

# Progress of Suggested Actions from 1999 Consultative Meeting

## General

Suggested Actions – October 1999	Achievements – 1999-2002
<p>The urgency of the situation as reflected in the analyses presented at the consultative meeting requires an accelerated implementation of multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS programs. In this respect it is better to have concerted and focused efforts in a few countries, possibly those selected for the LIFE initiative, to make a difference.</p>	<p><b>New strategy for HIV/AIDS: Rapid Response to HIV/AIDS has been developed.</b></p>
<p>The inter-agency groups formed at the meeting around different sectors and themes should continue to work together to share experiences and exchange information on the activities of different agencies. The groups should develop ways to link with regional African institutions, USAID regional offices, and interested PHN officers. This exchange of information will help to avoid costly mistakes, unnecessary replication of studies, and re-inventing the wheel. The results of the discussion should be conveyed to field missions.</p>	<p><b>Education, NRM continues to work incorporating HIV/AIDS.</b></p>
<p>Rapid response teams consisting of USAID technical staff and contractors should be formed around sectors and inter-sectoral themes to provide ready support to missions and field offices in designing and evaluating programs. These teams will have the opportunity to constantly sharpen their skills through sharing experiences.</p>	<p><b>Being done</b></p>
<p>A few missions such as South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Tanzania have already started incorporating HIV/AIDS in different sectors. Their experiences need to be documented and disseminated. Similarly, the best practice paper on community mobilization should be updated in the light of recent successes.</p>	<p><b>This is being conducted under the context of the R4.</b></p>

## Agriculture, Natural Resource Management

Suggested Actions – October 1999	Achievements – 1999-2002
<p>The agriculture tool kits need to be refined and widely disseminated to missions and to design teams for discussions with the ministries and possible application.</p>	<p><b>The Agriculture toolkit was widely disseminated and has been used in the field. The Environment team developed a brief and toolkit on CBNRM and HIV/AIDS.</b></p>
<p>The U.S. Government should accept HIV/AIDS as a natural disaster—as declared by ten countries at ICASA—and consider providing PL 480 assistance for HIV/AIDS programs.</p>	<p><b>There is widespread promotion of this idea, but the goal has not been realized yet.</b></p>
<p>A working group on food security of HIV/AIDS-affected populations should be established. The group may develop short-term strategies for using Food Aid for prevention and care of HIV/AIDS affected populations. The group should also look at long-term food security issues, technological and nutritional interventions, community mobilization, and research and data needs.</p>	<p><b>A training and manual have been developed for nutritional interventions in HIV/AIDS affected areas.</b></p> <p><b>A series of field studies related to long term food security, research and data needs have been initiated.</b></p>
<p>The Natural Resource Management Group should find ways to link its community mobilization efforts with those being carried out for HIV/AIDS in order to provide synergy.</p>	<p><b>The Environment team developed a CBNRM brief and toolkit to inform ministries with a CBNRM mandate, and CBNRM professionals about steps they can take in mitigating the HIV/AIDS crisis. The team has also supported a research effort to analyze the relationship between CBNRM and HIV/AIDS.</b></p>
<p>HIV/AIDS questions should be included in relevant agriculture surveys and studies, supported by the donors, to get better data and information.</p>	<p><b>Agriculture professionals have received training in HIV/AIDS prevention, as well as on how to collect data regarding HIV/AIDS issues in the field.</b></p>

## Education

Suggested Actions – October 1999	Achievements – 1999-2002
<p>USAID work with UNICEF, UNDP, and the World Bank head offices staff to—</p>	
<p>Encourage and support missions and host-country ministries to assess impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector and develop action plans following the assessment using the toolkits.</p>	<p><b>Strategic plans facilitated by USAID/AFR, (*co-funded by DFID) were adopted in 2001 in Ghana, Zambia*, Namibia*, Malawi*. In process in RSA; HIV and EDU Mobile Task Team (MTT at HEARD) formed to further this work with MOEs; WB, DFID collaborating with expansion to west and east Africa. Major impact studies have been co-funded by USAID and DFID in Namibia and Malawi, and is planned for Zambia. USAID/SA funded 2 major impact studies in RSA.</b></p>
<p>Have each agency listed above take responsibility for selected countries in consultation with their respective field offices.</p>	<p><b>USAID, DFID and WB agreed in May 2001 that WB would take lead training for facilitation of strategic plans in west Africa, and DFID in east, while USAID would continue as lead in southern Africa and provide MTT for training. USAID and MTT have budgeted for this training. In meantime WB and DFID are taking lead in countries where USAID has less or no edu program. For example WB/DFID on Nigeria, Mozambique; USAID on Namibia, South Africa, starting Ethiopia.</b></p>
<p>Promote a regional network of Africans to share experiences in assessing impact and in implementing HIV/AIDS action plans; the network should be managed by African institutions, such as the Education Research Network for East and Southern Africa.</p>	<p><b>USAID/W funded formation in 2000 of Mobile Task Team on HIV and Education, based at Univ of Natal. Coordinates with regional educational development institutions as well as regional Universities. New cooperative agreement through 2006.</b></p>
<p>In countries where the assessments are advanced, USAID, in collaboration with other agencies, should start funding the action program that emerges from the assessments. (Note: Subsequent research found that there are few countries with advanced assessments.)</p>	<p><b>USAID and DFID collaborate on EMIS in Zambia; UNICEF, SIDA and USAID collaborate on Life Skills training in Malawi; USAID, WB, MOE, DFID, BESSIP collaborate on impact study and policy audit in Zambia; MOE/WB, UNICEF and USAID collaborate on Life Skills planning in Namibia; USAID funds community mobilization for HIV management in schools in Ghana; USAID support for community management of education needs of OVCs in Zambia.</b></p>

Simultaneous to the assessments and the development of action plans USAID should organize an inter-agency coordination of information about—	
School-based programs to prevent HIV/AIDS among youth. For this purpose USAID and partner agencies need to synthesize the best practices in youth education to keep HIV/AIDS prevalence low, as in Senegal and Mali.	<b>UNICEF and UNESCO take lead on this, with participation of USAID and bilaterals with WB: USAID contributions include a) synthesis of lessons from life skills successes from US and other regional programs; b) synthesis of life skills program evaluations in Africa. Primary site for deposit of information is UNICEF/JHU website. Clearinghouse at IBE still under consideration by UNESCO.</b>
Accelerating prevention education for girls under 15 and programs to reduce their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.	<b>USAID programs in Namibia, Malawi, Ghana, and Zambia and South Africa have supported activities promoting girls' education and also life skills programs, but no MOEs have targeted HIV prevention education specifically for girls.</b>

## Health

<b>Suggested Actions – October 1999</b>	<b>Achievements – 1999-2002</b>
Review the impact of health sector reforms on HIV/AIDS and vice versa.	<b>Being planned in South Africa</b>
Promote collaboration between democracy and governance and health sector decentralization (based on Senegal and Tanzania mission examples).	<b>Currently underway in Zambia and Tanzania</b>
Help to improve the ability of surveillance systems to document HIV/AIDS impact on different sectors.	<b>Multisectoral indicators for monitoring and evaluation are being developed</b>
Define technical approaches to integrate HIV activities into different programs of the ministries of health such as reproductive health, training, and education.	<b>Currently underway in several Missions</b>
Strengthen the National AIDS Control Program organization and administration in different countries.	<b>Currently underway in Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia</b>

## Democracy and Governance

Suggested Actions – October 1999	Achievements – 1999-2002
Develop a toolkit to provide a framework for assessing the impact of HIV/AIDS on democratic processes and good governance through the University of Natal.	<b>Not achieved.</b>
Discuss HIV/AIDS issues at the meeting of USAID democracy and governance field officers in December.	<b>Achieved. Discussed HIV/AIDS issues at DG field officers' workshops in December 1999, 2000, and 2001.</b>
Synthesize best practices in democracy and governance linkages with health and HIV/AIDS, such as in Tanzania.	<b>Partly achieved through USAID/Pact toolkit. Policy and programming technical assistance has been provided to USAID/Kenya and Mission partners on DG—HIV/AIDS integration</b>
Develop programs in consultation with the group already formed at the meeting to help field missions to—	
Improve the flow of information to the civil society on HIV/AIDS and obtain the views of the civil society and those living with HIV/AIDS.	<b>Partly achieved through a DG toolkit co-produced by USAID and Pact.</b>
Generate commitment among various leaders to take action against HIV/AIDS	<b>Not achieved, but leaders in USAID and among USAID partners became more aware and committed to take action since September 1999.</b>
Include HIV/AIDS in the inter-sectoral program of democracy and governance already underway.	<b>Partly achieved through production of the Pact toolkit, through technical assistance in the field, and through presentations and reports, and through the activities of field staff that kept HIV/AIDS on the inter-sectoral agenda.</b>

## Economic Growth, Private Sector, and Community Mobilization

<b>Suggested Actions – October 1999</b>	<b>Achievements – 1999-2002</b>
Utilize the Microenterprise Coalition, associations of large and small businesses, trade unions and other NGOs/PVOs to promote support for HIV/AIDS programs.	<b>Strategy used in South Africa and Zimbabwe to leverage support for HIV/AIDS response.</b>
Identify typology of countries and communities to develop best approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention and care; avoid the “one-size fits all” approach.	
Organize a working group—consisting of the concerned HPN officers, the World Bank, UNICEF, other agencies including NGOs—to discuss the sites where catalytic funds can be made quickly effective by using the existing implementation capacity and where immediate scaling up of community mobilization for HIV/AIDS can begin.	<b>Working group was formed, but has not met recently</b>
A high-level decision within USAID needs to be taken to change procurement and funding procedures to make funds easily available to communities, so they do not get stuck at the center or capital cities of a country.	<b>The Missions have been making efforts in HIV/AIDS (e.g. Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi)</b>
Persuade governments to implement effective economic reforms for achieving equity and growth. This will provide for future additional resources that will enable a healthier infrastructure and environment and more potent attack on morbidity and mortality.	<b>FY01 Trade Capacity funds totaled \$27.7 million. ATRIP funds for policy reform and business linkages was \$18m in FY01 and \$20m in FY 00.</b>
Utilize sympathetic and responsive private sector organizations in the fight against HIV/AIDS, such as Chevron, Coca-Cola, Daimler/Chrysler, and SmithKline Beecham.	<b>This avenue has been pursued over the past two years.</b>
Push the U.S. Government for compulsory licensing and parallel import of HIV/AIDS drugs at lower cost.	
Add questions on impact of the disease in informal sector surveys.	<b>South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Uganda study of the economic impact of HIV/AIDS.</b>
Micro-finance institutions should not specifically target HIV/AIDS clients but may well develop micro-lending and savings in infected communities, selecting clients on the basis of their ability to save or repay.	<b>Studies and discussion papers on microfinance and HIV prepared in February, May and November 2000, emphasize this point. USAID funded training of 100 microfinance organizations in Africa and 50 microfinance institutions in the U.S. in October-November 2000.</b>

## Conflict, Crisis, and Disaster Planning

Suggested Actions – October 1999	Achievements – 1999-2002
<p>Establish an inter-disciplinary strategic advisory group to provide guidance to USAID on HIV/AIDS programs in conflict situations and to prepare for disaster planning. The advisory group should be composed of selected staff from AFR/SD, REDSO, and other interested parties.</p>	<p><b>Not established as such. Related activities include the establishment of a USAID Conflict Core Group which, with the leadership of the Africa Bureau, which consolidated USAID Conflict Vulnerability Analyses (CVA) and monitoring frameworks to assist USAID missions in anticipating conflict and planning development activities, including those in HIV/AIDS, according to the country situation.</b></p> <p><b>Africa Bureau Conflict Web Internal Website:</b>  <a href="http://www.inside.usaid.gov/AFR/conflictweb/">http://www.inside.usaid.gov/AFR/conflictweb/</a></p> <p><b>Africa Bureau Conflict Web External Website:</b>  <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/conflictweb/">http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/conflictweb/</a></p> <p><b>PPC Conflict Prevention Website:</b>  <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/confprev/">http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/confprev/</a></p> <p><b>Organized and implemented international workshop sponsored by USAID in coordination with Tulane University and the African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) entitled Preventing and Coping with HIV/AIDS in Post Conflict Societies: Gender-Based Lessons from Sub-Saharan Africa in Durban (March 26-28, 2001)</b>  <a href="http://www.certi.org/news_events/prev_coping_w_aids/defaultb.htm">http://www.certi.org/news_events/prev_coping_w_aids/defaultb.htm</a></p>
<p>Advocate using USAID humanitarian and emergency funds to provide crisis intervention packages that include procuring HIV/AIDS prevention and care and support commodities.</p>	<p><b>Not established.</b></p>
<p>Provide more support for African institutions and networks such as the Civil-Military Alliance (CMA) for HIV/AIDS prevention activities among military populations and their families:</p>	<p><b>Development of the Complex Emergency Response Transition Initiative (CERTI).</b>  <a href="http://www.certi.org">www.certi.org</a> with resource library of lessons learned papers including publication of paper "Demobilization and its Implications for HIV/AIDS"  <a href="http://www.certi.org/publications/demob/Demobilization_Final.html">http://www.certi.org/publications/demob/Demobilization_Final.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.certi.org/publications/policy/demobilization-6.htm">http://www.certi.org/publications/policy/demobilization-6.htm</a> "HIV Prevention and Behavior Change in International Military Populations - Training Module 7: HIV Prevention in Crisis Settings"  <a href="http://www.certi.org/publications/Manuals/hiv/hiv-prev-2.htm">http://www.certi.org/publications/Manuals/hiv/hiv-prev-2.htm</a></p>

Link CMA activities to some of the REDSO/ESA networking initiative activities.	
Document and share lessons learned from African countries with active CMA chapters such as Zambia, Ghana, Senegal, and Uganda.	
Advocate for introducing HIV/AIDS prevention interventions into demobilization and briefing programs for peacekeeping forces in Africa.	<b>Organized and implemented international workshop sponsored by AFR/SD-REDSO/ESA-BHR entitled "Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants" in Nairobi (March 20-21, 2001)</b> <a href="http://www.certi.org/news_events/demobilization2/default.htm">http://www.certi.org/news_events/demobilization2/default.htm</a>

## USAID

Professor Tony Barnett summarized the explicit and implicit themes of the meeting in terms of challenges to USAID—the meeting sponsor. Thus, he suggested USAID should—

<b>Suggested Actions – October 1999</b>	<b>Achievements – 1999-2002</b>
Consider its internal procedures and technical assumptions and ask how these fit with the special challenges of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.	<b>A general reorganization is being undertaken. HIV/AIDS has been uplifted to an “Office.”</b>
Recognize that USAID is a latecomer to this multisectoral scene and that it must learn from what has been tried and build on that experience with the innovativeness and energy that can characterize the best of U.S. action in the world.	<b>Currently being done</b>