Combating Aids & Famine Across Africa

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Standards

SS7CG3 The student will analyze how politics in Africa impacts standard of living.

b. Describe the impact of government stability on the distribution of resources to combat AIDS and famine across Africa.

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Teacher Directions – CLOZE Notes

- The next 2 pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (You might want to print front-to-back so that it's only 1 page.)

- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

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AIDS & Famine CLOZE Notes

AIDS

- Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a _____that is spread through blood and other bodily fluids.
- It attacks and destroys the _____, leaving the victim unable to fight off _____.

AIDS in Africa

- About _____ across the continent have AIDS, and 1.5 million have died.
- These deaths have created over _____.

No Cure

- Scientists haven't been able to find a vaccine or _____.
- There are drugs that can _____ the progress of the disease called antiretroviral drugs (AVTs), but they are expensive and many patients can't afford them.

Epidemic

- Poor healthcare systems, poverty, and lack of _____, as well as ignorance about the disease and its causes and prevention, contribute to the number of AIDS cases.
- The situation has gotten even worse as a result of _____ and weak educational and _____.
- The epidemic now places a _____ on the healthcare systems on countries that barely have enough resources to _____.
- Few African countries have the resources to _____.

Government Stability

- AIDS has become an epidemic in Africa because the _____ _____ by the lack of stability in African governments.
- A country's government stability has a _____ on the distribution of resources to combat AIDS.

South Africa

- AIDS took hold in South Africa just as _____ and the country's focus was on _____ during the early stages of the AIDS epidemic.

Zimbabwe

- Zimbabwe has one of the _____ of HIV/AIDS in the world.
- The country also has _____ _____ —which has made the situation worse.

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AIDS & Famine CLOZE Notes

Nigeria

- In the 1990s, Nigeria's government began to make AIDS a priority and began to focus on _____ .
- The nation still struggles, but the government is trying to _____ about prevention.

Botswana

- Botswana has maintained a _____ since the country gained independence in 1966.
- As a result, Botswana has the _____ treat AIDS patients.
- Botswana's government has provided _____ for its citizens.
- It was also the first country to offer the necessary drug therapy for _____ .

Famine

- Along with AIDS, _____is one of Africa's biggest problems.
- Famine occurs when a region does not have _____for a long period of time.
- People who are starving can die from _____.

Climate

- Many African countries face _____ because of climate changes.
- Repeated drought has plagued Africa since the _____.
- Soil infertility and erosion have decreased the _____.

Government Stability

- The stability of a country's government directly impacts the country's ability to _____to prevent famine.
- Civil wars **interrupt daily life** for most people, including farmers, which causes _____.
- Some governments have _____instead of _____for their people.
- Other governments have used _____by denying food shipments to political enemies.

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AIDS & Famine CLOZE Notes KEY

AIDS

- Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a **disease** that is spread through blood and other bodily fluids.
- It attacks and destroys the **immune system**, leaving the victim unable to fight off **infections**.

AIDS in Africa

- About **23 million people** across the continent have AIDS, and 1.5 million have died.
- These deaths have created over **11 million orphans**.

No Cure

- Scientists haven't been able to find a vaccine or **prevent the HIV infection**.
- There are drugs that can **slow down** the progress of the disease called antiretroviral drugs (AVTs), but they are expensive and many patients can't afford them.

Epidemic

- Poor healthcare systems, poverty, and lack of **government organization**, as well as ignorance about the disease and its causes and prevention, contribute to the number of AIDS cases.
- The situation has gotten even worse as a result of **poverty** and weak educational and **public health services**.
- The epidemic now places a **huge burden** on the healthcare systems on countries that barely have enough resources to **handle basic care**.
- Few African countries have the resources to **treat AIDS patients**.

Government Stability

- AIDS has become an epidemic in Africa because the **spread of the disease was overshadowed** by the lack of stability in African governments.
- A country's government stability has a **huge impact** on the distribution of resources to combat AIDS.

South Africa

- AIDS took hold in South Africa just as **Apartheid was ending** and the country's focus was on **stabilizing the country** during the early stages of the AIDS epidemic.

Zimbabwe

- Zimbabwe has one of the **highest rates** of HIV/AIDS in the world.
- The country also has **government corruption, civil unrest, and a suspicion of outside help** —which has made the situation worse.

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AIDS & Famine CLOZE Notes

KEY

Nigeria

- In the 1990s, Nigeria's government began to make AIDS a priority and began to focus on **prevention, treatment and care**.
- The nation still struggles, but the government is trying to **educate its citizens** about prevention.

Botswana

- Botswana has maintained a **stable democratic government** since the country gained independence in 1966.
- As a result, Botswana has the **resources to help** treat AIDS patients.
- Botswana's government has provided **education and prevention training** for its citizens.
- It was also the first country to offer the necessary drug therapy for **free to infected people.**

Famine

- Along with AIDS, **famine** is one of Africa's biggest problems.
- Famine occurs when a region does not have **enough food** for a long period of time.
- People who are starving can die from **malnutrition**.

Climate

- Many African countries face **drought** because of climate changes.
- Repeated drought has plagued Africa since the **1970s**.
- Soil infertility and erosion have decreased the **amount of crops grown**.

Government Stability

- The stability of a country's government directly impacts the country's ability to **provide enough food** to prevent famine.
- Civil wars **interrupt daily life** for most people, including farmers, which causes **food shortages**.
- Some governments have **built armies** instead of **investing in food** for their people.
- Other governments have used **food as a weapon** by denying food shipments to political enemies.

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Combating Aids & Famine Across Africa

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AIDS

- Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a disease that is spread through blood and other bodily fluids.
- It attacks and destroys the immune system, leaving the victim unable to fight off infections.
- Today, 34 million people worldwide are living with HIV/AIDS, and two-thirds of those people are in sub-Saharan Africa.

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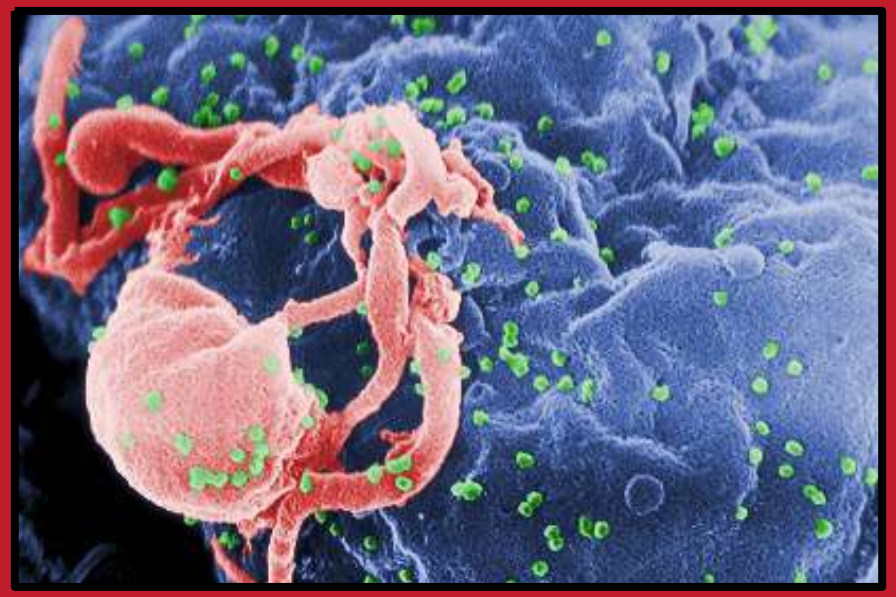

Main symptoms of
AIDS

Central
- Encephalitis
- Meningitis

Eyes
- Retinitis

Lungs
- Pneumocystis pneumonia
- Tuberculosis (multiple organs)
- Tumors

Skin
- Tumors

Gastrointestinal
- Esophagitis
- Chronic diarrhea
- Tumors

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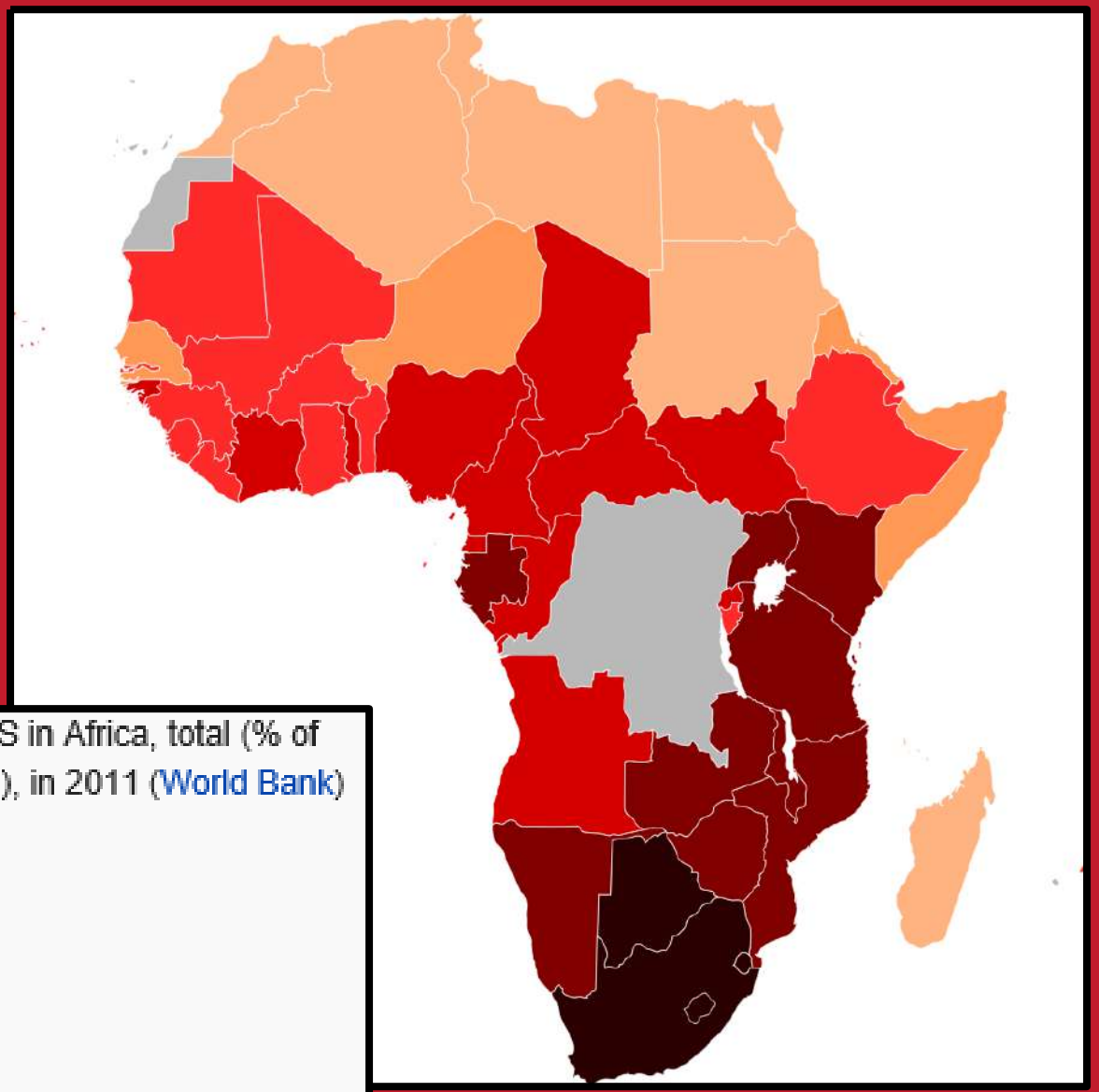
HIV/AIDS in Africa, 2005

	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
New infections	3,200,000	4,900,000
Child (under 15) infections	630,000	700,000
Deaths	2,400,000	3,100,000
Child deaths	520,000	570,000
People living with HIV/AIDS	25,800,000	40,300,000

Source: Africa Renewal from WHO and UNAIDS data



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AIDS in Africa

- Sub-Saharan Africa has one of the highest HIV/AIDS infections in the world.

- About 23 million people across the continent have AIDS, and 1.5 million have died.
  - These deaths have created over 11 million orphans.

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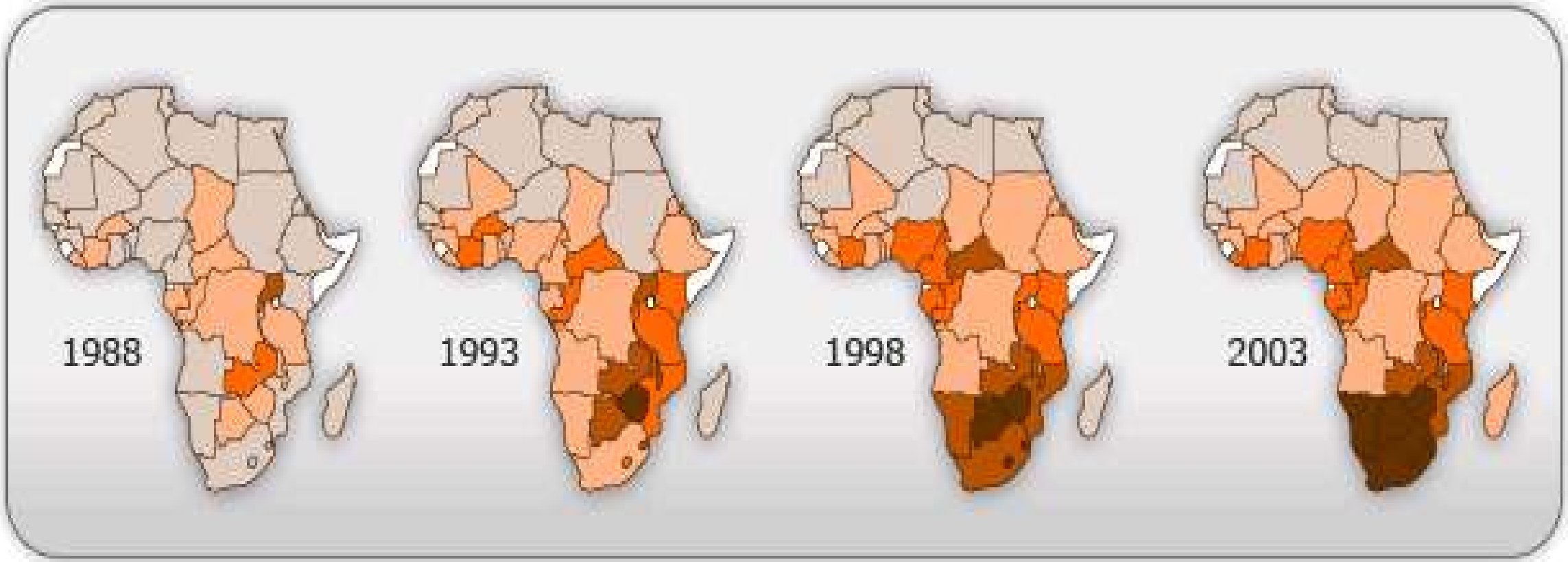
Adult HIV prevalence (%) in Africa between 1988 and 2003



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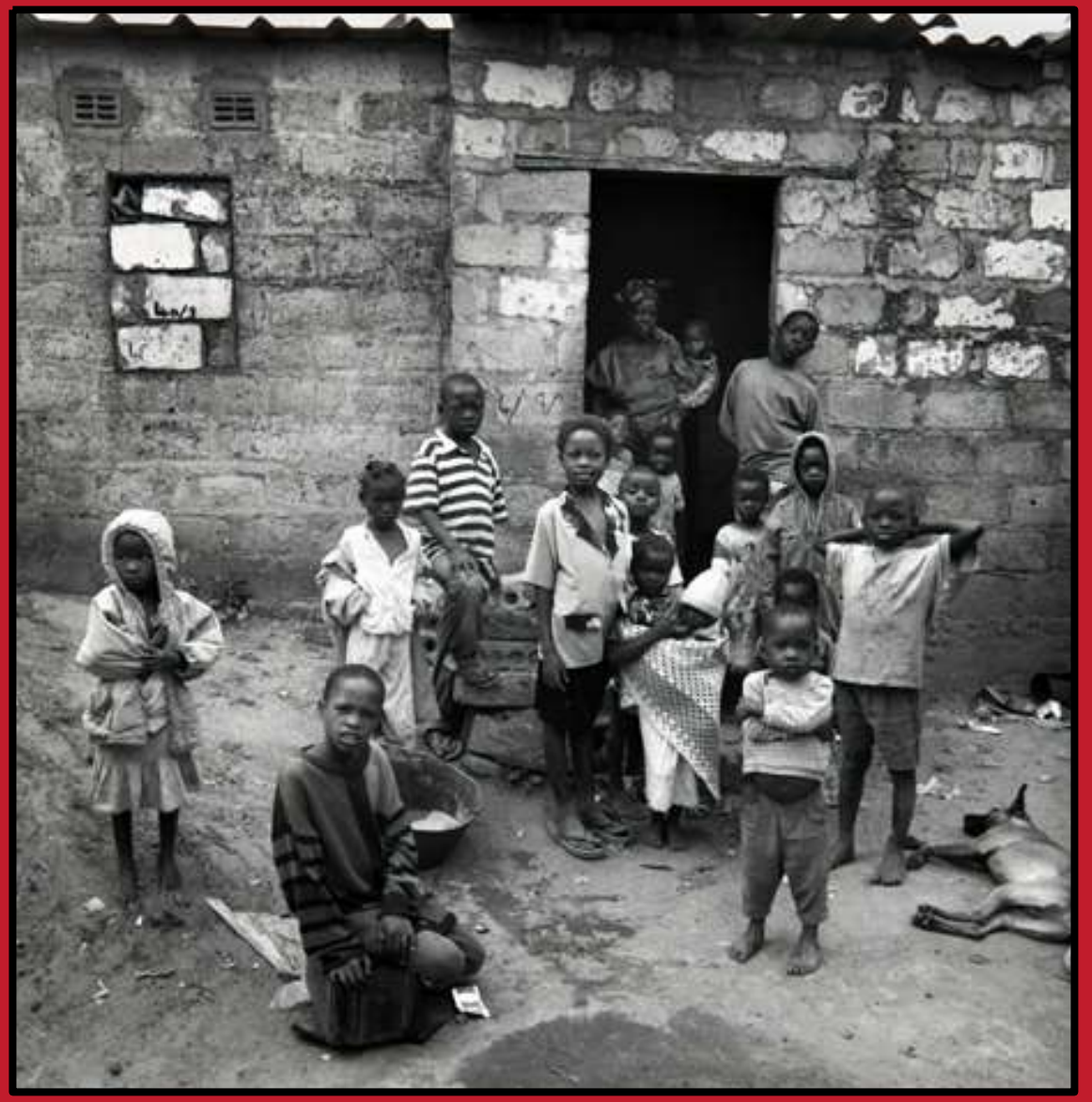

AIDS Orphans,
Swaziland

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No Cure

- Unfortunately AIDS cannot be cured.
- Scientists haven't been able to find a vaccine or prevent the HIV infection.
- There are drugs that can slow down the progress of the disease called antiretroviral drugs (AVTs), but they are expensive and many patients can't afford them.

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Epidemic

- The first case of an HIV infection was detected in the continent of Africa and governments were slow to respond.

- Poor healthcare systems, poverty, and lack of government organization, as well as ignorance about the disease and its causes and prevention, contribute to the number of AIDS cases.

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Epidemic

- The situation has gotten even worse as a result of poverty and weak educational and public health services.
- The epidemic now places a huge burden on the healthcare systems on countries that barely have enough resources to handle basic care.
- Few African countries have the resources to treat AIDS patients.

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Government Stability

- AIDS has become an epidemic in Africa because the spread of the disease was overshadowed by the lack of stability in African governments.
- A country's government stability has a huge impact on the distribution of resources to combat AIDS.

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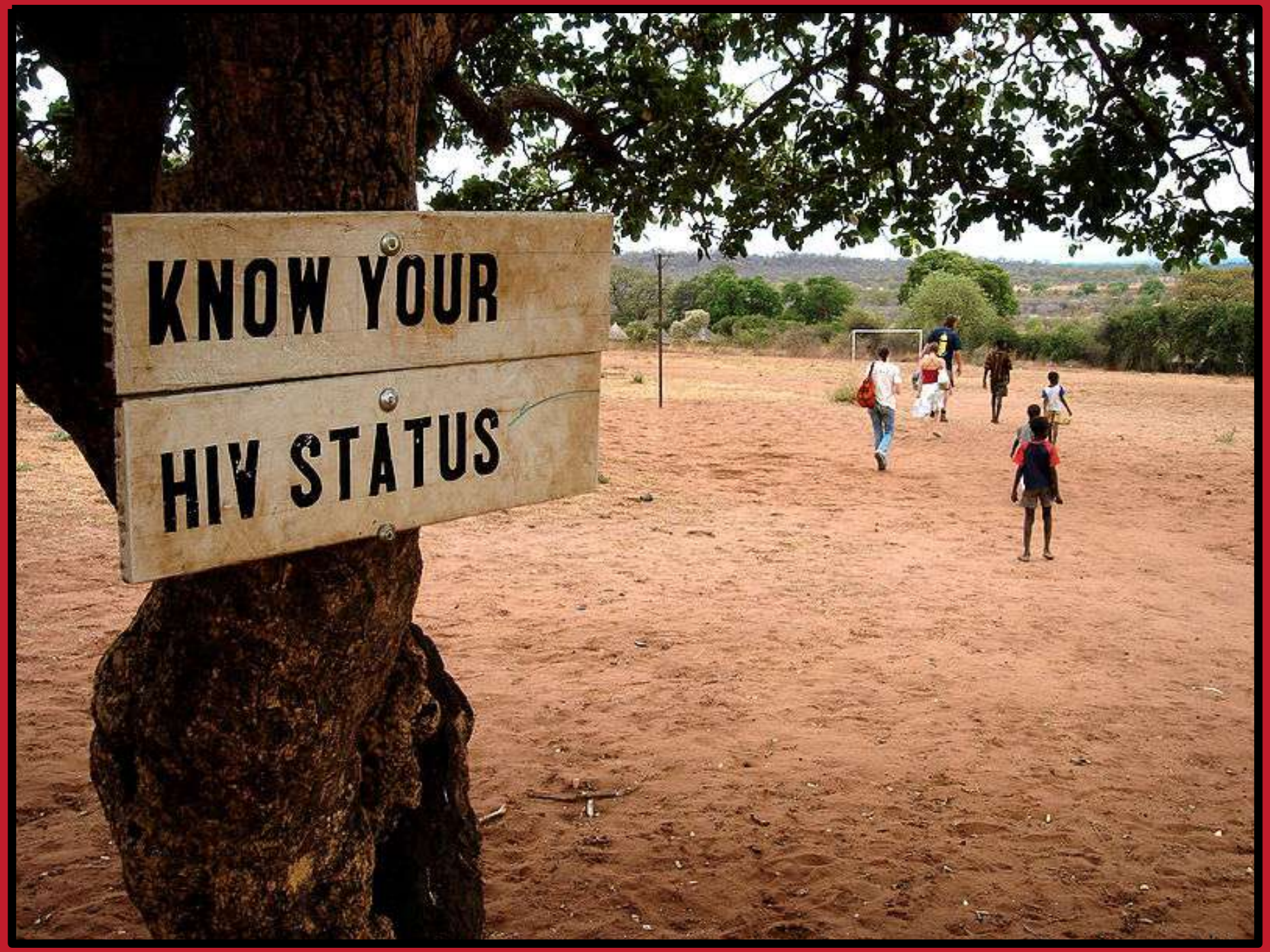

Sign in Zambia
2005

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South Africa

- In South Africa, it is estimated that 1 in 5 people may be infected with AIDS, yet few have access to the AVTs.
- AIDS took hold in South Africa just as Apartheid was ending and the country's focus was on stabilizing the country during the early stages of the AIDS epidemic.

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South Africa is running out of space in its cemeteries.
2013

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Zimbabwe

- Zimbabwe has one of the highest rates of HIV/AIDS in the world.
- The country also has government corruption, civil unrest, and a suspicion of outside help—which has made the situation worse.
- Zimbabwe also has a very poor economy, meaning that the expensive AVTs are impossible for most people to afford.

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Nigeria

- Almost 3 million people in Nigeria are currently infected with AIDS.
- Even though Nigeria has oil, most Nigerians are relatively poor and cannot afford treatment.
- In the 1990s, Nigeria's government began to make AIDS a priority and began to focus on prevention, treatment and care.
  - The nation still struggles, but the government is trying to educate its citizens about prevention.

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Botswana

- Botswana has maintained a stable democratic government since the country gained independence in 1966.
  - As a result, Botswana has the resources to help treat AIDS patients.
- Botswana's government has provided education and prevention training for its citizens.
- It was also the first country to offer the necessary drug therapy for free to infected people.

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AIDS Education Outreach Event

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Famine

- Along with AIDS, famine is one of Africa's biggest problems.
- Famine occurs when a region does not have enough food for a long period of time.
- People who are starving can die from malnutrition.
- Famines are both human-made and natural.

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Sources: Map originally created by sylvie Brunel and Cécile Mann. *Human Development Report*, PNUD, 1996 ; Ramses 1994, Dunod ; *Total Call of the HCR Examination of the Programs*, HCR, 2001 ; *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*, FAO, Rome, 1999 ; *Populations en danger*, Médecins sans frontières - Lepac, La Découverte, 1995 ; Interventions, Action internationale contre la faim, 1994 ; *Le Monde peut-il nourrir le monde?*, Les Clés de la planète, hors-série n° 1, Croissance, Paris, 1996.

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Climate

- Many African countries face drought because of climate changes.
- Repeated drought has plagued Africa since the 1970s.
- Soil infertility and erosion have decreased the amount of crops grown.

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Government Stability

- The stability of a country's government directly impacts the country's ability to provide enough food to prevent famine.
- Civil wars interrupt daily life for most people, including farmers, which causes food shortages.
- Some governments have built armies instead of investing in food for their people.
- Other governments have used food as a weapon by denying food shipments to political enemies.

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Teacher Info – Combating AIDS App

- Print off the Combating AIDS App pages for each student. (There is a brainstorm sheet and a final copy page.)

- Students should create a new app that will slow down (or stop) the spread of the AIDS virus in Africa (Have the students think about what the African governments can start doing...)

- On the final copy, they will turn the information from their brainstorm sheet into a paragraph about the app.

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Combating AIDS App

Directions: Imagine that Apple has hired you to create a new application that will slow down (or stop) the spread of the AIDS virus. (Think about what African governments can do…) Complete the graphic organizer below to help you organize your thoughts before you create your app.

App Title: _____

App Creator: _____

App $: _____

Describe the AIDS Epidemic:	What does the app do?
How does the app work? How will it slow down the spread of AIDS?	What are the app's special features/functions?

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Description:

App Title: _____

Creator: _____

Rating

$

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Teacher Directions – Famine “Prescription”

- Have the students write a prescription that will “cure” the famine “disease”.
- They should use information that they’ve learned about government stability to write the prescription for a cure.

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Famine in Africa Prescription

Directions: You are the doctor! Write a prescription to cure the “ailments” of famine in Africa. How can you make this horrible situation better? What would work to stop the spread of the famine “disease”?

Rx

Name: _____

MD Signature:_____

Ailment:

Prescription:

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Teacher Info – Aids & Famine Graffiti Wall

- Print off the Graffiti Wall handout for each student.
- The students will write down all the facts that they've learned about Aids & Famine in Africa ALL over the wall.
- Next, they will switch papers with a partner.
- They will read their partner's wall and respond with their **thoughts and feelings** about the information.
- *Have the students use different colors so it looks like real graffiti!

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Graffiti Wall

Directions: Write down everything that you've learned about Aids & Famine in Africa ALL over the wall. Afterwards, switch papers with a partner. Read your partner's wall and respond with your **thoughts and feelings** about the information. Use different colors so it looks like real graffiti!

Aids & Famine

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Thank You!

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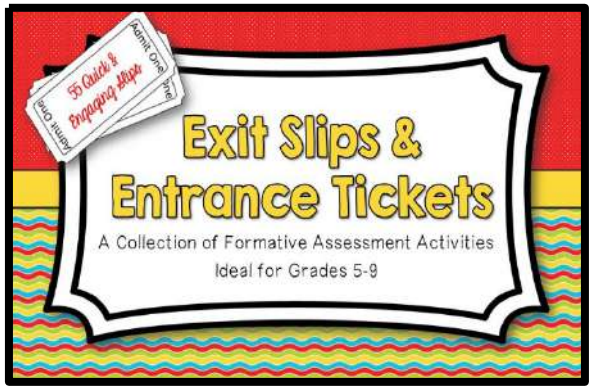

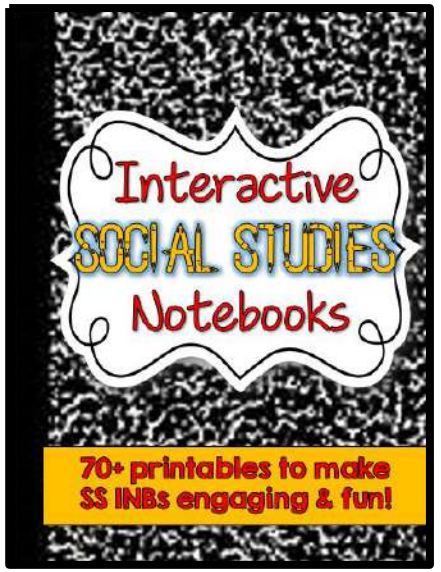

Best of luck to you this school year,

Ansley at Brain Wrinkles

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