



# SUPPORT TO THE HIV/AIDS RESPONSE IN ZAMBIA (SHARE II)

**Quarterly Report**  
July-September 2013

CONTRACT No: GHH-1-00-07-00059-00  
TASK ORDER No: GHH-1-02-07-00059-00  
SUBMITTED TO USAID/ZAMBIA ON OCTOBER 31, 2013

This report was supported by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and was made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the terms of the Support to the HIV/AIDS Response in Zambia (SHARe II) Project: GHH-1-02-07-00059-00. The contents are the sole responsibility of SHARe II, and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



# SUPPORT TO THE HIV/AIDS RESPONSE IN ZAMBIA (SHARE II)

## About SHARE II

The USAID-funded Support to the HIV/AIDS Response in Zambia II (SHARE II) project was signed on November 9, 2010 for a five-year period extending through November 4, 2015. SHARE II is implemented by John Snow Inc. (JSI) and partners: Initiatives Inc; LEAD Program-Zambia; Zambia Interfaith Networking Organization on HIV (ZINGO); and Zambia Health Education and Communication Trust (ZHECT).

## SHARE II Project Purpose

The purpose of the SHARE II project is to support and strengthen the multi-sectoral response to HIV and AIDS and contribute to the achievement of the USAID/Zambia Mission strategic objectives on reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS. SHARE II builds upon successes, innovations and best practices, including those from SHARE I, and works through strategic coalitions and partnerships with the National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council and other stakeholders to support Zambia's HIV/AIDS response.

## SHARE II Project Objectives

SHARE II has the following four project objectives or tasks:

1. Strengthen and expand leadership involvement in HIV/AIDS and improve the policy and regulatory environment;
2. Strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of coordinating structures to sustain the HIV/AIDS response;
3. Strengthen and expand HIV/AIDS workplace programs; and
4. Strengthen collaboration and coordination of HIV/AIDS activities with the Government of the Republic of Zambia, U.S. Government-funded partners and other stakeholders.

This report highlights some of the progress that was made on these SHARE II tasks from July 1 to September 30, 2013.

## Table of Contents

2. Task 1 Overview
3. Task 1 Case Study: The Power and Influence of Zambia's Traditional Leaders to Effect Change
8. Task 1 Case Study: Chiefdoms Engaging Stakeholders in Development
9. Task 1: Other Activities and Achievements
10. Task 2 Overview
10. Task 2 Case Study: Promoting Sustainable Funding for District-level HIV/AIDS Efforts
12. Task 2: Other Activities and Achievements
13. Task 2 Case Study: Expanding Potential Funding Sources to the Private Sector
14. Task 3 Overview
14. Task 3 Case Study: Everybody Counts and Every HIV Infection Averted Counts—HIV/AIDS Sensitization for Livingstone's Sex Workers
17. Task 3 Activities and Achievements
18. Task 4 Overview
18. Monitoring & Evaluation
19. Finance & Administration



## Task 1: Strengthen and expand leadership in HIV/AIDS and improve the policy and regulatory environment

Through Task 1, SHARE II engages, mobilizes and equips leaders (political, traditional, religious and other influential opinion leaders) to be effective HIV/AIDS change-agents; supports the enactment, formulation and implementation of appropriate HIV/AIDS-related policies and laws; and equips partner institutions (legal and law enforcement) to appropriately manage HIV-related cases. SHARE II operates at two levels:

- At the *structural level*, SHARE II provides technical support to help leaders, including traditional leaders and parliamentarians, formulate and enact appropriate HIV/AIDS-related policies and laws; provides technical guidance for providing leadership to change harmful socio-cultural practices and norms; and provides advocacy support to increase local resource allocation for the national HIV/AIDS response.
- At the *behavioral level*, SHARE II works with leaders and other key players to build their skills and competencies so that they can use their authority and reach to enhance the HIV/AIDS response. These champions and partners can then lead efforts to discourage harmful behaviors (such as multiple concurrent partnerships and gender-based violence); promote helpful interventions (including condom use and male circumcision); and apply a gender, human rights and HIV/AIDS framework to the justice system, including HIV-related law enforcement and adjudication.

A fundamental cornerstone of the SHARE II strategy in HIV/AIDS leadership engagement is to help build understanding that HIV/AIDS is a developmental issue, and that action taken by leaders in HIV/AIDS now will ultimately contribute to national development. SHARE II thus encourages leaders to incorporate HIV/AIDS advocacy into their duties and responsibilities, as citizens in positions of influence and authority.

In an optimal policy and regulatory environment, there is minimal stigma towards and discrimination against people living with HIV (PLHIV) and those affected by the pandemic; the leadership of the different societal sectors speak openly about HIV/AIDS; and both laws and policies make it easier for implementers of HIV-related services to offer their services freely and objectively and for people needing these services to access freely and without fear of discrimination. SHARE II therefore works closely with government institutions and other key stakeholders to improve the policy and legal environment for people affected by HIV/AIDS and for PLHIV.

Deputy SHARE II Chiefs of Party Dr. Mutinta Nyumbu (left) and Dr. Michael Chanda (right) kneel as they greet Chiefs Chikanta, Moyo, and Sinazongwe.

SHARE II considers the development of respectful relationships as critically important to its work with leaders.



## Galvanizing Traditional Leaders to Improve the Local HIV/AIDS Policy and Regulatory Environment through Existing Chieftdom-Level Structures

### *Result: Improved Chieftdom HIV-related Policy and Regulatory Environments*

In the past three months:

- A Mwansakombe headman was finally able to rescue his daughter from an early marriage—which she had been pressured into by her grandmother—because he knew that the chief would support his decision and would not force the girl to return to her husband. The daughter is now back in the village and attending school, thanks to a decree by the chieftdom to ban early marriages.
- By banning sexual cleansing through decrees and declarations, the Kambwali and Chisunka chieftdoms have given newly-widowed women the chief's protection against coerced sexual cleansing; whereas in the past widows had no recourse and many gave in under family/community pressure to be sexually cleansed, now widows can seek the chief's protection - and get it.

These are some of the immediate impacts of the work SHARE II is doing in supporting traditional leaders in its partner chieftdoms to take structural-level steps to help their people change behavior in relation to cultural practices that impact HIV/AIDS transmission.

### *The Power and Influence of Zambia's Traditional Leaders to Effect Change*

The traditional leadership structure in Zambia is organized through 288 chieftdoms spread across 109 districts, each led by a chief. Although the power of chiefs and their capacity to provide effective leadership and solve local problems have long been recognized, chiefs were—until as recently as five years ago—overlooked as a potential resource in the national HIV/AIDS response.

Chiefs are the custodians of culture and traditions and, importantly, of customary law. They have the authority to amend customary laws and to provide traditional guidance and leadership to influence behavior and social norms that affect the response to the HIV epidemic. Chiefs can be powerful allies in the HIV/AIDS response because they command respect, wield significant influence over their subjects and have the power to influence their behavior, including behavior related to cultural practices and norms.

### *Harmful Cultural Practices in the Era of HIV/AIDS*

Many of Zambia's cultural practices are good and should be preserved. However, in the context of

the HIV/AIDS epidemic, some cultural practices either directly facilitate HIV transmission or increase HIV vulnerability, and must be modified or discarded. Although most communities claim otherwise, in at least a third of Zambia's provinces, sexual cleansing of widows—whereby a woman is required to have sex with a male relative of her late husband upon his death—is still practiced. Communities and traditional leaders pressure women to participate, believing that if she refuses to be cleansed, her late husband's spirit will remain in the village. Practices that disadvantage sections of society are also still prevalent; for instance, about 42 percent of women in Zambia are married before their 18th birthday. Such practices not only infringe on human rights: they also spread HIV.

Other cultural norms, such as property-grabbing from widows and orphans, the acceptability of multiple concurrent partnerships, high levels of alcohol misuse, discrimination against women, gender-based violence and low levels of childhood education, also contribute to the high rates of HIV/AIDS in Zambia, where one in seven adults live with HIV.

Being the custodians of cultural practices, traditional leaders in Zambia have the power to either perpetuate these practices, modify them, or to eliminate them; they thus have the power to put in place an HIV-related legal and policy



## Developing Policies/Decrees in Chiefdoms: A Brief Description of the Process

**Guiding Principles:** Chiefs have broad discretion over customary law in their jurisdictions, within certain limits: the Chiefs Act of 1965 requires that these laws should not be “contrary to the Constitution or any written law,” neither can they be “repugnant to natural justice, morality, good conscience or public good.” As the chiefdom residents discuss and form their decrees, lawyers, leadership and policy experts from SHARE II provide guidance to ensure that each policy is constitutional and in compliance with existing law.

**1. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into Development Strategic Plans:** Through this important first step, SHARE II supports each partner chiefdom to lay the groundwork for sustainable chiefdom HIV/AIDS responses. Each SHARE II-facilitated chiefdom development strategic plan highlights the drivers of the HIV/AIDS epidemic related to the cultural practices of the specific chiefdom and notes the importance of discouraging these harmful practices. Several of the plans have included strategies to adapt their existing customary laws to facilitate desirable HIV-related behavior change.

**2. Obtaining Buy-in from the Chief and other Leaders:** As SHARE II engages the chief and other leaders over time on issues related to HIV/AIDS and development, a point is always reached where the chiefdom asks what they themselves can do to deal with HIV/AIDS. SHARE II provides technical guidance and a menu of response options, one of which is strengthening the HIV-related policy and regulatory environment. Because written policies and decrees are a novel concept for most of these chiefdoms, SHARE II ensures that the chief and the other senior leaders understand what decrees are, are agreeable to having them, and that they understand and concur to the decree formulation process.

This is critically important because the process requires wide community consultation and the participation of community members, including women and youths; the participatory and democratic nature of this process (also used during development planning) is often not the usual way of doing business for most chiefdoms, which are more used to autocratic systems. For many partner chiefdoms, the SHARE II-facilitated development planning is the first time chiefdom leaders had ever met as a group to discuss issues related to development and chiefdom governance. For those chiefdoms that opt in to create HIV-related policies and decrees, the chief and other leaders go on to constitute a chiefdom steering committee to drive the process.

**3. Chiefdom Steering Committee Orientation:** SHARE II first conducts an orientation with this committee—which usually includes headmen, councilors, traditional court administrators, teachers and community members—and reviews basic information about HIV risk factors and prevention, as well as the purpose and value of decrees in changing behavior. While SHARE II staff is available as a resource to the committee, the actual policies are developed by the chiefdom residents themselves. The steering committee is charged with keeping the chief and other chiefdom leaders updated about progress, but most of the time the chief is in attendance and therefore does not need to be updated.

**4. Public Hearings:** The proposed policies and decrees developed by the steering committee are subjected to public hearings to allow the public to comment. Thus, leaders can obtain community buy-in and popular support for policies/decrees, and ultimately facilitate enforcement and compliance.

**5. Final Drafting and Presentation to the Chief:** In some instances, the chief is part of the steering committee and public hearings. Otherwise, the steering committee finalizes the policies and decrees and presents them to the chief and other leaders for their review and approval.

**6. Approval and Signing:** The policies/decrees are reviewed by the chief and other leaders and, if approved are signed by the chief and the steering committee members. The chief has final say and approval over the documents and can veto any policies deemed unsuitable or inappropriate.

environment that directly influences individual and communal behavior and is supportive of the national HIV/AIDS response. Additionally, chiefs can go beyond their own cultural practices and use their influence to promote helpful interventions, such as condom use, voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), couple HIV testing and counseling, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and early entry into HIV care and treatment.

Because cultural and traditional norms, practices and attitudes are those attributes of society, often very deeply rooted, that are collectively viewed as accepted and acceptable and which therefore compel and guide individual behavior and thought, it is prudent for those advocating for cultural transformation to approach traditional leaders and

structures with respect and promote – from within – a true desire to change. SHARe II, by cultivating

*Being the custodians of cultural practices, traditional leaders in Zambia have the power to either perpetuate these practices, modify them, or to eliminate them.*

respectful relationships with chiefdoms over the course of months and even years, is assisting partner chiefdoms to formally ban harmful behaviors using customary law structures and improve the chiefdom HIV-related policy and regulatory environment.

### *Engaging Chiefdoms to Address Poverty and HIV/AIDS through Development*

Cognizant of the bidirectional link between poverty and HIV in Zambia, SHARe II begins its engagement with individual chiefdoms by assisting them to address poverty (which in rural Zambia, where most chiefdoms are located, stands at 77 percent) by planning for development, using participatory methodologies. As part of this systematic process, local people are encouraged to collectively explore, identify and describe cultural determinants of HIV transmission in their communities, including factors that undermine the position of women.

Over time, having built trust and rapport, SHARe II trains local leaders, including headpersons, women and youth leaders, in HIV leadership and messaging. Thereafter working through the chiefdom

leadership, SHARe II supports chiefdoms to define and implement locally-relevant and locally-appropriate solutions to HIV/AIDS. In a practical example of policy articulation and implementation at the chiefdom level, some SHARe II partner chiefdoms have gone a step further, formally outlawing harmful behaviors through collective leadership commitments; policies or decrees.

### *Using Customary Law to Change Behavior*

Decrees and customary law have a long historical precedent in Zambian chiefdoms, but were traditionally preserved and passed along orally, rather than formally written. Most often, these decrees focused on areas of potential dispute, such as land acquisition and inheritance, and were usually unilaterally (autocratically) instituted by the chief rather than developed through a consultative process. None of the 35 SHARe II partner chiefdoms had written decrees and none had policies on HIV/AIDS.

Through its interactions with partner chiefdoms, SHARe II observed first-hand the power that chiefs and other traditional leaders have in influencing the behavior of their subjects, and saw a great opportunity for harnessing this influence to strengthen the chiefdom HIV-related policy and regulatory environment through written decrees. However, being mindful of the importance of ownership in achieving desired results, SHARe II ensured that both the local HIV/AIDS drivers and problems as well as the solutions were defined by the chiefdom themselves.

### *Decree Examples: Mwewa, Mwansa-kombe, Kambwali and Chisunka*

Mwewa chiefdom was the first SHARe II partner chiefdom to specifically develop HIV-related policies, proactively creating customary law corresponding to each of the strategic issues identified in its development strategic plan. For example, the chiefdom made antenatal care and PMTCT services compulsory for all pregnant women; Mwewa chiefdom couples report that this bylaw has helped them know their HIV status and protect babies from HIV infection.



In its Declaration of Leadership Commitment towards the Local HIV/AIDS Response, launched in August 2013, the Mwansakombe chiefdom acknowledges that “negative economic, social, cultural, political, financial and legal factors are hampering awareness, education, prevention, care, treatment and support efforts” in the chiefdom, and that addressing such factors requires strong commitment and leadership at the highest levels.

will not be tolerated.

Each chiefdom, however, has customized these policies in ways that make sense for its people. For example, while both the Kambwali and Chisunka decrees encourage VMMC, the Kambwali chiefdom exhorts churches and schools to be involved in outreach, while the Chisunka declaration asks headmen to conduct sensitization and requires them to give the chief a quarterly update on VMMC activities in each village. In an innovative measure to break down barriers to school attendance, the Kambwali declaration makes wearing a school uniform optional between grades 1-9; the Mwansakombe decrees, on the other hand, note that one punishment for school truancy include forcing the child’s parents to sit in on classes.



*A woman from Mwansakombe chiefdom commenting during public debate on policies; there was equal representation from women and youths at the meetings*

Through this decree, the Mwansakombe chiefdom has banned early and forced marriages. Now, any parent found marrying off a child—boy or girl—is punished by chiefdom authorities and reported to the police. This decree has already started changing practices: As Mwansakombe headman Mwita stated, “We have seen a decline in early marriages because the chief does not tolerate early marriages now, so most parents are now afraid to marry off their children at an early age.”

Like Mwansakombe, the Kambwali and Chisunka chiefdom declarations—signed in September 2013—ban sexual cleansing practices and gender-based violence; promote VMMC, even though it is not a traditional practice; make school attendance compulsory for all children; and note that stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV

### *“Time to Move Forward”*

Given the enormous power that chiefs hold in prescribing cultural norms and behavior, these policies and decrees are a crucial step forward towards ending harmful practices. Future work for SHARe II includes further improving legal protections for women and girls by training customary law local court administrators to appropriately handle and refer HIV-related cases. Through this three-pronged intervention—development strategic planning, HIV/AIDS leadership and messaging training, and promoting local solutions to changing behavior through strengthened local HIV-related policy and legal environments—SHARe II is arming traditional leaders to tackle HIV/AIDS in their communities.

“Today it is so nice because we, as leaders, have heard for ourselves all the decrees we have made on our own,” said Headman Mwita in Bemba, the chiefdom’s local language. “Starting from this moment, any person who breaks these laws will be punished in line with the proscribed by laws. It is time to move forward.” ♦



Professor Nkandu Luo, the Zambian Minister of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs, officially launches the Munokalya Mukuni Chiefdom Development Strategic Plan on August 30, 2013. Chief Mukuni, Zambian First Lady Dr. Christine Kaseba, USAID-Zambia Mission Director Dr. Susan Brems, the Chinese Ambassador to Zambia and many local dignitaries were in attendance.



## *SHARe II Partner Chiefdoms Engage Stakeholders in Development*

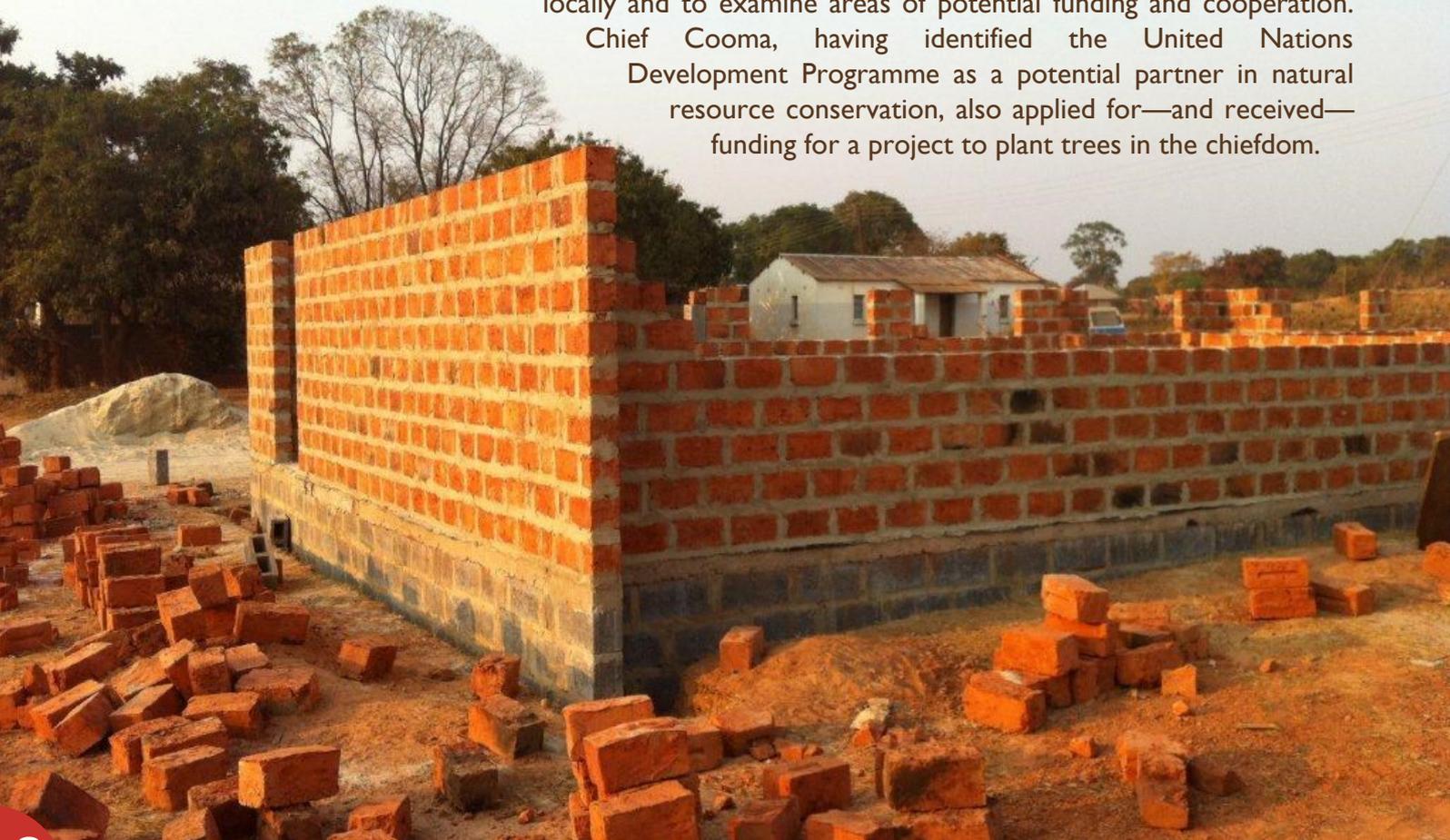
Between July and September, SHARe II partner chiefdoms continued engaging the stakeholders they had identified during the strategic planning process to collaborate on developmental projects initiated by the chiefdoms. For example, a Chinese mining firm built a conference facility for the Chisunka chiefdom, and the Shimukunami chieftainess mobilized K240,000 (\$46,000) from community members and stakeholders to build a laboratory (pictured below) to upgrade the Shimukunami Basic School to a high school.

Two Swedish investors were in Bwile for its 2013 Builile traditional ceremony and witnessed the launch of the chiefdom's development strategic plan. Upon seeing the plan, and noting the unreliability of electricity in the chiefdom, the couple decided to donate biomass technology to generate backup power for the chiefdom's main hospital. The investors are also building a tourism lodge in Bwile, in which the chiefdom will have a 30 percent stake. In keeping with the core strategies on communication in Bwile, the chief has, based on the strategic plan, engaged stakeholders to establish its first-ever community radio station. Until now, the chiefdom had been relying on a radio station based in the border town of Mpweto in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Furthermore, the local authority from Chiengi District has adopted the Bwile Chiefdom Development Strategic Plan as its sub-district development plan.

Chief Chikanta is continuing to promote his chiefdom's development strategic plan: locally, nationally and even internationally. Thanks to its strategic plan, the Chikanta chiefdom was chosen as one of 40 communities in Africa visited by an international 12-country delegation sponsored by World Vision. The delegates were all impressed by the strategic plan and wanted to take copies home; they wanted so many, the chief had to make photocopies! Some delegates from African countries, including Uganda and Malawi, decided to take the strategic plans to their home countries to see if chiefdom structures there could adopt a similar planning process. Locally, Chief Chikanta is also engaging private companies like Seed Co, which has agreed to fund future Lwiindi traditional ceremonies and which has donated K240,000 for six community schools in the chiefdom.

In August, Chief Cooma presented on the chiefdom's strategic plan to the Republic of Korea at a meeting focusing on the New Village Movement. The government asked for copies of the strategic plan, to emulate locally and to examine areas of potential funding and cooperation.

Chief Cooma, having identified the United Nations Development Programme as a potential partner in natural resource conservation, also applied for—and received—funding for a project to plant trees in the chiefdom.



July-September 2013:

## Other HIV/AIDS Leadership Activities and Achievements

---

- **Pre-service HIV-related Training for Religious Leaders:** Following the development last quarter of a common curriculum that integrates HIV/AIDS, SHARe II—in partnership with 13 theological colleges and Bible schools in Zambia—has developed a facilitator’s manual to be used in conjunction with the curriculum. At least four of the training institutions have started using the draft curriculum and adoption of the manual will be done in the next quarter.
- **In-service HIV-related Training for Religious Leaders:** SHARe II sub-partner ZINGO, working with 300 trained ministers/pastors and representatives from men’s, women’s and youth ministries, continued to reach out to congregants in 60 selected partner churches in Ndola and Kitwe drawn from the seven ZINGO mother bodies. During this quarter, these trained leaders reached out to congregants in their churches with appropriate and correct HIV/AIDS messages and are providing HIV/AIDS leadership in their communities.
- **Building the HIV/AIDS Messaging Capacity of Traditional Leaders:** During this quarter, SHARe II worked with 10 chiefdoms to train 290 male and female traditional leaders, including village headpersons and traditional counselors, in HIV/AIDS messaging. These leaders are now reaching out to their target audiences, including community members, youths, young men and women about to get married, and young girls undergoing initiation rites.
- **Engaging Trained Champions in HIV/AIDS Messaging:** SHARe II-trained HIV/AIDS champions used various platforms to deliver appropriate HIV/AIDS messages, including prevention of gender-based violence, access to voluntary medical male circumcision, HIV counseling and testing, and cervical cancer screening services. Platforms used by these champions included: strategic plan launches, road shows sponsored by stakeholders such as Zamtel, the UNWTO conference and during musical concerts held at institutions of higher learning.

## Other HIV/AIDS Legal and Policy Activities and Achievements

---

- **National Alcohol Policy:** In August, SHARe II supported, financially and technically, a workshop to develop the National Alcohol Policy Implementation Plan, with 15 line ministries in attendance. Next steps involve fine-tuning the document for submission to the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Health.
- **Deceased Brothers’ Widow’s Marriage Act:** In July, SHARe II conducted a stakeholders’ consultative workshop on the repeal of the DBWMA; attendees developed a roadmap to advocate for its repeal.
- **Support NAC to Operationalize the NAC Act:** SHARe II developed a concept note on the operationalization of the NAC Act. Next steps include provision of legal interpretation of the Act and technical guidance in its operationalization through a statutory instrument to be championed by the NAC’s Director General under the guidance of the Ministry of Health.
- **Workplace Wellness at Public Sector Ministries:** In June 2013, SHARe II and the Public Services Management Division (PSMD) agreed to broaden the scope of their workplace HIV/AIDS program to include general wellness and to address the growing epidemic of non-communicable diseases and other health conditions. In the previous quarter, SHARe II guided each Ministry to formulate its wellness policy and design and implement its own customized wellness program. The PSMD has since compelled each Ministry to budget for workplace wellness, guaranteeing financial sustainability of the programs.



## Task 2: Strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of coordinating structures to sustain the HIV/AIDS response

SHARe II strengthens the capacities of HIV/AIDS coordinating structures to oversee, manage, and implement the national and community-level HIV/AIDS responses. Technical assistance provided to entities in the public and private sectors, selected umbrella civil society organizations and chiefdoms includes supporting expansion of successful evidence-based interventions, disseminating use of best practices across sectors, and advising on the most efficient and effective use of resources.

### Promoting Sustainable Funding for District-level HIV/AIDS Responses

At its 57th annual conference in July 2013, the Local Government Association of Zambia signed the landmark Nakonde Declaration. This document pledges that Zambian local authorities will commit 5 percent of their funding from Constituency and Ward Development Funds (CDFs and WDFs, respectively) to HIV/AIDS and gender mainstreaming-related activities. Attendees also pledged to work with District AIDS Task Forces (DATFs), technical teams charged with coordinating the district HIV/AIDS responses, to increase funding for HIV-related activities targeting women, adolescents, children and most-at-risk populations.

As central National AIDS Council (NAC) funding to DATFs became more erratic, HIV/AIDS response coordination in most districts faltered, and DATFs needed a sustainable and reliable alternative funding source. The Nakonde Declaration is therefore a big step forward for local HIV/AIDS responses, and a giant leap forward by local authorities in taking ownership of local HIV/AIDS responses. In the past, CDFs—which are managed and disbursed by local governments—have predominantly been used for non-health efforts, such as building of schools and supporting income-generating activities. With the Nakonde Declaration, DATFs will be more likely to access these funds, decreasing their reliance on central funding.

#### *Bringing Local Leaders and DATFs Together*

SHARe II works with 72 DATFs to strengthen their capacity to coordinate district HIV/AIDS responses. The primary focus of this support is

institutional capacity building—to ensure that the DATFs have robust management and financial systems and technical competencies to help them effectively carry out their HIV/AIDS coordination mandates. However, even with functional management systems and adequate technical competencies, DATFs found themselves unable to effectively coordinate district HIV/AIDS responses due to severe funding constraints. This situation prompted SHARe II to broaden its technical support to DATFs to include resource mobilization.

SHARe II's support in the area of resource mobilization is on two fronts: Firstly, SHARe II helps DATFs map their potential resource base and builds their capacity to mobilize resources. Secondly, SHARe II has taken the bold step of calling district leaders (the District Commissioner, Mayor, Town Clerk, councillors, planners and other influential municipal leaders and officers) together and presenting the funding challenges the DATFs face in coordinating district HIV/AIDS responses, and orienting the leaders regarding their roles and responsibilities in supporting local HIV/AIDS responses. SHARe II is available to provide mentorship to the leaders and the DATFs as they work through some of the challenges.

Crucial to SHARe II's work is breaking down barriers between DATFs and the local authorities. The DATF and local leaders all receive their authority from different entities and belong to different operational structures, which often leads to unclear operational lines and inadequate cooperation. Mr. George Mulenga, the Chingola Town Clerk, was very surprised to learn of the funding difficulties the Chingola DATFs had been experiencing, and frustrated with the DATF for



*The Copperbelt Provincial AIDS Coordination Advisor (standing, in yellow) presents to Luanshya district officials, including the Deputy Mayor (front seat on the left) and the District Commissioner (front seat on the right) at a SHARE II-convened meeting*

failing to request funds from the CDF: “As DATF, [you should] sit with the Director of Planning, plan and budget for the [HIV/AIDS] coordination activities to be supported by the [District] Council in 2014,” he said. “It is pointless for the DATF to be grumbling about operational funds when we are here.”

During their supportive supervision visits to the districts, SHARE II staff bring together both groups (local authority leaders and DATFs) to discuss ways in which they can work with each other and support each other more effectively. In many districts, like Chingola, the local authorities had been unaware that DATFs had unmet funding needs, and therefore had not been supporting them through the CDF mechanism; the DATFs, on the other hand, were ignorant of the available of CDFs as a potential funding source. SHARE II’s dual orientations created—in many cases, for the first time—links between these two structures.

### *Laying the Groundwork*

In early 2012, during its district supervision visits, SHARE II began setting the foundation for minimum funding commitments by CDFs to HIV/AIDS. With technical support from SHARE II, several district councils—including Lusaka, Livingstone, Luanshya, and Namwala—started drafting individual resolutions to apportion 5 to 10 percent of their annual CDF budgets to fund HIV/AIDS efforts.

At the same time, SHARE II was encouraging DATFs to proactively request funding from their local CDFs. During SHARE II’s orientation in Luanshya District in 2012, for example, the Town Clerk was for the first time made aware of significant infrastructural needs at the DATF’s office and requested a funding proposal. The proposal, developed with technical assistance from SHARE II, received K20,000 (almost \$4,000), and the DATF subsequently purchased much-

needed office furniture and equipment, resulting in significantly improved office operations and strengthening the DATF's capacity to sponsor and manage activities.

More and more districts are now accessing local funds. Since August 2013, CDFs around the country have released

*Since August 2013, CDFs around the country have released at least K424,000 (over \$80,000) to five additional DATFs to support the district HIV/AIDS response.*

at least K424,000 (over \$80,000) to eleven additional DATFs for HIV/AIDS work. For example, because of SHARE II's input,

the Isoka District DATF was able to receive K54,000 from the district's CDF to support people living with HIV and orphans and vulnerable children, while the Mansa DATF obtained K30,000 for HIV/AIDS work in the Muchinka community.

Other DATFs that have received funding include K60,000 for Kawambwa; K50,000 for Chiengi; K40,000 for Luangwa; K30,000 each for Livingstone, Kaputa, Mporokoso, Luwingu, and Chinsali; and K20,000 each to Senanga and Milengi. Since the most recent CDF allocations were only disbursed to districts in August, SHARE II expects that even more DATFs will be able to access these funds over the coming weeks.

## A National Declaration of Commitment

As momentum in local resource mobilization through CDFs built, it culminated in the Nakonde Declaration of 2013, with all 72 SHARE II partner local authorities on board. Isoka, Luanshya and other districts are examples of how SHARE II's support has led to establishment of linkages to sustainable resource bases, and the Nakonde Declaration further cements the commitment of funding bodies to HIV/AIDS.

In a letter to SHARE II, the Provincial AIDS Coordination Advisor from Muchinga Province wrote: "[Y]our continued support to the multisectoral response has really started to yield results as accessing funds from CDF for HIV/AIDS response was something that the DATFs had overlooked. For me I would even love that Isoka shares their experience to other districts on how best they managed to secure funds for HIV response. I also want to mention that SHARE II orientations of key district authorities in DATF roles and mandates have enhanced ownership and buy-in support of the District HIV/AIDS Responses by district authorities. This is of great importance as it is beneficial to many DATFs in the province who are now making efforts to access CDF following the Nakonde declaration..." ♦

## July-September 2013: Other Coordinating Structures Activities and Achievements

- **Support to NAC for its Joint Mid-Term Review:** SHARE II supported the field data collection process for the JMTR of the National AIDS Strategic Framework. The support included refinement of tools and leadership of district data collection teams.
- **District Coordination Toolkit Orientations:** SHARE II, in collaboration with NAC, concluded its orientations of Zambian districts on August 1, 2013, with the orientation of the Mpongwe district team. In total, 20 DATFs were oriented in the quarter under review, in addition to the 52 done in the previous quarter.
- **Support to the Network of Zambian People Living with HIV/AIDS (NZP+) General Assembly:** SHARE II successfully co-funded the NZP+ 2013 General Assembly that culminated in the amendment and adoption of an NZP+ constitution and the ushering in of NZP+ board members. Unlike in the past, the NZP+ National Board will now be represented by one board member per province, totaling 10 total members (compared to the previous five). The SHARE II Task 1 team supported the General Assembly by offering legal and policy advice on the draft constitution as well as the orientation of the board members.

In addition, the General Assembly was able to elect three members as Board Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Treasurer. At the end of the General Assembly, SHARE II conducted the initial orientation of the new Board members to their roles and responsibilities, so that they would be prepared to fulfill their duties once they took up office.

## *Expanding Potential Funding Sources to the Private Sector*

SHARe II is continuing to help districts identify and access additional local funds, and has been informing DATFs about private sector funding sources. In the previous quarter, for example, SHARe II held 20 orientations with DATFs to identify even more local stakeholders, and has been facilitating engagements in public-private partnerships.

One area of opportunity that SHARe II and the DATFs have identified is partnerships with the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) and Roads Development Agency (RDA), which oversee road construction and ensure that contractors are allocating funds for social and environmental impact mitigation. Road construction projects, particularly in rural areas, involve hundreds of migrant male employees; because HIV risk rises where there is a rise in employment-related migrant populations (males away from their families and regular partners, who also have disposal incomes), contractors are expected to fund HIV/AIDS initiatives in each area they work. In the past, however, there has been very little accountability for whether—and how—such money is spent.

For this reason, SHARe II has provided technical assistance to DATFs to sign memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with businesses to access private-sector impact mitigation funds. Such agreements are win-win: the contractors are held accountable by DATFs to disburse their impact mitigation allocations, ZEMA and RDA can measure compliance with these requirements, and the DATFs can effectively allocate the funds for local HIV/AIDS efforts, given their knowledge of community needs.

In the previous quarter, the Mbala DATF signed an MOU with China CAMC Engineering, a contractor working on construction of a road between Nakonde and Mbala. The Kitwe DATF is working with the RDA on impact mitigation plans for roads constructed in its district, and the Kalulushi DATF has signed an MOU with China GEO S.A. Limited to conduct HIV/AIDS awareness and sensitization activities, including condom distribution and HIV counseling and testing, for its employees.

Thanks to SHARe II's work with districts, DATFs are no longer completely reliant on unpredictable central funding from NAC. By accessing money from local authorities and the private sector, DATFs are creating broad resource bases that will guarantee a more sustainable local response to HIV/AIDS.



*Road construction; Photo by Jeff Attaway/Flickr*



## Task 3: Strengthen and expand HIV/AIDS workplace programs

SHARe II works with both the public and private sectors to expand access to workplace programs and strengthen linkages and referral systems with community-level partners and implementers. Through this work, SHARe II and its partners can expand access to HIV prevention, care, support, and treatment services—for employees, dependents, and defined outreach communities—to reduce HIV-related employee absenteeism and ultimately contribute to increased productivity.

Workplace HIV/AIDS programs that include appropriate linkages to care and treatment services have resulted in significant improvements in general employee health and reductions in absenteeism in many workplaces. This has led to a switch in priorities by many workplaces to have more integrated health programs that address HIV and other related issues. The following case study demonstrates how SHARe II efforts have led to the engagement of a group that is both high-risk and hard to reach.

### Everybody Counts and Every HIV Infection Averted Counts: HIV/AIDS Sensitization for Livingstone's Sex Workers

Livingstone city is the heart of Zambia's tourism industry. Thousands of visitors come each year to see the Victoria Falls, go white-water rafting on the Zambezi River, sample African eco-tourism in Gundu village in the Munokalya Mukuni chiefdom, and go on wildlife safaris in the Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park. Apart from hosting a high number of tourists each year, the city also shares a busy border with neighboring Zimbabwe and is an important stopping point on a major international trucking route that spans a number of countries, from South Africa to the Democratic Republic of Congo and to East Africa. Because of all these factors, and the high poverty levels in the surrounding communities, Livingstone is home to a significant commercial sex trade. This creates a very potent mix for HIV transmission and, subsequently, adult HIV prevalence in Livingstone is alarmingly high at 28 percent: almost twice the national rate of 14.3 percent!

#### *Tourism HIV/AIDS PPP*

The city of Livingstone has not been idle in the face of this significant HIV/AIDS challenge; it has partnered with interested stakeholders, including USAID, and mounted a very aggressive campaign to contain the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Recognizing the serious impact the epidemic was having on Zambia's economy in general, and the tourism sector in particular, the United States Agency for

International Development (USAID)—through the SHARe and SHARe II projects—partnered with the tourism sector in Livingstone through the Tourism HIV/AIDS Public Private Partnership (PPP).

The Tourism HIV/AIDS PPP seeks to establish, enhance and expand HIV/AIDS workplace programs within private sector tourism businesses. In addition, it seeks to increase social mobilization for HIV/AIDS in Livingstone, in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Zambia and other partners. The Tourism HIV/AIDS PPP programs take comprehensive HIV/AIDS workplace programs to over 3,000 workers and HIV/AIDS social mobilization to 150,000 Livingstone residents.

This is the invisible HIV-related public health background against which Livingstone, in August 2013, co-hosted the annual conference of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) with the neighboring city of Falls Town, Zimbabwe. The UNWTO conference was a huge and very significant event for Zambia and Livingstone, attracting thousands of visitors—both intended (conference attendees and tourists) and unintended (sex workers). The conference attendees and tourists came from all over world in large numbers, while the sex workers descended on Livingstone in equally large numbers from all over Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Because prostitution is illegal in Zambia, law enforcement officials regularly arrest both men and women suspected of engaging in commercial sex. Notwithstanding efforts by law enforcement to curb it, prostitution remains a reality and continues to thrive. From a public health outreach standpoint, police crackdowns have had the unfortunate side effect of driving sex work and sex workers underground, making this marginalized, high HIV-risk population mistrustful of authorities and hard to reach for HIV and other health interventions.

### *Making the City Safer for the UNWTO*

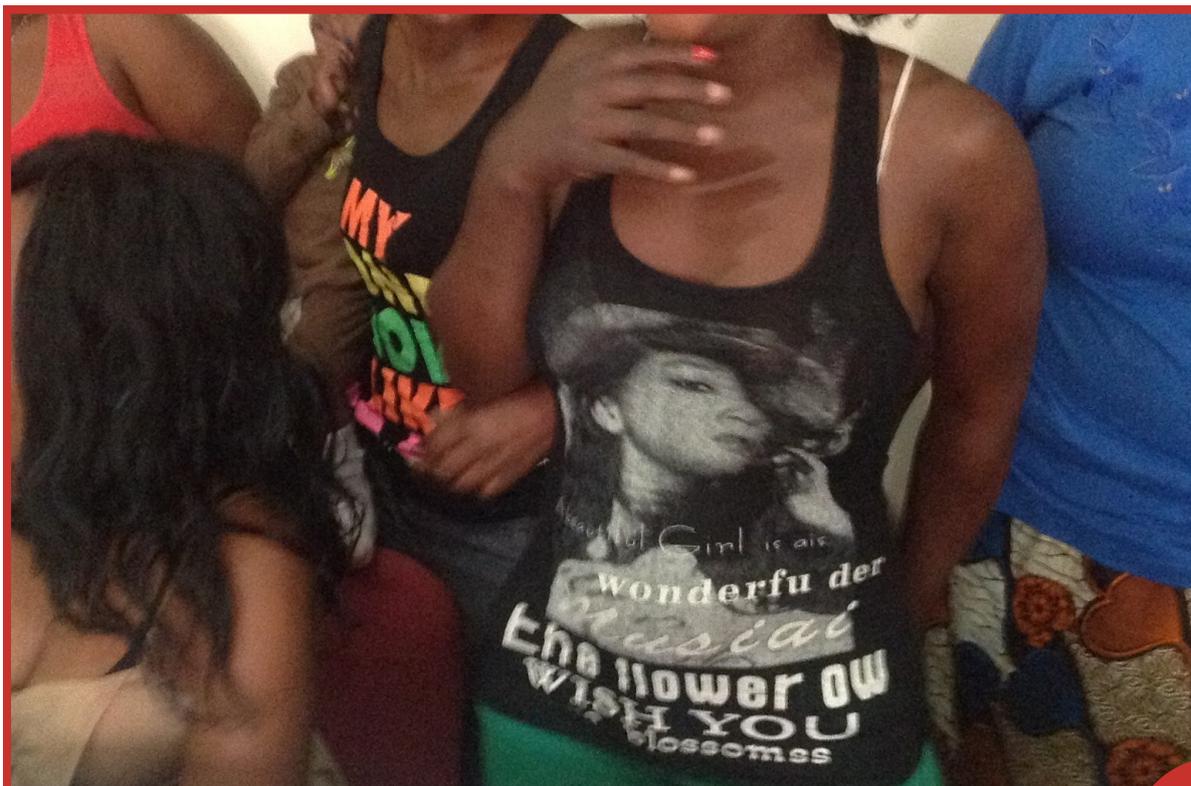
SHARE II, working collaboratively with its local partner, the Livingstone Tourism Association (LTA), the Tourism HIV/AIDS PPP partners and other stakeholders, recognized that the increase in the commercial sex trade fueled by the UNWTO had the potential to lead to an enormous upswing in HIV transmission, if appropriate HIV prevention measures were not put in place. SHARE II decided to find and engage the sex workers in Livingstone and provide HIV/AIDS information and distribute condoms during the two weeks leading up to the UNWTO conference.

To reach this population, SHARE II collaborated with the LTA, whose HIV outreach staff approached sex workers in several parts of town in the guise of potential clients. Once they were in a secure area, the staff revealed their true identities and the nature of their visit, carefully explaining that they were not associated with law enforcement, but rather were there to provide assistance related to HIV and STI prevention. They gave the women

condoms and information about HIV and STIs, and issued word-of-mouth invitations to them and other sex workers to come and access more information and condoms at a planned one-day sensitization meeting on HIV/AIDS and STIs.

Even though they were fearful of arrest, twenty women attended the sensitization meeting, which focused on HIV and STI information, prevention and treatment; the importance of condom use even for those who are already HIV positive, because of the risk of re-infection with different strains of HIV; promotion of health-seeking behavior; and assertiveness in negotiations with clients. SHARE II also invited female staff members from a government clinic to build links between the sex workers and local health services, so that the women would be less afraid of accessing HIV-related care, treatment and support.

Onsite HIV testing and counseling was provided at the HIV sensitization meeting and ten of the sex workers decided to test for HIV; all ten tested positive, and were referred to the government clinic for CD4 count testing and assessment for antiretroviral treatment – even further highlighting the importance of accessing this hard-to-reach population prior to the UNWTO conference and educating them on importance of correct and consistent condom use to prevent transmission of HIV and other STIs.



*Sex workers at a SHARE II-led HIV sensitization meeting ahead of the UNWTO conference in August 2013, in Livingstone*



Two sex workers picking up condoms and receiving additional information, following a SHARE II-led sensitization in Livingstone

After the HIV sensitization meeting, the attendees began sharing the information they had learned with their colleagues and applying their new knowledge about both potential risks and possible safeguards. Importantly, they also passed on information about where to access HIV-related services, including condoms, to their colleagues, some of whom were new to Livingstone.

### *After the Sensitization*

SHARE II, through its partner LTA, has been following up with some of the sex workers who are local to or opted to remain in Livingstone after the UNWTO conference. The women report that they are now insisting on condom use for every sexual encounter and are taking measures to prevent other STIs. They have also begun reporting to the clinic regularly for check-ups and for condoms, and are referring their friends for HIV-related resources and education. Some of them are even interested in being trained as peer educators so that they can more effectively help others.

Because of SHARE II's work in gaining their trust and confidence, many of Livingstone's sex workers now feel comfortable going to the clinic for information and resources. SHARE II has made this marginalized population more likely to access health services, which will have a positive impact not only on the sex workers themselves, but on the entire Livingstone community. Finally, by conducting the outreach activities and sensitization

during the weeks leading up to the UNWTO conference, SHARE II helped decrease the risk of HIV infection for many. As trust is built with these women, SHARE II and LTA plan to provide linkages to partners who can assist the women to explore other livelihood options instead of sex work.

*"The training has changed our lives and the way we conduct the business," one sex worker reported. "From that day we have been cautious about any man who comes to us for sex... after discussions on the dangers of unprotected sex and diseases, they are able to use condoms."*

SHARE II and LTA are—through the initial group of 20 women—reaching more and more sex workers every day, by word of mouth. Furthermore, by using the networks established, SHARE II is more likely to reach women when they first enter the work, when they are most vulnerable and least able to negotiate for safer sex.

"The training has changed our lives and the way we conduct the business," one sex worker reported. "From that day we have been cautious about any man who comes to us for sex... after discussions on the dangers of unprotected sex and diseases, they are able to use condoms."

SHARE II and its partner LTA, through the Tourism HIV/AIDS PPP, continue to make significant contributions towards minimizing the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on the tourism sector and also on the host community of Livingstone. ♦

July-September 2013:

## Other Workplace HIV/AIDS Programs Activities and Achievements

- Expanding the Formal Private Sector Workplace HIV/AIDS Programs:** Following the engagement of the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) in the previous quarter, SHARe II facilitated technical skills development for workplace HIV/AIDS and wellness programming among staff and management of the SABMiller group of companies (Zambia Breweries, National Breweries and Heinrich Beverages), Dunavant, and the National Union of Plantation, Agriculture and Allied Workers (NUPAAW). SHARe II trained 27 peer educators at SABMiller, 18 at Dunavant, and 20 at NUPAAW, as well as 16 peer educators from Zambia State Insurance (a ZFE member company), at their request.
- Implementation of Positive Action by Workers (PAW) Programs in the Public Sector:** SHARe II provided a PAW peer supporter capacity strengthening workshop, training 34 police officers and spouses, conducting performance appraisals for PAW peer supporters and supporting action plans to link them to NZP+ district chapters.
- Workplace HIV/AIDS Program in Lusaka-based Markets:** Following their engagement in the previous quarter, SHARe II trained 52 peer educators and program coordinators in selected markets in the Lusaka City Council (Chaisa, Cha Cha Cha/City Centre, New Soweto, Lilanda and Chelston).
- Training Inmates in HIV/AIDS Skills:** SHARe II trained 26 inmates at Namuseche Prison in Chipata and conducted HIV/AIDS sensitization meetings for inmates in Kabwe- and Lusaka-based prisons. The inmates acquired knowledge and behavior change communication skills that will help them facilitate HIV/AIDS and wellness sessions with their peers.
- Support to the Prison HIV/AIDS Advisory Committee (PAAC):** SHARe II supported the hosting of a high-level meeting for the Coalition of African Parliamentarians against HIV and AIDS (CAPAH) organized by the PAAC to sensitize members of parliament on current prison health conditions and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Minimum Standards. The meeting was officially opened by His honor the Vice President Dr. Guy Scott and was chaired by the African Union Special Rapporteur on Prisons and Conditions of Detention in Africa, Commissioner Med S.K. Kagwa of Uganda.
- Using Men's Networks to Address Gender-Based Violence:** SHARe II trained the Police Victim Support unit and gender desk coordinators in Gender, Sexuality and HIV/AIDS (GESHA) as way of strengthening their advocacy and counseling communication skills in addressing gender-based violence and sexual harassment.
- Conducting HIV/AIDS Sensitization Prior to the UNWTO:** Prior to the UNWTO conference and the Mukuni chiefdom traditional Lwiindi ceremony, SHARe II and the Livingstone Tourism Association did two full trainings of 30 community mobilizers and 30 peer educators in the Livingstone area. Twelve of these mobilizers and peer educators were recruited to conduct sensitization in Livingstone city and the Mukuni chiefdom, reaching over 2000 people.



*A SHARe II-trained community mobilizer presenting on HIV/AIDS in the Mukuni chiefdom prior to the UNWTO*



## Task 4: Strengthen collaboration and coordination of HIV/AIDS activities with the Government of the Republic of Zambia, U.S. Government-funded partners, and other stakeholders

SHARe II provides technical assistance to the Government of the Republic of Zambia through the National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council (NAC) to improve collaboration and coordination of the HIV/AIDS response across multiple partners and stakeholders. These efforts include providing support for joint planning; developing and maintaining a monitoring system that tracks the leadership, legal and policy environment; strengthening coordinating structures' activities; and improving monitoring and evaluation for national HIV/AIDS activities. SHARe II also provides support to United States Government (USG)-funded bilateral partners to implement workplace wellness programs.

The SHARe II project is assisting USAID bilateral partners to implement workplace-based wellness programs; during the period under review, SHARe II continued reaching out and making sensitization presentations to partners who expressed willingness to learn more about the program. The wellness team finalized the drafting of workplace wellness assessment tools, including organizational assessments and employee interest surveys for wellness programs.

SHARe II held a workplace wellness meeting for USG-funded partners on September 5th, attracting 16 participants representing 10 organizations. During this meeting, participants drafted the program charter, mission and vision; discussed wellness programs; and shared tools for establishing and implementing wellness programs. With these efforts, the number of partners being supported by SHARe II in establishing workplace wellness has risen from six in the second quarter to nine in the third quarter.

### Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

SHARe II M&E activities ensure the collection, analysis, and storage of quality data, and support the timely reporting and adequate utilization of project information in order to improve SHARe II's ability to effectively implement activities. SHARe II also provides technical assistance on M&E to its sub-partners and to other project partners to strengthen their M&E activities and reporting.

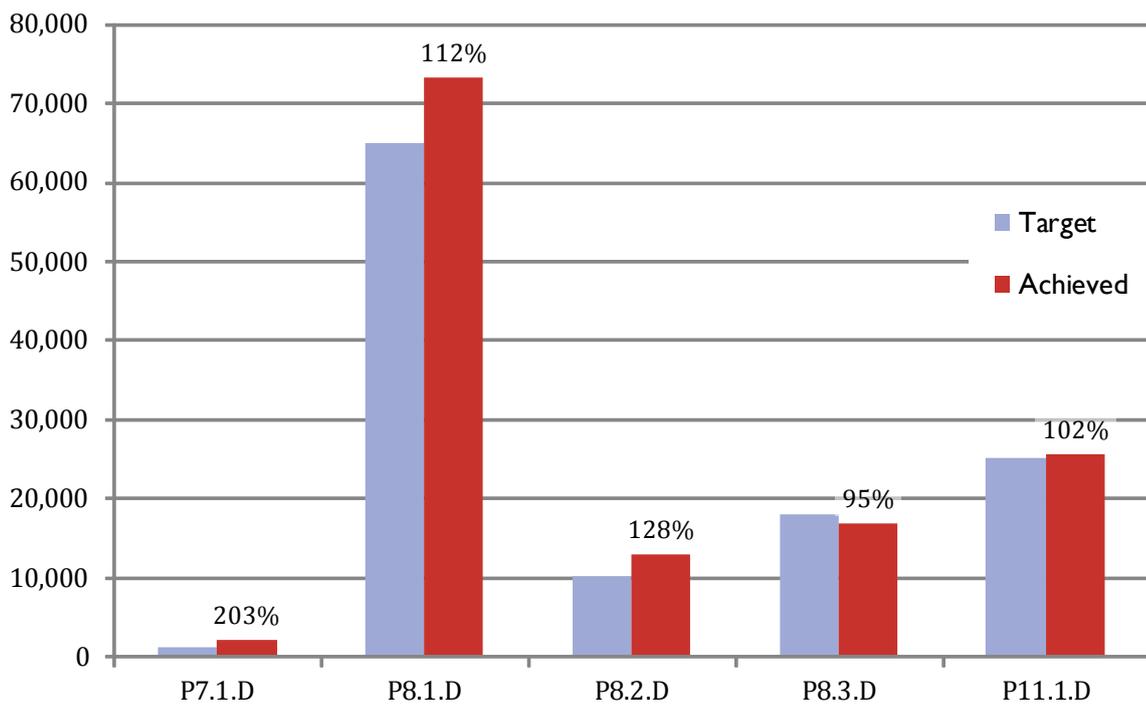
SHARe II activities during the quarter included finalizing SHARe II's mid-term review and using it to inform future programming and activities. The MTR was conducted by John Snow, Inc. and Initiatives Inc. staff during the previous quarter, and included two weeks of in-country work. During the quarter under review, the SHARe II M&E team reviewed the final MTR with staff, used it to inform planned activities for 2014, and submitted the document to the USAID-Zambia office.

### *PEPFAR Targets*

All PEPFAR targets (see chart on the following page) were met as of the end of FY2013, with the exception of P8.3.D, which reached 95 percent of its target. P7.1.D—number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) reached with a minimum package of prevention with PLHIV (PwP) interventions—was significantly surpassed, due to the unexpected uptake of the SHARe II work in prisons.

SHARe II exceeded its annual targets on P8.1.D (number reached with individual and/or small group-level preventive interventions), P8.2.D (number of targeted population reached with individual and/or small-group preventive interventions primarily focused on abstinence and/or being faithful), and P11.1.D (number of individuals receiving testing and counseling services for HIV and received their test results).

During the next quarter, as SHARe II teams complete their work planning and set targets for 2014, they will take into account the performance of the past fiscal year.



*Selected PEPFAR targets and outcomes for FY2013, as of September 2013*

## Finance & Administration

### *Task Order Funding*

The JSI SHARe II Task Order obligation is currently at \$15,708,451.99. This obligation was planned to fund the project through September 2013. As of September 30, 2013, John Snow, Inc. has expended and accrued approximately \$14,849,141 under the SHARe II task order, representing 95 percent of the total obligation.

On September 12, 2013, USAID notified JSI of a delay in funding advising that funding would only be obligated by mid-October. At this time, it was assessed that SHARe II was unable to carry out normal operations and immediately cancelled all project activities that were not already committed and could be cancelled without damaging the image of SHARe II or that of USAID. The funding obligation has been further delayed and is now expected to be received before October 31, 2013 to avoid the project being forced to begin close out operations. In the meantime, all program activities—except no-cost, office-based activities—have been suspended.

### *Local Sub-Partners*

Local sub-partners have been obligated through October 31, 2013 only, pending a further funding obligation to JSI. SHARe II carried out financial management reviews of all local sub-partners during the period.

### *Personnel and Procurement*

All key personnel remain at post. Natalia Nazarewicz joined the project as an intern during the period to assist with SHARe II Communication and Documentation. In addition, SHARe II purchased two vehicles during the period and is currently awaiting delivery of the same.

*The Liseli Sisters, a popular Zambian musical duo, at the Munokalya Mukuni Chiefdom Development Strategic Plan launch in August 2013*



This report was supported by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and was made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the terms of the Support to the HIV/AIDS Response in Zambia (SHARe II) Project: GHH-I-02-07-00059-00. The contents are the sole responsibility of SHARe II, and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.