

Role of the family in economic and social security

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The family, as you know, plays an important role in economic and social security of the community. The HIV / AIDS are a factor that destabilizes the family. The HIV / AIDS have necessitated the initiation of preventive measures and support especially if the woman is infected.

HIV prevalence in Morocco is at a low level since the years 2000 to 2007. It is 0.08%. It is 0.6% among male prisoners and 2.7% in sex.

The number of people living with HIV rose from 14 500 in 2003 to 22 300 in 2007. La proportion of reported AIDS cases among women rose from 24% in 1986-1992 to 47% in 2003-share 2007. La rural prevalence is also increasing 24 to 34%.

Despite the low prevalence of HIV in Morocco, the Moroccan government has committed many resources in the fight against this scourge.

Thus, the government and NGOs have developed social communication using several approaches. The outreach has touched 602 000 young and women using:

- TV spots, large format posters put up in several cities
- campaigns in major festivals in the country, the beaches during the summer and mousses (the local festivals around marabout)

• communication has also reached people in mosques,

At mosques, imams and morchidades explain the moral values of Islam, among other chastity, avoid extra-marital relations. Moreover, an important element forbidden in Islam is sodomy. Sex should be essentially vaginal we know now the place that plays the anal region in transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV in particular.

Islam defends the principle of social solidarity and particularly familial solidarity, we can discuss about this aspect if you want.

Hadits of a prophet said that when visiting a patient, God is at his bedside and 70,000 angels pray for the visitor after the visit

The Ministry of Health has started a project to train 260 trainers from Koranic schools in rural population for the HIV/AIDS program.

In terms of prevention among youth and women, were used forums for young, mobile kiosks, interactive Cdrom and theatre. At the end of 2007, 449 health clubs have been established in 23 provinces.

Campaigns touched also other populations like sex workers, homosexuals, and prisoners, injecting drug users, migrants from sub Saharan Africa and within the royal armed forces.

About voluntary testing, it has also been a great success over the last 2 years through the efforts of NGOs. Two methods were used: the mobile screening and national days of testing. Thus, the number of people tested has increased from 9 828 in 2005 to 35 458 in 2007.

In preventing HIV transmission from mother to child, a pilot program was started in two regions of southern Morocco (Souss-Massa-Daraa and Marrakech-Tensift-alhaouz). This program is also implemented in two maternity hospitals in Casablanca and Rabat. The role of this program is the voluntary testing of pregnant women and a referral system for HIV-positive women. The evaluation of this program is scheduled for late 2008 to extend the program to other regions.

We discussed the main aspects of prevention; we will address the aspect of care. Health care, the percentage of people living with HIV at an advanced stage and supported by the anti-retroviral drugs has risen from 2003 to 2007 (38% in 2003, 62% in 2005 and 74% in 2007).

The budget also includes the care management of opportunistic infections. The coverage of these opportunistic infections will be complemented by the Global Fund against AIDS, the substance of the fight against against tuberculosis and malaria over the period 2007-2011.

In addition, efforts were made to reduce the cost of antiretroviral drugs through lower taxes and import generics. Thus, the monthly cost per patient rose from 800 U.S. dollars to 27.4 dollars in 2008.

There was also a strengthening of care services through the upgrading of regional reference centres six (Tangier, Fez, Marrakech, Agadir, Meknes, Oujda).

Thus, the numbering of CD4 operational level four laboratories regional reference centres. Genotyping of ARV resistance in the national institute of hygiene.

In addition, the care of children affected was enhanced in four referral centres.

After dealing with the prevention, care and monitoring during HIV infection / AIDS, we will now discuss the implications of these different aspects on the family and its role in economic and social security

Thus, the national campaign of social communication has focused its 3rd phase on the fight against discrimination and stigmatization of people living with HIV. The new family code, adopted in 2004, established the equality and joint responsibility of spouses, but many obstacles hinder its application.

In fact, women are often forced to combine paid work and responsibility in the household and care. In addition, they have less easy access to medical coverage because they are often working in textile mills or vendors or canning. They find it difficult to participate or to attend training to improve their professional status or to pursue leisure activities or political activities.

Worse, they even neglect to take care of themselves. I will speak about an innovative project called "solidarity medicine". Thus, the lack of social security in a large part of Moroccan population

If the husband is ill, the woman adds the burden of care to her husband's traditional activities but if the woman has, is Social Security is in danger. Because it immediately rejected by her husband and his beautiful family or even his own family.

The unequal sharing of responsibilities for care can also force women to abandon productive work. Therefore, if these women leave their jobs, the situation is worse.

Women widowed by HIV / AIDS are also at particularly high risk of falling into poverty. Men, on the contrary are very little, care at home for fear of losing the respect of their peers or be mocked.

Furthermore, the national program fight violence against women advertised by the Ministry of Social Development, Family and Solidarity should be an additional asset for the support of women. This strategy develops yet essentially the legal and psychological counselling.

Other measures have been developed are:

- the spread of medical coverage to a wider population
- literacy of women but also men
- Dissemination of prevention messages for the illiterate
- integrating HIV prevention into reproductive health services

Another measure in Morocco began in 2005 on royal decision. INDH It is called the National Initiative for Social Development. It aims to fight against poverty in the most disadvantaged in Morocco. NGO have a big role in the success of all these projects.

The NHRI has recently developed in Casablanca a new project called "Community Medicine." This project was initiated by the Faculty of Medicine and funded by the NHRI. In this project, medical students in their final year of study go door to door to promote maternal and fetal health. They travel in poor neighbourhoods such as slums and give advice or refer the woman. This is Casablanca local only; it is in implementation phase of the project. This project is innovative; it reduces the movement of women for problems related to care.

Local or national NGO support a large part of projects, NISD gives financial support (totally or partially)

For example: AL HIDN has a project "fight against toxicomania in young people funded by NISD support

To move forward in promoting the role of the family in economic and social security, NGOs should play their role in the development of prevention against AIDS and support for women suffering. HIV / AIDS programs should be included as a crosscutting in many national development programs such as literacy, youth, women's centres, listening centres, NHRIs.

Health national programs and the fight carried out by NGOs should converge towards the realization of this role and to allow the family to flourish

Its growth is reflected in the children of today who will be the men and women of tomorrow

For the part concerning the protection of street children and offenders who have lost all family ties and the whole family safety, there is a new program called IDMAJ, which means in Arabic integration. This program was launched in partnership with stakeholders and local communities and NGOs to rehabilitate them in their families.

Alhidn was among three projects to help families to play its role:

- Sponsor an orphan in his family
- Sponsorship of bright but poor students
- Fight against smoking and drugs in schools.

However, what is the future of all these projects to the present global economic climate and the global financial crisis?