

**USAID Development
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Security, Governance and HIV/AIDS in Africa
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Security, Governance and HIV/AIDS in Africa

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- I. General Information
 - A. UNAIDS
 - 1. UNAIDS/WHO AIDS Epidemic Update, December 2002 (pages 16-18)
http://www.unaids.org/worldaidsday/2002/press/update/epiupdate_en.pdf
 - 2. International Partnership Against AIDS in Africa
<http://www.unaids.org/africapartnership/>
 - 3. Southern Africa Youth Initiative
<http://elink.unaids.org/menew/SAY.asp>
 - B. UNICEF
 - 1. AIDS Page
<http://www.unicef.org/aids/>
 - 2. Children on the Brink
<http://www.unicef.org/pubsgen/children-on-the-brink/children-on-the-brink-en.pdf>
 - C. USAID
 - 1. AFR/SD Wrap-Up Powerpoint (Intranet)
http://www.afr-sd.org/Presentations/2002AnnualRptWrapUp/Health%20new_page_1.htm
 - 2. Global Health HIV/AIDS
http://www.usaid.gov/pop_health/aids/
 - 3. AFR-SD HIV/AIDS
<http://afr-sd.org/HIVAIDS.htm>
 - 4. HIV/AIDS E-Newsletter (January 28, 2003)
http://www.usaid.gov/pop_health/aids/Resources/enewsletter_jan03.pdf
 - 5. HIV/AIDS Partnerships
http://www.usaid.gov/pop_health/aids/Partnerships/list.html
 - D. World Bank
 - 1. HIV/AIDS in Africa
<http://www.worldbank.org/afr/aids/>
 - 2. Keeping Up the Momentum (January 28, 2003)
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:20087996~menuPK:34457~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607,00.html>
 - E. World Health Organization
Department of HIV/AIDS
<http://www.who.int/hiv>
- II. Articles and Papers
 - A. Elbe, Stefan. **HIV/AIDS and the Changing Landscape of War in Africa.** International Security, Fall 2002, vol. 27, no. 2.
This article argues that HIV/AIDS is increasingly influencing three components of armed conflicts in Africa: their combatants, how the conflicts are conducted, and their social significance.
 - B. Heinecken, Lindy. **Living in Terror: The Looming Threat to Southern Africa.** African Security Review, 2001, vol. 10, no. 4.
<http://www.iss.co.za/PUBS/ASR/10No4/Heinecken.html>

Abstract: Unlike terrorism, HIV/AIDS deaths are seldom spectacular. The reason being, that those dying are dispersed and the impact not clearly visible. Yet it is one of the greatest threats to mankind as the disease slowly erodes the social fabric of society and weakens national economies, making it difficult for states to respond to the social challenges and political instability this disease poses. This is especially the case in countries with large inequalities in income, which experience rapid urbanisation and where there is high mobility and a breakdown in social cohesion within society. Armed forces are a crucial part of any state's security, but are often worst affected by this disease as it impacts directly on their operational effectiveness. Where armed forces face high infection rates it renders them less capable of coping with the internal disruption this disease causes as well as with the ability to provide humanitarian and peace support to those in need. With Southern Africa being the region most affected, South Africa as the regional economic and military power is becoming less capable of serving as regional peacekeeper or stabilising force as the impact of the disease becomes more visible.

- C. Luo, Robert F. **Understanding the threat of HIV/AIDS**. JAMA, October 2, 2002, vol. 288, no. 13

http://www.ama-assn.org/sci-pubs/msjama/articles/vol_288/no_13/jms1002022.htm

Abstract: In April 2000, the United States government declared HIV/AIDS a threat to American national security, marking the first time ever a disease had been entrusted to the National Security Council. Less than 3 months later, the United Nations Security Council affirmed Resolution 1308, which delineated the dangers that HIV/AIDS posed to the "maintenance of international peace and security." Most recently, at the 14th International AIDS Conference in July 2002, UNAIDS Executive Director Peter Piot noted the beginning of "a new era: the era of AIDS as a global political issue." Amid all this discourse intertwining a virus with domestic and world affairs, it is paramount to understand the threat created by HIV/AIDS to political, economic, and personal security.

- D. **Military Sector in AIDS Brief for Sectoral Planners and Managers**.

Durban, South Africa: University of Natal.

<http://www.und.ac.za/und/heard/AidsBriefs/sec/Military.pdf>

After a review of the historical record of infectious disease and its effects on military populations, the article discusses the importance of HIV/AIDS for military populations in developing states. It reviews issues surrounding testing and counseling, condom promotion and provision and education, and covers the issues of care for infected military personnel and civil-military cooperation. Also provided are two checklists to help determine impact and what action is appropriate in addressing military related AIDS/HIV issues.

- E. Ostergard, RL Jr. **Politics in the hot zone: AIDS and national security in Africa** Third World Quarterly - Journal of Emerging Areas, 1 April 2002, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 333-350(18) Carfax Publishing, part of the Taylor & Francis Group.

Abstract: Traditional security studies and international relations theory do little to address the security issues associated with the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Because security studies and international relations have been preoccupied with conditions affecting the major powers, little of the long history of international relations and national security has practical application to Africa and the HIV/AIDS epidemic it is experiencing. From a theoretical perspective many fields of security studies and international relations do not adequately address critical dimensions in dealing with security. Dimensions of time, scope and depth are often overlooked. This point is important regarding the AIDS epidemic because time and extent often determine the security threat and whether it is a short-run threat (which is subject to greater political expediency) or a long-run threat (which is subject to less political expediency). In the short run the epidemic threatens the security of political institutions, the military and military operations. In the long run the security of populations and national economic performance are at risk.

F. Pharaoh, Robyn and Martin Schonteich. **AIDS, Security and Governance in Southern Africa: Exploring the impact.** Institute for Security Studies January 2003

<http://www.iss.co.za/Pubs/Papers/65/Paper65.html>

This paper sets out to examine some of these potential impacts on security and governance in Southern Africa—the region where global HIV-prevalence is highest. To this end, the paper considers the thinking behind HIV/AIDS as a security issue and problematises the nature of the epidemic in the region. It then pulls together existing thinking to consider in detail the potential impact of HIV/AIDS on security and governance in the region.

G. Schneider, Mark L. **HIV/AIDS: Threat to stability and security.** Choices 11, no. 4 (Dec 2002): p. 21

<http://www.undp.org/dpa/choices/2002/december/Page21.pdf>

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has claimed more lives in sub-Saharan Africa during the last 20 years than all the soldiers who have died in that continent's wars during the last century. The pandemic has wiped away the gains of nearly four decades of development in Africa and may threaten stability among the world's most populous and powerful nations as well.

H. Ssemakala, John. **The Impact of 9/11 on HIV/AIDS Care in Africa and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.** Journal Of The Association Of Nurses In Aids Care, September/October 2002, Vol. 13, No. 5

http://www.iaen.org/files.cgi/8242_JANAC_Ssemakula.pdf

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States sent shock waves throughout the world. The World Bank said the events of 9/11 were likely to have mid- to long-term negative effects in some countries, and donor assistance to Africa could be affected. The terrorist attacks also had the effect of bringing up the issue of security and the potential threat the HIV/AIDS

epidemic poses to international security, especially in Africa. This article examines some of the effects of the 9/11 attacks on the fight against HIV/AIDS in Africa, and their implications.

- I. Singer, P.W. **AIDS and International Security**. Survival, 2002, vol. 44, no. 1, pp. 145-158(14) Oxford University Press.

http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/views/articles/fellows/2002_singer.pdf

While the security threat of the AIDS epidemic is a commonly accepted assumption, it remains little understood. There is a growing and dangerous dynamic of interaction between the disease and war. AIDS threatens to weaken militaries, fragile state institutions, and international peacekeeping, as well as creating demographic changes, all of which make war more likely. At the same time, the disease has a multiplier effect on conflicts' costs. War creates an environment in which the disease is not only more easily spread, but also in which the virus itself may morph and become even more dangerous. This mutual dynamic of a global disease, with violent political implications, strengthens the call for serious action.

III. Government Sources

A. Central Intelligence Agency

The Worldwide Threat in 2003: Evolving Dangers in a Complex World.

Testimony of Director of Central Intelligence George J. Tenet before Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, February 11, 2003.

http://www.cia.gov/cia/public_affairs/speeches/dci_speech_02112003.html

This speech identifies several threats to US security including HIV/AIDS: The national security dimension of the virus is plain: it can undermine economic growth, exacerbate social tensions, diminish military preparedness, create huge social welfare costs, and further weaken already beleaguered states. And the virus respects no border.

B. General Accounting Office

UN Peacekeeping: United Nations Faces Challenges in Responding to the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Peacekeeping Operations.

Report to the Chairman, Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives. US General Accounting Office, December 2001.

http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PCAA969.pdf

This report from the GAO outlines the problem of HIV/AIDS infected peacekeepers and what measures the UN is taking to address this emerging issue in peacekeeping operations.

C. National Intelligence Council

Gannon, John C. The Global Infectious Disease Threat and its

Implications for the United States. National Intelligence Council, January 2000.

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/nie/report/nie99-17d.html>

The Estimate was produced under the auspices of David F. Gordon, National Intelligence Officer for Economics and Global Issues. It addresses the trends

of infectious disease and its implication on developing countries (including a section broken down by region) as well as the security and health of the United States.

D. State Department

Global Issues AIDS: The Threat to World Security US Department of State, July 2000.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0700/ijge/ijge0700.htm>

The State Department produces this electronic journal that includes several articles on HIV/AIDS. This is a format for the Clinton administration to express their views on HIV/AIDS around the time of the Durban Conference.

E. USAID Documents on HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa

1. Examining HIV/AIDS in southern Africa through the eyes of ordinary southern Africans, August 2002, PN-ACQ-910

http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACQ910.pdf

2. HIV/AIDS in South Africa : a USAID brief, July 2002, PN-ACQ-949

http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACQ949.pdf

3. National and sector HIV/AIDS policies in the member states of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), July 2002, PN-ACQ-305

http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACQ305.pdf

4. The faces, voices and skills behind the GIPA workplace model in South Africa, June 2002, PN-ACP-803

http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACP803.pdf

IV. NGOs and Multilateral Organizations

A. Health-e Org

HIV/AIDS: A Governance Challenge

<http://www.health-e.org.za/stats/691.php3>

B. International Crisis Group

HIV/AIDS as a Security Issue June 19, 2001.

http://www.crisisweb.org/projects/issues/hiv_aids/reports/A400321_19062001.pdf

ICG was founded to help prevent and end conflict in and between nations. But where it reaches epidemic proportions, HIV/AIDS can be so pervasive that it destroys the very fibre of what constitutes a nation: individuals, families and communities; economic and political institutions; military and police forces. It is likely then to have broader security consequences, both for the nations under assault and for their neighbours, trading partners, and allies.

C. Save the Children.

HIV and Conflict: A Double Emergency July 9, 2002.

<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2002/save-africa-9jul.pdf>

This report discusses how conflict and HIV/AIDS are “double killers” and how war spreads HIV/AIDS. It includes what is being done and recommendations.

D. United Nations

a. Fact Sheets

(1) AIDS as a Security Issue

http://www.unaids.org/barcelona/presskit/factsheets/FSsecurity_en.htm

(2) HIV/AIDS a Governance Challenge

http://www.un.org/ga/aids/ungassfactsheets/html/fsgovernance_en.htm

(3) HIV/AIDS and Security

<http://www.unaids.org/security/Information/Factsheets/FS1security.html>

b. Websites

(1) HIV/AIDS and Security

http://www.unaids.org/security/Issues/human_security.html

(2) HIV/AIDS and Conflict

<http://www.unaids.org/security/Issues/conflict.html>

(3) HIV/AIDS and Uniformed Services

http://www.unaids.org/security/Issues/uniform_serv.html

(4) HIV/AIDS and peacekeeping operations

<http://www.unaids.org/security/Issues/pko.html>

c. Fleshman, Michael. **AIDS Prevention in the Ranks** Africa Recovery Vol. 15, no. 1-2, United Nations Department of Public Information, June 2001.

<http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/afrec/vol15no1/aidsmil.htm>

This article provides an overview of the problems surrounding HIV infection in military units and the specific problems for African states in their efforts to address this issue. Concerns include confidentiality around voluntary counseling and testing as well as issues concerning the cost of these measures. The article also discusses the role that peacekeeping troops may have in spreading HIV/AIDS, and the lack of data regarding the scope of the problem as well as UN efforts to address this issue in relation to peacekeeping operations.

d. Hus, Lee-Nah. **Governance and HIV/AIDS**. March 2000.

<http://www.hiv-development.org/text/publications/governance.pdf>

This paper addresses how good governance is relevant for HIV/AIDS, that development is inversely linked to HIV prevalence, how good governance system links to stable HIV prevalence and characteristics of good governance.

- e. Kristoffersson, Ulf. **HIV/AIDS as a human security issue: a gender perspective** Expert Group Meeting on "The HIV/AIDS Pandemic and its Gender Implications" November 2000.

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/hiv aids/kristoffersson.htm>

This presentation was divided into two parts. In the first part, the author discussed: (1) the ways in which HIV/AIDS threatens human security, (2) the negative synergy between HIV/AIDS and poverty, HIV/AIDS and conflict and HIV/AIDS and gender relations, and (3) the critical interaction between soldiers, youths and women. The second part was devoted to recommendations and guiding principles that should direct us in our efforts to combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic worldwide.

E. United States Institute for Peace

AIDS and Violent Conflict in Africa United States Institute for Peace, October 15, 2001.

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr75.html>

(For some reason this link doesn't work. If you go to:

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/reports.html> this is the fourth special report)

This special report gives a synopsis of remarks from an expert panel on the nexus of AIDS and violent conflict in Africa. In addition to an overview of the prevalence of conflict and HIV infection in Africa, panelists discussed an "HIV-conflict continuum." The ends of this continuum encompass how HIV/AIDS contributes to conflict and how conflict creates conditions favorable to the spread of HIV/AIDS. The report concludes with policy recommendations, and a brief bibliography of further resources.

V. Toolkits and Guides

A. **AIDS, Poverty Reduction and Debt Relief: A Toolkit for Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS Programmes into Development Instruments**

(Olusoji Adeyi, Robert Hecht, et al.; UNAIDS Best Practice Collection; UNAIDS, World Bank, & USAID; March 2001)

http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACK935.pdf

This toolkit is a resource for training at the country and sub-regional levels for international organizations, NGOs and donor agencies. It adds to the knowledge base supporting analysts and decision-makers in their work to mainstream HIV/AIDS as a major item in development agendas, and to mobilize resources needed to expand promising interventions and approaches in the fight against the epidemic.

B. **AIM [AIDS Impact Model] Version 4: A Computer Program for Making HIV/AIDS Projections and Examining the Social and Economic Impacts of AIDS**

(John Stover; Futures Group International, Research Triangle Institute, Centre for Development and Population Activities, & USAID; December 1999)

http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACJ849.pdf

Introduces the Spectrum System of Policy Models, steps in making HIV/AIDS projections, the program tutorial, and the methodology (epidemiology, health, and economy).

- C. Guide to Strategic Planning Process for a National Response to HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS Best Practice Collection; UNAIDS; 1998)
<http://www.unaids.org/publications/documents/responses/index.html>
Includes sections on situation analysis, response analysis, strategic plan formulation, and resource mobilization.
- D. Handbook for Legislators on HIV/AIDS, Law and Human Rights: Action to Combat HIV/AIDS in View of its Devastating Human, Economic and Social Impact (UNAIDS Best Practice Collection; UNAIDS & Inter-Parliamentary Union; 1999)
<http://www.unaids.org/publications/documents/human/law/ipue.pdf>
This handbook analyses the International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights and gives best practice examples of their implementation, in terms of content and/or process, at national and sometimes local and regional levels.
- E. HIV/AIDS Toolkit: Building Political Commitment for Effective HIV/AIDS Policies and Programs (Futures Group International, Research Triangle Institute, Centre for Development and Population Activities, & USAID; The Policy Project; August 2000)
<http://www.policyproject.com/pubs/toolkit.html>
The toolkit contains five modules to assist activists interested in increasing political commitment for effective HIV/AIDS policies and programs. Modules address building political commitment, measuring political commitment, the AIDS Impact Model approach, building commitment at sub-national levels, and building political commitment through broadening participation in the policy process.
- F. Participation Toolkit: A USAID Health Population and Nutrition Officer's Guide to Using Participatory Approaches for Managing HIV/AIDS Activities (TvT Associates, Pragma Corporation, & USAID; 1998)
http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACC924.pdf
This toolkit was conceived and designed for use by USAID health officers and their partners, to facilitate the participatory management of HIV/AIDS programs.
- G. Strategic Management Tools to Support HIV/AIDS Policy Change (Management Systems International & USAID Implementing Policy Change Series; DRAFT, November 2001)
http://www.synergyaids.com/files.fcgi/3200_HIVAIDS_Policy_Change.pdf

This toolkit is based on 10 years of experience from USAID's Implementing Policy Change Project and other USAID-funded policy change efforts in health, population and HIV/AIDS. It includes a framework for managing the six key tasks involved in policy change; a series of tools to help policymakers, NGOs, donors, and activists carry out these tasks; case examples; and more than 100 active links to other relevant documents and websites.

H. Survival is the First Freedom: Applying Democracy & Governance Approaches to HIV/AIDS Work

(Pact, AIDS Corps & USAID; March 2001)

http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAACL456.pdf

This toolkit on how to apply democracy and governance (DG) approaches to HIV/AIDS work is intended to assist current efforts to scale up responses to the pandemic and increase access to prevention and care services through collaboration at individual, community, and national levels.