgets and promotes decentralized responses that support community-level action. Publications available for download from UNDP's website include a series on gender and the HIV/AIDS pandemic; issue papers on policy, programming, and sociocultural impact; books and workbooks on community-based responses; reports on integrating human rights with sustainable human development; and several training manuals.

**Interactive  
Next Step:  
Tell Us  
Your Story!**

We look forward to hearing about your organization's advocacy story. Also, we would like to know how you will use the stories in the *Moments in Time* manual and how this resource can be improved in future editions. Please use this form to provide feedback on the *Moments in Time* collection of HIV/AIDS advocacy stories. The return address is on the back. You may also fill out the form online by visiting our website at <http://www.policyproject.com/stories>. Thank you!

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Does your organization have an HIV/AIDS advocacy story you would like to share? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

If yes, please use the space below to briefly tell your story (e.g., goal, target audiences, challenges, successes, strategies used, partners). Please attach an additional sheet of paper, if necessary.

**Evaluate the Manual**

**1. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
I found the manual to be informative.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I found the advocacy stories to be inspiring.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I found the layout and format easy to use.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**2. Have you used the *Moments in Time* manual in the following ways?**

- a. In a training session? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No
- b. To help design an advocacy campaign? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No
- c. To assist in forming a network or partnership? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No
- d. Other? Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**3. What were the three most useful advocacy stories? Please use the numbers 1, 2, and 3 to indicate your top choices, with "1" being the most useful.**

<u>Women's Groups</u>	<u>PLWHA Networks</u>	<u>FBOs</u>	<u>Access to Treatment</u>
FEIM _____	ACT UP _____	IMAU _____	TAC _____
NACWOLA _____	NAP+ _____	The Balm _____	HST _____
W-TAG _____	NGEN+ _____	In Gilead _____	CPSA _____
SWAK _____	TNP+ _____	NPC _____	ANC National _____
SANGRAM _____			Health Committee _____

**4. The *Moments in Time* manual focused on women, associations of people living with HIV/AIDS, faith-based organizations, and access to treatment. What priority areas, sectors, or issues should we focus on in the future?**

**5. Did you use the companion manual, *Networking for Policy Change: An Advocacy Training Manual*?**

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ If no, why not?

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