

Health Club Formation And Management Guide



Schools Health And Population Education
Our Youth, Our Health, Our Responsibility



FONDAZIONE VIRGINIO BRUNI TEDESCHI

MISTRAL ONLUS



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Foreword by SHAPE

SHAPE's mission is to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and teenage pregnancies amongst the school youth through information, education and communication (IEC).

Swaziland has a relatively small population of about one million people. Approximately 58% of the population is youth. Mentoring psychosocial support and life skills education will therefore empower youth to reach their full potential. One of the biggest challenges for some youth is the absence of family support which is critical in enabling development and psychosocial well being. Many factors can impact upon family support structures but HIV/AIDS is the most likely cause of family disintegration.

Peer education and support is one of the most effective measures to address such challenges as alluded to above, hence the main idea behind this programme is Peer education. This document provides guidance in the implementation of Health Club activities. It should be noted that the role of the teacher remains critical, in as far as mentoring and guidance of the activities of the Health Club is concerned.

The incorporation of life skills education and livelihood skills in the Health Club activities is critical because it is one way of helping the youth reach their full potential and meet challenges such as HIV/AIDS, substance abuse and other pressures of growing up. It is on these bases that life skills and livelihood skills have been an integral part of Health Club activities. These will help students/pupils develop essential life skills such as self awareness and self esteem, assertiveness, values, effective communication, decision making, coping with emotions and peer pressure. The assistance of schools and the community is critical in helping the youth achieve these goals.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	:	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HIV	:	Human Immuno Virus
MoE	:	Ministry of Education
NERCHA	:	National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
SHAPE	:	Schools Health And Population Education
SWAGAA	:	Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse
STIs	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
VBTF	:	Virginio Bruni Tedeschi Foundation
UNESCO	:	United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation



What is a Health Club?

It is a group of students / pupils who:

- Are determined to control and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS through peer education, life skills education and Sexual Reproductive Health.
- Have decided to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and help other people to do the same.
- May be living positively with HIV/AIDS and are determined to encourage others to do the same.
- Are determined to challenge prejudices and fears which stigmatise infected people.
- Are prepared to help people to develop and practice understanding, support, and a sense of community responsibility for the problem of HIV/AIDS.

The Goal of a Health Club

To promote positive behavior in young people, with emphasis on a healthy lifestyle designed to achieve maximum protection from Sexually Transmitted Infections including HIV/AIDS and to promote life skills and introduce psychosocial support among peers.

Objectives of a Health Club

- To develop students'/pupils' knowledge and understanding on health and social issues with an emphasis on HIV/AIDS.
- To develop students'/pupils' values and life skills such as assertiveness, problem solving, analysis, evaluation and predictions that are conducive for positive, responsible and healthy life styles.
- To enable students'/pupils' to make better use of available resources to improve health care.
- To develop an appreciation of girls and women as equal partners to boys and men in society.
- To develop a positive attitude, empathy and compassion to those affected and infected with HIV/AIDS, through the establishment and development of Care Committees.
- To develop a forum, which invites and enables peer counseling.
- To create a conducive environment in schools for the discussions of issues affecting young people.
- To collaborate with stakeholders to assist Health Clubs in implementing its activities.

Health Club Values

- To abstain or delay engaging in sexual intercourse.
- To encourage those who have had sexual encounters to adopt secondary virginity.
- That no one should contract HIV through ignorance on modes of transmission.
- To increase self-assertiveness and self-confidence in pupils in their relationships with peers and adults
- To avoid unwanted and unplanned pregnancies.
- That abstinence followed by faithfulness to one partner is safest.
- To promote Health Club values.
- To assist all members in dealing with health, social and emotional issues affecting the youth.

Health Club promises and vows

- I will avoid HIV infection by adopting a responsible behavior,
- I will abstain / delay engaging in sexual intercourse until I am mature and old enough to fulfill associated responsibilities.
- I will endeavor to stop engaging in high-risk behaviors.
- I will help my friends and relatives to protect themselves by telling them about HIV/AIDS.
- I will avoid unplanned and unwanted pregnancies.
- I will help HIV/AIDS infected or affected people as much as possible.
- I will promote and facilitate the exchange of information and stimulate educational programmes with other clubs.
- I will report any form of abuse (by peer or adult) to the MoET's Helpline (9664), SWAGAA (95) or other relevant authorities, Child Trafficking (OPMS Office) 975.

Benefits of being a Health Club Member

- Exposure and responsibility.
- Entertainment.
- Self-worth, self-actualisation.
- Understanding of integration of individuals in society and how the cycle revolves.
- Skilled in terms of life skills and in-depth knowledge to issues that concern society.
- Empowered on how to deal with sexually transmitted infections.
- In-depth knowledge on HIV/AIDS related issues.

Who should start a Health Club?

People interested in any one of the aims mentioned above can get together to form a group that will be a HIV/AIDS Health Club. This group of people could be in a school, college, any institute of learning, community or any other place where people can organize themselves.

If primary school children intend to form a Health Club, this should be with the supervision and assistance of parents, teachers or older peers.

Starting a Health Club

- Talk to your friends about health and social issues and find out if they would be interested in forming a Health Club.
- Ask permission from the head of your school to start a Health Club.
- Ask one of your teachers to be a patron; preferably someone trained in HIV/AIDS education. In the event that there is no such a person, SHAPE will gladly train your patron.
- Select a few people to form the steering committee:
 - Chairperson
 - Vice Chairperson
 - Treasurer
 - Other members where desired.

Set guidelines on running the club. The guidelines are called a constitution (see explanation on constitution writing).

THE RED RIBBON

WEAR THE RED RIBBON

This is AIDS awareness ribbon. Wearing it means that:

1. You are knowledgeable about HIV infection and AIDS, how the virus is transmitted and how one can prevent the spread of the virus.
2. You are prepared to pass on this information to others.
3. You will actively help and support People Living with HIV/AIDS. Protecting them from discrimination.

MAKE A POSITIVE DIFFERENCE



SUPPORT A FRIEND

Choosing projects and activities

Once a club is formed, members must engage in projects and activities. The points below will guide the club in deciding on projects and activities to undertake.



Think global and act local

- It is important to have knowledge of national and international issues on HIV/AIDS.

Aims

- The aims of the club will influence the choice of projects and activities.
- Some of the activities will help in fundraising in order to sustain the club because you need to “keep the fire burning”.

Timing

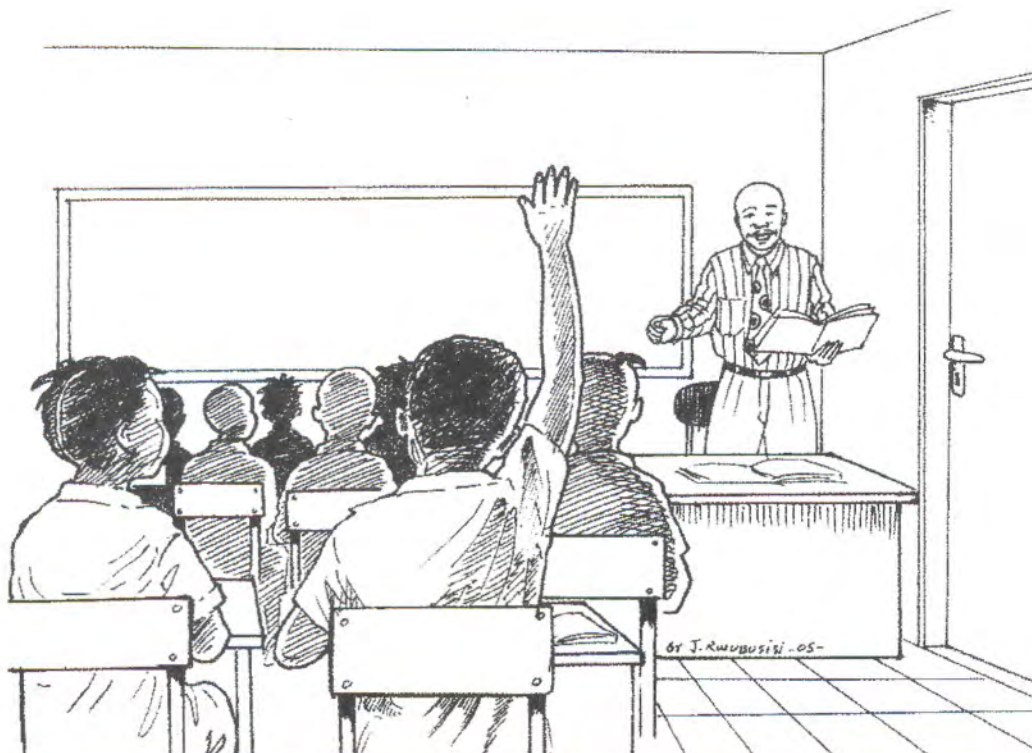
- Consider short, medium, and long term projects.

Costs

- Consider how much the project will cost.

Members' interests

- In choosing projects and activities, consider members' interests, abilities and skills.



Ideas for fund-raising and activities

You may want to raise money for a special event, or to donate money to a project that needs your support. Here are some fun-raising ideas to get you going. It is important to always make it clear that the money raised is not for personal use, but for a worthy cause.

Fund-raising ideas

- Sponsored walks to raise awareness.
- Food Sales: Ask volunteers to bake cakes, make popcorn to sell during breaks and lunch, sports days etc. People will always buy food.
- Raffles: This is something that people enjoy. Prizes need not be costly items
- Examples of prize items could be two movie tickets, sweatshirts, cakes etc.
- Dinners and concert.
- Encourage club members to subscribe annually.
- Soccer Competition (Sport)

Activity ideas

- Visiting other clubs in your area or far: A club that works on its own eventually stagnates. Spread your wings and influence; get in touch with other clubs. This will enrich your club with ideas on how to be active as well as have an input in your community. You can ask SHAPE for contact details of other clubs in your area or outside.
- Invite Resource people to empower club members with knowledge on the latest trends on HIV/AIDS.
- Tours within and outside the country for learning and sharing visits.
- Organize concerts on dramas, poetry, plays and songs to spread awareness and educate on HIV/AIDS. These could be performed by club members or by invited theatre groups or other clubs. People always enjoy being entertained, so the club can charge small fees and always make sure people are informed about the purpose of the fund-raising. This could encourage people to support the cause.
- Have term or yearly club magazine where members can write in articles and any other necessary information on HIV/AIDS.
- Engage community service projects such as:
 - ◆ Hospital visits and home based care.
 - ◆ Helping elderly people by running errands for them, e.g. Fetching firewood, renovation of house structures
 - ◆ Providing assistance to the terminally ill within the community.
 - ◆ Community cleaning campaigns.
- Establish and sustain Care Committees (see explanation below).
- Use Forum Theatre as a source of Edutainment (see explanation below).
- School Fate
- Have a term or yearly club magazine where members can write articles and other necessary information about HIV/AIDS

What are committees?

Care Committees are organized groups of concerned individuals, who are committed to identifying and helping Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC), as well as other vulnerable groups, in their immediate family.

The Role of a Care Committees is;

- To empower the community and families to cope with their challenge
- To educate the youth and the community about prevention of HIV and STI transmission and to encourage behavior change.
- To support family members in care giving roles
- To reduce the social and personal impact of living with HIV/AIDS.

Who starts the Care Committees?

Care committees should be initiated by the members of the Health Clubs. The members of the Health Clubs are responsible for the presentation of Care Committees to their surrounding communities. They are also responsible for identifying who the "needy" in their community are, and what their needs are. The initial and foremost responsibility of a Care Committee is thus to develop a "Community Profile".

What is a Community Profile?

This is the report of research undertaken to identify:

- Needs
- Resources
- Networks

This needs to take place prior to the development of an action plan by the Care Committee.

Membership of Care committees:

All students who have joined health Clubs will automatically join the Care Committee when this has been chosen as a health Club activity. The students from the health Clubs have to motivate the interest and active assistance of other youth in their school, as well as concerned adults in their immediate networks. This refers specifically to teachers, parents, community members (particularly those who are influential and can provide support, such as community leaders, religious leaders, caregivers and so on), as well as health workers who can advise in HIV/AIDS.

Who will run the Care Committees?

Elected members will take the varying responsibilities that accompany running such a committee. The youth should be encouraged to take on varying posts, but in some instances an adult may be chosen. Suggestions for posts are Program coordinator; Financial Officer; Secretary; Public Relations/Recruiting Officer, and so on. Each community will adapt a structure suitable for their environment and working style.

What will Care Committees do?

The members of Care Committees will actively take part in addressing some of the pertaining issues resulting from the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other challenges in our communities. The activities Care Committee commits to undertaking vary according to the needs that present themselves in the specific communities. Examples of issues that need addressing;

- ▶ Stigma and discrimination
- ▶ Poverty of vulnerable groups (for example, lack of funding and opportunity for orphans to attend schools)
- ▶ Psychological instability due to unresolved grief from bereavement.
- ▶ Practical help (such as maintenance or repair of housing) and so on.

Each Care Committee should find its own unique and relevant way of approaching to the needs that present themselves. They can contact SHAPE staff for advice and guidance on how to approach the specific needs, but the ultimate responsibility of the activities they undertake lies with Care Committee members

Who will support and sustain the Care Committee activities?

Funding:

The funds needed for the activities of the Care Committees should be mobilized by the members and the surrounding community. They will need to engage in various Resource Mobilization efforts. The SHAPE staff can provide assistance and advice on developing ideas for such efforts. SHAPE can also advise on the development of funding proposals in the attempt to raise funds from external sources.

Networking:

Networking is an essential requirement for the success of community care programs. It involves communication and collaboration between different organizations already working in communities. This can also lead to the mobilization of resources and other forms of support. The Care Committee should draw a map of the community they serve, and draw in the location of all organizations and support systems available.

Reporting:

The Care Committees must make progress on a regular basis to the Health Clubs, who will in turn report to SHAPE.

Counseling:

Health Club Patrons (Teachers and peer educators) will be trained in basic counseling skills, to enable them to counsel members of the Health Clubs, as well as the members of the Care Committees. In this way the Caregivers will receive support as the tasks that accompany care giving communities are an emotional, psychological and physical challenge.

Use of Forum Theatre as a source of Edutainment

What is Forum Theatre?

Forum Theatre is a kind of theatre that aims to engage with the spectator, and invites him/her to influence the proceedings and the outcome of the play that is performed. It is a form of participant-led community development, and raises awareness of societal issues by using theatre techniques. The strength of Forum Theatre lies in that it provides an open and public forum for investigating, debating and hopefully challenging status quo in society. It is therefore a technique for challenging and changing beliefs and behaviors and it encourages social change. It has shown to have a positive effect on affecting behavior and attitude change relevant to the spread and effects of HIV/AIDS in countries such as Uganda, where prevalence has dramatically reduced.

How to bring Forum Theatre to your Club?

SHAPE will soon be embarking on a nationwide Forum Theatre Project. Call us at SHAPE and make an appointment for us to visit your school with Forum Theatre.

Managing money

Working with money, particularly Health Club money must be taken very seriously and handled with great responsibility. It is important to keep an accurate record of money earned and spent by the club. It is advisable to record all transactions on the form "income and expenditure." Copies of these records must be filed together with receipts (records of money spent) and documents that supports recorded figures. Feedback must be given to people / organizations that have contributed financially. It is also advisable to keep funds in a bank account if possible.



Refer to Appendix for an example of an income and expenditure format, which you can photocopy for your own use.

Planning for action

Once you have decided on a project, get together with the club members and plan for action by following the guidelines below.

1. Describe the project;
 - Where will the project take place
 - Over what period will the project run?
 - Who will be required to complete the project?
 - Who will be involved (Club members and others)?
2. Decide on the aims of the project;
 - Why do we want the project?
 - What would we like the project to achieve?
3. Details of action;
 - Note what will be done, by whom, where, how and by when.
4. Discuss specific issues such as;
 - **Equipment;** decide what is needed and where you could get it.
 - **Skills;** are special skills needed and where could you learn them.
 - **People and places;** what contacts can help with the project and where can you get them? You can contact SHAPE for more details.
 - **Money;** if you will need money, work out a budget. A budget is a list of items needing money with an estimated amount written next to each. Once you have an idea of how much is needed, decide on how to get it. The section on Fund-raising may help you. You may also ask for donations, either, in cash or kind.
 - **Publicity;** share plans and progress with others, such as SHAPE and other clubs.
 - **The next meeting;** each person should leave the first planning meeting with a clear idea of what they need to do and by when it should be done.

A "Planning For Action" form (see appendix) can be used to guide this process. Information on the form will guide the discussion of the next meeting, where problems and progress should be discussed.

A report on all planned and executed activities must be submitted to SHAPE at the end of each term/semester, so as to enable SHAPE to offer necessary assistance and to keep a record of your success stories.



What is a constitution?

A constitution is a written record of guidelines on how to run a particular club or organization. The guidelines may be decided upon by all interested members or by members that have been nominated to form the executive committee. The guidelines have been discussed in a meeting to find out if they are suitable for the club or not.

What should be in the constitution?

1. The Club Name

This should be a name that members of the club can associate with. Several names could be suggested but members need to agree on one name.

2. Aim (s)

The aim is what the club wants to achieve. It is the reason why people joined the club. There could be more than one aim because members could have different reasons for joining the club. An aim is usually long term.

3. Objectives

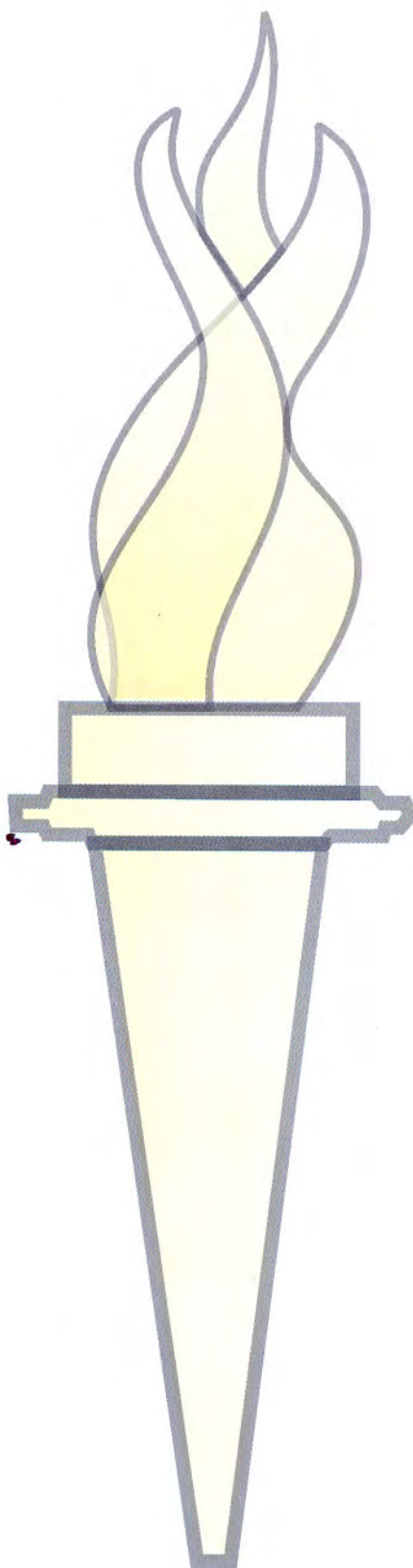
In order to achieve an aim, there are some things that need to be done. These are the objectives. Objectives therefore refer to the "how".

4. Administration of the Club

Members of the club need to decide on people who will be responsible for the smooth running of the club (the executive committee).

[See appendix for constitution writing format]

APPENDICES



Action plan template

Description of project

.....
.....

Aims of the project

.....
.....

Specific Issues:

Equipment.....

.....

Skills.....

.....

People and Places.....

.....

Money.....

.....

Publicity.....

.....

Next meeting.....

.....

What must be done?	Who should do it?	Where will it be done?	By when must it be done

NB: Please remember to send completed copy of this Plan of Action to SHAPE.

Health Club constitution

NAME OF CLUB:.....

AIM OF THE CLUB:

CLUB OBJECTIVES:.....

.....

MEMBERSHIP:.....

.....

MEMBERSHIP FEES: This will be..... per member per.....

ADMINISTRATION OF CLUB

COMMITTEE: THE CLUB WILL BE RUN BY A COMMITTEE TO BE ELECTED..... A YEAR.....

CHAIRPERSON:.....

SECRETARY.....

TREASURER.....

..... BANK A/C No:

OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

.....

CLUB MEETINGS

COMMITTEE MEETINGS: WHEN..... WHERE.....

MEMBERS MEETINGS: WHEN..... WHERE.....

The Chairperson

A Chairperson can be male or female. The basic duty of a chairperson is to guide all club activities and chair club meetings. This person makes sure that the discussions during a meeting are conducted in an orderly manner. He/she coordinates the club and may speak on behalf of the club members.

Towards the end of the year the chairperson should write an end of year report of the club activities. The report should be presented to all club members verbally at the end of the year club.

The Treasurer

The Treasurer has the responsibility of looking after the club's finances. He/she records money received by the club from subscriptions, donations, earnings, expenditure on projects and activities, etc. money spent should be accounted for by the treasurer and should be contacted when projects are planned as she /he can estimate how much the project will need. A financial report of the club should be presented to members at the end of the year. See section on "managing money".

The Secretary

A Secretary can be male or female. This person takes down minutes of meetings of the club or committee. The minutes need to be filed. The Secretary also takes care of incoming and outgoing correspondence of the club.

Taking minutes

Minutes are the concise written record of a meeting. Committee members should read and ensure that they have completed tasks allocated to them in the previous meeting.

Guidelines for taking minutes

Heading: who is meeting

Date and time of the meeting

Place of the meeting

Present: who attended the meeting

Apologies: people who should have attended but excused themselves before the meeting

Points discussed: these should be brief and to the point. There should be a brief discussion and a final decision.

Action column: the people to carry out an activity should be listed where action on a future activity has been discussed. A deadline date should be set for such an activity.

Next meeting: Finish the minutes by noting the time and date of the next meeting

Other Committee members

These are people who assist the Chairperson, Treasurer and the Secretary when there is too much work or take up their responsibilities when they are absent.

Membership

Membership should be open to all students in the institution. It is advisable to discuss membership issues in the first meeting. The meeting should decide whether or not membership should be free, and if not, decide on a membership fee. The membership fee serves as a starting capital from which fundraising activities can be financed. The club may use capital for correspondence and travelling expenses, or in which ever way will address the clubs financial needs.

Club meetings

Members need to discuss and decide where and when meetings should take place. A meeting should be advertised on notice boards with permission from the Principal. A list of the issues to be discussed (the agenda) should always accompany his announcement. This prepares members for the meeting discussions and allows them to think about the issues in advance. Every agenda should have an A.O.B (Any Other Business), which gives members an opportunity to raise other issues that are not part of the agenda.

Agenda

1. Opening Prayer by.....
2. Reading of minutes of the last meeting and adoption
3. Issues arising from minutes
4. Reports from project coordinators
 - Fund-raising concerts
 - Sponsored walk
5. Evaluation of activities
6. A.O.B and date of next meeting
7. Closing

Income and expenditure

[illegible]

You may contact SHAPE staff for assistance at the Ministry of Education Headquarters' Building Basement

Write to them at:

Schools Health and Population Education (SHAPE)

P.O. Box 5218

Mbabane

H100

Telephone: 404 5066

551 4047

Fax: 404 5752

Email address: training@shape.org.sz

director@shape.org.sz

information@shape.org.sz

Website: www.shape.org.sz

People and Places to help you

Where to go for HIV test in your area

The AIDS Information and Support Centre (TASC)

P.O. Box 1279

Manzini

Telephone: 505 4790

Fax: 505 4752

Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS) Temndeni

P.O. Box 1515

Manzini

Telephone: 505 3586

Fax: 505 3191

Email address: flas@africaonline.co.sz

Salvation Army

P.O. Box 2543, Mbabane

Telephone: 404 5234

Where to get information on HIV/AIDS

Schools Health and Population Education (SHAPE)

P.O. Box 5218, Mbabane

Telephone: 404 5066/551 4047

Fax: 404 5752

Website: www.shape.org.sz

The AIDS Information and Support Centre (TASC)

P.O. Box 1279, Manzini

Telephone: 505 4790

Fax: 505 4752

Swaziland Hospice at Home (SHAH)

P.O. Box 23

Matsapha

Telephone: 518 4485

Fax: 518 6405

Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS) Temndeni

P.O. Box 1515

Manzini

Telephone: 505 3586

Fax: 505 3191

Email address: flas@africaonline.co.sz

Salvation Army

P.O. Box 2543

Mbabane

Telephone: 404 5234

Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society

P.O. Box 377

Mbabane

Telephone: 404 2532

Fax: 404 6108

Orphan Aid (CARITAS Swaziland)

P.O. Box 19

Manzini

Telephone: 505 2972

Fax: 505 2972

Email address: orphanaid@realnet.co.sz

Help lines to call for assistance and support**The AIDS Information and Support Centre (TASC)**

P.O. Box 1279

Manzini

Telephone: 505 4790

Fax: 505 4752

Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse (SWAGAA) now Ingungu Yematsemba

P.O. Box 560

Manzini

Telephone: 505 2899

Fax: 505 2899

Email: swagaa@realnet.co.sz

Child Trafficking Helpline (DPMS'S Office)

Telephone: (+268) 404 2723/4

Fax: (+268) 404 6854

Helpline: 975

Where to get condoms?

Swaziland National AIDS Programme (SNAP)

P.O. Box 1119

Mbabane

Telephone: 404 5397

Population Service International (PSI)

P.O. Box 4743

Mbabane

Telephone: 505 2157

Fax: 505 2130

Email: psi@realnet.co.sz

Clinics, Health Centers, Pharmacies, Selected Shops, Libraries and NGO's

Who to talk to about worries

Schools Health and Population Education (SHAPE)

P.O. Box 5218

Mbabane

H100

Telephone: 404 5066

551 4047

Fax: 404 5752

Email address: training@shape.org.sz

Website: www.shape.org.sz

Ministry of Education and Training (MoET)

ETGPS/Regional Education Officers

P.O. Box 39

Mbabane

Telephone: 404 1365

Helpline: 9664

The AIDS Information and Support Centre (TASC)

P.O. Box 1279

Manzini

Telephone: 505 4790

Fax: 505 4752

Swaziland AIDS Support Organisation (SASO)

P.O. Box 838

Manzini

Telephone: 422 1640

Fax: 422 1640

Swaziland Hospice at Home (SHAH)

P.O. Box 23

Matsapha

Telephone: 518 4485

Fax: 518 6405

Swaziland Action Group against Abuse (SWAGAA) now Ingungu Yematsemba

P.O. Box 560

Manzini

Telephone: 505 2899

Fax: 505 2899

Email: swagaa@realnet.co.sz

Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS) Temndeni

P.O. Box 1515

Manzini

Telephone: 505 3586

Fax: 505 3191

Email address: flas@africaonline.co.sz

Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS) Temndeni

P.O. Box 1515

Manzini

Telephone: 505 3586

Fax: 505 3191

Email address: flas@africaonline.co.sz

Salvation Army

P.O. Box 2543

Mbabane

Telephone: 404 5234

The National Council On Smoking Alcohol And Drug Dependants (COSAD)

P.O. Box 849

Manzini

Telephone: 505 3204

Fax: 505 3018

Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross

P.O. Box 377

Mbabane

Telephone: 404 2532

Fax: 404 6108

Swaziland National AIDS Programme (SNAP)

P.O. Box 119

Mbabane

Telephone: 404 5397

Orphan Aid (CARITAS Swaziland)

P.O. Box 19

Manzini

Telephone: 505 2972

Fax: 505 2972

Email: orphanaid@realnet.co.sz

Other coordinating bodies and organizations contacts.

CANGO Co-ordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organizations

Tel: 404 4721/ 404 6586

Fax: 404 5532

MOHSW Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Tel: 404 2431

Fax: 404 2829

NERCHA National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS.

Tel: 404 1703 / 404 1708/ 404 1720

Fax: 404 1726

AMICAALL Alliance of Mayors Initiative for Community Action on Aids at Local Level

Tel: 416 3512

Fax: 416 3541

SWANNEPHAS Swaziland National Network of People Living With HIV/AIDS.

Tel: 404 2578

Fax: 409 0197

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

Tel: 407 1000

Fax: 404 5202

World Vision International Tel: 422 1665/ 422 1664

Fax: 422 1663

UNAIDS The United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS

Tel: 404 8559/ 404 2301/ 404 2303

Fax: 404 9931

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

Tel: 404 2301

Fax: 404 9974

Skillshare International

Tel: 404 3476/ 551 6141

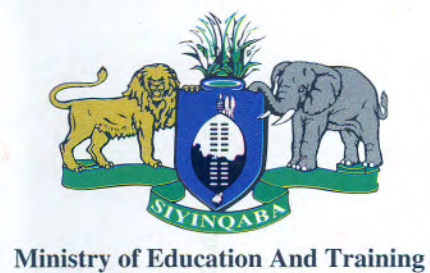
Fax: 404 3128

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Tel: 404 2129

Fax: 4045448

website: www.unesco.org



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