

DRAFT

Country Profiles: USAID Multi-Sectoral Programs

Compiled and created by:
Nithya M. Mani,
USAID, Bureau for Africa, Office of Sustainable Development
with assistance from
Linda Hoffman,
US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Global Affairs
March 11, 2002



USAID, Bureau for Africa
Office of Sustainable Development

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYM LIST	2
ANGOLA.....	4
BENIN	6
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	8
ERITREA	10
ETHIOPIA	12
GHANA	14
GUINEA	16
KENYA.....	19
LIBERIA	21
MADAGASCAR.....	22
MALAWI	24
MALI	26
MOZAMBIQUE	28
NAMIBIA	30
NIGERIA.....	32
RWANDA.....	34
SENEGAL	36
SOMALIA	37
SOUTH AFRICA.....	38
SUDAN	40
TANZANIA.....	41
UGANDA.....	44
ZAMBIA.....	46
ZIMBABWE	50
ANNEX A: HIV/AIDS MULTISECTORAL ACTIVITIES CURRENTLY UNDERWAY AS REPORTED IN R4S.....	1

ACRONYM LIST

AG	Agriculture
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CS	Child Survival
CSD	Child Survival and Disease
CSO	Country Support Office
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DA	Development Assistance
DFID	Department for International Development
DG	Democracy and Governance
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EG	Economic Growth
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunizations
FGC	Female Genital Cutting
FP	Family Planning
FSN	Foreign Service National
GHAI	Great Horn of Africa Initiative
GOB	Government of Benin
GOG	Government of Ghana
GOK	Government of Kenya
GOL	Government of Liberia
GOM	Government of Mali
GON	Government of Nigeria
GOT	Government of Tanzania
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices
LIFE	Leading Investment in Fighting the Epidemic
MCDI	Medical Care Development International
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Ministers of Parliament
MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission
NGO	Non governmental organization
NID	National Immunization Day
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHN	Population, Health, and Nutrition
PLHA/PLWA	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization

R4	Results, Review, and Resource Request
RH	Reproductive Health
SO	Strategic Objective
SpO	Special Objective
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TB	Tuberculosis

ANGOLA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (2001-2005)

USAID/Angola's HIV/AIDS strategy is integrated some cross cutting activities. Elements of the health, food security and economic portfolios all involve coalition building and/or collaboration with government. For example, the Mission plans to implement activities that train both government officials and civil society representatives on economics issues and promote economic policy decision processes that involve citizen participation (i.e. civil society – governmental collaboration).

Multisectoral components of the HIV/AIDS strategy include:

1. **Agriculture:** USAID/Angola strategy includes HIV/AIDS behavior change campaigns that will ensure that the communication and education needs of agricultural workers and their families are fully met.
2. **Democracy and Governance:** USAID/Angola is already carrying out a number of advocacy and national policy activities related to HIV/AIDS. These policy initiatives are aimed at establishing human rights-based legislation such as the right to fair treatment in the work place, the right to confidentiality, inheritance laws, etc.
3. **Economic Growth:** With the progress from HIV to AIDS to death being relatively quick due to malaria, the cost this implies to businesses and the country's economy could be devastating. USAID/Angola has an important opportunity to leverage resources by joining forces with US companies that are working in Angola. The companies (mostly oil companies) have approached USAID/Angola through the US-Angola Chamber of Commerce to establish joint programs addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Current Activities:

- **DG:** USAID's assistance to the Group of Women Parliamentarians resulted in drafting an HIV/AIDS legislative bill.
- **Education:** PSI is developing marketing and education strategies for safe sex and condom use.
- **Health:** PSI designed a course of research interventions to determine KAP toward condom use, availability, and knowledge about HIV/AIDS and sexuality. Efforts establish program baseline and target data.

Future Directions:

Angola has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

- Possible work with the regional strategy to address a cross-border HIV/AIDS prevention program.
- **DG:** Continue synergy between the health and DG sectors to act upon legislative bill
- **EG:** USAID support in the analysis of the impact of HIV/AIDS on each of the oil companies, in return for corporate commitment to establishing work place policies. The companies have also shown interest in establishing a fund that could be used (for

example through PSI) for the procurement of condoms. Other possible synergies with the private sector could include the co-funding of a fee-for-service health facility/network, which could provide maternal child health as well as STI/HIV health services to employees and their families.

- Health:
 - Incorporate HIV/AIDS issues into the current TBA program
 - PSI is conducting a distribution survey to explore access to condoms.
 - Health activities concentrated on mitigating effects of HIV/AIDS by increasing access to the demand for condoms.

BENIN

HIV/AIDS Strategy (1998-2003):

USAID/Benin's overall approach to achieving the Health SO is to implement an integrated program of family health activities in the target region of Borgou supported by selected policy activities at the national level. USAID will improve service delivery in both public and private sector clinics in Borgou and reinforce the capacity of health sector NGOs nationally through an NGO network. Results are achieved through collaboration not only with the different actors in the health sectors, but also through synergy with other sectors such as education and democracy and governance.

Multisectoral components of HIV/AIDS strategy:

1. **DG:** The Health SO supports democracy and governance by increasing civil society's participation in Benin's health care system. Emphasis is placed on the integration of the private sector, especially NGOs, in the delivery of family health services through training and other technical support.
2. **Education:** The Health Education in Primary Schools (HEPS) program of the Education SO directly impacts health by integrating health promotion activities into primary school and by using primary school children as change agents for improved health behaviors. Other linkages that could take place between education and health are the use of the Parents' Associations (APE) to disseminate health information, the revision of primary school curriculum to include health and hygiene information, and the integration of health themes into women's literacy programs.
3. **Food Security:** Strong linkages exist between USAID/Benin P.L. 480 Title II program and the Health SO. Catholic Relief Services, which implements the Title II program, addresses maternal and child health issues through its Health and Nutrition Project. This community-based program provides health education on nutritional practices as well as disease prevention behaviors. It includes a savings program to assure access to an affordable and healthy diet.

Current Activities:

Education:

- GOB has established a national strategy for health IEC.
- CS funds financed activities in AIDS education.
- MCI and EFFACE gave basic sanitation training to 150 teachers.
- Technical skills training and non-traditional training is increasing which enables students to transform the socio-economic condition of their communities. Skills also offer access to the Internet.
- MCDI offers assistance in getting health education into primary schools.

Health:

- The health system's decentralization contributed to another key result in increased capacity in planning and management, characterized by the development of operational

plans by regional health teams, health district teams, and community health management committees.

- GOB has completed its HIV/AIDS strategic plan.
- Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses, decentralized health sector and support of the national HIV/AIDS program will improve the coordination of HIV/AIDS.
- NGOs were assisted to reinforce their management and advocacy capacity and are now able to receive public and international financing.
- Increase access to services and products, i.e. condoms, indicates an increased use

Future Directions:

Benin has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

- Policy environmental score (PES), a composite indicator measuring various policy related factors and subsequent changes taking place, rose. The HIV/AIDS score increased from 60 to 62. The process of strategic planning is expected to increase the HIV/AIDS and PED next year.
- PSI will increase excess of condoms to the public through socially marketed health products strategy.
- DG: Strengthening civil society organizations and reinforcing the legislature and the complementary efforts of other donors to consolidate democracy and governance will enhance performance in the education and health sectors.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

HIV/AIDS Strategy:

The CORE program is designed to respond flexibly to changing scenarios and accommodates a surge in program implementation should the environment permit. Active collaboration and partnership between USAID's Africa Bureau and the Office of Transition Initiatives is presumed.

The CORE health strategy will provide a solid foundation for a transition to a more comprehensive maternal, child, and reproductive health program with potential for greater results and impact when the situation improves. The CORE health strategy includes:

- Child Survival Enhanced
- Combating STI/HIV/AIDS
- Systems for Health Delivery Rehabilitated

The primary HIV/AIDS activity has been condom social marketing.

Education:

Education programs have been launched in high schools and youth clubs in Kinshasa. The education messages use themes to encourage responsible sexual behavior. To date, some 46,000 students have participated. TV and radio promotion/education slots are aired regularly on at least three radio stations and four television stations. In addition, research was initiated with support from the School of Public Health, including the "Distribution Survey," the Consumer Profile Survey," and the "Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Survey."

Current Activities:

Cross Sectoral Activities:

- Internet connectivity project will facilitate communication for improved clinical training and service delivery. This project will also permit the transmission of data for epidemic surveillance.

Health:

- An aggressive HIV/AIDS prevention program continues via a behavior change and condom social marketing strategy targeting high-risk groups—sex workers, military and truckers.
- School of Public Health continues to train health administrators. Students carry out critical operations research projects on various health problems.
- More than 150 laboratory technicians trained in order to improve (malaria) diagnostic techniques and conduct advanced vector status investigations, drug resistance and disease surveillance.
- More than twelve million condoms sold as a preventive measure for HIV/AIDS and STDs.
- Sexual behavior changes training provided for more than 50,000 youths and high risk individuals at community health awareness workshops.

- Routine EPI countrywide was revitalized through NID planning and deployment of surveillance officers in all the provinces.

Future Direction:

Democratic Republic of Congo has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

DG:

- Public awareness of human rights issues and the capacity to harness and use public opinion for human rights causes will continue to be developed.
- The Connecting Civil Society project (CCSP) is expected to strengthen health service delivery through Internet communication by strengthening surveillance and integrating monitoring.

Health:

- Operational research studies will pilot the use of different rapid tests for HIV/AIDS detection.
- HIV/AIDS efforts will expand into prevention of MTCT and VCT and increase condom use among high-risk groups. Communication for behavior change will be expanded to two additional provincial capitals.
- Condom sales are expected to exceed 12 million per year.
- HIV/AIDS activities will be expanded to Lubumbashi, Matadi, Bukavu. Support will include promotion of risk-reducing sexual behavior, assuring safe blood for transfusion, improving the capacity of health workers to better manage STDs, and providing support and counseling to people living with HIV/AIDS.
- High impact health services will target the poorest individuals and hard to reach rural communities, including PHC for women and children, and curative care for malaria, TB and other key diseases.

ERITREA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1997-2001)

The strategy (Investment Partnership) reinforces and will help fulfill commitment across all three Investment Objectives: Primary Health Care Objective, Rural Enterprise Objective, and Governance Objective.

Maternal health and women's education is a particular emphasis of the Primary Health Care Objective. Women's access to credit and business promotion a specified target of the Rural Enterprise Objective. The Governance Objective, with the strong female leadership of the Ministry of Justice and The National Women's Union ensures attention to women's legal rights and literacy training.

Current Activities:

Cross-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Activities:

- Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Defense, Cabinet ministers and religious leaders sponsored an AIDS Walk in January 2001 to launch multisectoral support for combating HIV/AIDS.
- Eritrea participated in White House seminar of religious leaders
- US Embassy sponsored numerous Africa Journal programs, discussion groups and teleconference for journalist students.
- USAID, UNICEF, and UNAIDS jointly sponsored an Ambassadors of Hope Mission through which Uganda HIV activities met with thousands of Eritreans, from Cabinet Ministers to front line troops, to convince them of the threat of HIV.

DG:

- The Public Diplomacy Office sponsored three international visitor programs focused on HIV to the US as well as numerous Africa Journal programs, discussion groups, and a teleconference for students and journalists in Eritrea.

EG:

- US Embassy hosted lunch for businesses and labor leaders regarding HIV/AIDS.
- Although determined to avoid debt, the government signed a \$40 million credit agreement with World Bank to control HIV, TB, and malaria.

Health:

- USAID and Global Bureau and the MOH designed new programs of behavior change communications, care and support for people living with AIDS, VCT, and expanded social marketing.

Future Directions:

The MOH will strengthen and expand HIV prevention and care activities. Eritrea has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

DG: A special objective is being proposed to address post-conflict needs including HIV/AIDS prevention activities with the 300,000 demobilized soldiers:

- HIV testing and counseling

- Expanded program of support services for soldiers and veterans with AIDS.
- Expanded educational campaign to increase AIDS awareness and to provide knowledge and information to promote responsible behavior.
- Team of specialists, one for HIV/AIDS will be needed to enhance activities.
- The proposed special objective will expand rehabilitation efforts on the border areas to rebuild the local economies and livestock.

EG: Incorporation of loan programs

ETHIOPIA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (2001-2006)

USAID's response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ethiopia began in 1992 with the implementation of the Support to AIDS Control (STAC) project. Through its implementing agency, AIDSCAP, USAID/Ethiopia in partnership with MOH, MOE, and other NGOs, carried out several pioneering activities. These included, among others, information, education and behavioral change communication, syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections, and promotion of condom use. In 1996, support was provided to social marketing and condom procurement programs. A grant was given to the MOH to procure STI commodities. In 1997 funding was provided to Pathfinder, DKT/PSI, BASICS, MOH and Regional Health Bureaus to carry out prevention activities.

In 1998, USAID/Ethiopia developed a revised and expanded HIV/AIDS intervention package. This package emphasized the improvement of the AIDS policy environment, increasing awareness through BCC and improving access to quality of STI/HIV/AIDS services. The major implementing mechanism for these activities included the public sector and national and international NGOs including cooperating partners such as DKT/PSI, the Futures Group, JSI, Pathfinder International, PACT and WHO. Local implementing partners include faith-based institutions such as the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the Ethiopian Supreme Islamic Council, as well as community-based organizations such as the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions.

Components of HIV/AIDS Strategy:

1. Targeted Behavior Change Communications:

There will be a special focus on young adults (defined as persons in the 15 to 24 year age group). Adolescents constitute a significant part of the population of Ethiopia; in 1999 24% of the total population was between 10-19 years of age. Like many other groups, young people have specific concerns, problems, and needs. For many societies adolescent sexuality is a sensitive issue, but HIV prevalence rates clearly indicate that young people as a group are involved in sexual relations. In Ethiopia, as in many African countries, the peak age for HIV infection is 15-24 for females and 25-34 for males. Increased attention to adolescent reproductive health needs and concerns are addressed in IEC efforts specifically targeting and involving young people for both in- and out-of-school youth. Teen and youth counseling centers have been established and operate successfully in other African countries and may be an appropriate way to meet the needs of Ethiopian youth as well.

2. Care and support

USAID is committed to providing appropriate material, psychological, and spiritual support and care to persons and families affected by HIV/AIDS, in a supportive home- and community-based setting. Care and support activities will focus on a community-based response. The faith-based organizations will be funded to place AIDS orphans with extended family or friends. The intention is to keep the children in their community. Churches will be funded to provide support to the families (food, clothing, schooling and other needs). The faith-based organizations indicated that with more resources they could work with a greater number of children, including employing more social workers and supervisors to monitor their living situation periodically.

USAID will work with NGOs, faith-based and other organizations currently engaged in community-based care and support activities.

3. *Policy and Advocacy (including monitoring and evaluation)*

Major Achievements to Date:

Improved policy environment: The USAID funded POLICY project provided an environment that elevated HIV/AIDS to a national agenda and contributed towards the adoption of the National Policy and development of the National Strategy for HIV prevention and control.

Current Activities:

Cross-sectoral HIV/AIDS activities:

- Ethiopian Multi-Sectors AIDS Control Program is launched.
- Ethiopia hosted the 2000 Forum “ HIV/AIDS – the Greatest Leadership Challenge” where six heads of state and over 1500 international participants pledges support to battle the epidemic in Africa.
- Grants for faith-based organizations provided HIV/AIDS outreach services

AG:

- CSD funds were used to fund an HIV/AIDS activity involving farmer cooperatives in condom social marketing.
- CSD funds implemented activities to prevent STIs and HIV and improved diet of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

DG:

- DG SO will use CSD resources to train 40 local NGOs (10 working exclusively on HIV and 30 on multi-sectors) to increase their capacity for innovative service delivery for OVC, and other populations affected by HIV/AIDS.
- Ethiopian military started HIV prevention and control program five years ago, and PSI sold 17 million condoms to the military in year 2000.

Education:

- New SO will promote HIV awareness and prevention in schools and teacher training institutions; development of appropriate materials, syllabi.
- Strengthen school cluster resource centers.

Health:

- Both the nutrition and HIV *multisectoral* programming will be revised.

Future Direction:

Ethiopia has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

DG: Judicial Training Unit in the Federal Supreme Court for judges presides or “red terror” cases –could be model for HIV sensitivity on a legal platform.

GHANA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1997-2001)

The HIV/STD Special Objective is a response to a special interest of the Mission both in helping Ghana avoid a widespread HIV/AIDS epidemic and in providing a broader package of reproductive health services to Ghanaians.

Components of the HIV/AIDS Special Objective include:

- Policy dialogue with host-country decision-makers
- Promoting safe sexual behavior through IEC
- Increasing the demand for, access to and use of condoms
- Controlling STDs through improving the provision of STD diagnosis and treatment services.

The Special Objective will build on earlier USAID's efforts to raise HIV/AIDS awareness, foster linkages between family planning and AIDS prevention, and monitor the epidemiological progression of AIDS.

Current Activities:

Education:

- MOE established an HIV/AIDS task force that developed a strategic sector plan with USAID technical support.

Health:

- HIV/AIDS, Population, and Malaria control have an important place in the new government's budget.
- USAID supported GOG in developing a national AIDS policy. A National Strategic Framework was developed to prioritize interventions.
- A National AIDS Commission chaired by the President coordinates a multisector response.
- A successful nationwide multimedia campaign to combat HIV/AIDS increased number of condoms sold and the coverage of related topics in the media.
- USAID collaborates with UNAIDS, the UN theme group, the Technical Working Group, and DFID.

Future Direction:

Ghana has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

Education:

- Incorporation of HIV/AIDS prevention and education within teacher training.

EG:

- HIV/AIDS could be integrated in CHPS, present HIV/AIDS messages through trade and tourism industries, opportunity to highlight HIV/AIDS during upcoming Economic Summit.
- In the recognition that HIV/AIDS is also an economic problem, USAID/Ghana plans to support a private sector program initiated by the Private Enterprise Foundation.

Health:

- Improved use of reproductive health services – now has a separate intermediate result for HIV/AIDS prevention to elevate its importance.
- HIV/AIDS funds will address the epidemic through a well-coordinated array of prevention activities.
- A new district based initiative will place public health nurses in the community to provide integrated child survival and family planning.
- Development Assistance funds will be used to support improved access to quality family planning services, including a new multimedia demand generation campaign, continued training of health workers and social marketing of contraceptives.

GUINEA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1998-2005)

The inclusion of family planning, maternal and child health, and STI/HIV/AIDS prevention services within one SO fully supports the Agency's and the Government of Guinea's emphasis on the linkages between reproductive health and child survival sectors, and reflects the Mission's approach of implementing these components in an integrated manner.

The proposed interventions are:

- Child health
- Maternal health
- STI/AIDS prevention and treatment
- Adolescent reproductive health

AG: The new PHN strategy will address health and food security by emphasizing maternal and child nutrition status to improve overall family productivity.

DG: The SO supports democracy and governance through activities which strengthen locally elected development and health management communities. The SO team will work with those synergistic activities identified under DG SO, such as those conducted by the NGO the Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) which is developing a model for working with communities in Guinea and empowering them to become more active in civil society.

Education: More direct linkages with the primary education SO will be undertaken. Areas of possible consideration include improving services in school infirmaries and participating in the development of health messages for school curriculums. The Mission has supported the establishment in-country of American PVOs offices (such as Save the Children Federation) to support activities under both the PHN and Education SOs.

NRM: The NRM SO shares linkages with the FP/MCH/STI/AIDS-prevention in two aspects:

1. NRM will emphasize the capping of springs and wells for portable water supply and vegetable irrigation. Making potable water available throughout the year will reduce human diseases related to unhealthy drinking water and also help women spend considerable less time in fetching water, especially during the dry season. Consequently, readily available potable water will allow rural women to devote more quality time to their children's welfare.
2. NRM emphasis on food security, through improved production will lead to an increase in family income and therefore have an impact on nutrition and the welfare of families. NRM will benefit from efforts to stabilize population growth through family planning, which in turn will reduce environmental degradation.

Current Activities:

USAID strives to improve donor collaboration in both the public and private sectors to develop effective, sustainable responses, given the critical health constraints of the country. Activities include:

- Adoption of a national Safe Motherhood Strategy
- Development of an action plan for IMCI
- Implementation of a comprehensive review of Guinea's immunization program
- Realization of a nationwide anemia study

- USAID is strengthening the MOH's contraceptive logistics system tracking contraceptive stock outs in health centers, and working the MOH to institute a cost recovery mechanism.
- USAID partners also initiated a broad range of activities targeting youth including radio call in shows, concerts, and soccer games where condom use and abstinence messages were promoted.
- Call in show credited with increasing condom sales
- Religious leaders are being used to promote behavior change

Interventions are working to create awareness and promote positive behavior change. These include:

- Integration of STI/HIV prevention services at targeted health centers
- IEC activities
- Social marketing of condoms and increased points of sale

*Guinea is the first mission to issue a Mission Order requiring all SO teams and partners to present HIV/AIDS messages or conduct HIV/AIDS prevention activities when sponsoring any USAID financed event.

Cross Sectoral HIV/AIDS Activities:

- In October 2000, USAID/Guinea held Synergy Workshop to incorporate partners from all sectors to develop concrete action plans and collaboration.
- Mission Order declaring that all USAID funded activities must include an HIV message or prevention activity.

NRM/AG:

- Daily contact with agriculture and forest workers provides opportunities for spread of HIV prevention message

Education:

- Inclusion of religious leaders into cross-sectoral education messages.
- Led MOE officials and NGO partners on tour of radio station that produces youth programs to discuss education and health cross-sectoral messages.

Future Direction:

Guinea has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

- Overall, developing a more comprehensive strategy to focus on high-risk populations and expand prevention efforts into education, agriculture and microfinance.

DG:

- The National Assembly will be connected to the internet, enabling members to communicate with other government and enhance their knowledge.
- Civic societies' activities will focus on civic education including human and civil rights through national NGOs, strengthening their internal capacities to support citizen interests.

Education:

- Developing multisectoral approaches to control the spread of HIV through IEC.

- Guinea developed an institutional framework including government, private sector and civil society organization for the establishment of a girls' education support fund for sustaining initiatives in this area.
- USAID developed a database of school locations to help decision makers better analyze the disparities in the progress of education reform.
- Radio programs were instituted for teacher training and for students.

EG:

- The PL 480 microfinance program already includes community education on breastfeeding, nutrition, family planning and infectious disease control. Although not stated, an HIV/AIDS prevention message could be included.

Health:

- A more comprehensive strategy is being developed:
 - To target high-risk populations, such as miners, military, commercial sex workers and adolescent, transporters.
 - To expand prevention efforts into education, agriculture and micro finance sectors.
- Strategic plan will evaluate public sector activities and conduct an HIV sero-prevalence study in order to define new activities starting 2003.

KENYA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (2001-2005)

Kenya's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper identifies HIV/AIDS as a national disaster and the creation of the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) in the Office of the President shows that the GOK no longer views HIV/AIDS as simply a health problem. USAID Kenya must do more to ensure that colleagues within the non-health sectors in Kenya – agriculture, education, democracy and governance, and microenterprise understand the potential linkages and do more to intentionally create opportunities to work together. One of the NACC's roles is to be a multisectoral advocate for HIV/AIDS policies in all government and private sector venues.

Multisectoral components of the HIV/AIDS strategy:

AG:

- Help increase labor opportunities for women by improving their health and reducing time lost due to unplanned pregnancies.
- Title II partners have HIV/AIDS program activities through the LIFE Initiative including feeding programs for families adversely affected by HIV/AIDS.

DG:

Promotion of political leadership and advocacy for HIV/AIDS victims through:

- Encouraging members of Parliament to advocate effectively against social economic, and cultural practices adversely affecting the public campaign against HIV/AIDS and reproductive health.
- Promote civil society and parliamentary linkages, giving health CSOs direct access to key MPs.
- Enable CSOs to provide MPs with information encouraging MPs to take a proactive stance in the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- Policy formation and advocacy

EG:

- Through microfinance partner K-REP, USAID/Kenya is working together on an intervention to provide HIV/AIDS affected families with access to microfinance services.
- K-REP and other partners are developing financial products and program approaches to address the AIDS challenges.

Health:

- Estimated automated cash collection system technology to 14 additional hospitals.

Current Activities:

In FY00, the GOK established the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) and launched a 5-year strategic plan. The NACC directs a much-needed multisectoral response to the epidemic. USAID helped develop Kenya's first blood transfusion policy to improve the collection, processing and storage of blood. HIV prevention training for peer educators in communities, among prostitutes, and in workplaces in three targeted geographical areas resulted in the distribution of more than 1.1 million condoms within the first year of operations. LIFE monies

resulted in intensified policy, prevention, care and support efforts, including programs for the police and transport of workers.

USAID collaborated with DFID on evaluations of training, supervision and social marketing to form the basis of the Integrated Strategic Plan.

Future Directions:

Kenya has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

- GOK launched a national HIV/AIDS strategic plan and created and operationalized a multisectoral approach to the epidemic.

LIBERIA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (2000-2003)

The Special Objective of increased use of selective Primary Health Care services through civil society encourages integration and fully supports maternal, reproductive and child health services, including HIV/AIDS. The Mission's approach to improving access, demand, and quality of these services will encourage PVOs to promote a greater role for indigenous NGOs and CBOs. As participating NGOs and CBOs become more empowered, more civic-action oriented, and strong advocates for demanding health care services from the GOL, a platform for influencing broader democratic governance at the national level will become more likely.

Activities will be designed so that they complement and add value to activities planned under the DG and AG SOs. This means that focus will be on working with the Common Ground Studio to develop radio programs on DG and health activities including HIV/AIDS prevention and control to facilitate community empowerment and partnership.

Current Activities:

Cross-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Activities:

The Support for War Affected Youth II (SWAY II) activity focuses on literacy, life skills including HIV/AIDS prevention and control, and vocational skills.

Completed Resettlement:

The Mission is working with UNICEF to implement the Support for War Affected Youth activity, which assist disadvantaged youth, including ex-child soldiers. The new activity focuses on life skills including HIV/AIDS and control, and opportunities for the enhancement of the economic status of vulnerable children and promotes the participation of youth in sports to facilitate positive social and community actions.

A total of 120 community-based distributors and 72 peer educators have been trained to provide reproductive health information to individuals who receive condoms being distributed in Montserrado, Nimba, and Grand Cape Mount counties.

The Mission distributed one million condoms to combat sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies.

Future Direction:

Liberia has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

- A FSN health specialist will be hired. [There is a request to upgrade the skills of more traditional midwives to become health promoters, community mobilizers and change agents for health development. Training topics include: malaria prevention and control of STDs, HIV/AIDS, sanitation, immunization, etc.]

MADAGASCAR

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1998-2002)

Since 1994, USAID/Madagascar has strengthened its support for child survival programs and has fully integrated Title II food aids into its health sector.

Madagascar's use of sector partners and the MOH in development of the Results Framework and ongoing strategic planning and decision-making has strengthened consensus and improved program-wide collaboration and coordination.

USAID funded programs will identify community-level clubs for channeling information to specific target groups and community decision-makers. Youth groups and video clubs offer unique opportunities for reaching adolescents with family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention messages at the community level.

Current Activities:

AG/NRM:

- USAID is supporting *Voahary Salama* (Healthy Nature), which links health, population and environmental interventions. Collaborators work in villages near threatened, biologically diverse ecosystems. Improving access to health services is an incentive to adopt new agriculture and natural resource management techniques that relieve the pressure on fragile forest corridors.

Health:

- STD/HIV prevention messages are transmitted through radio spots, community events, and music concerts.
- The launch of a new condom brand is increasing condom sales to more than five million.
- The number of sites where couples have access to reproductive health and family planning is growing.
- The Mission led donors in persuading the government to create a multisector AIDS prevention program as a condition for debt relief through the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. The Prime Minister initiated an intersectoral HIV/AIDS/STD committee and earmarked \$1.5 million for HIV/AIDS prevention.

Future Directions:

Madagascar has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

- The Mission hopes to expand its geographic scope to mining areas. Focused HIV/AIDS interventions will be implemented among miners and sex worker populations in these areas, and along primary truck routes.
- Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative AIDS Program will conduct new research to determine barriers to condom use and develop strategies to accelerate condom sales.
- The size and geographic focus of USAID model HIV program will expand due to USAID leveraged World Bank funding of \$10 million to support new GOM HIV initiatives.

- Mission will be able to focus on other areas to improve family planning services due to World Bank commitment of two million dollars for contraceptive procurements.
- Communities will be even more engaged in HIV/STD awareness and prevention through a new brand of condom promoted by celebrities, and using videos as a means of communicating messages.

DG:

- Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) contains priorities including rigorous conditionality in HIV/AIDS prevention.

MALAWI

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (2001-2005)

The SO team felt the need to focus not only on AIDS prevention, but also on mitigation of the impact of AIDS in the community. The prevention activities supported by USAID have shifted from bio-medical STD activities to greater emphasis on behavior change related to knowledge of HIV sero-status and increasing AIDS awareness and empowerment of key target groups such as religious and political leaders and youth. Current AIDS mitigation activities related to identification and support for orphans should be continued and expanded, while home-based care activities require further research to improve the quality of these services.

Current Activities:

AG:

- Smallholder farmer participation in business associations has increased.

DG:

- Training in advocacy skills and human rights for local communities is strengthening civil society's capacity to participate in the democratization process.

EG:

- Donor consultation to address increased HIV/AIDS awareness in the workplace.

Education:

- The new CSP focuses on HIV and education; MOE currently designing HIV Strategic Plan.

Health:

- The increase in the uptake of condoms indicates an increased coverage and demand for condoms.
- High levels of knowledge about HIV/AIDS and changes in attitudes that may lead to reducing risky behavior are demonstrated by the increase in the numbers of people requesting VCT.
- The Malawian President and government officials show strong commitment and support for the national HIV/AIDS program.
- The number of community-based health committees increased as activities expanded in the rural areas.

Future Direction:

Malawi has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

AG/NRM:

- Increased crop yields and conservation of land could tie into food security for PLHA.

Education:

- The Creative Center for Community mobilization various local communities, leaders and local leaders have been sensitized to motivate and mobilize surface issues regarding education quality.
- HIV/AIDS as it affects the education sector will be a new area of focus.

- The Ministry of Education is developing an HIV/AIDS strategy.

EG:

- Donor consultation to include increased HIV awareness in the workplace.

Health:

- CSD funds will support health reform activities related to the essential health care package, decentralization, hospital autonomy and quality assurance.
- Prevention activities will scale up under the LIFE Initiative.

New cross-sectoral approach to HIV is well established in the new CSP.

MALI

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1996-2002)

Mali has an overall integrated strategic plan. Mali's HIV/AIDS strategy was just recently revised.

Mali's country strategic plan promotes a social focus on youth, a market-based economy, a democratic society and improved access and use of information. The youth strategic objective "Youth utilize acquired skills and behaviors to meet their needs and those of society" integrated health components. Activities in this SO include:

- Integrated reproductive health services for youth
- Strengthened enabling environment
- Increased availability of health information and operations research
- Strengthened pre-natal, delivery, and post-natal care
- Improved management of major childhood health risks
- Increased access to basic education
- Improved quality and efficiency of the basic education system
- Increased enrollment and retention of girls in primary school
- Vocational and technical institutions provide market-relevant training
- Strengthened institutional capacity of youth groups
- Youth groups develop and implement social sector IEC
- Youth support local community development

Current Activities:

Cross-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Activities:

- Transportation sector with regional HIV program

DG:

- PVO partners intervene at the community level to strengthen technical and managerial aspects of health service delivery.

Education:

- Classroom modules for health nutrition and life skills using active teaching methods for first and second graders. Strategies for Advancing Girls' Education trained 60 teachers to test its life skills modules for fourth through sixth graders.

Health:

- HIV/AIDS strategy developed and approved
- HIV/AIDS indicators better capture new program elements and guide programming decisions.
- Results of survey of reintroduction of child survival services will be applied.
- Strengthening of an immunization program will be applied in 2001.
- More than 600,000 youth were trained in reproductive health by peer educators.
- CDC carried out an integrated STI/HIV behavior and prevalence survey among high and medium risk groups and disseminated at the national and regional level.
- HIV seroprevalence testing was integrated into the Demographic Health Survey.
- STI case management capability and model clinic establishment is proceeding.

Information:

- An AIDS awareness survey showed 96% of population who heard broadcasts news about modes of transmissions and half report discussing HIV/AIDS with their families.
- A medical student started the Malian Information and Communication medical network will link four Malian hospitals through the Internet.

Future Direction:

Mali has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

- Health training activities using an integrated supervision guide will expand significantly in 2001.
- User-friendly dissemination of the results of an integrated STI/HIV behavior and prevalence survey to local NGOs is planned.
- HIV/AIDS strategy developed and approved.
- HIV/AIDS indicators better capture new program elements and guide programming decision CDC activities being extended to address surveillance, voluntary counseling and testing centers, HIV rapid test kit validation, MTCT.

Information:

- The number of Internet service providers increased. GOM officials, students and others including women were trained in Internet use.
- Number of radio stations increased, as well as training for health radio programmers.

MOZAMBIQUE

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1996-2001)

Mozambique is currently redesigning its HIV/AIDS strategy. The Mission will expand successful HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation efforts, building on experience to date, new information about the disease paths in Mozambique and in increasing array of partners and approaches. The most recent concept paper for the strategy has a special objective on HIV/AIDS: Behavior change enhance HIV/AIDS prevention and care. Education intermediate results are integrated under this SpO.

Current Activities:

DG:

- The Mission analyses the quality of public discussion of governance issues and the quality of analysis of key policies and issues by actors other than the Executive (of which HIV/AIDS could be a public discussion).

Health:

- CSD funds finance improvement in health services and increases coverage of HIV/AIDS prevention programs. Development Assistance resources finance the integration of services into community and outreach programs, which contribute to HIV/AIDS prevention.
- From a national survey, data indicates significant improvement in HIV awareness and use of condoms.
- Immunization programs yielded major improvement in child health in rural areas.
- Data for 2000 shows a dramatic increase in condom use over the 1997 figure. Individuals with multiple partners more likely to use condoms.
- A new information campaign was piloted in Maputo and included print, radio, TV and billboards and ads on buses.
- USAID technical and management assistance is improving Mozambican-managed facility-based services.
- USAID began the Maputo Corridor AIDS Prevention project and integrated national program of vector management; surveillance, training and other environmentally sound interventions.

Future Direction:

Mozambique has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

DG:

- There is a move to increase citizen participation in governance at the national and local levels as indicated by the number of NGOs testifying before Parliamentary committees.
- As a move to broaden the improving public discussion of key governance issues at local and national levels as indicated by quality of analysis of key policies and issues by actors other than the Executive at national and local levels.

Health:

- In 2000 USAID began the Maputo Corridor AIDS Prevention Project as well as the malaria prevention initiative supporting an integrated national program of vector management, surveillance, training, and other environmentally sound interventions.
- The information campaign will be expanded to provincial capital and towns.
- USAID is collaborating with DHHS to expand HIV surveillance from five to 22 sites, and to develop standards for VCT.
- The USAID health sector support program will begin to enhance MOH capacity to effectively lead, prioritize and manage expenditures according to accepted policy and financing guidelines.
- In collaboration, USAID is supporting the first national reproductive health survey of young adults. The Mission expects to report findings including sexual activity, percent of young women using contraceptives, percent of young people with access to STD treatment and HIV counseling, and knowledge HIV transmission. The survey should enable more accurate reporting of HIV/AIDS prevalence.
- There will be reports on the number of persons tested for HIV and counseling centers.

NAMIBIA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1999-2004)

USAID/Namibia recognizes that it is scheduled for a phase-out in September 2005 and that the current HIV/AIDS program strategy is limited to a four-year period and modest resources.

Education:

The Ministry of Basic Education, Sports, and Culture and the Ministry of Higher Education Training and Employment Creation are in the process of undertaking an impact analysis of HIV/AIDS on the education sector as a whole, with assistance from USAID. Both Ministries recognize the necessity of revising current strategic plans to provide for the eventual teacher attrition, the development of an HIV/AIDS curriculum, and to ensure that all children have equal educational access and opportunities.

The Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS), recognizing the need to deal with the burgeoning problem of HIV/AIDS orphans, has undertaken an assessment of its impact and magnitude. It disseminated the results of that assessment at the First National Conference on OVC on May 8, 2001 that was organized and supported from USAID and UNICEF. The MoHSS has recently initiated a program to train a core of HIV/AIDS community-based information officers to carry HIV/AIDS information and prevention messages to individual families. The program will be piloted in three regions in the North. The Ministry is also in discussion with the French Cooperation regarding the introduction of a MTCT pilot program in Oshakati for pregnant women and their newborns.

USAID proposed to target primarily school-based youth and the private sector labor force. Ultimately, the aim is to create linkages between the activities of these two sub-groups and other interested sub-groups and thus creates the conditions for an integrated community approach to attacking the HIV/AIDS problem.

Program Components:

- Behavioral Change
- Capacity Development
- Comprehensive Support for OVC

A steering committee on HIV/AIDS has been formed. Members of this committee include representatives from:

- Ministry of Local Government and Housing (Chair)
- MOH and MoHSS
National Planning Commission
- MOE, Ministry of Higher Education
- MOL
- Representatives of Local and International partner organizations

Current Activities:

DG:

- Provided support for the Namibian Women's Manifesto Network (NWMN), an umbrella organization concerned with the welfare of women and children.

Education:

- Good synergy between education and HIV/AIDS related issues, addressed the HIV/AIDS epidemic effects on education sector
- Establishment of Task Force in both education Ministries to address AIDS pandemic
- Designed and distributed HIV/AIDS mouse pads
- Held HIV/AIDS planning workshop with MOE task forces to address HIV
- Significant progress was made on action plans that address the management and mitigation of HIV/AIDS in the Namibian education sector
- USAID provided technical assistance to help address the impact of AIDS throughout the education system

Future Direction:

Namibia has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

DG:

- USAID supported the Namibian Women's Manifest Network to develop into a key advocacy network on women and children's issues with the goal of having more women elected into positions of authority in the government and private sector.

Education:

- USAID will support workshops to highlight the HIV/AIDS problem nationally and assist the Ministries in the implementation of their strategic plan.

Health:

- Hope to strengthen linkage between youth and labor to enable a community-based response to HIV.
- The Mission is seeking to integrate HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention interventions into each of its programs.
- Linkages with the Defense Department resulted in the construction of a community center in Walvis Bay that will serve as a facility for HIV/AIDS counselors.
- The Mission is seeking to work with the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Health and Social Services, the education ministries, as well as with the regional and municipal authorities and Namibian NGOs.

NRM:

- Integrating HIV/AIDS prevention activities into community based natural resource management and private enterprise program are being explored.

NIGERIA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1993-2000)

The overriding strategy of the HIV/AIDS prevention and control component is risk reduction through stimulation of behavioral change. The strategy encompasses the following principles:

- Collaboration among the public sector, opinion leaders, the business and academic communities, and private groups and organizations to mobilize resources and secure community.
- Development of Nigerian technical capacity to undertake AIDS prevention supported by and utilizing existing local talent and resources, including the institution building of local NGOs to strengthen their response to the HIV crisis.
- Implementation of AIDS prevention and control activities in close collaboration with other components of the USAID program in Nigeria.

Components of the AIDS strategy include:

- Policy development
- Condom programming
- Reduction of STDs
- Behavioral research
- Behavior change communication
- Evaluation

Current Activities:

Cross-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Activities:

- Currently developing an integrated program and selecting the implementing organization.

DG:

- Radio serial dramas promote integrated health messages and democracy and governance.
- Common theme in this sector is empowerment for women.
- USAID assistance helped establish a National Assembly Women's Caucus and forged a new partnership with women NGOs to draft and sponsor legislation on a variety of gender-based topics.
- USAID led a multi-donor assessment team to design an integrated approach to rule of law activities

Health

- The Demographic and Health Survey provided important data on the state of the Health Sector in Nigeria and an HIV/AIDS Emergency Action Plan.
- Condom use measured by sales increased, unwanted pregnancies protection increased and measles immunization coverage rates increased.
- Engagement with key public sector policy makers resulted in the development and promulgation of Nation Guidelines on the Management of STIs, the first national protocol, and a prerequisite for the development of a prepackaged STI treatment for males.

- The Emergency Action Plan provides a national framework for addressing HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. The governors of all states are being encouraged to take a leadership role in the fight against AIDS in their districts.
- A Nigerian coalition of bank, insurance, and union employees began an HIV/AIDS prevention education to the workforce aimed at behavior change.
- Strengthening the communication capacity of local government areas promoted integrated health dramas (FP, CS, MCH organization developing) for the community.

Future Direction:

Nigeria has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

Education:

- GON will be conducting an education census, which will be the basis for an education sector analysis.
- Opportunities Industrialization Centers International has been awarded a grant for redefining a youth skills training program.

EG:

- Plans are underway in conjunction with the brothel peer educator program to provide prostitutes with other business opportunities and enhance their training and skills.

Health:

- The integrated health sector program engages the public, private and NGOS sectors in reproductive health and family planning, HIV/AIDS prevention and care and support, and child survival.

RWANDA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1999-2004)

HIV/AIDS activities include:

- Improved HIV/AIDS prevention services for vulnerable groups – aimed at OVCs. Activities will link community-based peer educators, family caregivers, health professionals, and community social service workers. These interventions are linked to traditional communication and community leadership networks, including the Catholic and Protestant churches, to disseminate appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention and care messages.
- Increased IEC and community participation in STI/HIV prevention and control programs – activities may be written materials or community participation activities. Participation by people in positions of leadership and influence (politicians, military officers, church leaders, teachers, and community leaders) will improve the probability that intended messages will reach a broad and often hard-to-reach audience and stimulate public dialogue.
- Enhanced social service networks supporting vulnerable youth – activities include peer education and counseling in health education, including HIV prevention as a key activity.

Current Activities:

Health:

- USAID will launch a new initiative to strengthen RH services in the same target regions in which HIV/AIDS programs have been operating.
- More than half the population lives in USAID targeted areas and there is greater awareness of STI/HIV/AIDS.
- USAID and World Bank are collaborating with MOH to decentralize and support STI/HIV services nationally.

Future Direction:

Rwanda has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

AG/NRM:

- NGOs currently using Title II commodities to PLHA households.

DG:

- Program elements between DG and health have synergies; with initial focus on decentralization issues, decentralization enables local communities to determine their own development priorities.

Education:

- Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) began revitalizing the National University of Rwanda's School of Public Health and in-service training for MOH on quality of care was completed. This could in the future add an HIV/AIDS training component.

Health:

- Demographic and health survey and the Behavior Surveillance Survey data will be used to review projections of HIV/AIDS impact.
- USAID plans to strengthen reproductive health programs, including MTCT and nutrition in areas where HIV/AIDS programs were operating.
- USAID funded IEC programs associated with World AIDS Day and a recent series of radio and television programs.
- Review team wants to encourage synergies between FP/RH/HIV/AIDS, with emphasis on counseling and IEC in dual protection methods.

SENEGAL

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1998-2006)

Cross-cutting themes in the strategy include: private sector income generation activities, capacity building, natural resource management, and empowerment of women.

Current Activities:

Cross-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Activities:

- Ensuring that education and vocational training programs are targeting girls and women that are considered high-risk populations.
- Including/targeting high-risk populations in private sector income generating activities.
- Speeding up customs clearance procedures from two days to one hour will help to reduce high-risk behavior at borders.
- Linking USAID-supported Food Aid with care and support activities.
- Collaboration between the National AIDS Control Program (PNLS) and religious leaders of all faiths was deemed essential to containing AIDS. USAID with PNLS and religious NGOs held two national colloquia that now provide the basis for IEC material that religious leaders use. Although religious NGOs do not distribute condoms, they now provide education and refer people to distribution points.

Health:

- FGC activities with TOSTAN.
- Decentralization: At scale, this effort seems to be achieving its goals of transferring management responsibility and encouraging local governments to increase their contribution/investment in health budgets. Senegal's work with local community-managed insurance schemes (mteulles), offer an exciting model for other missions exploring rural health services financing.

Future Direction:

Senegal has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

Education:

- Vocational training and income-generating programs involving girls.

Health:

- Youth focused - HIV/AIDS behavior change and dual protection methods.

SOMALIA

There is currently no HIV/AIDS program in Somalia.

Future Direction:

Somalia has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

- Perhaps work with the GHAI strategy to address cross-border HIV/AIDS programs.

Health:

- Currently increasing capacity of local NGOs to address and meet their own needs perhaps the rights based training will lead to discussion of sexual choice/protection/and current risks.

Critical needs met for targeted vulnerable groups:

Health activities will continue to focus on increasing the availability of health care services by providing minimum basic care in new areas as they become accessible due to increased security; and an improvement in the quality of health care provided in existing health facilities.

Increased community capacity to meet its own needs:

Capacity building with local NGOs has been very successful. In any cases the capabilities of local NGOs have grown to the extent that some of them are now becoming the capacity builders with other local NGOs. [skill possibly transferred to health/human rights issues].

SOUTH AFRICA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1996-2005)

A choice was made that the USAID program would focus on primary health care with a specific focus on systems development in primary health care, a priority of RSA. USAID will assist by increasing access to an integrated package of primary health care (PHC) services, and by improving the institutional sustainability of critical PHC management and service delivery systems. In addition, USAID will implement a targeted program to address the increased incidence of HIV/AIDS and STDs in South Africa. The country strategy includes six development objectives:

- Democracy
- Education
- Health
- Economic Policy
- Private Sector
- Housing

Health Results:

- Increased access to integrated package of quality PHC services
- Effective health care referral system operating
- Improved management of the integrated PHC (including HIV/AIDS/STDs) delivery system at the provincial level
- PHC training program strengthened and institutionalized at provincial level
- Increased capacity of the PHC system to deliver appropriate HIV/STD prevention and treatment

Current Activities:

Cross-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Activities:

- Increase in women being trained as community health workers and volunteers – Bambisanani Home Based Care program.

AG/NRM:

- Addresses HIV/AIDS linkage with Foot and Mouth Infectious Disease outbreak.

DG:

- Grant to CSO contributed to the development of innovative democracy NGOs in the region.

Education:

- Goal of Minister of Education: eliminate adult literacy and increase awareness of HIV/AIDS among teachers and learners.
- Learners improve their economic viability through Ikhwelo Project in agriculture and small and medium enterprise development.
- HIV/AIDS advisor provided to MOH.
- Life skills project implemented in high schools.
- Calls to the hotline increased by 300%. Youth information service hotline provides young South African men and women a variety of information, referrals and advice on HIV/AIDS, training and careers.

- Six seed grants to CBO focused on areas including microenterprise, skill building, community advocacy and literacy and HIV/AIDS programming.
- Coordinating with World Bank and DFID on economic impact of HIV/AIDS.
- Study conducted of HIV/AIDS on Education in conjunction with Education SO.
- Community Health Workers and TB – each worker receives training in basic health promotion and visits patients 5 days a week; as their knowledge of health problem expands so does that of their clients.

EG:

- HIV/AIDS impact studies ranging from household to small/medium enterprises to low-cost housing funded with HIV/AIDS SO.

Health:

- SO assists in combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic by focusing on key interventions consistent with the South African government's 2000-05 strategic plan.

Future Direction:

South Africa has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

Economics:

- Public private partnerships exploring the economic impact of HIV/AIDS.

Education:

- Work within mining communities.

Health:

- A new initiative to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS negotiated with DHHS.
- An established environment for mitigation strategies for HIV/AIDS is improving.

SUDAN

HIV/AIDS Strategy

There is currently no HIV/AIDS program in Sudan

Current Activities:

The HIV/ADS pandemic threatens to engulf Sudan at the very moment that its isolation from the region is ending.

Primary Health Care:

- Sudanese community health workers have been trained and training centers have been established and maintained in the south.

Future Direction:

Sudan has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

- Perhaps work with the GHAI strategy to address cross-border HIV/AIDS programs

AG:

- There are many synergies across SOs particularly building local capacity and involving local staff to build a sustainable program.

Primary Health Care:

- Training of Sudanese health care providers will be continued and expanded to include both service-providers and policymakers, with a view to increasing Sudanese leadership and management of the health system while it expands to new areas.

TANZANIA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1997-2003)

The USAID/Tanzania Mission strategy incorporates support for cross-cutting issues (non-sector specific) as well as support to specific sectors. Within the mission, Population, Health, and Nutrition and Democracy and Governance provide direct support. The involvement of Economic Growth is also being considered. The strategy includes intersectoral approaches (provision of information, services, care or other support), which target specific groups such as youth, orphans and PLWA.

Multisectoral components of the HIV/AIDS strategy include:

1. Team building, mobilization, strategic planning and support to technical AIDS Committees in key national Ministries and local governments. These activities are implemented by:
 - Tanzanian National AIDS Commission
 - Tanzanian private organizations for strategic planning
 - Key national ministries and local governments -Agriculture; Community Development/Women's Affairs/Children; Education/Culture; Finance; Health; Justice/Constitutional Affairs; Labor/Youth Development; Planning Commission
2. Advocacy for HIV/AIDS prevention and care. (In collaboration with USAID SO for DG). These activities are implemented by:
 - Tanzanian organizations within and outside of government
 - Tanzanian National AIDS Commission
3. Promoting legal frameworks for HIV/AIDS prevention and care. (In collaboration with USAID SO for DG). These activities are implemented by:
 - Tanzanian civil society organizations
 - Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
 - Parliament and associated bodies
 - Tanzanian National AIDS Commission
4. School fees and supplies for AIDS orphans (implemented through our EGAD SO with EGAD funds). These activities are implemented by:
 - Tanzanian Social Action Trust Fund
 - Tanzanian non-profit organizations

Current Activities:

Cross-sectoral HIV/AIDS activities:

- The formation of the Tanzanian Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) has led to an improved *multisectoral* response to HIV/AIDS in 2001.
- Mobilization of non-health ministries to address HIV/AIDS. USAID took leadership of a working group on HIV/AIDS within the Tanzania Development Assistance Committee.

DG:

- In collaboration with the Mission's democracy and governance program, USAID/Tanzania is supporting a variety of Tanzanian institutions to advocate for social change and policies and laws to support safer sexual health. These include the Parliament, Ministry of Justice, National Advisory Board for AIDS, Law Reform Commission, private sector foundation, faith groups representing the Christian and Muslim religions, Tanzania Women's Media Association, Tanzania Women Lawyers Association, Tanzania Public Health Association and associations of People Living with HIV/AIDS. Through USAID support, these institutions are now well positioned to support TACAIDS and to answer President Mkapa's call to scale-up the *multisectoral* response to HIV/AIDS.
- Tanzania Women Lawyers Association access reform laws affecting victims of HIV/AIDS
- GOT funded civil society groups to provide information and services to reduce transmission to care for PLHA.

EG/Microenterprise:

- USAID/Tanzania facilitated private sector participation in government decision-making, particularly in the promotion of small rural enterprises. This resulted in a more supportive enabling environment for SME participation in the economy.
 - Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF): TPSF is the central private enterprise representative in major policy dialogue with the government, including: Public Expenditure Review, Poverty Reduction Strategy , Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, and Small and Medium Enterprise discussions. High priority agenda items include: addressing the impact of HIV/AIDS on businesses and encouraging the private sector to take advantage of export opportunities created by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).
- GOT includes HIV/AIDS in the development of Poverty Reduction Strategy paper, lining HIV with debt relief.

Health:

- Donor coordination for improved RH, CS and HIV/AIDS programs
- Build partnerships between district governments and voluntary agencies for improved RH, CH, and HIV programs via The Voluntary Sector Health Program

NRM:

- In 2000, the environment sector in Tanzania began supporting a partnership between the Tanzanian Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA), Ministry of Justice staff and the Tanzanian Law Reform Commission to assess and reform laws affecting victims of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. In 2001 and beyond, USAID/Tanzania continued to broaden this cross-sectoral approach. Links were supported between district NGOs working in health and national advocacy groups to promote specific health issues. In collaboration with World Resources Institute improved environmental governance by strengthening environmental advocacy NGOs.

Future Directions:

Tanzania has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

AG/NRM:

- Work with over 20 natural resource management institutions in the areas of organizational human capacity development.

DG:

- Workshop to develop national code of ethics for print journalists.

Economic Growth/Finance:

- Rural road improvement for decrease transport cost, increased access of services.

Education:

- Partnership with Peace Corps Tanzania is currently developing environmental activities and teacher training sessions.

UGANDA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (1997-2001)

- New Integrated Strategic Plan will focus on improving delivery and utilization of social sector services to encourage positive health and life choices.

Private Sector involvement will be increased by strengthening the capability of the Uganda Private Midwives Association (UPMA) to provide technical and business management support to its members, expand membership, and eventually provide the type in-service training and support noted above.

Current Activities:

DG:

- The decentralization program, Implementing Policy Change, achieved outstanding success in spite of renewed violence and Ebola, and qualified two districts qualified for World Bank funds.

Health:

- HIV prevalence declined to 10%
- Interventions showing a difference in behavior.
- Couple Years Protection increased 43%
- The number of DPT3 immunizations has increased by 74%.
- Under the Life initiative, Prevention, VCT, social support and care for communities, particularly orphans were expanded.
- IEC activities focused on HIV/AIDS have been the most effective and successful activities.

Future Direction:

Uganda has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present possibilities of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

Cross-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Activities:

- IDP living in protected camps may present opportunity for HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention.
- Private Sector Donors Group provides awareness training to over 400 leaders and might be an opportunity for advocacy.

AG:

- An Integrated Strategic Plan will support the evolution of an environmentally sustainable and profitable agriculture sector and improve policy and institutional framework.

DG:

Parliamentary capacity building and civil society programs may provide opportunity to advocate for/implement HIV/AIDS programs.

Education:

- Instructional technicians are being trained in computer application in order to build capacity and started inputting the curriculum into an Internet site.
- Ten new primary teaching centers will set computer laboratories

EG:

- New microfinance program under design may provide opportunity for including HIV/AIDS messages/activities.
- Business development and policy reform program, supporting 60 new firms with 4,000 new jobs, may provide opportunity to educate workers.

Health:

- IEC programs promoting males' involvement in HIV prevention, MCH, FP will be monitored.
- A multisectoral approach will expand HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and will include mother to child drug therapies.
- Counseling and testing sites will be expanded under the LIFE program.
- The women delivering at private sector health facilities indicator will be redefined in future years.

ZAMBIA

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (2001-2003 short term; 2004-2011 long-term)

HIV/AIDS is dramatically affecting efforts to strengthen Zambia's capacity to achieve and sustain economic and social progress. In response, USAID Zambia plans to modify its development program of support to Zambia for more effective results in mitigating the adverse consequences of HIV. The Mission will implement a multisectoral framework to improve the ability of development sectors in Zambia to understand and cope with the effects of HIV/AIDS. This framework will promote a national and district-level response across Mission sectors in collaboration with USAID partners. The experience and information derived from implementation of this framework will be used to inform planning and the design of the next USAID Zambia Country Strategy in which issues of HIV/AIDS will be central to the Mission's development program. This program involves all existing SOs, and will be coordinated by a Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Coordinator working under the Mission Director.

The goal of USAID/Zambia's Multisectoral HIV/AIDS program is to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on the people, the institutions, and development in Zambia through partnerships with communities, government, NGOs, and the private sector. Through a coordinated effort, the Multisectoral HIV/AIDS program seeks to maximize the impact of its HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and mitigation efforts, to reach more people including typically hard-to-reach populations, and eventually to change cultural norms related to sexuality and risk behaviors in all strata of the population.

The Multisectoral HIV/AIDS program uses a two-tiered approach, operating at both the national and district/community levels. At the national level, sustainability is ensured through partnership with government ministries. A key focus of the program will be at the district level. Collaboration with district government and partners at this level allows for a more comprehensive, targeted program, from which it can be scaled up. The use of participatory approaches in activities at the community, district and government levels will help ensure quality and sustainability.

Recognizing the complex nature of the epidemic, the Multisectoral HIV/AIDS program addresses the epidemic holistically, and involves people, institutions, and the government at every level and across key sectors. The Multisectoral HIV/AIDS program seeks the most cost-effective methods to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS by emphasizing collaboration and sharing of material and technical resources. Finally, as a state-of-the art program, the Multisectoral HIV/AIDS program strives to develop a framework that can be used as a model by other USAID missions worldwide. The objectives of the framework include prevention, care and support, and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS on each sector.

Results:

Given the complexity of multisectoral approaches, which aim to link HIV/AIDS and development, both short-term and long-term results will be monitored as progress toward these objectives. Short-term results will be observed by 2003. The short-term results were defined in

terms of what can be realistically implemented within this timeframe, *and contribute to the redesign of the USAID Zambia Country Strategy*. The short-term results include:

1. Quality training and implementation of HIV/AIDS activities in membership organizations and the private sector,
2. Greater focus on youth in all activities,
3. Prioritization of multisectoral approaches targeted at people affected by HIV/AIDS,
4. Increase in public information and debate on HIV/AIDS,
5. Assessment of the impact of HIV/AIDS on all sectors, and
6. Greater sharing of financial and technical resources across sectors at both national and district levels.

Progress towards the objectives is expected to be observed over the 4 – 10 year timeframe, i.e., 2004-2011. A monitoring plan will look at the level of progress towards the objectives, and identify annual targets.

Methods:

The multisectoral HIV/AIDS Program will use a *two-tiered* approach – focusing on both the national and local (both district and community) level. Activities presented in this framework use the following methodologies at both national and district levels:

- Capacity Building (National and District government, Partner, NGOs, CBOs)
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
- Access to quality health services
- Advocacy
- Improved policies and laws
- Involvement of private sector
- Assessment, monitoring and evaluation

Current Activities:

Cross sectoral HIV/AIDS activities:

- US Ambassador has convened the Ambassador’s HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee.
- Developed a “USAID/Zambia HIV/AIDS Multisectoral Strategic Framework”

AG:

- Awareness messages on agriculture inputs, working with widows, and establishment of a new HIV/AIDS micro-credit insurance program with PRIME financing. HRDP training assists HIV/AIDS widows to manage their husbands' businesses rather than losing the enterprises

Education:

- Learning environments of the 42-targeted PAGE schools were improved through the provision of anti-HIV/AIDS materials, education kits and trained teachers to use them, and guidelines and teacher training on creating girl-friendly schools
 - In HIV/AIDS prevention, Mission support significantly contributed to MOE's first HIV/AIDS Annual Work Plan, its HIV/AIDS policy and draft strategic plan, and its official launch of the HIV/AIDS initiative in early 2001.

- USAID and its BESSIP partners continue to contribute to MOE efforts to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on education. That led to an elevation of HIV/AIDS from a cross-cutting activity to a full BESSIP component, having its own budget line item in the Annual 2001 Work Plan.

EG:

- Partners in this Strategic Objective are testing ways of incorporating HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities into their programs – working with widows, including awareness messages on inputs, and initiating a new HIV/AIDS microcredit insurance program.

Health:

- Child Survival and Disease funding to further expand access to HIV/AIDS prevention services and treatment strategies; establish sustainable community response mechanisms for orphans and vulnerable children and their care providers.
- The FACEAIDS program, designed and implemented by USAID's Zambia Integrated Health Program, addresses the interests and needs of workplaces by raising awareness about the magnitude of the epidemic in Zambia, providing educational materials, conducting education/prevention sessions, training peer educators, distributing and promoting male and female condoms, offering information on voluntary counseling and testing for HIV, providing information on dual protection against pregnancy and HIV, developing workplace HIV/AIDS policies and promoting the red ribbon campaign in the workplace.
- To increase commitment to the program and encourage sustainability, employers sign an agreement to share costs, make time available for educational sessions and draft an HIV/AIDS policy for their workplace. In the first six months of operation, five companies signed up for FACEAIDS and the program reached 454 employees. Demand for the program is high and growing and is expanding in 2001.
- FACEAIDS starts with a series of meetings with workplace staff. Employees are oriented to what HIV/AIDS is, how it is spread and what people can do to prevent infection. The importance of practicing safer sex is discussed, as is the value of HIV testing and knowing one's status. FACEAIDS emphasizes that knowing one's status helps to change behavior, allowing those who test positive to think about their future plans and protect their loved ones and those who are negative to continue using condom protection and monogamy to maintain their status. The employer then identifies peer educators within the company, who are trained by the program to continue the discussions and other activities.

More Recent Activities:

Cross-sectoral Activities:

- In 1999, HIV/AIDS orphans working group was created in with participants from each strategic objective team

AG:

- USAID/Zambia, in collaboration with Michigan State University (MSU) and the Zambia integrated health program (ZIHP) conducted a post-harvest survey among 7000 rural households. MSU and ZIHP included an HIV/AIDS awareness campaign in its survey, distributing and explaining existing HIV/AIDS educational brochures to survey participants and their families

- In May 2001, the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) Rural Group Business Project (RGBP) concluded an arrangement with Catholic Relief Services to provide an HIV/AIDS prevention training to 5000 CLUSA RGBP farmers.

Education:

- HIV/AIDS mitigation is designated as a cross-cutting initiative throughout all of the Missions's education activities. Therefore, all new projects have been designed to address HIV/AIDS mitigation as an area of emphasis.

EG:

- In June 2001, USAID sponsored an even in collaboration with the Zambia Business Coalition on AIDS and UNAIDS that encouraged enrollment in workplace programs to address HIV/AIDS.
- In June 2001, USAID/Zambia launched its Zamcare Initiative which allows employees to volunteer four hours of work per month to an HIV/AIDS organization including orphanages, hospices, youth camps, school anti-AIDS clubs, counseling center, and youth centers

Future Directions:

Zambia has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. These programs are:

EG:

- The "Economic Opportunity" Special Objective will begin to provide microfinance services to communities affected by HIV/AIDS in FY 2001. This SpO supports people living with HIV/AIDS to generate income for sustaining their livelihoods at a household and community level as organized business groups.

Health:

- Mobile VCT clinic pilot in a rural area had 400 clients per month. A program will begin in 2001 to reach out to the vast rural populations that lack access to VCT.

ZIMBABWE

HIV/AIDS Strategy: (2000-2005)

USAID/Zimbabwe is helping mitigate the social and economic crises caused by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The primary rationale for the program is to “prevent, defuse, and manage crisis” although it contributes to the USG goal to “protect human health and reduce the spread of infectious diseases.”

The strategy identifies three intermediate results that will mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS crisis:

- Behavior change from increased accessibility to quality services with proven effectiveness
- Behavior change resulting from communication interventions with proven effectiveness
- Strengthening of community groups so that they can provide better care and support for orphans and others affected by HIV/AIDS:
 - Income generation is one of the aims of most of the community-based orphan programs. The CBOs seek to provide the vulnerable groups with skills in such practical areas as agriculture or carpentry so they will eventually provide them a means to support themselves.

Work with Peace Corps to obtain volunteers who could work both in connections with the “lessons learned” activities of the HIV/AIDS SO and as business advisors for the Economic Opportunities SO.

Current Activities:

SO mitigates HIV/AIDS crises through:

- Behavior change via increased use of quality services such as VCT and condom/contraceptive social marketing
- Enhanced capacity to support AIDS related policy and advocacy and
- Enhanced capacity, to support community-based responses to assist orphans/children affected by AIDS.
- USAID /Zimbabwe established and hosted an HIV/AIDS Donor Group throughout the reporting period in order to coordinate strategies, identify collaborative opportunities and leverage limited funds.

Future Direction:

Zimbabwe has some programs being implemented in different sectors that present *possibilities* of increasing HIV/AIDS activities. The Participation SO provides support to NGOs that advocate on HIV related issues. The **Economic Opportunity Special Objective** will begin to provide microfinance services to communities affected by AIDS.

- Economic Opportunities Strategic Objective:
Objective will be extended to groups affected by HIV/AIDS (19), including those living in poverty—orphans, women, the unemployed, rural and peri urban resident.
- Enhanced Citizens’ Participation:

The Advocacy Index can be applied to programs as a tool to focus, consult, plan and manage HIV/AIDS advocacy programs.

EG:

- SpO will expand economic opportunities through value-added business development services and access to microfinance for micro-entrepreneurs organized as groups.

Health:

- VCT clinics will expand to three. Mobile VCT clinics will be launched using rapid test kits to extend services to the rural and urban poor.

USAID program for community support of children affected by HIV/AIDS will serve as a model program for other donors. **The HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigation team** will continue to find a way to expand economic opportunities for groups affected by HIV/AIDS. USAID will continue to monitor the total fertility rate (TFR) as an important measure of family planning progress.

- New indicators will be established using exiting performance data for high performing VCT sites.
- CDC will develop HIV/AIDS surveillance systems to track the epidemic and provide valuable data for future R4s.

Annex A: HIV/AIDS Multisectoral Activities currently underway as reported in R4s

Country	Cross-sectoral activities related to HIV/AIDS	NRM/Agriculture	Economic Growth/Finance	Education	D/G & Participation	PHN
Angola	N/A	N/A	N/A	PSI is developing marketing and education strategy for safe sex and condom use.	USAID's assistance to the Group of Women Parliamentarians has resulted in the drafting of an HIV/AIDS legislative bill (17)	PSI designed a course of research interventions to determine KAP toward condom use, availability, and knowledge about HIV/AIDS and sexuality. Efforts established program baseline and target data.
Benin	GOB increased the national HIV/AIDS prevention program budget with support of USAID's participation in a multi donor advocacy campaign.	N/A	N/A	MCDI offers assistance in getting health education into primary schools. GOB has established a national strategy for health information-education-communication	N/A	CS funds financed activities in AIDS education.
DR Congo	Internet connectivity project will facilitate communication for improved clinical training and service delivery. This project will also permit the transmission of data for epidemic surveillance.	N/A	N/A	N/A		HIV/AIDS prevention activities will expand to Lubumbashi, Matadi, and Bukavu. USAID/DRC will assure safe blood for transfusion in provinces outside of Kinshasa. The program will work to improve the capacity of health workers to better manage STIs, and provide support and counseling to people living with HIV/AIDS, their families, and communities. An aggressive HIV/AIDS prevention program continues via a behavior change and condom social marketing strategy continues, targeting, high-risk groups—sex workers, military and truckers. School of Public Health

Country	Cross-sectoral activities related to HIV/AIDS	NRM/Agriculture	Economic Growth/Finance	Education	D/G & Participation	PHN
						continues to train health administrators. Students carry out critical operations research projects on various health problems.
Eritrea	<p>Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Defense, Cabinet ministers and religious leaders sponsored AIDS Walk in Jan 2001 to launch <i>multisectoral</i> support for combating HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Participation in White House seminar of religious leaders.</p> <p>US Embassy sponsored numerous Africa Journal programs, discussion groups and teleconference for journalist students.</p> <p>USAID, UNICEF and UNAIDS sponsored "Ambassadors of Hope" Mission where Ugandan HIV activists met with thousands of Eritreans to discuss HIV.</p>	N/A	<p>Although determined to avoid debt, signed \$40 million credit agreement with WB to control HIV, TB and malaria.</p> <p>American Embassy hosted lunch for business and labor leaders re HIV/AIDS.</p>	USAID and Global Bureau and the MOH designed new programs of behavior change communications; care and support for people living with AIDS; VCT; expanded social marketing.	Public Diplomacy Office sponsored three international visitor programs to the US focused on HIV.	N/A

Country	Cross-sectoral activities related to HIV/AIDS	NRM/Agriculture	Economic Growth/Finance	Education	D/G & Participation	PHN
Ethiopia	<p>Ethiopian Multi-Sectors AIDS Control Program is launched.</p> <p>Ethiopia hosted the 2000 Forum “HIV/AIDS – the Greatest Leadership Challenge” where six heads of state and over 1500 int’l participants pledges support to battle the epidemic in Africa.</p>	CSD funds implement activities to prevent STIs and HIV and improve diet of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.	N/A	New SO will promote HIV awareness and prevention in schools and teacher training institutions; development of appropriate materials, syllabi; strengthen school cluster resource centers.	<p>DG SO will use CSD resources to train 40 local NGOs (10 working exclusively on HIV and 30 on multi-sectors) to increase their capacity for innovative service delivery for OVC, and other populations affected by HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Ethiopian military started HIV prevention and control program five years ago, and PSI sold 17 million condoms to the military in year 2000.</p>	<p>Both the nutrition and HIV <i>multisectoral</i> programming will be revised.</p> <p>Condom use has increased and the HIV Policy Environment Score (PES) has improved.</p> <p>CSD funds support HIB prevention programs and targeted interventions for the care and support of people affected by HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Grants for faith based organizations provided HIV/AIDS outreach services to 10 million people.</p>
Ghana	<p>Ghana voted in a new government that has clear priorities in the health sector.</p> <p>A National AIDS Commission chaired by the President coordinates a multi sector approach.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>A successful nationwide multi media campaign to combat HIV/AIDS increased numbers of condoms sold and the coverage of related topics in the media.</p> <p>A National Strategic Framework was developed to prioritize interventions.</p> <p>Treatment of STDs improved by training over 600 clinicians</p> <p>Grants were made to NGOS for counseling and peer education for youth.</p>
Guinea	October 2000 held Synergy Workshop to incorporate partners from all sectors to develop concrete action plans and collaboration.	Daily contact with agriculture and forest workers provides opportunities for spread of HIV prevention message.	N/A	<p>Inclusion of religious leaders into cross-sectoral education messages.</p> <p>Led MOE officials and NGO partners on</p>	N/A	USAID partners also initiated a broad range of activities targeting you including radio call in shows, concerts, and soccer games where condom use and abstinence messages were promoted.

Country	Cross-sectoral activities related to HIV/AIDS	NRM/Agriculture	Economic Growth/Finance	Education	D/G & Participation	PHN
	Mission Order declaring that all USAID funded activities must include an HIV message or prevention activity.			tour of radio station that produces Youth program to discuss education and health cross-sectoral messages.		<p>Call in show credited with increasing condom sales.</p> <p>Religious leaders are being used to promote behavior change. Interventions are working to create awareness and promote positive behavior change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Integration of STI/HIV prevention services at targeted health centers •IEC activities •Social marketing of condoms and increased points of sale.
Kenya	<p>GOK gave \$400,000 free airtime for messages regarding behavior change, as a result of USAID and US embassy advocacy.</p> <p>GOK launched a national HIV/AIDS strategic plan and created and operationalized a multisectoral approach to the epidemic.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Expanded automated cash collection system technology to 14 additional hospitals. The Life initiative is providing new funding allowing Kenya's HIV/AIDS programming to expand and accelerate.
Liberia	<p>The Support for War Affected Youth II (SWAY II) activity focuses on literacy, life skills including HIV/AIDS prevention and control, and vocational skills.</p> <p>US Ambassador held ceremony where USAID donated 1 million condoms to UNFPA to help combat STDs including</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A total of 120 community-based distributors and 72 peer educators have been trained to provide reproductive health information to individuals who received condoms.

Country	Cross-sectoral activities related to HIV/AIDS	NRM/Agriculture	Economic Growth/Finance	Education	D/G & Participation	PHN
	HIV/AIDS					
Madagascar	GOM created a multisector AIDS prevention program as a condition for debt relief through the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Prime Minister initiated an <i>intersectoral</i> HIV/AIDS/STD committee and earmarked \$1.5 million for HIV/AIDS prevention.	USAID is supporting Voahary Salama (Healthy Nature) that links health, population and environmental interventions. Collaborators work in villages near threatened, biologically diverse ecosystems. Improving access to health services is an incentive to adopting new agriculture and natural resource management techniques that relieve the pressure on fragile forest corridors.	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>STD/HIV prevention messages are being sent via media: radio spots, community events, and music concerts.</p> <p>The number of sites where couples have access to reproductive health and family planning is growing.</p> <p>The launch of a new condom brand is increasing condom sales to more than five million.</p>
Malawi	<p>New Strategy, March 2000, clearly addresses important cross-sectoral issues regarding HIV.</p> <p>The Malawian President and government officials show strong commitment and support for the national HIV/AIDS program.</p>	Donor consultation to address increased HIV/AIDS awareness in the work place	N/A	The new CSP focuses on HIV and education; MO Ed currently designing HIV Strategic Plan	N/A	<p>The increase in the uptake of condoms indicates an increased coverage and demand for condoms.</p> <p>High levels of knowledge about HIV/AIDS and changes in attitudes that may lead to reducing risky behavior are demonstrated by the increase in the numbers of people requesting VCT.</p> <p>The number of community-based health committees increased as activities expanded in the rural areas</p>
Mali	Transportation sector with regional HIV program	N/A	N/A	N/A	PVO partners intervene at the community level to strengthen technical and managerial aspects of health service delivery	<p>More than 600,000 youth were trained in reproductive health by peer educations.</p> <p>CDC carried out an integrated STI/HIV behavior and prevalence survey</p>

Country	Cross-sectoral activities related to HIV/AIDS	NRM/Agriculture	Economic Growth/Finance	Education	D/G & Participation	PHN
						<p>among high and medium risk groups and disseminated at the national and regional level.</p> <p>HIV seroprevalence testing was integrated into the Demographic Health Survey.</p> <p>STI case management capability and model clinic establishment is proceeding.</p>
Mozambique	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>From a national survey, data indicates significant improvement in HIV awareness and use of condoms.</p> <p>Immunization programs yielded major improvement in child health in rural areas.</p> <p>Data for 2000 shows a dramatic increase in condom use over the 1997 figure. Individuals with multiple partners more likely to use condoms.</p> <p>A new information campaign was piloted in Maputo and included print, radio, TV and billboards and ads on buses.</p> <p>Maputo Corridor AIDS Prevention project and integrated national program of vector management, surveillance, training and other environmentally sound interventions.</p>
Namibia	N/A	N/A	N/A	Address the HIV/AIDS epidemic effects on education sector Establishment of	Provided support for the Namibian Women's Manifesto Network (NWMN), an umbrella	N/A

Country	Cross-sectoral activities related to HIV/AIDS	NRM/Agriculture	Economic Growth/Finance	Education	D/G & Participation	PHN
				<p>Task Forces in both education Ministries to address AIDS pandemic</p> <p>Designed and distributed HIV/AIDS mouse pads</p> <p>Held HIV/AIDS planning workshop with MOE task forces to address HIV</p> <p>The impact of AIDS throughout the education system was addressed a strategic planning conference that included Ministers of Education, Sport and Culture.</p>	<p>organization concerned with the welfare of women and children</p>	
<p>Nigeria</p>	<p>Currently developing an integrated program and selecting the implementing organization.</p> <p>The Emergency Action Plan provides a national framework for addressing HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. The governors of all states are being encouraged to take a leadership role in the fight against AIDS in their districts.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Radio serial dramas promote integrated health messages and democracy and governance.</p> <p>National Assembly Women's Caucus was established and forged a new partnership with women NGOs to draft and sponsor legislation on a variety of gender-based topics.</p>	<p>The Demographic and Health Survey provided important data on the state of the Health Sector in Nigeria and an HIV/AIDS Emergency Action Plan.</p> <p>Condom use measured by sales increased, unwanted pregnancies protection increased and measles immunization coverage rates increased.</p> <p>Engagement with key public sector policy makers resulted in the development and promulgation of Nation Guidelines on the Management of STIS, the first national protocol, and a prerequisite for the development of a prepackaged STI treatment for males.</p>

Country	Cross-sectoral activities related to HIV/AIDS	NRM/Agriculture	Economic Growth/Finance	Education	D/G & Participation	PHN
						A Nigerian coalition of bank, insurance, and union employees began a HIV/AIDS prevention education to the workforce aimed at behavior change
Rwanda	USAID and World Bank are collaborating with MOH to decentralize and support STI/HIV services nationally.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	USAID will launch a new initiative to strengthen RH services in the same target regions in which HIV/AIDS programs have been operating. More than half the population lives in USAID targeted areas and there is greater awareness of STI/HIV/AIDS.
Senegal	Ensuring that education and vocational training programs are targeting girls and women that are considered high-risk populations. Speeding up customs clearance procedures from two days to one hour will help to reduce high-risk behavior at borders. Collaboration between the National AIDS Control Program (PNLS) and religious leaders of all faiths was deemed essential to containing AIDS. USAID with PNLs and religious NGOs held two national colloquia that now provide the	Linking USAID-supported Food Aid with care and support activities.	Including/targeting high-risk populations in private sector income generating activities. Between 1999 and 2000, there was an increase of 17.5% in private sector sale points for condom social marketing. Sales from traditional selling points was up by 47%.	N/A	Grant to CSO contributed to the development of innovative democracy NGOs in the region.	FGC activities with TOSTAN. Decentralization: At scale, this effort seems to be achieving its goals of transferring management responsibility and encouraging local governments to increase their contribution/investment in health budgets. Senegal's work with local community-managed insurance schemes (muetelles), offer an exciting model for other missions exploring rural health services financing.

Country	Cross-sectoral activities related to HIV/AIDS	NRM/Agriculture	Economic Growth/Finance	Education	D/G & Participation	PHN
	basis for IED material that religious leaders use. Although religious NGOs do not distribute condoms, they now provide education and refer people to distribution points.					
Somalia	NO HIV activities currently underway.					
Sudan	NO HIV activities currently underway. The HIV/ADS pandemic threatens to engulf Sudan at the very moment that its isolation from the region is ending.					Sudanese community health workers have been trained and training centers have been established and maintained in the south
South Africa	Increase in women being trained as community health workers and volunteers – Bambisanani Home Based Care program	Addresses HIV/AIDS linkage with Foot and Mouth Infectious Disease outbreak	HIV/AIDS impact studies ranging from household to small/medium enterprises to low-cost housing funded with SO4	Study conducted of HIV/AIDS on Education in conjunction with SO2	SO assists in combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic by focusing on key interventions consistent with the SA government's 2000-05 strategic plan.	Community Health Workers and TB – each worker receives training in basic health promotion and visits patients 5 days a week...as their knowledge of health problem expands so does that of their clients.
Tanzania	Formation of Tanzanian Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) Mobilization of non-health ministries to address HIV/AIDS. USAID took leadership of a working group on HIV/ADS within the TZ Development Assistance Committee	N/A	GOT includes HIV/AIDS in the development of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, lining HIV with debt relief	N/A	Support TZ institutions to advocate for social change and laws to support safer sexual health. TZ Women Lawyers Association access reform laws affecting victims of HIV/AIDS. GOT funded civil society groups to	Donor coordination for improved RH, CS and HIV/AIDS programs. Build partnerships between district governments and voluntary agencies for improved RH, CH, and HIV programs via The Voluntary Sector Health Program.

Country	Cross-sectoral activities related to HIV/AIDS	NRM/Agriculture	Economic Growth/Finance	Education	D/G & Participation	PHN
	(DAC).				provide information and services to reduce transmission and to care for PLHA.	
Uganda	New Integrated Strategic Plan will focus on improving delivery and utilization of social sector services to encourage positive health and life choices.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>HIV prevalence declined to 10%</p> <p>Interventions showing a difference in behavior.</p> <p>Couple Years Protection increased 43%</p> <p>The number of DPT3 immunizations has increased by 74%. Increase associated MCI.</p> <p>Under the Life initiative, Prevention, VCT, social support and care for communities, particularly orphans were expanded.</p>
Zambia	<p>US Ambassador has convened the Ambassador's HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee.</p> <p>Developed a "USAID/Zambia HIV/AIDS Multisectoral Strategic Framework"</p> <p>USAID is supporting a national multi sectoral structure of OVC policy and coordination.</p> <p>USAID and Japan are collaborating on 10 areas of HIV/AIDS community-based activities.</p>	N/A	SOI partners are testing ways of incorporating HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities into their programs – working with widows, including awareness messages on inputs, and initiating a new HIV/AIDS micro-credit insurance program.	Provision of targeted anti-HIV/AIDS materials in PAGE schools. Community committees trained, under WASHE, to prevent malaria and HIV/AIDS. MoE developed first-ever HIV/AIDS Annual Work Plan, policy, and strategic plan.	N/A	<p>The sexual behavior study found condom use increasing, a decline in the proportion of men reporting more than one partner, and high knowledge of HIV/AIDS among young people</p> <p>A coalition of NGOs is implementing an HIV/AIDS prevention and control program targeting truck drivers and commercial sex workers in five border sites.</p> <p>Fourteen NGOs received technical support to implement HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs at the district and community levels.</p>
Zimbabwe	The	N/A	The "Economic	N/A	N/A	

Country	Cross-sectoral activities related to HIV/AIDS	NRM/Agriculture	Economic Growth/Finance	Education	D/G & Participation	PHN
	<p>“Participation” SO provides support to NGOs that advocate on HIV-related issues.</p> <p>USAID /Zimbabwe established and hosted an HIV/AIDS Donor Group throughout the reporting period in order to coordinate strategies, identify collaborative opportunities and leverage limited funds.</p>		<p>“Opportunity” Special Objective will begin to provide micro-finance services to communities affected by HIV/AIDS in FY 2001. The SpO is designed to mitigate against economic crisis at the household level among disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of the population – orphans, women, the unemployed, rural and peri-urban residents and others. Special attention will be given to those groups affected by HIV/AIDS.</p>			