



Beneficiaries	The individuals, groups, or organisations, whether targeted or not, that ultimately benefit, directly or indirectly, from a programme/project (≈ target group).
Concentrated epidemic	Low prevalence in the general population. Certain populations with risk behaviour, e.g. sex workers or intravenous drug users, show a prevalence of more than 5%.
Cultural approach	Any population's cultural references and resources (ways of life, value systems, traditions and beliefs, and the fundamental rights of persons) will be considered as key references in building a framework for strategies and policies and project planning, but also as resources and basis for building relevant and sustainable actions (UNESCO).
Emerging epidemic	Prevalence is below 5%, even in population segments with risk behaviour.
Expanded response	Used by UNAIDS as a cornerstone of policy and strategy: To increase the quality, intensity, duration and scope of our response, action needs to be broad-based and multisectoral through a response that acts simultaneously on risk, vulnerability and impact.
Generalized epidemic	Prevalence both in susceptible and vulnerable groups and the general population is more than 5%.
Impact	<i>AIDS impact:</i> Long term changes that HIV/AIDS causes at an individual, community or a society level (on physical and mental health, socio economic and cultural level, etc) <i>Project management:</i> Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term changes/effects produced by a programme/project, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended (influences on the context, societal or physical environment).
Mainstreaming	Mainstreaming stands for the process of integrating in a meaningful way transversal issues into programmes, projects and our ways of working. Mainstreaming can happen through two approaches: In a direct and explicit way, through a guided process linked to a management decision, or indirectly and not explicit through discussions about lessons learned and approaches and tools, such as guidelines or «good practice». In Reality, the two approaches are often used in combination.
Monitoring	SDC defines monitoring as continuing observation using systematic collection of relevant and selected data to provide management and the main stakeholders of a programme/project with indications of the extent of progress and achievements of objectives (process and impact).





Multisectoral	HIV/AIDS is a general development problem which can only be fought effectively by a maximum of different sectors working together.
Outcome	Results of a programme/project relative to its objectives that are generated by its respective partner's outputs (\approx results, effects at purpose level).
Risk	Risk is determined by individual behaviour and situations such as having multiple sexual partners, having unprotected sex, sharing needles when injecting drugs or being under the influence of alcohol when having sex.
Partners	Organisations, institutions that collaborate to achieve mutually agreed upon objectives and share responsibility and accountability, benefits as well as risks and endeavours.
Specific HIV/AIDS interventions	Specific HIV/AIDS interventions are those whose primary objective (core business) is to fight HIV/AIDS.
Transversal theme	A transversal theme (or cross-cutting issue) is one central to development and humanitarian cooperation that cannot be addressed by one sector alone and that should be addressed appropriately in all projects, programmes and in the ways we work. Examples of cross-cutting issues are, for example, gender, natural resource management or HIV/AIDS.
Vulnerability	Vulnerability stands for an individual's or a community's inability to control their risk of infection due to factors that are beyond the individual's control. Such factors could be poverty, illiteracy, gender, living in rural areas, being a refugee, etc.