Information resources from SADC's HIV and AIDS Programme

The HIV and AIDS Programme is hosted within the SADC Secretariat's Directorate of Social and Human Development and Special Programmes.

Supported by different donors, the SADC HIV and AIDS Programme focuses on the following thematic areas:

- Policy development and harmonisation
- Capacity building and mainstreaming of HIV
- Partnerships and resource mobilisation
- Orphans, vulnerable children and youth
- Research monitoring and evaluation

This collection of information resources, or eToolkit, has been compiled to share some of the Programmes' outputs with a wider audience and has been organised by type of document.

SADC Secretariat

Directorate of Social and Human Development and Special Programmes

HIV and AIDS Programme

Private Bag 0095, Gaborone, Botswana

Email:
Declarations

Resources:

- Windhoek Declaration on a New Partnership Between the Southern African Development Community and the International Corporating Partners

This document focuses on the partnership between SADC and the ICPs, which has the objective to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, cooperation and integration, good governance, strengthened capacity and participation of stakeholders, and durable peace and security in the region.

- Declaration on HIV and AIDS

This resource provides SADC's declaration on HIV and AIDS in the southern African region. It describes the commitment to combating the AIDS pandemic and discusses the following priority areas: prevention, social mobilisation, improvement in care, access to counselling and testing services, treatment & support, and strengthening monitoring & evaluation.

Frameworks and Strategies

Resources:

- Harmonised Surveillance Framework for HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in the SADC Region
This document presents a harmonised surveillance framework for HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria in the SADC region. It is divided into three sections, each addressing one of these three communicable diseases. Each section describes gaps in the current surveillance systems, and presents a core set of indicators and data collection methods for each of the indicators. An additional section discusses regional data flows and reporting.

**SADC HIV and AIDS Capacity Building Strategic Framework 2010-15**

The SADC HIV and AIDS Capacity Building Strategic Framework (CB Framework) 2011-2015 has one goal and five key outcomes. The goal addresses the capacity necessary to enhance the delivery of the outcomes of the SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework 2010-2015. This ensures that the Capacity Building Strategic Framework is aligned with current regional HIV and AIDS priorities and plans. The outcomes that are to be achieved address the significant capacity challenges facing the implementation of the SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework, and are considered to be strategic capacity building interventions that will unlock better performance. It is important to recognize that this CB Framework is not designed to comprehensively address all the capacity gaps facing the HIV and AIDS response. Rather, it focuses on those that can best and most feasibly be addressed through a regional strategy. Furthermore, some capacity challenges require relatively long term perspectives in order to ensure that the region and MS really achieve sustainable solutions.

**SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework 2010 - 2015**

This document provides a strategic framework for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) response to the HIV and AIDS epidemic. The framework builds on what has been achieved under the previous Strategic Framework (2003?2007) and establishes strategic objectives and actions of operation for the period 2010?2015. The Strategic Framework is intended to provide guidance to the response to HIV and AIDS, especially to move towards Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6 and its targets:

- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS by 2015
- Achieve, by 2010, universal access to HIV and AIDS treatment for all those who need it

**SADC Regional HIV and AIDS Research Agenda**

The SADC region continues to bear a disproportionate burden of HIV infection with HIV prevalence averaging at 11% in the 15-49 age groups. This places greater imperatives for the
development of new strategies and technologies to prevent the further spread of HIV and minimize the impact of AIDS (1).

The long term response to HIV and AIDS depends on progress made in research. All aspects of research are needed from understanding the basic biology of HIV, developing effective therapies to treat HIV-related diseases, understanding the determinants of HIV transmission and evaluating the effectiveness of a variety of approaches and interventions to preventing new infections including both biomedical and behavioral approaches and treatment, care and support strategies (2). Additionally, research needs to take account of the effects of HIV and AIDS beyond the clinical understanding into wider public issues such as socio-economic effects of HIV and AIDS.

The purpose of the Research Agenda is to guide the Secretariat, Members States, researchers and stakeholders to prioritise and harmonise research on HIV and AIDS in the region.

The document comprises of the following major sections: introduction, background, objectives, and the Research Agenda (process of development, guiding principles, priority research areas, operationalisation).

The areas of research articulated in the Research Agenda constitute research priority areas for researchers who are interested in conducting HIV and AIDS research in the region.

• HIV/AIDS Impact on Agriculture and Food Security in the SADC Region: a Policy Development Framework

This report presents the lessons learned from the project, HIV/AIDS Impact on Agriculture and Food Security in the SADC Region: A Policy Development Framework, and suggests a way forward in utilizing the lessons learned related to:

- positive and negative experiences arising from implementation of the project that add value to the understanding of the subject matter of the project (developmental lessons)
- management of similarly intended projects (operational lessons)


The SADC Regional Strategy and Action Plant to HIV Prevention 2008 ? 2010, defines the comparative regional advantage and actions to be undertaken by the HIV Unit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, together with other regional partners, in supporting SADC Member States to intensify their efforts in curbing new HIV infections through strengthening national HIV prevention responses. It draws upon the
political leadership provided by the SADC Heads of State or Government and Ministers of Health in a number of regional, continental and global declarations.

• **Framework for Coordinating the National HIV and AIDS Response in the SADC Region**

This document describes the coordination efforts needed for the national HIV and AIDS response in the SADC region. The overall purpose of the framework is to help Member States to strengthen their national coordination of their HIV and AIDS response and thereby facilitate scaling up of interventions.

• **SADC Framework for Developing and Sharing Best Practices on HIV and AIDS**

This framework provides a working definition for a SADC HIV and AIDS best practice as well as the criteria that must be met for a programme to qualify as a best practice. In addition, it provides guidance to Member States on how to take advantage of best practices, how to document them at the country or local level, and provides examples of the opportunities that exist within SADC to disseminate best practices.

• **Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for HIV and AIDS**

This framework presents a list of indicators, data management and reporting processes that could assist in the monitoring and reporting against the priority areas and key issues.

• **SADC Framework for HIV and AIDS Mainstreaming**

The objectives of this framework are:

- To bring about a common understanding among Member States and the SADC Secretariat of HIV and AIDS Mainstreaming - its definition, concepts, principles, tools and indicators
- To generate demand for HIV and AIDS Mainstreaming in Member States and SADC Secretariat in policies, programmes and projects
Institutional Framework for the SADC HIV and AIDS Programme

This document describes the framework of the SADC HIV and AIDS Programme. It discusses:

- the mandate of the HIV & AIDS Unit
- the relationships within the Unit, with other Units, and with the Directorates
- the relationships between the Unit and the Member States
- the relationships between the Unit and other regional and international stakeholders
- the technical and political oversight of the HIV and AIDS Programme
- the proposed organogram of the Unit
- the HR requirements for the Unit
- the role of directorates and units in the HIV/AIDS response

Plan de lutte de la SADC contre le VIH et le sida: Plan de lutte stratégique quinquennal 2005 - 2009

Le Plan de lutte contre le VIH et le sida a été élaboré dans un contexte de trois principaux documents directifs de la SADC. Plaçant le Plan de lutte dans son contexte stratégique, ces documents orienteront la riposte de la SADC sur chaque plage quinquennale.

Minimum Standards and Guidelines

Resources:

- Minimum Package of Services for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children and Youth

The Minimum Package of Services is a guide to facilitate harmonisation of service delivery for orphans and other vulnerable children and youth (OVC&Y) across the region. Member States can adopt or adapt these standards and guidelines at national level, at the same time allowing for common comparison and monitoring of progress across the region. The Minimum Package of Services, identifies the basic needs and services needed by children and youth, as well as other complimenting services that are necessary to support the attainment of these needs and services. It also identifies the primary and secondary sectors /stakeholders that can provide these needs and services and how the services can be delivered in a
coordinated, collaborative, holistic and comprehensive manner.

- **Regional Minimum Standards for Harmonised Guidance on HIV Testing and Counselling in the SADC Region**

  These regional minimum standards serve as a framework for regional harmonisation of approaches related to HIV testing and counselling. It describes: the process for developing these minimum standards, the guiding principles, the actual standards, the implementation mechanisms, and resources for implementation.

- **Regional Minimum Standards for the Harmonised Control of HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in Militaries in the SADC Region**

  The regional minimum standards serve as a framework, which guides the regional harmonisation of approaches for preventing and controlling HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria in all SADC Member State militaries. The guidelines provide minimum policy requirements for Governments, military health service managers and other policy development personnel in the SADC region in order to achieve harmony in the efforts to combat the three communicable diseases.

- **Functions and Minimum Standards for National Reference Laboratories in the SADC Region**

  This report provides guidelines on the roles which national reference laboratories are expected to perform, and recommends certain minimum standards, which the laboratories should achieve and maintain. In outlining the roles, functions and minimum standards of national reference laboratories, the report proposes benchmarks as a basis for achieving common definitions of these laboratories. The report should provide Member States with a reference template that provides guidance as they seek to strengthen their diagnostic and public health capacities, and pursue the harmonisation of services.

- **Regional Minimum Standards for Harmonised**
Approaches to the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV in the SADC Region

These regional minimum standards serve as a harmonisation framework for regional approaches to PMTCT, and therefore form part of the operationalisation of the various declarations to which Member States are signatories. They are also in line with the regional agenda of integration.

Functions and Minimum Standards for Supranational Reference Laboratories and Regional Centres of Excellence in the SADC Region

Supranational laboratories need to be defined, and their place and roles in service provision to Member States needs to be regularised in order to ensure conformity with the guiding SADC Protocols. This report summarises the gaps in service provision in Member States and proposes optional models of supranational laboratory services as a response. The expected functions can be grouped into two integral components: (a) diagnostic and (b) public health. The report further outlines the functions and roles of such laboratories. Recommendations regarding the general functions, organisation, staffing profiles, coordination, and financing modalities that are anticipated for supranational reference laboratory are outlined. Specific recommendations on the specialised roles relevant to the diagnosis and public health service provision in HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria are provided.

Harmonised Minimum Standards for the Prevention, Treatment and Management of Tuberculosis in the SADC Region

The purpose of this document is to propose minimum standards for the prevention and control of TB in the SADC Member States, with the aim of harmonising the management of TB in the region.

The minimum standards will integrate and reinforce the strong collaborations that have been forged among regional national TB programmes, and between the SADC Secretariat, the World Health Organization (WHO), and technical partners and donors at the country and sub-regional level, with the goal of improving case detection and TB treatment outcomes,
reducing morbidity and mortality due to high TB-HIV co-infection rates, and preventing further spread of MDR-TB and XDR-TB.

The minimum standards address the key areas of TB control including diagnosis, case definition, treatment, paediatric TB, TB/HIV co-infection, and drug resistant TB. Minimum standards are also presented for several key cross-cutting issues relating to TB control, including laboratory services, cross-border control, and TB infection and prevention control.

Training Materials

Resources:

- **AIDS Mainstreaming: Curriculum and Training Manual**

  The purpose of this manual is to present a generic AIDS mainstreaming curriculum and the core content and methodologies recommended for use in AIDS mainstreaming training.

- **AIDS Mainstreaming: From Policy to Practice. Curriculum and Training Kit for Leadership in SADC**

  The objective of this training kit is to assist leaders in initiating, promoting, directing implementation, and supporting AIDS mainstreaming into policies, plans, practices, programmes and partnerships.

- **AIDS Mainstreaming: Training of Trainers. Guide for Master Trainers**

  This guide is part of a set of resources that collectively form a package for use by master trainers (MTs) who facilitate mainstreaming training of trainers (ToT) workshops using the UNDP ToT curriculum.
Success Stories

Resources:

- **SADC Regional Policy Harmonisation for the Control of HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria**

  The SADC Protocol on Health is a binding regional instrument that guides priority areas for the regional health agenda. The Protocol elaborates areas for regional collaboration and cooperation, and particularly advocates for regional harmonisation of policies, strategies and guidelines. HIV, AIDS and other communicable diseases are a major threat to the attainment of SADC goals and therefore are accorded priority in the SADC Protocol on Health.

  Regional policy harmonisation seeks to develop common Minimum Standards for uniformity and continuity of care across the region.

- **SADC facilitates regional collaboration to eliminate Tuberculosis in mines**

  Mineworkers in Southern Africa bear the highest Tuberculosis (TB) rate in the world. According to the South African Chamber of Mines, between 2,984 and 7,000 of every 100,000 mineworkers develop TB. This means that between 3% and 7% of mineworkers in the region develop active TB each year. The South African mining industry relies on migrant workers from surrounding countries, particularly Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, as well as from rural areas in South Africa. It is estimated that each migrant worker who returns home with TB spreads the disease to an estimated 15 people in their community.

- **SADC HIV and AIDS Cross Border Initiative**

  The Southern Africa region continues to experience the most severe HIV prevalence in the world. About one third (34%) of all people living with HIV globally in 2009 resided in 10 countries in the SADC region. In 2009, almost a third (31%) of all the people newly infected with HIV and 34% of all the people dying from AIDS-related causes resided in these 10 countries.

Increased cross-border movement in the region increases the risk of HIV infection - not just among high risk groups such as commercial sex workers and long-distance truck drivers, but also among migrant populations, communities close to border sites, and communities with high levels of in- and out-migration. Young working age adults are at particular risk, given that they make up the largest portion of mobile populations, as are young women involved in periodic transactional sex.

Reports

Resources:

• SADC HIV Prevention Meeting: Achieving Prevention Targets

This document describes a HIV prevention meeting that focused on meeting prevention targets by:

- Discussing the degree of implementation of the key recommendations of the Maseru meeting and of the SADC HIV Prevention Strategy
- Reviewing the progress against UNGASS indicators and the SADC Epidemic Report, 2008
- Reviewing the successes, bottlenecks and challenges experienced to date
- Identifying emerging evidence and issues and the highest priorities for HIV prevention in the coming period

• Mboole Rural Development Initiative (MRDI) in Zambia

The overall purpose of this document is to share how, and to what extent, the Mboole Rural Development Initiative [MRDI] in Zambia meets the seven SADC criteria of Best Practices, and whether it can be replicated by the multitude of actors and institutions responding to the epidemic across the region.
The Zimbabwe National AIDS Levy Trust (The AIDS Levy)

The overall purpose of this document is to share how, and to what extent, the Zimbabwe National AIDS Levy Trust Programme meets the seven SADC criteria of Best Practices, and whether it can be replicated by the multitude of actors and institutions responding to the epidemic across the region.

Plano de Coordenação das Respostas Nacionais ao VIH e SIDA na Região da SADC

Na década passada, houve uma mudança no modo de encarar o HIV e SIDA, deixando de ser somente um problema de saúde para passar a ser visto num cenário mais alargado como um problema que afecta todos os sectores. Como consequência, todos os sectores foram mobilizados para responder à epidemia, incluindo o sector público, o sector de negócios, as organizações de sociedade civil e os parceiros de cooperação internacionais. O aumento no número de actores tem, por sua vez, aumentado o potencial de duplicação de esforços, dos conflitos de interesses, conflito de responsabilidades, inconsistências entre os parceiros e a concorrência aos recursos financeiros e humanos. Estes desenvolvimentos, conjuntamente com o aumento substancial do apoio financeiro das organizações financeiras internacionais, criaram a necessidade de uma coordenação mais sólida das respostas nacionais. Presentemente, existem várias formas de coordenação nos Estados Membros com níveis diferentes de eficácia e eficiência. Na sua primeira reunião, realizada na África do Sul, em Julho de 2004, o Fórum Regional da SADC dos Conselhos Nacionais de SIDA resolveu que era essencial rever a situação da coordenação nacional e desenvolver o enquadramento da coordenação nacional com directrizes e princípios que guiem os Estados Membros nesta questão. O presente documento é o seguimento da referida decisão, e é um produto de consultas intensivas entre os Estados Membros e o Secretariado da SADC.

Methadone Substitution Therapy Program in Mauritius

The overall purpose of this document is to share how, and to what extent, the Mauritius Methadone Substitution Therapy (MST) Programme meets the seven SADC criteria of Best Practices, and whether it can be replicated by the multitude of actors and institutions responding to the epidemic across the region.

Circles of Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children:
A Community and Schools-Based Multi-Sectoral Approach to Meeting Their Needs

This document describes a project that aimed at testing a model to improve the identification of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and comprehensively support them using the school system as an entry point.

Evaluation and Drawing of Lessons Learnt in Piloting an Initiative on HIV and AIDS in the SADC Region Through the Support of the European Union

This report discusses the lessons learned from a project that aimed to promote effective and feasible strategies that benefit the population of the SADC region in terms of HIV and AIDS.

Stigma and Discrimination: Scaling up HIV and AIDS Responses through Networking, Advocacy and Community Mobilisation in Southern Africa

This document describes a project that aims to contribute to the creation of a positive environment in the SADC region in which People Living with HIV/AIDS can be free from rejection and discrimination and have their rights promoted and protected.

Improving the Professional and Personal Conditions of Nurses and Midwives Affected and Infected by HIV and AIDS

This document focuses on a project that aimed to improve the conditions for nurses and midwives affected and infected by HIV and AIDS. It touches on: the evaluation process, lessons learned, project impact, and transfer of lessons learned to Member States.

Integrating HIV and AIDS Issues into Water Resource Management
This report focuses on a project that aimed to develop and approach to reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS on water resources management and supply using the environmental impact assessment process. It presents the lessons learned from the project and suggests a way forward in utilizing the lessons learned.


The overall aim of this project was to provide technical assistance to Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland to undertake their own behavioural and HIV prevalence studies.

- **Partnership on HIV and AIDS and Mobile Populations in Southern African (PHAMSA)**

This document focuses on a project that aimed at developing and strengthening guidelines, information and dissemination activities and networking on HIV/AIDS in mobile populations by increased collaboration and coordination of relevant stakeholders in the SADC region.

- **Regional Support to Monitor and Document the Southern African Development Community Multi-Sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS**

This document describes a project with the aim to support the establishment of sustainable systems to enable the SADC Secretariat and member states to track the HIV/AIDS epidemic and its response at regional and country levels and to identify, document and promote lessons learned in the process.

- **SADC Multi-Country Transport Sector, HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Initiative**

This document describes a project that aimed to contribute to the reduction of the current HIV and AIDS prevalence rates of the four SADC member states so that the pandemic is no
longer a threat to public health and socio-economic development of these member states.

- Expert Think Tank Meeting on HIV Prevention in High-Prevalence Countries in Southern Africa Report

This report describes a meeting that aimed to analyze the evidence on drivers of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the sub-region focusing specifically on sexual transmission of HIV, with a view to making proposals for exceptional actions to accelerate prevention of HIV from sexual transmission within the coming year or two years.

- Initiatives from the South: Lessons Learned on HIV and AIDS in the SADC Region

This publication documents and shares the experiences and lessons learned from the following pilot projects:

- Circles of Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children: A Community and Schools-based Multisectoral Approach to Meeting their Needs
- Partnership on HIV and AIDS and Mobile Populations in Southern Africa (PHAMSA)
- Integrating HIV and AIDS Issues into Water Management: The Impact of HIV and AIDS on Water Resources Management in Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland
- SADC HIV and AIDS Research Database and Information Portal

- Putting the Three Ones Principles into Action: Experiences from Lesotho, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia

This document aims to assist National AIDS Coordinating Authorities, civil society organizations, networks of people living with HIV and AIDS, the private sector, faith-based organizations, and United Nations entities, in applying the Three One's at the country level through sharing the experiences of Lesotho, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in operationalizing the Three One’s.

- Report of the Second Annual Forum for the SADC
National AIDS Authorities

This report describes the Second Annual Forum for National AIDS Authorities held in Maseru, Lesotho, which brought together 65 delegates from 13 Member States to:

- Update on the Implementation of the Maseru Declaration and the SADC Business Plan on HIV and AIDS
- Discuss topical issues in the region and develop harmonized guidelines for the region
- Strengthen national coordination
- Develop best practices for the region
- Strengthen collaboration and networking

The SADC/EU Project on HIV and AIDS

This document describes the EU funded project on Regional Support for an Expanded Multi-sectoral Response to HIV and AIDS in the SADC region. The objectives of this project are to strengthen SADC’s capacity to mount an integrated and coordinated regional response and to support best practices on regional strategies and programmes on HIV and AIDS.


This report describes a three-day workshop that brought together coordinators and managers of National AIDS Coordinating Authorities from 13 SADC Member States, civil society organizations, UN agencies, research institutes, and representatives of SADC Secretariat Directorates.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Facilitate information sharing on the HIV and AIDS situation and responses in the SADC Member States
- Develop mechanisms for sharing best practices and lessons learned
- Establish strategies and mechanisms for networking and collaboration
- Define processes for strengthening regional coordination and collaboration
- Provide inputs to the development of the SADC Business Plan on HIV and AIDS

The Inkwanca Home/Community Based Care Model in South Africa
The overall purpose of this document is to share how, and to what extent, the Inkwanca Home/Community Based Care Project of South Africa meets the seven SADC criteria of Best Practices, and whether it can be replicated by the multitude of actors and institutions responding to the epidemic across the region.

The SADC/EU Project on HIV and AIDS: Making a Difference to Countering Stigma and Discrimination

This document describes a project that aims at preventing, reducing and ultimately eliminating HIV and AIDS related to stigma and discrimination.

Source URL: https://www.k4health.org/toolkits/sadc