Annual Report
2013
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Lots of talk, but what about action?

Stronger leadership is required in order to mobilize communities against the further spread of HIV and to ensure the sustainable provision of antiretroviral treatment and other impact mitigation programmes to the people who need them.

AIDS Accountability International (AAI) believes that an effective way to ensure stronger leadership and more assertive action is to hold leaders accountable for the formal commitments they have made about the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Guiding principles

Vision
AAI’s vision is a world where strong and accountable leadership permeates all levels of society to ensure effective responses to HIV and related health challenges.

Mission
We do this by increasing transparency, promoting dialogue and supporting action for an improved response.

Values
1. Dedication – Our wholehearted commitment to the cause and to people affected by the health issues that we work on.
2. Human Rights – AAI is committed to human rights for all. No exceptions. Our research and advocacy is intended to contribute to the fulfilment of human rights including women’s rights, SRHR and the rights of key groups affected by the epidemic.
3. Participation – AAI consults broadly with stakeholders and collaborates widely on research and advocacy.
4. Transparency – Without transparency there can be no accountability. AAI is transparent about what we do, how we do it and who funds us. We advocate for others to be transparent too.
5. Accessibility – AAI continuously strives to make our research processes accessible and our material user-friendly for advocacy
Our Approach to Accountability

AIDS Accountability International (AAI) is an independent non-profit organization working to accelerate progress in the response HIV and AIDS through bolder leadership and accountability. AAI does this by rating and comparing the degree to which political and other leaders live up to the commitments they have made, and by developing tools with which advocacy groups, organizations and individuals can hold their governments and other leaders accountable. Through these means, AAI strives to encourage those who are delivering on their commitments, put pressure on those who are under-performing, and stimulate constructive debate about what can be learned from different approaches.

Accountability Framework

We base our projects on a basic three-step framework for accountability. The framework suggests a way to ensure that the principle of accountability in the response to HIV and AIDS is translated from rhetoric into a set of actionable governance steps. The framework can be applied to national governments, private sector and other stakeholders.

1. Transparency

The dialogue on accountability cannot start unless stakeholders including people living with, affected by and vulnerable to HIV, have sufficient and equal access to the relevant data on the national response collected in periodic reviews. Further, it is essential that this data is presented in a way that enables civil society and other key stakeholders to engage with it and draw conclusions from it.

2. Dialogue

The meaningful involvement of civil society in the response to HIV and AIDS is a key principle of accountability. With evidence from the periodic reviews, the opportunity should be given for stakeholders to discuss the performance in relation to commitments, and set goals and targets. The reviews should ensure the broadest possible engagement and representation of women and people living with, affected by and vulnerable to HIV.

3. Action

Access to data and dialogue between stakeholders are no ends in themselves but should determine which forms of action are necessary. Where the responsible stakeholder, e.g. government, accepts responsibility for poor performance in some aspect of the response, it should take action to improve that performance. Where civil society and other stakeholders disagree with plans to remedy poor performance, civil society stakeholders should take political action to try increase the leverage of their demands for accountability and fulfillment of commitments.
Projects in brief

The Hive: The Hive forms an integral part of the Maputo Plan of Action (MPOA) project and is also linked to our work on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). The main objective of The Hive is the realization of full or comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) in Africa using social media and other networking tools.

MPOA: A Strengthening: This project aims to increase transparency around MPOA & ICPD & Accountability, focusing on improving annual data collection for contributing to the annual reports to the AU Heads of State and Government Summits until 2015. The project aims to increase dialogue around the MPOA & ICPD & Accountability, especially with regard to women, girls and other vulnerable groups, as well as increase action in terms of pushing for a better response.

Accountability Literacy: The Accountability Literacy Project increases the understanding of accountability amongst key stakeholders: the meaning of the concept, how it is represented in current governance processes in various countries, and how advocates can use it more effectively.
In 2012 AAI received funding from the European Integration Fund to implement a one year project working on the meaningful participation of migrants in the health response in Sweden.

ICPD: An African Common Position: Mobilization, capacity building and advocacy for increased and improved civil society partnerships with the African Union and Regional Economic Communities in Africa for greater accountability in the ICPD and MDG processes and greater inclusion of SRHR in these processes.

The Scorecard on LGBT: The Scorecard on LGBT is designed to provide an evidence-base for a constructive dialogue between government and stakeholders on the strengths and weaknesses in countries’ responses to AIDS.

Monitoring the Maputo Plan of Action: An Assessment: This project advocates for transparency around the MPOA data and provides an assessment of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) Responses and Reporting in Africa, by means of the MPOA Scorecard.
The HIV/AIDS Accountability Forum
The HIV/AIDS Accountability Forum is a global platform for information exchange and public debate on HIV/AIDS and accountability issues.

The Workplace Scorecard: The AIDS Accountability Workplace Scorecard will supply companies, organizations, investors and others with toolkits, analysis and good practices and raise awareness for workplace programmes and business accountability among key stakeholders to HIV and AIDS.

The AIDS Accountability Scorecard on Women: The AIDS Accountability Scorecard on Women is the first-ever independent assessment of how well governments respond to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women in the context of the AIDS epidemic.

AIDS Accountability Country Scorecard: The AAI Country Scorecard is an assessment of eight key elements required for an effective national response to AIDS, based on the data on progress reported against the core indicators used by UNAIDS for monitoring the United Nations Declaration of Commitment. It also provides an AIDS Reporting Index that measures country reporting levels.
Projects in detail

Monitoring the Maputo Plan of Action: A strengthening of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights Responses & Reporting in Africa

Introduction
The project began in January 2012 and will last until end 2013 and the objectives of the project are to
1. Increase transparency around MPOA & ICPD & Accountability, focusing on improving annual data collection for contributing to the annual reports to the AU Heads of State and Government Summits until 2015.
2. Increase dialogue around the MPOA & ICPD & Accountability, especially with regard to women, girls and other vulnerable groups.
3. Increase action around the MPOA & ICPD & Accountability for women, girls and vulnerable groups.

Research
In 2013, research has been done during the National workshops that will result in a report that documents how countries can best complete the PAT, with either the AUCC or AAI as support or alone. This report is currently being written and will be launched in early 2014.

Advocacy
Numerous advocacy activities have taken place this year for the MPOA 2 project, the following is a list with short explanations. More information is available in the project reports.

AAI held two rounds of Capacity Building Workshops in each of the 5 countries (key players from media, civil society and government as well as various other stakeholders). An AUC Capacity Building: The Workshop on the Implementation of the MPOA on SRHR was held in Addis Ababa on 13-14 December
2012. The workshop brought together various stakeholders on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and on Maternal, Infant and Child health issues in general.

AAI launched the MPOA Scorecard in September 2012 at the 5th African Sexual health and Rights Conference in Namibia and has continued to do advocacy around this tool in 2013. The MPOA Scorecard provides data and an analysis of statistics provided by African governments to the African Union Commission in the Maputo Plan of Action (MPOA) reporting.

Needs of Key Populations: It was evident that most African countries overlooked the public health and human rights concerns that these target groups faced in accessing health services and commodities. The MPOA workshops allowed us to find common consensus among CSOs and other stakeholders around the need to increase work around key target groups such as women, girls and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender people (LGBT). The first phase of workshops in the SADC region allowed us to build on our existing relationships with implementing organizations at country level and these relationships have allowed us to effectively implement objectives through better collaboration among all stakeholders: CSOs, Government, Bi and Multilateral organizations including the African Union Commission (AUC).
Introduction

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) was held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994 and “consider{ed} the broad issues of and interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and advances in the education, economic status and empowerment of women”, and was “explicitly given a broader mandate on development issues than previous population conferences, reflecting the growing awareness that population, poverty, patterns of production and consumption and the environment are so closely interconnected that none of them can be considered in isolation.

Population being linked to a full range of development concerns, the conference therefore focused on population, sustained economic growth and sustained development, with special emphasis on women’s health, education and status. Delegations from 179 States took part to finalize a Programme of Action (PoA) for the next 20 years which addresses a wide range of population and development themes until 2015 and beyond.

The ICPD PoA sets a framework for the development of more than a dozen key issues of which one was reproductive rights and reproductive health. This SRHR section focused attention on 5 key issues: Reproductive rights and reproductive health, Family planning, Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV prevention, Human sexuality and gender relations and Adolescents.

Therefore, this AAI project aims at increasing transparency and accountability to the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) and highlighting emerging issues during the ICPD Review period and beyond. It also aims at increasing capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs), especially those focused on women, girls, LGBT
and youth, through training workshops, and sharing best practices and lessons learnt, and to develop and coordinate a regional strategies and prioritization of issues on SRHR for the region and the CSO response for ICPD beyond 2014, and create stronger connections between regional and national SRHR work around ICPD+

Research
In late 2012, as a response to the lack of inclusion of all but the largest and surprisingly non-locally grown CSOs in the UNFPA Regional Consultations on ICPD, AAI led a project with the African Union Commission (AUC), and the African Population Commission (APC) which saw us working together to develop the CSO African Common Position Paper on ICPD+ by means of Consultative Meetings in Johannesburg and Dakar in October and November 2012.

The aim of the CSO African Common Position was twofold:
1. Develop a regional civil society common position on SRHR issues for ICPD
2. Use the CSO African Common Position as an advocacy tool prior and during the African Regional Population Conference (ARCPD) which was held on 23-5 October 2013 in Addis Ababa.

The CSO Africa Common Position on ICPD consultative meetings took place on 23rd-24th October in Johannesburg, South Africa and 30th-31st October, 2012 in Dakar, Senegal. The outcome document from these two meeting went through an E-consultation process with the final input of over 75 experts the CSO African Common Position was complete. It contains a set of recommendations which are aimed at national governments so as to address population and development issues. In June 2013, AIDS Accountability International submitted the CSO African Common Position on ICPD to the African Union Commission’s Commissioner for Social Affairs, His Excellency Dr. Mustapha S. Kaloko on Wednesday, 5 June 2013.

Advocacy
Prior to submission of the CSO African Common Position on ICPD to the African Union Commission (AUC), the document was circulated among CSOs for consensus and endorsement which resulted in AAI receiving 222 signatories representing 342 CSOs from 42 African countries and 16 non-African countries. This process allowed for various CSO across the continent to be informed of key SRHR issues that were important in order for Africa to attain the ICPD Programme of Action Goals.

In addition to the above and prior to the ARCPD, the CSO African Common Position was distributed during the “Are you in” Campaign which was aimed at providing insight and information on the ARCPD. Messages included: Are you in(form ed) and Are you in(volved) which referred to having read the CSO African Common Position on ICPD and involved in the ARCPD respectively. This campaign was targeted at CSO and National Government Leaders in order to allow them to engage better with each during negotiation of policy recommendations in the resulting ARCPD Ababa Ababa Declaration.
Introduction

Directly related to the ICPD project is the African Regional Conference on Population and Development (ARCPD), which was held from 30th September to 4th October, 2013 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This conference was theme “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend: The Future we want for Africa”.

The ARCPD objective was to review progress toward the ICPD Programme of Action. This conference was intended to bring together representatives from African government, civil society and youth organisations, and will agree a set of priorities, challenges and emerging issues for the African region.

From the 24th-25th September, youths from across Africa came together during the Youth Pre-conference to identify their priorities. This was followed by the CSO Pre-conference to be held on 26th-27th September (also tasked with identification of priorities). These combined recommendations were presented before the experts prior to the Ministerial meeting from 30th–4th September, 2013.

Activities

As part of the preparation for the ARCPD, AAI did a Snapshot Comparison of 3 ICPD Common Position Papers. This research briefly looked at: How much of what we asked for will we get? How does the African Common Position compare to the Latin American Montevideo Consensus in terms of “asks”? How much of the liberal issues such as LGBT and abortion are included in the Draft UNFPA and UNECA African Common Position? Comparison of the 3 Common Position papers on ICPD by Researcher Bob Mwiinga Munyati

Comparison of the 3 Common Position papers on ICPD

In addition, AAI staff Bob Mwiinga Munyati was part of the Youth Steering Committee tasked to organize the Youth pre-conference and Nomvuyo Mabusela was part of the CSO Steering Committee tasked to organize the CSO pre-conference. Their vantage position allowed for increased demand of accountability not only within the processes leading to the ARCPD such as the pre-conferences but also the need to reflect accountability as an important component to be included in the Addis Ababa Declaration if the ICPD was to be attained.
The youth pre-conference brought together over 160 youths from 43 countries in Africa representing various CSO organizations. At this event, youths through debate, discussions and plenary around key issues on: Health, Education, Employment and Inclusive participation, governance and security. The youth developed a concrete Youth Outcome Statement for governments and partners. In addition, the youth also endorsed the Bali Declaration from the Global Youth Forum held in December 2012.

The youth pre-conference was immediately followed by the CSO pre-conference which brought together 150 participants from across Africa and beyond. CSO also arrived at CSO Outcome Document through plenary and group discussions from groups in the following thematic areas.

During the experts and ministerial meetings, AAI conducted a series of one-to-one negotiations with experts and government delegations for the inclusion of key emerging issues that border on the provision of Sexual and Reproductive Rights and inclusiveness.

Outcomes

By the end of the ARCPD, the Ministers adopted the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development in Africa Beyond 2014, which consists of 88 commitments that set out concrete actions and Africa’s priorities on population in the development agenda post 2015. All countries, except Chad, adopted the Declaration. This outcome document contented significant language that was informed by the CSO African Common Position on ICPD, proving the significant role that AAI’s advocacy played prior and during the ARCPD.
State of the African Population Report (SAPR)

Introduction
The African Union Commission’s Department of Social Affairs and collaborating partners have been publishing the biennial reports on the State of the African Population since 2004. Over the years, the reports have been structured to reflect issues that intrinsically link Africa’s economic growth pattern to its population trends. The first report focused on population and poverty challenges, while the second (2006) underlined the implications of population dynamics for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The third report, issued in 2008, examined the nexus between population and environmental/climate change in Africa while the fourth report focused on the nexus between population factors and peace and security. In this regard, AAI participated in the development of the 2012 State of the African Population Report entitled “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend for Africa’s Socio-Economic Development”

This report, while building on the previous four SAPR, offers another uniquely relevant lens of analysis; how can Africa effectively harness the demographic dividend yielded from its contemporary population age structure? Previous research has taken a much narrower look at how population size affects a country’s growth and development, neglecting the key variable of how total population is shared among different age strata.

Research
This report drew on multiple sources of information, including published and unpublished reports, articles and books. Where possible, information was sourced from African organizations, authors and journals. The statistical data on the state of the African population were derived from different publications of the African Union Commission, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and others. In addition, relevant UN and AU policy documents, as well as secondary literature on issues of population, demographic dividend and economic development were utilized. Since this report builds on a series of preceding State of the African Population reports, data and sources from 2011 and 2012 were prioritized.

Advocacy
The State of the African Population 2012 Report was used at two of the AAI ICPD consultative meetings and the ARCPD. During the CSO Africa Common Position on ICPD consultative meetings that took place on 23rd-24th October in Johannesburg, South Africa and 30th-31st October, 2012 in Dakar, Senegal, the SAPR was presented to participants in order to highlight the key areas to be targeted for the Demographic Dividends to be achieved on the Continent. In addition, Dr Ademola Olajide, Head of Division –Health Population and Nutrition of the AUC presented this document during the experts meeting of the ARCPD. The State of the African Population Report 2012 had a significant impact at the ARCPD and will continue to be a respected source document for a number of high level meetings.
Strengthening Africa’s Country Coordinating Mechanisms

Introduction
AAI’s project entitled “Strengthening Africa’s Country Coordinating Mechanisms” aims to empower marginalized communities in the context of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. This means supporting people to meaningfully participate in the decision making processes which happen on the country boards that make funding proposals and design country programmes – the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM).

Research
From 10-13 June 2013, AAI conducted a Needs Assessment of the CCM in Mbabane and Manzini, Swaziland. Over the four days, AAI conducted 15 interviews. The major conclusion reached was that civil society in Swaziland is in need of significant capacity building in terms of what its role is in the HIV/TB/malaria response. More specifically, this involves understanding where it has comparative and competitive advantage in service delivery and programming compared to government. AAI conducted similar needs assessment research in 2013 with civil society organizations in South Africa.

Secondly, AAI also conducted data analysis research of the Global Fund’s 2012 CCM Membership data. Since the data was published by the Global Fund in a 4000-cell Excel Spreadsheet, AAI saw a need to make this data more accessible and easier to understand. Responding to this need, AAI created the CCM Fast Facts info-graphics poster, highlighting some key statistics on CCM membership in Africa.

Advocacy
In April 2013, AAI had an advocacy week in Geneva, Switzerland, where Senior Researcher, Gemma Oberth, built the capacity of Global Fund Portfolio Managers to better understand how to engage with civil society and marginalized groups in their country programmes. In addition, AAI’s lobbying with the Global Fund’s Technical Specialists in gender, human rights and key populations built their capacity to connect with countries to ensure that the strategies on gender and sexual orientation are implemented.
Following the Geneva advocacy week, AAI began hosting national level CCM Accountability Workshops, to help prepare civil society organizations to meaningfully participate in the New Funding Model process, which is set to begin in January 2014. AAI’s CCM workshops were held in Mbabane, Swaziland (October 2013) and Lusaka, Zambia (November 2013). In each country, key experts presented on gaps and opportunities, then delegates worked together to develop a “Priorities Charter”, which was taken to the CCM and presented as a set of demands from civil society for inclusion in the concept note that will be submitted to the Global Fund as part of the New Funding Model in 2014.

Lastly, AAI strategically advocated for greater accountability to women, girls and LGBT people at the Global Fund High Impact II Regional Meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, as well as the Aidspan Round Table meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, in November 2013. These meetings were a platform for advocacy based on the research conducted earlier in the year, as well as the outcomes of the civil society priorities setting workshops in Swaziland and Zambia.
Workplace Scorecard

Introduction
After two years of expert dialogue and consultation with different stakeholders, AAI launched a scorecard methodology that enables the monitoring and benchmarking of AIDS strategies and activities in the workplace.

Advocacy and Activities
6th SA AIDS Conference: 18-21 June 2013: On the 20 June 2013, AAI in partnership with the South African Business Coalition on Health and AIDS (SABCOHA) conducted a panel discussion on the workplace programmes. The panel discussion included representatives from the following companies – International Labour Organization (ILO), South African Clothing and Textile Workers Union, De Beers Group, AAI and SABCOHA.

The key issues in the discussion were the following:
1. What is the current role of the business sector in the responses to HIV&AIDS?
2. How can the AIDS Accountability “Workplace scorecard” be used to promote best strategies & programmes in the workplace?

Way forward for the Workplace Scorecard
AAI has been engaging in discussions with Deloittes to discuss how the AAI workplace scorecard could be used in their “Best Company to work for “Survey for 2014. AAI has also partnered with SABCOHA on using the workplace scorecard on the new Monitoring and Evaluation workplace programme called Bizwell.
Introduction

The ESA Commitment which is based on the need for a “commitment around the needs and rights of adolescents and young people, focusing on their sexual and reproductive health, education and services” is drawing more and more impetus. At ICASA 2013 on the 7th of December, the Ministers of Education and Health from the 21 ESA countries will be completing and signing a “commitment that enables and supports governments, civil society and communities to expand access to good quality life skills-based, gender-sensitive sexuality education and related support services.” By having an ESA Commitment CSO Accountability Taskforce from the beginning of the signing of the commitment we can possibly ameliorate some of the lack of delivery that we usually see.

AAI proposes to create and manage a Accountability Taskforce for the ESA Commitment beginning with the following 3 activities in 2013.

1. Social media campaign to inform, educate and build capacity around what the commitment is about, who is signing, where, when and what they as civil society can do.
2. Develop and distribute IEC materials
3. Host an event at ICASA which launches The ESA Commitment Civil Society Taskforce and informs civil society of what the commitment is about and what they as civil society should be doing about it. Estimate for approx. 80-100 people.
4. Witness the signing: Lobby the UNESCO ESA Commitment organisers to allow a CSO representation at the signing of the commitment, who will be tasked with being witnesses to the signing, and thereafter join our taskforce as individuals from CSO who wish to hold government accountable to this commitment.
**Introduction**

AAI has been using social media for an extended period of time for capacity building and advocacy on the MPOA project and as part of this work The Hive was created. The network is an integral part of the MPOA project and through this network different forms of engagement has been taking place with the overall view of accelerating progress on the implementation of the MPOA. In turn this will assist the continent in progressing towards the full realization of comprehensive RSHR in Africa. The main outcome of this network is the realization of full or comprehensive SRHR sexual and reproductive health and rights in Africa. This will be achieved by improving civil society advocacy around SRHR in Africa.

**Research**

In August 2010, a global meeting of SHRH activists and researchers was held in Malaysia and proposed a transformative agenda for moving beyond ICPD and the MDGs by re-politicizing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights.

In November 2011, a 5 day meeting hosted by Mosaic in Cape Town was convened with SRHR advocates, with the support of the Women’s Global Network for Reproductive Health Rights (WGNRR), the Triangle Project and The Networking HIV/AIDS Community of South Africa (NACOSA).

As part of the capacity building for SRHR advocacy, a platform was created for regional advocates to discuss developments within the global and regional SRH arena, in preparation for ICPD 2012 and the MDGs. Discussions around the ICPD, the MDGs and the Maputo Protocol resulted in the creation of an advocacy road map. Linked to this were discussions on the New Development Agenda and its impact on SRHR in the region.
Delegates resolved to establish a SRHR Network that would provide a space for dialogue, learning, sharing of best practices, identify advocacy opportunities, information sharing on SRHR issues as well as resources. All these efforts will be geared towards strategically positioning SRHR in the continent.

**Advocacy**

The Hive LinkedIn discussion group was created in late 2012 and quickly climbed to 341 members as of early 2013. Total members now sit at 466. The discussion group is highly active and content is applicable and interesting. AAI continues to work on The Hive and focused on the following activities in 2013:

1. Grow The Hive as an African SRHR network of civil society organizations, including a membership format, and online presence, including Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter etc.
2. Mobilize a wide variety of organizations working on SRHR, including but not limited to HIV, Women’s’ rights, LGBT rights and youth.
3. Collaborate and network with existing networks with a view to grow a CS movement on SRHR in Africa.
4. Build the capacity of member CSOs to advocate for improved implementation of government commitments on the MPoA, ICPD and the MDG/SDG and the Post 2015 processes.
5. Share best practices in the region for wider implementation and lessons learnt to prevent duplication of ineffective strategies.
Accountability Literacy

AAI is acutely aware that many members of civil society do not fully understand the meaning of accountability, often mistaking it for accounting, monitoring and evaluation, governance or responsibility. Few have had access to information and training on whom to hold accountable, what makes one accountable, and what can be done to increase accountability.

Similarly, the ability to use data effectively, to understand its strengths and limitations, to know which data to use, where to source it and how to collect it, is rare amongst advocacy groups in the region.

The reason for these barriers is simple: access to formal education amongst community based and non-profit organizations is a rare opportunity and an expensive one. Where they exist, these skills most often sit in the hands of men and government. Few women, youth and LGBTI people have equal access to developing these skills leaving them comparatively disempowered.

AAI workshops are the most hands-on way in which capacity in accountability and data use for advocacy can be built and AAI includes this work and training in almost all its work. In 2013 uncountable number of presentations, trainings, and publications as well as our social media work has included Accountability Literacy work.

The AMSHeR MSM Scorecard

Throughout 2013, AAI offered technical expertise to African Men for Sexual Health and Rights (AMSHeR), assisting with the development of their health scorecard pilot for men who have sex with men. With expertise in data analysis and scorecard development, AAI constructed the list of relevant indicators, designed the questionnaire, and wrote a set of guidelines to assist AMSHeR country teams with understanding how the data collection process works. The guidelines include the data source, the rationale behind the indicator, what the indicator measures, the data limitations and sources for further information. The questionnaire consists of 16 elements containing 36 quantitative indicators. There are also narrative indicators where qualitative data can be captured.

To date, AMSHeR has piloted AAI’s questionnaire in three countries: Kenya, Nigeria and Cote D’Ivoire. AAI is currently in the process of analyzing the data from those completed questionnaires, and is developing
a scorecard report for each country. The pilot work was presented at the 17th International Conference on AIDS and STIs in Africa (ICASA) in Cape Town, South Africa.

The AU/NEPAD Accountability Report

On 18 April 2013, in Geneva, Switzerland, AAI’s Senior Researcher, Gemma Oberth, participated in the technical validation of the AU/NEPAD report entitled “Delivering results toward an Africa free of AIDS, tuberculosis and Malaria: African Union accountability on Africa-G8 commitments.” The meeting was convened by the African Union Commission and NEPAD agencies and hosted by UNAIDS. Participants from regional, bilateral and multilateral institutions as well as civil society groups/practitioners working in the fields of AIDS, TB and Malaria gathered to provide input to the report. Alongside AAI, those present included UNAIDS, WHO, NEPAD, the African Union, Stop TB, African Leaders Against Malaria (ALMA), The Global Fund, The Global AIDS Vaccine Initiative (GAVI) Alliance and more.

At the meeting, AAI stressed the importance of focusing on non-financial elements of accountability, such as leadership, policy and data reporting. While AAI suggested that honouring financial commitments is important, so is following through on reporting commitments (UNGASS), implementation commitments (AIDS Programming Effort Index) and policy commitments (AIDS Policy Aggressiveness Indicators). This way, a broader and more comprehensive definition of accountability can be used to better assess progress from G8 and African countries’ AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. AAI also pushed for a more balanced approach to the way the report assessed accountability of African versus G8 countries.

The report, in which AAI is credited in the Acknowledgements, was endorsed by the NEPAD heads of state and presented at the 39th G8 Summit in Lough Erne, Ireland, from 17–18 June 2013.

International Diabetes Federation Diabetes Scorecard – Tracking Progress for Action.

The International Diabetes Federation secured funding from the healthcare company, Bupa, for the “Diabetes Scorecard” Project. The Diabetes Scorecard will be a unique advocacy tool through which to measure progress on political commitments for diabetes, most notably the UN Political Declaration on Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) Prevention and Control, global NCD targets, and other important diabetes priorities. The Scorecard aims to track government progress and build accountability on diabetes and NCD prevention, treatment and care.

The Scorecard will be designed for use by IDF’s 220 Member Associations (MAs) at the national level, enabling MAs to hold national governments accountable for progress on diabetes and NCD prevention, treatment and care. IDF, with the support of Bupa, plan to convene a capacity building workshop for Member Associations at the 2013 World Diabetes Congress in December 2013 to ensure the Scorecard can be effectively used and implemented at the national level.
AAI played a role in providing feedback on the three rounds of feedback and continues to work with the IDF on the progress and implementation of the work. The purpose of the consultation is to seek the input of the Informal Advisory Group (IAG) on the methodology and scope of the Diabetes Scorecard. Before the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) could continue with the technical work needed to create the scorecard – including defining data sources and indicators – it was important to establish a clear methodology and overall scope for the project. Thereafter AAI also provided input on the indicators and source data.
Events and Meetings

Experts meeting on Maternal and Newborn Child Health, April 2013.

Introduction
AAI attended the MNCH meeting with other experts from the continent to discuss issues on MNCH during the 6th Ordinary Session of the AU Conference of Ministers of Health-22/04/2013-26/04/2013. A number of documents on maternal health issues were discussed in-depth and New Born Child Health in Africa these included the; Annual status report on Maternal, Documentation of Good Practices in Maternal, New Born Interventions, and Maternal Death Audits (MDA).

Activities
AAI in partnership with the AUC research and compiled a report on Good Practices in Maternal, New-born Interventions and Maternal Death Audits. This report has not been published yet. A presentation on the African Common Position (ACP) on International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) was done by AIDS Accountability International on the 25/04/2013. The African Common Position on ICPD contains a set of recommendations which are aimed at national governments so as to address population and development issues. This document is the result of widespread E-consultation during which feedback was garnered and incorporated into the document from experts across Africa.

Outcomes
The need for capacity building of the Regional Economic Communities (RECS) was identified and the possibilities that exist in that regard in order to progress towards ensuring regional implementation of the ICPD. The RECS are critical in this regard as they provide technical and funding support to countries in order to scale-up and coordinate regional implementation.

Ford Foundation and Spitfire Communications Training Workshop

Activities
This was a communications meeting funded by Ford Foundation and hosted by Spitfire Strategies, a strategic communications firm based in Washington D.C. This meeting was held on the 19th and 20th September, 2013 in Johannesburg. The communication meeting was aimed at providing executive-level training designed to help leaders of Ford-supported initiatives use communication to have greater impact.

Outcomes
The outcome of this event is that two AAI attending staff came away from the training program with an outline of a communication plan that will help in achieving the goals of the organization is working toward. In addition, AAI aims to use this experience to train the entire staff with the Smart Chart as provided by Spitfire during its annual staff training.
Global Youth Forum on ICPD

Activities

In early December 2012 the ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Youth Forum, in Bali changed that forever. Providing the first UN mandated process, led by global youth, for global youth, over 3000 onsite and virtual delegates came together to make recommendations that formed the Bali Declaration - a ground-breaking document that will go directly to the Secretary General to help shape the future development agenda.

The Global Youth Forum presented state of the art thinking from UN, NGOs and governments and youth leaders on five crucial issues: Staying healthy, Comprehensive education, Transitions to decent employment for youth, Families, youth-rights and well-being - including sexuality, and fully inclusive civic participation

Outcomes

The main outcome of event was AAI’s involvement in the development of the ICPD Bali Declaration with specific emphasis on accountability as a corner stone in the attainment of these developed goals. Furthermore, AAI’s participation at this meeting created a major building block for AAI’s involvement on the ICPD beyond 2015 processes at Global and Regional level.

National Legal Stakeholder Meeting – Sex Workers and Human Rights

Activities

From 4-5 September 2013, AIDS Accountability International attended the National Stakeholders Meeting on Sex Workers and Human Rights, organized by the Women’s Legal Centre, SWEAT, Tswaranang Legal Advocacy Centre and Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme, which are funded by the Open Society Foundations and Ford Foundation. The meeting convened as “an emergency response to a human rights crisis”, responding to a growing epidemic of police abuse of sex workers in South Africa, and in the region. The meeting began by mapping a timeline of the legal and political landscape for sex work, demonstrating the momentum that the sex worker movement has gained in the last few years. While the meeting was focused on the situation in South Africa, there were regional comparisons with the situation in Malawi and other SADC countries. Of particular emphasis was the fact that South Africa is the only country in SADC where sex work is criminalized.

Delegates raised the problem that there is a general unwillingness to vocally take on the issue. There was an additional request for increased lobbying, training and coordination between partners in order for the rights of sex workers to be met. Other issues that were raised were related to health, especially HIV vulnerabilities. It was noted that the presence of condoms are often used as “evidence” of sex work, and are used as grounds for arrest of sex workers, even though the law does not permit this. The South African Police Service (SAPS) have developed Standard Operating Procedures for sex workers, and these have been sent out to the stations, yet delegates in the room who had conducted trainings with SAPS lamented that it was incredibly difficult to get meaningful engagement. It was also noted that the human rights
section in South Africa’s National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Strategic Plan for 2012-2016 was entirely removed by Cabinet before signing, which – according to SWEAT – was predominantly because of the sex worker clauses.

Outcomes

One of the major outcomes of the meeting was the need for a better regional understanding of government accountability towards upholding the human rights of sex workers. Many delegates agreed that it would be extremely useful to have a regional or continental scorecard on the legal, policy, health and human rights responses to sex work by governments. It was agreed that a scorecard like this would be a strong accountability tool, to commend some governments for good responses and sanction others for poor ones. Responding to this need, this is something AIDS Accountability International will endeavor to take forward in order to contribute towards the movement of upholding the human rights of sex workers in Africa.

6th SA AIDS Conference, 18 – 21st June 2013, Durban ICC, South Africa

At the 6th South African AIDS Conference, 18-21 June 2013, ICC Durban, South Africa, AIDS Accountability International presented research on Africa’s Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanisms as well as the Maputo Plan of Action. The conference theme of “Building on Successes: Integrating Systems” rang true as thousands of delegates gathered to celebrate PMTCT transmission rates being brought down to to <5%, 1.5 million people on highly-active anti-retroviral treatment and a new microbicide gel achieving 39% efficacy in preventing HIV transmission in young women. Still, there was an acknowledgment that the country must continue to push for greater political leadership and accountability if progress is to be carried forward.

AIDS Accountability contributed to this spirit of building on successes, first in presenting the most recent research on how to strengthen Africa’s Country Coordinating Mechanisms to better-represent the voices and needs of marginalized and key populations. The poster entitled “Who is really affecting the Global Fund decision making process” provided a platform for these marginalized voices, helping to communicate the first-hand views and perspectives of those at the forefront of Global Fund country programs in the region. Overall, the research highlighted the need to (1) Approach LGBT advocacy from a right to health perspective, (2) Improve the time balance of CCM meeting agendas, (3) Elect young people as CCM members, and (4) Build the capacity of civil society to hold CCMs and the Global Fund accountable on gender and sexual orientation issues.

In addition, AAI also presented a poster entitled “The Maputo Plan of Action, An integral component to the response to HIV and AIDS in South Africa” which provided evidence on South Africa’s performance on MPOA HIV related indicators. This presentation called for increased accountability by use of data to advocate for improved leadership responses so that an ethical answerability becomes a larger force in
national, regional and continental dialogue, and a lens for various groups and organizations through which to do their work. It was also noted that South Africa needs to collect and report better data as a matter of urgency.

Lastly, AAI on 20th June held an evening cocktail event entitled “HIV & AIDS Workplace programmes: What is the current role of the business sector in the response to HIV & AIDS?”. This event had a panel of experts from AAI, The De Beers Group, The International Labour Office (ILO), South African Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS and The South African Clothing and Textile Workers Union. This event discussed the current role of the business sector in the response to HIV and AIDS.

Regional Diagnostic Report on HIV, Sexuality Education and Sexual and Reproductive Health Services for Young People in East and Southern Africa
19-20 March 2013

The UNESCO Regional Office on HIV and Health in partnership with the Ford Foundation and in collaboration with UNFPA, UNAIDS and UNICEF organized a Civil Society Consultation meeting to review the Regional Diagnostic Report on HIV, Sexuality Education and Sexual and Reproductive Health Services for Young People in East and Southern Africa.

The meeting took place on 19th and 20th March 2013 at the Ford Foundation Offices, in Rose bank, Johannesburg, South Africa. Fifty representatives from thirty eight civil society organizations and partners in 10 countries participated in the meeting. The stakeholders had been invited to review the diagnostic report on HIV, sexuality education and Sexual and Reproductive Health issues for young people in the ESA region and identify key areas of improvement and identify strategies that would help renew their commitment on HIV prevention and sexual health for young people in Eastern and Southern Africa. AAI provided specialized feedback based on our experience working on holding leaders accountable to commitments. AAI Phillipa Tucker feedback on Commitment to A and YP SRHR Ed and Services Needs and Rights. For more information see www.unesco.org/sexuality-education
Staff

Founder and Board Chair
Rodrigo Garay

Mr. Rodrigo Garay is the founder and Board Chair of AAI. Rodrigo is also the Executive Director of the World Infection Fund (WIF) based at Karolinska Institute in Stockholm. The mission of WIF is to combat HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria by supporting the development of drugs, vaccines and control strategies. Rodrigo Garay is also the Chairman of the non-for-profit organization International Competence (IK). IK’s aim is to increase the competitiveness of the private sector in Sweden by adopting and promoting diversity within the work force. Rodrigo was formerly the Chief Executive of the International AIDS Society. He was born in Chile and has worked and lived in Sweden and other countries.

Executive Director
Phillipa Tucker

Phillipa Tucker is an African human rights activist with a focus on HIV, sexual and reproductive health and rights and malaria and is currently the Executive Director of AIDS Accountability International (AAI). Under Phillipa’s leadership the organization has seen the work focus on increasingly on Africa whilst still keeping linkages to global processes (such as the ICPD Beyond 2014 and Millennium Development Goals/Sustainable Development Goals (MDG/SDG) and Post 2015 review processes). Phillipa’s roots in community work and training in political theory have resulted in a focus on increased capacity building of CSOs across all projects on governance issues such as Accountability Literacy and increasing CSO understanding of government commitments as a means to increasing transparency.
Regional Manager for Africa
Nomvuyo Mabusela

Nomvuyo Mabusela completed her Bsoc.sci.sw (hons) at the University of Cape Town and has since worked in the field of gender based violence, especially torture survivors and refugees and displaced people. Nomvuyo’s work spans from developing Information and Education (IEC) material for advocacy projects and initiatives to managing and driving the Sexual and Reproductive Health advocacy initiatives within her work organisations. Capacity building of young women leaders in SRHR in the SADC Region, and policy development are just some of the skills she has developed prior to working at AAI. Since her time at AAI Nomvuyo has run the Maputo Plan of Action project which focuses on research and advocacy around this African SRHR commitment at national, regional and continental levels, especially with the African Union Commission. Nomvuyo also works on the ICPD project.

Senior Researcher
Gemma Oberth

Gemma Oberth is a Senior Researcher at AAI and Project Manager for Strengthening Africa’s Country Coordinating Mechanisms. In 2013, she was awarded a PhD in Political Studies from the University of Cape Town. Her thesis develops a new way of measuring HIV/AIDS governance, assessing and explaining the extent to which African countries are able to deviate from, or must conform to, the policy prescriptions of major international donors. She co-authored an article with Rob Lovelace for the Huffington Post, entitled “Mutual Accountability Needed to End AIDS”. She also co-authored a book chapter with AAI Executive Director, Phillipa Tucker, entitled “Count Us In: The Need for More Comprehensive Global Data on HIV/AIDS Prevention, Testing and Knowledge.” among LGBT Populations”, which is published in Ray Smith’s Global HIV/AIDS Politics, Policy, and Activism.
Researcher
Bob Mwiinga Munyati
Bob Mwiinga Munyati is a Researcher at AAI and project manages the ICPD An African Common Position Project in addition to closely working on the MPOA, Strengthening the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights responses and reporting in Africa. Furthermore, Bob works at submitting his thesis at the end of this year in partial fulfillment of his Masters in Public Health with a focus in Epidemiology. Since joining AAI in July 2012, Bob has been able to expand his skill set by enrolling into French school and attending major conferences such as the Bali Global Youth Forum, the African Regional Conference on Population and Development (ARCPD), and the African Regional Consultative Meeting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In addition, Bob has also attended numerous workshops on the MPOA in the SADC region. This work situates Bob as a researcher with a better understanding of the political context of SRHR in Africa but also empowers him to be a strategic negotiator for policy change.

Social Media and Website Administrator
Ntsoaki Nhlapo
Ntsoaki has worked for AAI for over a year as the Social Media and website administrator. She has worked as an Administrator and Social Media Manager for a theatre called On Broadway. She has an interest in youth, girls and SRHR. She keeps track of AAI’s Facebook profile and pages, LinkedIn groups, Twitter and Website. She is currently studying a short-course in Marketing.
Publications

AAI Publications


External Publications


Documenting Good Practices and Lessons Learned: MNCH, Contribution of case study and financial support to the DGP and LL MNCH Report. The aim of this report was to document African MNCH best practices and lessons learnt so as to understand the context under which the practice proved successful in order to facilitate its applicability to different context and set up.

State of the African Nation Report

Acknowledgements

For our Annual Financial Accounts please click [here](#).

The legal name is Foundation AIDS Accountability International, acronym used is AAI.

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