

Making the Links:

Addressing HIV/AIDS and Gender Equality in Food Security and Rural Livelihoods Programming

*A toolkit to support CIDA staff working on
initiatives related to food security
and rural livelihoods*

Prepared for the
Canadian Development International Development Agency (CIDA) and the
Inter-Agency Coalition on AIDS and Development (ICAD)
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What's in this kit? ¹



<i>Area of concern²</i>	<i>Refer to</i>
Why CIDA staff should address HIV/AIDS and gender equality in food security and rural livelihoods programming	Kit overview
Addressing HIV/AIDS in a gender-sensitive way in CIDA's programming cycle	Guide sheet 1 The programming cycle: Key entry points for addressing HIV/AIDS
Considering HIV/AIDS and gender equality issues in results-oriented logical framework analysis	Guide sheet 2 Results-oriented logical frameworks: Guiding questions and tips
Considering gender equality results in CIDA's performance assessment	Guide sheet 3 Performance assessments and results
Working with Program-Based Approaches (PBAs) including SWAPs, budget support, and pooled funding	Guide sheet 4 Program-based approaches: Guidance from the "Three Ones" Principles
Conducting institutional assessments for core funding or programming partnerships	Guide sheet 5 Institutional assessment
Reviewing preliminary and detailed proposals for responsive programming	Guide sheet 6 Reviewing proposals under responsive programming
Developing project teams and missions	Guide sheet 7 Project teams and terms of reference
Linking HIV/AIDS, food security, gender equality, and Canada's Development Policy Framework (CDPF)	Tipsheet 1 CIDA's policy context: Canada's Development Policy Framework
Building foundations for CIDA's HIV/AIDS and agriculture programming: Key human rights instruments and other international commitments related to HIV/AIDS	Tipsheet 2 International commitments
Considering how different stages of the epidemic require different food security and rural livelihoods responses	Tipsheet 3 Contextualizing action: About the stages of the epidemic
Finding other information on key international fora, HIV/AIDS and gender equality mainstreaming, interlinkages, and organizations, and understanding terms used in this tool kit	Tipsheet 4 Selected resources and glossary of terms

¹ This kit builds on, and augments, the CIDA-supported guidelines developed by the Inter-Agency Coalition on AIDS and Development and partners. For more information about programming issues related to HIV/AIDS, gender equality and agriculture in high incidence countries, see the guidelines at: http://icad-cisd.com/pdf/publications/Gender_Inequality_Agriculture_FINAL.pdf

² Areas of concern related to food security and rural livelihoods programming.



Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the majority of people affected by HIV/AIDS around the world.

Source: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
HIV/AIDS and Food and Nutrition Security: From Evidence to Action, 2005

Since 1985, over 7 million farmers have died of AIDS in the 27 most affected countries.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
HIV/AIDS—A Rural Issue, 2005

From 2003 to 2004, CIDA supported the development of guidelines on HIV/AIDS, gender equality, and agriculture, through the Agriculture Policy Fund. The guidelines were developed by ICAD in collaboration with the School of Health and Human Performance at Dalhousie University, the Southern African AIDS Trust, and CHF-Partners in Rural Development, and sought input from a number of community organisations, national and international NGOs, agricultural institutions, and government representatives working in the area of food security, HIV/AIDS, gender, land rights, and other similar fields in the SADC region. These guidelines were developed to support the formulation of agricultural policies in developing countries by providing recommendations on how to integrate HIV/AIDS and gender considerations into agriculture and food security programming.

In 2005, CIDA held two workshops for staff and partners on the guidelines. At the same time, similar workshops were held for the Canadian NGO community. This kit builds on the ICAD guidelines and the recommendations generated by participants for the adaptation of the guidelines into simple and concise tools in the context of the International Policy Statement (IPS) and CIDA's Business Process Roadmap for use by CIDA's staff in agricultural and food security programming. It also builds on a series of interviews and group discussions held with CIDA staff in September 2005.

For more on the ICAD guidelines, see:
http://www.icad-cisd.com/pdf/publications/Gender_Inequality_Agriculture_FINAL.pdf

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Addressing HIV/AIDS and gender equality in food security and rural livelihoods programming

*Why focus on HIV/AIDS and gender equality in food security and rural livelihoods programming?*³

• Under *Canada's Development Policy Framework*, one of the five health priorities is “improving food security”. Food and nutrition security are intrinsically linked to the Millennium Development Goal poverty reduction targets. For millions of men, women, boys, and girls in rural areas, agricultural production is central to their food security, livelihood, and income-generation strategies. Building on this, CIDA's draft *Strategic Directions Paper on Health and Nutrition* recognizes agricultural development as key for Africa and, particularly, for the promotion of the welfare of women who are closely linked to agricultural production. For more on linkages to CDPF, see *Tipsheet 1*.

• Another key CDPF priority is preventing high-burden, communicable, poverty-related diseases including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. HIV/AIDS and other chronic illnesses are heavily impacting the food security and rural livelihoods of men, women, boys, and girls in many regions as agricultural labour is lost to sickness, death, and care-taking responsibilities; increasing hectares of land lie fallow; livestock are sold in distress sales to pay for medical treatment or funerals; and agro-biodiversity and related knowledge and skills are all at risk of being lost as parents die before they can transfer these to their children⁴.

Gender equality and inheritance/ property rights—the case of livestock

In Namibia, legislation exists to prevent property/asset grabbing, yet it is still common practice in many areas in the north for a husband's family to grab resources, including livestock, from a widow and/or remaining children upon the husband's death. Losing livestock immediately impacts the woman and/or her children as she loses her ‘food security’ bank, potential draught power, fertilizer, and source of income.

Source: FAO. *HIV/AIDS in Namibia: The impact on the livestock sector*, February 2000.

• A top priority for CDPF and for CIDA is addressing gender inequality—a key factor driving the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Because of their unequal social and economic power, women and girls are at greater risk of HIV infection than men and boys and have a more difficult time protecting themselves. Their lower status and limited livelihood opportunities often force women and girls to turn to transactional sex for food or income to survive.

• Inequal intra-household decision-making power (including income and food distribution), divisions of labour, resource and services access, and control (e.g. property/inheritance rights, access to water and land, extension, credit, information, education) have strong implications for women's and girls' food, nutrition, and livelihood security.

• Because of their limited access to, and control over, assets, women and girls are also more vulnerable to the impact of HIV/AIDS; this is made worse where practices of property grabbing are common.

• Women and girls have disproportionate responsibility for the work in caring for those living with AIDS and their labour is removed from other productive and educational activities.

How can this kit support CIDA's work?

To strengthen international and national efforts to broaden multi-sectoral responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, it is crucial to address HIV/AIDS and gender equality in food security and livelihoods programming. This is particularly important in rural areas where improving the food and livelihood security of households can reduce women's and men's risk of HIV infection and mitigate against the impact of HIV/AIDS on rural households. While it is important to address food security and rural livelihoods concerns in HIV/AIDS strategies, this toolkit is geared primarily towards supporting non-health sectors in addressing the challenges of the epidemic in rural development.

To support initiatives that address related priorities outlined in CDPF and in CIDA's work, this kit:

- addresses issues within the context of the guiding Canada's Development Policy Framework, and highlights ways that food security, gender, poverty, and HIV/AIDS intersect. Each guide sheet provides guiding questions, tips, and resources that relate to key aspects of CIDA's Business Process Roadmap. The tip sheets provide contextual information which is useful in preparing background policy and country contexts for projects and programs
- focuses on addressing HIV/AIDS and gender equality in food security and rural livelihoods programming, to strengthen the capacity of CIDA programming staff and others in the increasingly multi-sectoral approach to developing and implementing HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and mitigation strategies
- builds on HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, and agriculture guidelines developed by ICAD and partners and is oriented specifically to the work of CIDA programming staff. It is intended to support staff through different aspects of programming and focuses not only on HIV/AIDS *per se*, but risk and vulnerability generally (e.g. poverty, gender inequality)
- provides key questions and tips to guide thinking and action in the process of working with potential proponents, partners, implementing agents, and other stakeholders. It also provides links to guiding international instruments related to HIV/AIDS and human rights (including how they are addressed in the area of food security)

Building on other resources within and outside CIDA

The area of HIV/AIDS and food security has rightfully received an increased focus over the last few years. In the process of moving to multi-sectoral approaches to address the challenges of HIV/AIDS, numerous organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Oxfam, CARE, and many others, have developed useful resources to address HIV/AIDS in different sectors, including agriculture. These include: approaches and toolkits for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS; fact sheets; and materials aimed at specific audiences (e.g. extension workers, livestock specialists, policy makers).

Rather than duplicate the many resources available, this kit tries to highlight key issues in a succinct and clear way and provides links to subject-specific resources in each sheet as needed. **Tipsheet 4** (Selected resources) provides a collection of resources on all aspects of this kit.

³ Sources: Wieggers, E. 2004; FAO's *Food Security and HIV/AIDS* website www.fao.org/hivaids; Background note on Roundtable 1, Eradication of Poverty and Hunger, 59th General Assembly, High Level Dialogue on Financing for Development, FAO, IFAD, and WFP, June; CIDA's Draft Strategic Directions Paper on Health and Nutrition (September 2005).

⁴ For more on the actual impacts of HIV/AIDS on agriculture, see Slater and Wiggins, 2005 <http://www.odi.org.uk/nrp/98.pdf>

The programming cycle: Key entry points for addressing HIV/AIDS

This guide sheet provides some ideas for addressing HIV/AIDS throughout the programming cycle as it relates to initiatives focusing on food security or rural livelihoods. It acknowledges that there are responsive and directive programming maps, but recognizes that there are similar points along the path where interventions can be made. The kit provides guidance on program-based approaches, responsive programming, and institutional assessments.

<i>Entry point</i>	<i>Areas for intervention</i>
Project identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how HIV/AIDS is an issue in the area to determine the kinds of food security and/or livelihoods-related interventions to be made. Review HIV/AIDS data for prevalence rates and other data, number of boys and girls orphaned, number of affected households, etc. See also Tipsheet 3. • Include expertise on gender equality, HIV/AIDS and food security/rural livelihoods in identification mission terms of reference. See also Guidesheet 7. • Consider how HIV/AIDS affects women's, men's (including the elderly), girls', and boys' food security and livelihoods (response and adaptation, asset use and control, presence of land/property grabbing practices, impact of stigma on agricultural services, credit, nutrition and treatment). • Conduct a stakeholder analysis to identify community, regional, and national stakeholders and similar initiatives in relation to HIV/AIDS and food security.
<p>Information sources: HIV/AIDS reports, national/local committees; local and national groups of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), women's associations, socio-economic and household-level surveys; surveillance studies, PRSPs, national HIV/AIDS frameworks, UNAIDS country fact sheets (www.unaids.org)</p>	
Project appraisal, feasibility and/or design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how the program/project links with national HIV/AIDS policies and sectoral/multi-sectoral strategies and Canada's Development Policy Framework. • Determine whether proposed interventions are feasible in terms of labour and time that men, women, boys, girls, and staff must contribute, given illness, care-giving, and impact of HIV/AIDS and chronic illness on assets, such as 'distress sales'. • Consider how design and targeting strategy and interventions address the problems of those affected by HIV/AIDS as well as vulnerable groups generally (women, girls, and boys who are orphaned or vulnerable, migrating or seasonal labour, and fishermen). • Assess the risk related to the potential impact of HIV/AIDS on proposed interventions and vice versa (such as possible change in vulnerability). Consider possible agricultural sector mitigation strategies or change in interventions by consulting with someone with HIV/AIDS and food security research experience. • Consider how design strategy might put men, women, boys, and girls at greater risk of HIV infection (e.g. increase gender inequality, promote migratory labour, project staff away from families, marketing, land-use). • Assess institutional framework and for project implementation in terms of possible loss of staff, funerals, capacity.
<p>Information sources: HIV/AIDS reports, national/local committees; local and national groups of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), women's associations, socio-economic, household-level surveys; surveillance studies, PRSPs, national HIV/AIDS frameworks, UNAIDS country fact sheets (www.unaids.org); identification and appraisal mission reports, baseline studies, PRAs, interviews, focus groups, etc. See also Guidesheet 4 and Tipsheets 1 and 4 for resources and ideas.</p>	
Project approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that capacity of key partners and stakeholders to address HIV/AIDS document (PAD) and gender equality in areas related to food security and rural livelihoods is assessed and addressed. • Ensure that the PAD includes a strategy to adopt an approach that is gender- and age-sensitive, participatory, and sensitive to diversity issues. • Ensure that food security and rural livelihoods interventions that seek to decrease women's, men's, girls', and boys' risk of infection, or mitigate the impacts of HIV/AIDS, are incorporated into the Log Frame Analysis.

Information sources: Documents prepared for the identification and appraisal, feasibility and/or design stages; government HIV/AIDS, agricultural policies, frameworks, PRSPs, CIDA's Policy on Gender Equality and gender analysis guidelines, **Guide Sheet 2**.

- Project implementation**
- Ensure that the PIP includes adequate human (time and labour) and financial plan (PIP) resources to effectively address HIV/AIDS, gender equality, and food security/rural livelihoods issues.
 - Check that PIP does not marginalize HIV/AIDS and gender equality issues, but mainstreams them throughout.
 - Ensure that the project/program addresses HIV/AIDS within workplace settings (workplace policy, voluntary testing and counselling, treatment, loss of staff labour due to illness, care) and in interventions with communities (extension, training, technology development, marketing)
 - Ensure that HIV/AIDS and gender equality perspectives are incorporated in key documents and tasks: terms of reference, contracts, progress reports, activity monitoring briefs, annual workplans, Technical Advisory Group meetings, Project Steering Committee meetings.

Information sources: Previous documentation for the design phase; government HIV/AIDS, agricultural policies and frameworks.

- Mid-term review**
- Ensure MTR team includes expertise on gender equality and HIV/AIDS in relation to food security and/or rural livelihoods.
 - Ensure that terms of reference examine how the project has addressed gender equality and HIV/AIDS in relation to food security and rural livelihoods.
- Issues to consider:**
- ~ How has HIV/AIDS affected the project's intervention?
 - ~ How has the project strengthened livelihoods/food and nutrition security, of those on treatment, particularly women and girls?
 - ~ How has it helped reduce the vulnerability of men and women (including staff) and girls and boys to HIV infection—has it addressed gender inequality?
 - ~ What extensions or information strategies or linkages to HIV/AIDS information has it developed?
 - ~ Has it developed a workplace policy? Has it provided free voluntary testing, counselling, and treatment to staff and families? Has it supported a non-discriminatory work relationship between staff and with communities?

Information sources PIP, workplans, project staff and organizations, beneficiaries and stakeholders, health units, HIV/AIDS committees, OECD Gender Equality Tipsheet: Monitoring and Evaluation.

- Progress reports**
- Check that reports highlight HIV/AIDS issues, particularly as they relate to food security and rural livelihoods, including challenges, problems encountered, mitigation strategies, noted changes in men's, women's, boys', and girls' vulnerability and how the project can respond effectively.

Information sources: Project reports, staff, beneficiaries, partners

- Project/program performance report**
- Ensure that reports highlight not only the project and program results, but also processes undertaken, related to addressing HIV/AIDS, gender equality, and food security or rural livelihoods.

Information sources: Project reports, staff, beneficiaries, partners. See also **Guidesheets 2 and 3.**

For more indepth ideas, see:

1. Sunga, Paul S. and Marian Casey. *HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Toolkit: Food Security*. CIDA, April 2005. For more information, contact CIDA's Ethiopia Program
2. Wieggers, E. *HIV/AIDS, Gender inequality and the agricultural sector: Guidelines for incorporating HIV/AIDS and gender considerations into agricultural programming in high incidence countries*. ICAD, 2004.
http://www.icad-cisd.com/pdf/publications/Gender_Inequality_Agriculture_FINAL.pdf (country examples and strategies)
3. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. *Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in practice: A toolkit with a collection of resources, checklists and examples on CD-Rom for SDC and its partners*. Bern, 2004
http://www.sdc.admin.ch/ressources/deza_product_en_1280.pdf
4. OECD *Gender Tip Sheets*: http://www.oecd.org/document/34/0,2340,en_2649_34541_1896290_1_1_1_1,00.html
5. Further information sources are also suggested in **Tipsheet 4: Selected resources**

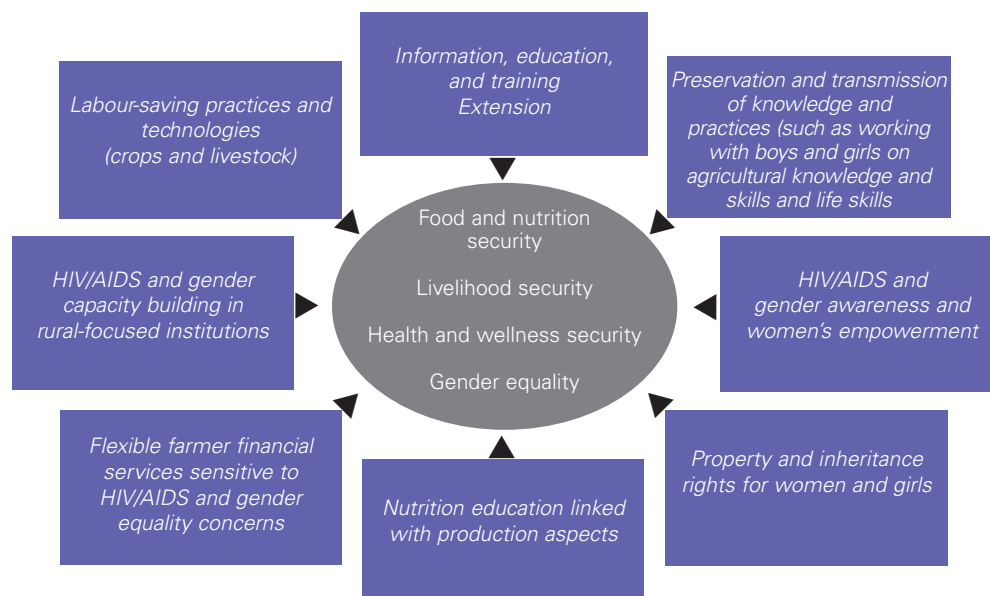
Results-oriented logical frameworks: guiding questions and tips

<i>Narrative Summary</i>	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Performance measurement</i>	<i>Assumptions/Risk indicators</i>
<p>Project Goal (Program Objective)</p> <p>Does the program objective from the C/RPF address the HIV/AIDS epidemic and gender equality in a meaningful way? Food security? Rural livelihoods? How do these link with one another and poverty reduction?</p> <p>Is there a national HIV/AIDS multi-sectoral policy or framework that this supports?</p> <p>Is there a national gender equality policy that this supports?</p> <p>Depending on the stage of the epidemic in country, the project will need to take different types of participatory approaches. (See Tipsheet 3)</p>	<p>Impact</p> <p>Does the intended impact address the issues of vulnerable rural populations including those affected by HIV/AIDS or chronic illness such as TB and malaria, including those on treatment?</p> <p>Does it consider socio-economic drivers of HIV/AIDS, particularly those related to food security/ rural livelihoods, e.g. migratory labour? Changes in disposable income of male labourers? Trading? Gender- and age-differentiated changes in asset access/control?</p>	<p>Performance Indicators</p> <p>Does the project provide for collection of disaggregated data (e.g. by gender, age, income/assets, health/disability, ethnicity)?</p> <p>Is a baseline study included to assess current status including risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS of men, women, and children across different types of households?</p> <p>How can changes in vulnerability and risk be monitored over the life of the project?</p>	<p>Assumptions—Risk Indicators</p> <p>Above all, question a “gender and age neutral” assumption in rural livelihoods and food security interventions as gender inequality and gender blindness are leading drivers in the proliferation of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Question assumptions that improving household income will lead to food security and will positively address HIV/AIDS. The project needs to look within and between households for socio-economic and gender- and age-differentiated impacts as well as ethnicity and (dis)ability concerns.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>Does the project objective address the priority development needs of different beneficiaries? Do these include health? Agriculture? Food security? Income-generation?</p> <p>Does the project objective account for different strategies to address HIV/AIDS with different beneficiaries?</p> <p>How can the objectives be met in terms of addressing the different food security and livelihood needs of men, women, and, increasingly, the elderly, and boys and girls who are orphaned and/or vulnerable?</p>	<p>Outcomes</p> <p>Do the proposed outcomes recognize the different interests, needs, and constraints of different targets, particularly vulnerable groups (e.g. boys and girls who are orphaned and/or vulnerable, poor women and girls, migrant labourers, marketers, pastoralists, and those living in areas that lack access to information on HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria)?</p>	<p>Performance Indicators</p> <p>Do the project indicators address different targets such as institutional, community, intra-household?</p> <p>Are there indicators to measure performance internally—project workplace gender equality and HIV/AIDS policy with partner; and externally—agricultural interventions with rural men and women (including the elderly), boys and girls?</p>	<p>Assumptions—Risk Indicators</p> <p>Project is dynamic, building equally on men’s and women’s (including elderly), boys’ and girls’ needs, and will change as necessary as impacts on vulnerability and/or effectiveness of HIV/AIDS mitigating strategies are assessed.</p>
<p>Resource</p> <p>Is there a government mandate to allocate a certain percentage of all projects/programs to HIV/AIDS and gender equality interventions?</p> <p>Does the project have adequate human and financial resources allocated to gender equality and HIV/AIDS within food security and/or rural livelihoods focus?</p> <p>Are there specific HIV/AIDS and gender budget lines?</p> <p>Does the project include an information and communications element?</p>	<p>Output</p> <p>Are there short-term outputs related to food security and rural livelihoods that are intended to reduce risk of infection or mitigate the impacts of HIV/AIDS for different beneficiaries (intra-household, community and institutional levels)?</p> <p>Are there information and communication outputs on lessons learned to help in replication?</p>	<p>Performance Indicators</p> <p>Are gender equality and HIV/AIDS issues sufficiently included in budget and work-plans?</p> <p>Is gender equality, HIV/AIDS, and food security expertise included adequately in terms of reference and project teams?</p>	<p>Assumptions—Risk Indicators</p> <p>Gender equality and HIV/AIDS will not be addressed merely because there is expertise included in the project; the project should ensure these issues are mainstreamed throughout its duration and that adequate resources are allocated accordingly. All project team members should be sensitized in how to address these issues within their own technical area and removed from the project if unable to adapt appropriately.</p>

HIV/AIDS in food security and rural livelihoods programming: Possible areas for intervention

In working through the programming cycle and developing a suitable strategy and results-oriented logical framework, staff and partners may face the challenge of identifying relevant and appropriate areas where sectors working on food security and rural livelihoods can address HIV/AIDS and gender equality externally in terms of their work with communities and clients.

The diagram below provides some ideas for broad areas of intervention. Specific activities must be explored and developed in line with community, institutional, and government priorities and needs. Projects and programs also need to address HIV/AIDS in a responsive way internally in the workplace environment, policies, and practices. **Guide sheet 5** provides some ideas for assessing institutions in this respect. **Guide sheet 3** provides more information on gender equality and HIV/AIDS-related results in CIDA's directive, responsive, and core programming.



Adapted from Bishop-Sambook, 2004

If a program or project is in an area affected by HIV/AIDS and is already working within some of these broad areas, HIV/AIDS and gender equality concerns can—and should—be mainstreamed into activities. These strategies can also be added as needed through the design process and further assessment and monitoring.

Areas of intervention in multi-sectoral collaboration between health, education, and agriculture: CARE Lesotho/South Africa

In Lesotho, the Sexual Health and Rights Promotion Programme (SHARP) run by CARE Lesotho/South Africa is aimed at reducing households' risk of HIV infection and vulnerability to the impacts of HIV/AIDS. It partnered with its sister programme LRAP (Livelihoods Recovery through Agriculture Programme) in response to community identified needs. SHARP focused on promoting and protecting the livelihood security of individuals and households affected by HIV/AIDS through peer education and targeting groups at risk, including sex workers, migrant labourers and their partners, boys and girls, low-income women, and long distance drivers. LRAP's comprehensive programme was multi-faceted and included: addressing gender equity in livelihood recovery activities; training of staff and partners in HIV/AIDS and related issues; providing technical and grant support to service providers working on homestead agriculture (mostly NGOs); developing and disseminating information on improved agricultural practices; assisting extension services; developing partnerships and improved linkages between government, NGOs, CBOs, the private sector, and rural communities; piloting a new Ministry of Agriculture subsidy policy through issuing of vouchers to highly vulnerable rural households; developing a nutritional guide for vulnerable households; and researching the causes of vulnerability and promoting more secure livelihoods.

SHARP and LRAP emphasized small scale 'easy-to-do' homestead gardening which can be undertaken by those who are most vulnerable such as boys and girls who were orphaned, the elderly, and the ill adult/parent who still needed to provide for his or her family despite deteriorating health.

Source: Munn and Bradley 2003

Tipsheet 3 provides more information about the stages of the epidemic and suggested areas of focus and general objectives for food security, rural livelihoods, and agricultural interventions.



Canada's Development Policy Framework highlights the importance of aid effectiveness, and a focus on results; this builds on the direction outlined in *Canada making a difference in the world: A policy statement on strengthening aid effectiveness* (CIDA, 2002). Under CDPF's greater sectoral focus, Canadian assistance focuses on five priority areas; these are outlined in greater detail, especially in terms of the linkages to food security and rural livelihoods, in **Tipsheet 1**.

It is widely recognized that gender inequality is a key socio-economic driver of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Gender equality is a cross-cutting theme of the five CDPF priorities and gender equality results should be systematically and explicitly integrated across all programming. The following matrices are adapted from CIDA's *Framework for assessing gender equality results*, and provide examples that focus on results related to gender equality and HIV/AIDS⁶. While aimed at institutions working on food security and rural livelihoods, they can be applied to various types of institutions.

Explicit gender equality results in the sectoral areas (of CDPF) will be related to:

- women as decision-makers
- the human rights of women and girls
- access to and control over resources

Source: *Canada's Development Policy Framework* (formerly *International Policy Statement*, p. 21)

Possible results statements and criteria for rating institutions: core funding

Example of possible gender equality and HIV/AIDS-focused results

Example of decision criterion for rating institutions⁷

1. Gender equality and HIV/AIDS results Institutional programming and monitoring systems to address gender equality development and HIV/AIDS/chronic illness-related results (prevention, treatment, care, mitigation, stigma).	Institutional monitoring systems show a significant proportion of programming that contributes to gender equality and to addressing HIV/AIDS (internally in the organization and externally with clients).
2. Shift to a gender equality and HIV/AIDS focus Institution's approach reflects international consensus on the rights of women/girls, people living with/affected by, HIV/AIDS (See Tipsheets 2 and 4).	There is a clear focus on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, and on addressing HIV/AIDS across sectors (as goals unto themselves as well as to other development goals).
3. Supportive institutional policy framework Perspectives on gender equality and HIV/AIDS are evident in major policy and planning documents guiding institution's work.	Institutional policies/strategies incorporate perspectives that focus on gender equality and HIV/AIDS and make clear links between gender equality and HIV/AIDS in key institutional policy concerns.
4. Institutional enabling environment Institution has developed a comprehensive, systematic approach to ensure attention to results on gender equality and HIV/AIDS (prevention, control, treatment, mitigation).	Institution has developed an environment that is positive and supportive of gender equality perspectives and of addressing HIV/AIDS, both internally (in the organization) and externally (in relationships with clients).
5. Institutional momentum and commitment Institution demonstrates ongoing commitment to pursue objectives to support and address HIV/AIDS as integral to development.	Institution has maintained an acceptable level of commitment to achieving results that support gender equality and address HIV/AIDS (prevention, treatment, care, mitigation) and continues to identify methods of approaching the issues.
6. Gender balance and employment equity for all staff , including those living with, or affected by, HIV/AIDS (extension workers, researchers, HQ staff); institution is working toward gender balance at all levels and toward supportive environment for those living with or affected by HIV/AIDS (staff, families, and clients/partners).	Institution consistently sets and meets targets and is moving toward equal numbers of women and men (particularly at senior levels) and towards employing and supporting people and families living with, or affected by, HIV/AIDS.

⁵ This guidesheet is based on CIDA's *Framework for assessing gender equality results* (2005). The full document, with detailed assessment tools, can be viewed at: [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/GenderEquality3/\\$file/GE-framework.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/GenderEquality3/$file/GE-framework.pdf).

For more on Performance assessment, see CIDA's *Framework of Results and Key Success Factors*, n.d. at [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Performancereview4/\\$file/Framework.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Performancereview4/$file/Framework.pdf).

⁶ It must be remembered that every initiative's result statements and criteria for assessment (including indicators) will be different depending on objectives and focus.

⁷ For more indepth guidance on rating institutions in terms of addressing gender equality, see CIDA's *Framework for assessing gender equality results* (2005). [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/GenderEquality3/\\$file/GE-framework.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/GenderEquality3/$file/GE-framework.pdf).

The framework includes types of ratings (i.e. good, promising, fair, and of concern) as well as tools for rating.

Adapted gender equality results: directive and responsive programming

<i>Corporate development result on gender equality⁸</i>	<i>Result to address HIV/AIDS adapted from corporate development result on gender equality</i>	<i>Major type of outcome for each result in support of addressing gender equality and HIV/AIDS⁹ in food security and rural livelihoods initiatives</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More equal participation of women and men as decision-makers in shaping the sustainable development of their societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More equal participation of men and women (including the elderly), boys and girls, including those living with, or affected by, HIV/AIDS as decision-makers in shaping the sustainable development of their societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased capacity of women and girls, women's organizations, people living with HIV/AIDS, and PLWHA organizations for advocacy and participation in decision-making related to rural livelihoods and food security • Increased representation of women, girls, and PLWHA in process and decision-making positions in the rural development sector, and partner and community institutions working on rural livelihoods and food security • More equal power relations between women, girls, men, and boys at the household level, increased decision making capacity of individual women and girls
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls better able to realize their full human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, girls, men, and boys living with, or affected by, HIV/AIDS realizing their full human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened promotion and protection of the human rights of women and girls in law and the action of police, prosecution, judges, and courts, including those supporting rural livelihoods (e.g. land and property rights) • Increased knowledge and recognition by the general public (women and men) and decision makers of the human rights of women and girls and people living with, or affected by, HIV/AIDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced inequalities between women and men in access to and control over the resources and benefits of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced inequalities between those living with or affected by HIV/AIDS (particularly women and girls) in access to and control over resources and benefits of development (including anti-retroviral treatment and care, information, credit, agricultural inputs and services, land and property, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased control by women and girls over productive assets (land, capital/credit, technology, skills) and increased access to decent work • Increased capacity of rural development partners, governments, and civil society organizations to design and implement rural development and food security policies and initiatives that reflect the priorities and interests of women, men, boys, and girls, including people living with, or affected by HIV/AIDS • Adoption of policies supporting gender equality and rights of people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS by institutions that manage development resources and benefits (i.e. policies responding to the different priorities and interests of women, men, girls, and boys) • Access by women and girls to basic and appropriate services that support rural livelihoods, food security, and overall well-being and quality of life

⁸ Adapted from CIDA's *Policy on Gender Equality* and Canada's Development Policy Framework to take into account the issues of HIV/AIDS

⁹ Depending on the initiative, each type of outcome can be split into two or more outcomes to reflect the specific focus and objectives

Program-based approaches: Guidance from the 'Three Ones' Principles

CIDA has increased its level of support to sectors focused on food security and rural livelihoods at the national level through program-based approaches such as SWAPs, direct budget support, and pooled funds. CIDA is in the process of rethinking how it can encourage the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues in a gender-sensitive way in this programming environment. To support national HIV/AIDS initiatives in food security and rural livelihoods-related sectors, it can build on the guidance of the Three Ones Principles¹⁰ which support HIV/AIDS action at the country level, with a view toward achieving the most effective and efficient use of resources and ensuring rapid action and results-based management.

The Three Ones Principles

- I. One agreed-upon HIV/AIDS Action Framework that provides the basis for coordinating the work of all partners
- II. One national AIDS coordinating authority with a broad based multi-sectoral mandate
- III. One agreed-upon country-level monitoring and evaluation system

For more about the Three One Principles, see:
<http://www.unaids.org/Unaid/EN/About+UNAIDS/What+is+UNAIDS/UNAIDS+at+country+level/The+Three+Ones.asp>

Key strategic questions to guide dialogue with partners and other donors

National policies and frameworks

- What is the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the country¹¹? In rural areas? Between women, men, boys, and girls?
- How does the national poverty reduction and development framework link HIV/AIDS to sectors other than health, such as agriculture, rural development, food security?
- Does the country have a multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS policy and/or framework? If yes, what role does the agriculture and rural development sector play?
- Are the linkages between HIV/AIDS, poverty, and gender inequality addressed in these strategic documents? If yes, how can this be leveraged to action in sectors related to food security, rural livelihoods, agriculture? If no, what needs to happen to make these linkages for policy makers and planners?
- How do these strategic documents address the needs and constraints of orphans and vulnerable children, people living with HIV/AIDS, the elderly in rural areas? If they don't, how can this be promoted?

Donor/partner groups

- Is there an active HIV/AIDS donor/partner group? If yes, how visible is the agricultural sector (or, alternatively, food security or rural livelihoods) on their agenda?
- Is there a sub-group on HIV/AIDS and agriculture/food security? What are the priorities and focus of this sub-group—commercial farm labour? marketing impacts? food security? gender equality? pastoralists? land and property rights? If there is no group, can one be initiated?
- How does the sub-group address the linkages between gender inequality, poverty, HIV/AIDS and food security?
- How does the sub-group address the issues of boys and girls who are orphaned or vulnerable in rural areas? The elderly? People living with HIV/AIDS?
- Is there an active gender donor/partner group? How have they made links to HIV/AIDS and food security? rural livelihoods? agriculture?

¹⁰ These were identified through a preparatory process at global and country levels, initiated by UNAIDS with the World Bank and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. For more, see:

<http://www.unaids.org/Unaid/EN/About+UNAIDS/What+is+UNAIDS/UNAIDS+at+country+level/The+Three+Ones.asp>

¹¹ Nb. This can be useful in determining what kind of strategies food security, agriculture, and related natural resource sectors could take. Possible sources: national statistics, UNAIDS country data sheets: www.unaids.org

National AIDS coordinating authority

- Does the national AIDS Coordinating Authority apply a gender equality approach to HIV/AIDS?
- Does it provide for broad inclusion and participation—including those representing rural populations such as farmers' associations, pastoralists, rural women, boys and girls who are orphaned and/or vulnerable, and people living with HIV/AIDS? If yes, how can this be strengthened? If no, how can broad-based participation be promoted?
- How does the national AIDS Coordinating Authority link with sectors related to food security, rural livelihoods, agriculture? How do these sectors link with others to address HIV/AIDS (e.g. education, health)? How do they link to the national gender machinery?
- How do these sectors participate within a common framework to ensure accountability?
- How does the AIDS Coordinating Authority monitor implementation of the national HIV/AIDS Framework/Strategy in sectors related to food security, rural livelihoods, agriculture?

Capacity building and line ministries

- How is HIV/AIDS impacting ministries and departments related to agriculture and natural resources (capacity to respond to impacted environments and to clients' changing needs and priorities; staff needs; family illness and deaths)?
- Do these ministries have the capacity to mainstream HIV/AIDS and gender equality internally (e.g. develop supportive workplace policies, address stigma, provide confidential voluntary testing and counselling to staff)? If yes, how can this be built on? If no, how can capacity development be supported?
- Do the ministries have the capacity for gender-based analysis and implementation?
- Do the ministries have HIV/AIDS and/or gender focal points or working groups on HIV/AIDS that can support capacity building and mainstreaming?

Monitoring and evaluation

- Is there a national core system for monitoring progress on HIV/AIDS? If yes, are there indicators related to rural livelihoods? (e.g. measurement of vulnerability in rural areas)?
- Do relevant stakeholders have the capacity to collect socio-economic data and household demographic data (indicating vulnerability) in rural areas? Do stakeholders have the capacity to use the data collected? If no, how can capacity building be promoted?
- Are gender-sensitive indicators used? Is data disaggregated by sex, age, region?

Donor Partner Group Support and Agriculture Sector HIV/AIDS Strategy: The Case of Tanzania

Until 2000, Tanzania's HIV/AIDS effort was coordinated through a series of plans implemented by the Ministry of Health. By early 2003, with the leadership of TACAIDS, Tanzania put into place its first National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework on HIV/AIDS (2003-07). As part of this Framework, various government ministries are developing sector-specific HIV/AIDS strategies including, for example, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education.

HIV/AIDS is at the top of the agenda in government and Donor Partners Group (DPG) meetings and a special DPG HIV/AIDS group has been established to work with the government in addressing HIV/AIDS issues. Recently, under the leadership of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U.N. (FAO), and supported by several bilateral donors, a DPG HIV/AIDS and Agriculture subgroup was formed to spearhead the process of mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues in the agriculture sector line ministries and to develop an Agricultural Sector HIV/AIDS Strategy.

Source: FAO. *Draft Agricultural Sector HIV/AIDS Strategy*, 2005



The following is a rough guide to issues that need to be addressed in assessing institutions' capacity to address HIV/AIDS, food security and/or rural livelihoods in a gender-sensitive way—both internally within the workplace and externally in implementing activities. The areas of concern are general enough to be applied to different kinds of organizations. See also **Guidesheet 3** for specific information on performance assessment and gender equality results and HIV/AIDS-related results in institutional assessments under core funding.

CIDA's Framework for Assessing Gender Equality Results, 2005

As gender equality is a priority of Canada's Development Policy Framework and of CIDA in general, institutional assessment must address gender equality capacity. CIDA has developed a useful tool for reviewing and rating the extent to which institutions receiving core funding from CIDA are in a position to contribute to gender equality results. The framework supports CIDA's results-based approach through looking at accountability for development results and strengthened management for results. For more information, see: www.acdi-cida.gc.ca

Organizational policy

- Review the organization's policies and strategies to see if they are in line with national HIV/AIDS and gender equality policies and strategies. How do these organizational policies and strategies translate into practice and implementation, particularly in terms of how they link with food security, rural livelihoods, and agricultural interventions?
- Look at the organization's staffing policy and directives. Are there specific HIV/AIDS and gender equality policies aimed at supporting staff, including those living with HIV/AIDS? Does the organization work in a positive way with community organizations and clients affected by, or living with, HIV/AIDS and other chronic illnesses?
- Is there a specific budget line for addressing HIV/AIDS in the organization? If not, is there provision under other budget lines to incorporate HIV/AIDS-related initiatives internally and externally, such as ARTs for staff, incorporating HIV/AIDS sensitization in extension work and materials, HIV/AIDS and food security training for staff, HIV/AIDS in agricultural research?

Organizational structure and culture

- How does the institute promote positive and non-discriminatory environments for male and female staff?
- Are socio-economic, gender, youth, and HIV/AIDS concerns, such as research, technology development, veterinary, and extension services, mainstreamed throughout the initiatives of the organization or are they isolated in a specific section or with an individual? How well are these policies and strategies supported by the organization's decision-makers and implementers, including researchers, veterinarians, technicians, extensionists, etc.?
- Does the organization have staff with expertise in socio-economic and gender equality issues in rural areas or, if not, does it have regular access to individuals who do (consultants, NGOs, private sector institutions)? What about expertise on youth? HIV/AIDS and food security? Participatory approaches? Do these specialists work directly with other technical staff or do they tend to work alone? How might collaboration between these specialists and other technical staff be strengthened?
- Is there demonstrated support for gender equality in senior management? Are there accountability mechanisms in place?

Implementation

- What is the capacity of staff to apply gender- and age-sensitive participatory approaches in their work with communities? How could they improve their capacity in this area?
- Does the organization collect and use food security and livelihoods-oriented information and data that is disaggregated by sex, age and other socio-economic factors such as health, assets/income, health/disability? What is the strategy?
- Does the organization encourage community members and clients, including those living with, or otherwise affected by, HIV/AIDS or other chronic illness (including boys and girls and the elderly) to participate in agricultural and food security research, technology development, income-generating activities, project planning?
- Do activities need to be adapted to give time and space to those looking after sick members of households? (i.e. would group-based support activities be a better option than activities that focus on individual households)?
- How do the organization's activities incorporate messages about HIV/AIDS such as those related to agricultural and livestock production activities, inheritance practices and their effect on widows/children (property/livestock grabbing), livestock extension aimed at youth and youth-headed households?
- Does the organization have the capacity to report on results? Is there a monitoring framework that focuses on gender equality results?

Mitigating the impacts of HIV/AIDS on food security: A Ministry of Agriculture assesses itself

At a workshop on strategies to mitigate the impacts of HIV/AIDS on food security for senior staff and decision makers from Zambia's Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO), participants assessed their institution in terms of addressing 'internal' (staffing, policy, stigma) and 'external' (working with farmers and other partners) issues. The workshop focused specifically on HIV/AIDS and food security (although the workshop focused on gender-sensitive approaches, it did not deal explicitly with gender equality); participants identified the following issues that they felt needed to be addressed internally:

- providing information for staff and families on voluntary testing and counselling and anti-retroviral treatment accessibility;
- offering access to trained counsellors to support affected staff;
- ensuring staff sensitisation about stigma and stigmatizing behaviour;
- providing anti-retroviral treatment and related support mechanisms;
- promoting staff placement which would keep couples and families together in their working environments.

Participants working on fisheries identified the following issues which they believed needed to be addressed externally by the Ministry in their area of work to mitigate the impacts of HIV/AIDS on food security:

- strengthening of participatory, gender-sensitive technology development and extension;
- identifying meaningful ways to address orphans and vulnerable children's food security needs and well-being;
- strengthening women's, men's, and children's livelihoods and income through diversification and support for technologies, skills, and marketing, and business skills;
- providing extension services incorporating HIV/AIDS information in extension materials, as well as approaches and training for extension workers. There was a particular need to work with fishermen and women coming to fish camps to acquire fish (and who often provide sexual services) to protect themselves against risk of transmission/infection;
- improving collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

Source: FAO. *Capacity Building Workshop on Strategies to Mitigate the Effects of HIV/AIDS on Food Security for Senior MACO Staff*, Livingstone, Zambia, 23 to 24 August, 2004.

Reviewing proposals under responsive programming



This guide sheet highlights some of the issues to consider in assessing proposals related to food security, rural livelihoods, and/or agriculture submitted by a proponent for consideration under responsive programming. Above all, proposals should comply with Canada's Development Policy Framework and other relevant CIDA policies and programming directives. HIV/AIDS is a key area of concern for CIDA, as are food security and gender equality; agriculture cuts across all sectors, but is particularly relevant under private sector development.

The officer reviewing proposals should have some knowledge about the state of the HIV/AIDS epidemic under his or her program country or region and the implications for food security as well as household food security and livelihoods. The first step is to assess to what extent HIV/AIDS is a critical issue in the country and/or area being considered under the proposal. If it is indeed an issue, the proposal should somehow seek to address it through approach, strategy, and interventions. There should also be adequate resources allocated to ensure that HIV/AIDS and gender equality and empowerment issues are mainstreamed throughout.

Tip: To learn more about the state of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and related chronic illnesses (e.g. T.B. and malaria) in a certain region or country, programming staff can:

- talk to the CIDA HIV/AIDS/health and/or gender specialists responsible for the area/country in question;
- refer to the UNAIDS Country Fact Sheets and country/ regional reports at www.unaids.org;
- visit government website of country in question to determine if there is a national HIV/AIDS policy, sectoral, or multi-sectoral framework, and/or coordinating mechanism;
- see **Tipsheet 4** for other resources.

A. Guiding questions and tips for reviewing preliminary proposals in agriculture, food security, and rural livelihoods

1. To what extent is HIV/AIDS an issue in the country or area in which the project/program is being proposed?
2. How does HIV/AIDS impact food security, rural livelihoods, agriculture, gender equality, and vice versa in the area?

After considering questions 1 and 2, the following questions can help guide the review of a preliminary proposal. The officer can ask the proponent to elaborate more on these issues in a more detailed proposal. See **Tipsheet 3** for more about the stages of the epidemic and general agriculture sector responses.

<p><i>Project and objectives</i></p> <p>Review purpose, country/ region, element of innovation, uniqueness, objectives, development problematic, the expected results, estimated value of project with the questions in mind</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does the proposed initiative plan to address HIV/AIDS? Gender equality? Vulnerable groups such as orphans and vulnerable children, marginalized populations? 2. Does the proposed initiative involve activities that promote labour migration (daily or seasonal)? If yes, does it propose linking HIV/AIDS awareness-raising to these activities? Mitigating for potential increased vulnerability, especially for women and girls? 3. Will the project likely require inputs on the part of women, men, girls, and boys in terms of assets, labour, and time? In what way will any of these groups bear an unequal and unremunerated burden? If chronic illness is prevalent in the area, is the project feasible as it is? How does it propose to benefit the most vulnerable of beneficiaries such as orphaned or vulnerable girls and boys, as these are an increasingly important target in many areas? 4. Does the project propose an extension element? Research? Capacity development? Information and communication element such as rural radio, extension materials? How does it address HIV/AIDS and gender equality in these areas?
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B. Guiding questions and tips for reviewing detailed proposals in agriculture, food security, and rural livelihoods

1. To what extent is HIV/AIDS an issue in the country or area in which the project/program is being proposed?
2. How does HIV/AIDS impact food security, rural livelihoods, agriculture, gender equality and vice versa in the area?

After answering questions 1 and 2, the following questions can help guide the review of a preliminary proposal.

<i>Executive summary</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the project description recognize the issue of HIV/AIDS and/or chronic illness in the area or country? Is it recognized as impacting rural livelihoods? food security? agriculture? gender equality?
<i>Background</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the C/RPF consider any of the following as a priority? HIV/AIDS? food security? gender equality? poverty reduction? If yes, how does the background discuss these? Does it discuss who is affected by, or vulnerable to, the risk and impact of HIV/AIDS? In what ways and why (e.g. boys and girls who are orphaned or vulnerable, landless poor, chronically ill or malnourished adults and elders, adolescents, extension workers, CBOs, ministries)?
<i>The project</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the project description address HIV/AIDS? food security? gender equality? vulnerable groups? How does it recognize the interlinkages between these factors? • How do the project strategy and activities address the issues of groups that are at greatest risk of infection, or vulnerable to the impacts of HIV/AIDS? (Consider socio-economic and health factors, gender, age, access to services, information.) • How do project strategies and activities address the gender and age-specific roles and problems faced by those affected by HIV/AIDS and/or chronic illness? • Does the proposal consider how the impacts of HIV/AIDS might undermine proposed interventions? How does it propose to mitigate this? • Does the proposal consider how activities might exacerbate the HIV/AIDS situation? (e.g. increase migration; negatively impact women's access to and/or control over resources? stigmatize certain groups or individuals.) • How does the project address workplace issues related to gender equality and HIV/AIDS? (Consider awareness-raising for staff, training for extensionists, addressing stigma, prevention; account for women's greater time and care burdens at home, etc.) • Is a baseline study planned for the project? If so, ensure that gender- and age-disaggregated household demographic data as well as other data regarding wealth and health ranking is collected for monitoring purposes.
<i>The proponent(s)</i>	For more guidance in assessing a proponent and recipient country partner in relation to addressing the interlinkages between food security and HIV/AIDS, see Guide sheet 5 on institutional assessments
<i>CIDA development priorities</i>	The issues above all dovetail under Canada's Development Policy Framework; assess how the proposal addresses them and how it will contribute to overall capacity development of partners to address HIV/AIDS from a multi-sectoral approach beyond the health sector as well as gender equality.
<i>Annexes</i>	<p>Results-oriented framework analysis: Guide sheet 2 provides questions and tips on this.</p> <p>Project budget: Is there a government mandate to allocate a certain percentage of all projects/ programs to HIV/AIDS interventions? Does the proposal have adequate human and financial resources allocated to gender and HIV/AIDS? Does the detailed budget reflect this?</p> <p>Project implementation schedule: How does the Project implementation schedule reflect the issues outlined above in terms of addressing vulnerable populations, gender equality, and HIV/AIDS and/or chronic illness?</p>

Example: Participants in a workshop on HIV/AIDS and gender equality in agricultural programming reviewed their project proposal on food security which did not address HIV/AIDS. They identified the following points to consider in revising their proposal:

- need to look at the different roles of women and men in the livestock-based production system, including household vegetables and crops
- need to consider impact of HIV/AIDS on each production system, or parts therein, on food production; improved animal production; storage/purchase of seed; increased supply of water; and livelihood options
- revise based on an assessment of the points raised above

Project teams and terms of reference



Guiding tips for including expertise in project teams

To ensure that HIV/AIDS and gender equality are adequately addressed in food security, rural livelihoods, or agricultural initiatives, it is important to ensure that terms of reference for project staff and consultants consider these issues in their work, in the linkages to other areas of work within the project, and over the life of the initiative—from identification to evaluation and beyond to replication or scaling up.

A first step is to identify to what extent HIV/AIDS is an issue in the area and to have a general idea of the status and impacts of the epidemic in order to develop staff and mission terms of reference that can most effectively consider:

- the potential or real impacts of HIV/AIDS on food and livelihoods security, agricultural activities, and overall well-being of women, men, girls, and boys;
- the potential or real impacts of agriculture and livelihood strategies on HIV/AIDS, and;
- whether, and how, project/program approaches and activities might affect identification and design; are affecting implementation and monitoring; did affect women's, men's, girls', and boys' vulnerability, thereby increasing or reducing risk of infection, and increasing or decreasing impacts of HIV/AIDS, and how this can be mitigated.

Information about at-risk and vulnerable groups, specific socio-economic drivers of HIV/AIDS in the area, and overall vulnerability and the impacts of HIV/AIDS can be found through talking to local, district, regional, and national health units, reviewing household demographic and socio-economic studies; studies about the situation of orphans and vulnerable boys and girls; and studies on the linkages between food security, rural livelihoods, and HIV/AIDS. Local groups of people living with HIV/AIDS can also provide useful information on the situation. *Tip sheet 3* also provides general information about the different stages of the epidemic and ideas for food security, livelihoods, and agricultural responses. HIV/AIDS fact sheets and country/region reports can be found at the UNAIDS website, www.unaids.org.

After conducting an initial review of the situation in terms of HIV/AIDS and agriculture and food security, it is possible to consider what sorts of expertise might be needed to address the various prevention and/or agricultural mitigation strategies across the initiative. If there is little information available about the HIV/AIDS situation in the area, the project should consider a study to assess the situation. An initiative might seek to ensure that baseline studies and follow-ups include changing household demographic data to identify different types of households and intra-household dynamics and different needs, constraints, potential impacts (labour, time, assets), and mitigating strategies.

Examples of areas where agricultural and rural development sector specialists might address HIV/AIDS and chronic illness

Agrobiodiversity: transmission and conservation of local knowledge and practices, value to current and future food security;

Agricultural engineers: participatory, gender and age-sensitive development of technologies, practices to address affected groups such as labour-reducing technologies and practices;

Livestock specialists, veterinarians: linkages of zoonoses to human health, potential of small-stock production, implications for draught power;

Credit specialists: alternative forms of credit such as group-oriented approaches including those used in seed or animal-lending circles;

Water specialists: safe and accessible water supply, labour requirements for those providing care, rainwater harvesting and recycling of grey water.

Guiding tips for developing terms of reference to address gender and HIV/AIDS

<i>Area</i>	<i>Guiding questions and tips</i>
<i>Background</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do the project goal, purpose, and outcomes seek to address HIV/AIDS? gender inequality? vulnerable groups or populations?
<i>Purpose of the task</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do HIV/AIDS and gender equality link to the main purpose, key audience(s) and expected outputs? How do the planned outputs of the task seek to increase food security? address gender inequality? reduce men's, women's, boys', and girls' risk of infection and vulnerability to the impacts?
<i>Scope and method</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of baseline or other studies, it is useful to consider, whenever possible, quantitative and qualitative studies that are gender and age-disaggregated to identify different groups, targeting challenges, and specific needs, including the needs and constraints of elderly-headed households, orphan-headed households, vulnerable individuals. These should also look at other socio-economic factors such as wealth and health to identify particular vulnerability issues.
<i>Issues to be covered</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is affected by HIV/AIDS and/or chronic illness? How? • How does HIV/AIDS contribute to poverty and vulnerability and food insecurity, and how can improvements in food security and rural livelihoods and alleviation of poverty potentially reduce risk of infection and vulnerability to the impacts of HIV/AIDS?
<i>Personnel requirements</i>	<p>Examples of types of expertise to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rural sociologist/researcher with strong understanding of HIV/AIDS and/or chronic illness and gender equality linkages to rural livelihoods, food security, agriculture for baseline studies which can be used for monitoring project activities to see impacts throughout the project duration; • extension specialist with experience in HIV/AIDS and/or gender equality; • participatory communications specialist with background in agriculture and HIV/AIDS prevention through behaviour change communication, participatory information education, and communication; • technical sector specialists with capacity to address HIV/AIDS within their technical specialty and make linkages to other technical areas and rural livelihoods (such as livestock, crop, and agricultural engineers; agro-biodiversity; economists; marketing and finance specialists); • must include: Gender and food security and agriculture (those with mixed skills in HIV/AIDS, training, research, and extension should be considered).
<i>Schedule</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like gender mainstreaming, it is necessary to have adequate support to address HIV/AIDS throughout the initiative. Adequate time should be scheduled and possible linkages to other expertise made. Depending on the context, a full-time project officer may be required to ensure gender and HIV/AIDS are considered throughout the approach and all activities, identify particular needs and challenges and mitigation strategies to address any problems identified.
<i>Stakeholders to be involved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the stakeholders related to HIV/AIDS—household? community? service? private sector? government? donor? Who are the stakeholders related to agriculture and food security (consider men, women, boys, girls)? How do these relate? Is there an agricultural sector or multi-sectoral policy, strategy, and/or framework to address HIV/AIDS? How does the mission need to address these?
<i>Documentation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the very least, ensure that documentation for the mission contains gender and age-disaggregated data which also considers other socio-economic factors such as health and wealth.

CIDA'S policy context: Canada's Development Policy Framework ¹²

Agriculture and CDPF

CIDA's 2003 *Sustainable Rural Development Through Agriculture* policy statement indicated spending targets to reverse the decline in spending by CIDA and other donors on agricultural development activities. While neither agriculture nor food security and rural livelihoods are explicitly laid out in CDPF, most aspects of the agricultural policy statement are subsumed within the five priority sectors¹³ as outlined below. Gender crosscuts all sectors.

Promoting good governance

- Pro-poor economic and rural livelihood and agricultural policies require good governance and the absence of conflict to flourish.
- Landlessness and land poverty contribute to food insecurity and lead to people putting themselves at greater risk of HIV infection through migration away from social networks.
- Insecure land tenure can lead to land grabbing by those in more powerful situations (for example large-scale commercial farms or fisheries, relatives of a deceased husband, father) and lead to food and livelihood insecurity of, particularly, women and children.
- Women's property and inheritance rights need to be supported in policy and legislation, especially at the community level where local customs often prevail regardless of legislation.

Improving health outcomes: Improving food security

- Agriculture, food and nutrition security play important roles in addressing HIV/AIDS.
- Food insecurity occurs as a result of powerlessness and poverty as much as inadequate food supplies.
- A dynamic agriculture sector can reduce risky economic behaviour, increase educational opportunities and good health care, and provide adequate and nutritious food.
- An agricultural sector that is weak can lead those living in poverty and food insecure situations to take risks and engage in activities that endanger their well-being.
- Women and vulnerable children are at particular risk if they engage in commercial or transactional sex to generate income or obtain food.
- Improved food and nutrition security can reduce women's, men's, and children's vulnerability to the socio-economic drivers of the epidemic and increase options for safe sources of food security and improve the lives of HIVpositive men and women or those living with AIDS.
- Agriculture, including home, school, or community gardens, and small livestock-keeping enterprises (such as small ruminants and poultry) can contribute to the improved nutrition of those who are HIVpositive or who are living with AIDS.

Strengthening basic education

- Poor rural households often cannot afford to send their children to school; girls are often the first "dropouts" or "pushouts".
- A strong agricultural sector plays a vital role in the education sector; it can contribute to income for school fees and offer improvements in nutrition and food security, so that children are in good health for their studies, as well as school feeding programs.
- Where agriculture can contribute to household income, girls have a better chance of being educated; girls' education and overall improvement in women's status contribute significantly to improving the nutritional status of children.

¹² This tipsheet builds on a draft paper, *Agriculture and the IPS* (now CDPF), 2005 developed by CIDA's Policy Branch.

¹³ At the time of writing, the *Strategic Directions Papers* to elaborate the IPS were not yet finalized.

Supporting private sector development

- Over 75% of the absolute poor live in rural areas, and agriculture is their main source of livelihood, food security, and employment; thus, the private sector depends on agriculture.
- Agriculture employs over half of the total labour force in developing countries—mostly small-holders, labourers, and tenants; it also is critical to orphans and vulnerable children.
- Women and men farmers and fishers take economic risks, assess market conditions, and try new technologies in different ways; men, women, boys, and girls often have different roles, skills, knowledge, interests, and constraints in agricultural production.

Advancing environmental sustainability

- The loss of agricultural labour, skills and knowledge to HIV/AIDS and other chronic illnesses not only impacts on rural livelihoods; it also has an impact on the agro-ecosystem on which men, women, and children are dependent for food security and livelihoods.
- Addressing HIV/AIDS and gender equality contributes to environmental sustainability by ensuring the continuity of knowledge and practices related to crop varieties, breeds, disease and pest control, and treatment.
- Promoting participatory sustainable natural resource management may also lead to reduced risk of infection of rural men, women, and children if they are able to live off their local livelihoods.
- To advance environmental sustainability, it is important to work with rural boys and girls, especially orphans and vulnerable children, to strengthen their natural resource management and agricultural knowledge and skills, including local knowledge of agro-biodiversity, which is often gender- and age-related.

Gender equality as a cross-cutting theme

- Gender inequality is widely recognized as a leading factor in the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- It is impossible to discuss agriculture, food security, and rural livelihoods without discussing the different needs, priorities, interests, and constraints that rural men, women, boys, and girls face as they strive for food security and secure livelihoods; women's and girls' labour is often the first to be pulled from agricultural activities to take care of the sick and dying.
- Gender differences in property rights hinder natural resource management and agricultural productivity; while property and inheritance rights are important for women generally, in the context of HIV/AIDS they are even more important; losing access to property and land can drive women into poverty and leave them with few options, reduce their personal security, and force them to endure violent or abusive relationships or engage in transactional sex for money or food.
- Gender-based stigma poses constraints to women in their livelihoods; in some places, HIV/AIDS is called “the women's disease” or men may shift the blame to women for bringing it into the household.



This tipsheet provides a quick overview of some of the key international instruments related to HIV/AIDS. These can be used as supporting or background information in the formulation of programs or projects or to support policy dialogue with partners and other donors. Importantly, national constitutions that mirror these international commitments should also be examined¹⁴. For other resources, see **Tipsheet 4: Useful resources**

The Millennium Development Goals and the IPS (now CDPF)

Canadian assistance will ... concentrate programming on five sectors related to achieving the MDGs, specifically:

- Good governance
- Health (with a focus on HIV/AIDS)
- Basic education
- Private sector development
- Environmental sustainability

Gender equality crosscuts all sectors

Source: *IPS (now CDPF): Development, 2005*

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Many of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were first set out by international conferences and summits held in the 1990s. In September 2000 the United Nations' member states unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration. The MDGs, which range from halving extreme poverty and hunger to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education by 2015, form a blueprint agreed to by member governments and leading development institutions. CIDA's position, like most in the international community, is that Goal 3, Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, is necessary for achieving all of the other MDGs. For more about the MDGs, refer to:

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: "Global Crisis—Global Action"

The declaration recalls and reaffirms commitments made through various global and regional fora on HIV/AIDS (see website for full list). It recognizes that poverty, illiteracy, and underdevelopment are among the principal contributing factors to the spread of HIV/AIDS and notes that it should therefore be addressed in an integrated manner (Para 11). It also stresses that gender equality and women's empowerment are fundamental elements in the reduction of the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS (14). As a key action, it calls for the development and implementation of multi-sectoral national strategies and financing plans for combating HIV/AIDS (Para 37). For the full text, refer to: <http://www.un.org/ga/aids/coverage/FinalDeclarationHIVAIDS.html>

Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

The *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) is the most authoritative U.N. treaty to define what constitutes discrimination against women and sets a framework for national action to end such discrimination. It is the first international treaty to comprehensively address fundamental rights for women in politics, health care, education, economics, employment, law, property, and marriage and family relations. CEDAW defines discrimination against women as:

"[A]ny distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field." (Article 1)

For the full text and additional general recommendations on women and HIV/AIDS, refer to:

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw.htm>

¹⁴ The guidelines published by ICAD provide an overview of various country responses in southern Africa. See http://www.icad-cisd.com/pdf/publications/Gender_Inequality_Agriculture_FINAL.pdf

Convention on the Rights of the Child

The *Convention on the Rights of the Child* is the most widely ratified human rights agreement in the world. The Convention states that children, regardless of gender, origin, religion, or possible disabilities, need special care and protection because they are often very vulnerable. It also says that governments must take action to ensure children's rights are respected. The Convention is guided by four fundamental principles: non-discrimination; the best interests of the child; survival, development, and protection; and participation. The principle of non-discrimination states that children should neither benefit nor suffer because of their race, colour, gender, language, religion, or their national, social, or ethnic origin, or because of any political or other opinion; because of their caste, property, birth or 'other status'; or because they are disabled. 'Other status' includes whether they are HIV positive themselves or their parents or caregivers are infected (Article 2). For the full text, refer to: <http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/k2crc.htm>

World Food Summit and WFS +5 Declaration and Plan of Action

The *Declaration of the World Food Summit: Five Years Later* is a follow up to the World Food Summit held in Rome in 1996. It notes the acute threat of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis and highlights the vital role of women in agriculture, nutrition, and food security and the need to integrate a gender perspective in all aspects of food security. In so doing, it recognizes the need to adopt measures to ensure that the work of rural women is recognized and valued in order to enhance their economic security, and their access to and control over resources and credit schemes, services, and benefits (Para 13). It reaffirms the pledge to the fight against world-wide conditions that pose severe health threats, and especially the spread of HIV/AIDS, which can have a uniquely devastating impact on all sectors and levels of society and, consequently, on food security. In respect to HIV/AIDS, it suggests the need for new approaches, technologies, and crops for labour-deficient HIV/AIDS-affected farming households (para 15). For the full text, refer to: <http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/MEETING/005/Y7106E/Y7106E09.htm#TopOfPage>

Translating international commitments and national laws into practice:

The case of women and property rights in Namibia

One of the key challenges to ensuring women's and children's food and livelihoods security and well-being is the area of property and inheritance rights. Even though CEDAW covers this issue, and many countries have signed and ratified this and other agreements and passed laws granting equal property rights, in practice, property rights are still enjoyed almost exclusively by men.

In Namibia, about three-quarters of the population live in rural areas; AIDS is the leading cause of death in the country, accounting for 28 percent of all deaths each year. The Namibian Ministry of Women Affairs and Child-Welfare and the Legal Assistance Centre is working to raise awareness in rural communities of women's rights and how they can be protected by the law. Traditional leaders, church leaders, councillors, and senior figures in the community learn about how land-grabbing can affect families after the loss of a member to HIV/AIDS; they learn about inheritance rights and women's rights in relevant legislation such as the Married Persons Equality Act. The initiative also trains volunteers to help women in writing a will so that their intent is legally expressed and followed after their death, thereby protecting their children's future.

Source: FAO <http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2004/38247/>

Contextualizing action: About the stages of the epidemic

This tipsheet highlights some basic information about, and language used to discuss, the stages of the epidemic. This is intended to support programming staff in the initial stages of project design to help them ask questions about what is needed in terms of overarching general objectives and areas of response that might be needed to address HIV/AIDS in food security and rural livelihoods programming at different stages of the epidemic. **Tipsheet 4** provides a glossary of related terms.

Some agricultural factors that may increase vulnerability to HIV/AIDS

- exacerbating gender inequalities
- displacing farmers or squeezing out livestock herders may stimulate labour migration
- increasing disposable income of male workers at the expense of female workers and their children

Agricultural factors that may decrease vulnerability to HIV/AIDS

- reducing gender disparities at all levels, including property and inheritance rights
- emphasizing poverty alleviation, sustainable livelihoods, food and nutrition security
- approaching agriculture and rural development holistically

Based on: Topouzis, D. *Implications of HIV/AIDS for Sustainable Rural Development: Challenges for Ministries of Agriculture*, PowerPoint presentation, no date

Typologies of the Epidemic at Country Level¹⁵

- **Low level:** although HIV infection may have existed for many years, it has not spread to significant levels (more than 5%) in any sub-population;
- **Concentrated:** HIV has spread rapidly within a defined sub-population (greater than 5%) but is not well established in the general population;
- **Generalized:** HIV is firmly established in the general population (HIV prevalence consistently over 1% in pregnant women); sexual liaisons in the general population are sufficient to sustain an epidemic independent of sub-populations at higher risk of infection

Status of the Epidemic at National or Community Level¹⁶

- **AIDS-initiating:** very low HIV prevalence rates and no AIDS impacts;
- **AIDS-impending:** HIV prevalence rates are rising but the majority of infected people are still in the asymptomatic phase before becoming sick from AIDS-related illnesses (this may take up to eight years);
- **AIDS impacted:** households and communities feel the impact of AIDS as infected people succumb to AIDS-related illnesses and eventual death; due to the time lag between infection, illness, and death, communities will remain heavily AIDS-impacted for several years even after HIV prevalence rates begin to decline.

Targeting issues

It is common these days to use an 'HIV/AIDS' lens in programming to consider 'HIV/AIDS and other chronic illnesses' as well as overall vulnerability as it is often difficult, or inadvisable, to separate out HIV/AIDS by itself. It may be wiser to look at overall vulnerability and chronic illness in communities that are not yet open to, or comfortable with, discussing HIV/AIDS where stigma is prevalent. For more on 'targeting affected households', see O'Donnell, M. *Food Security, Livelihoods & HIV/AIDS: A Guide to the Linkages, Measurement & Programming Implications*, Save the Children 2004.

http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000898/P1010-FS_Livelihoods_HIV-Aug2004.pdf

¹⁵ UNAIDS/WHO. *Guidelines for Second Generation HIV Surveillance*, in *Second generation surveillance for HIV: The next decade*, Geneva: UNAIDS in Bishop-Sambrook (2004) http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/docs/pe1_050103d1_en.pdf and WHO *Second Generation Surveillance for HIV/AIDS* <http://www.who.int/hiv/topics/surveillance/2ndgen/en/>

¹⁶ Barnett T and Topouzis D. *FAO and HIV/AIDS, Towards a food and livelihoods security based strategic response*, Rome: FAO, 2003 in Bishop-Sambrook (2004) http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/docs/pe1_050103d1_en.pdf

Areas of focus and examples of objectives for addressing HIV/AIDS in food security, rural livelihoods, and agricultural programming at each stage of the epidemic

The matrix¹⁷ below is based on one that was developed for a guide for agricultural extension workers to help them address HIV/AIDS within the context of their work with communities. It is included here to help programming staff identify overarching food security and rural livelihoods-related objectives at each stage of the epidemic. It is important to remember that these stages are not static and time-bound, but rather dynamic and fluid. Different stages of the epidemic may exist at the same time in different areas of a country and in different households within communities¹⁸.

Importantly, the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment is seen as a critical objective at all stages. The other guide sheets in this kit highlight specific questions and tips for addressing gender equality throughout. **Tip sheet 4** also provides links to many useful resources that provide guidance on ways that food security and rural livelihoods initiatives can address gender equality and women's empowerment specifically along the HIV/AIDS continuum. FAO holds an extensive collection of practical materials on food security and rural livelihoods across sectors, topics, and different project phases—from livestock to extension to household resource management to natural resources management. See www.fao.org/hivaids.

<i>Stage of epidemic</i>	<i>Areas of focus</i>	<i>Examples of objectives</i>
All stages	Reducing the risk of HIV infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop an improved understanding of the rural epidemic • increase HIV/AIDS awareness and understanding • promote food and nutrition security • reduce risky behaviour and environments • strengthen and diversify rural livelihoods • build capacity building of staff involved in agriculture • promote gender equality and women's empowerment
AIDS impending	Preparing to reduce vulnerability to impacts of AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain and improve health and nutrition and promote food security • secure asset base, particularly for women and girls
AIDS-impacted	Providing care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain and improve health and nutritional status • prevent further infections
AIDS-impacted	Adapting to overcome impacts of AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adapt livelihoods, including agricultural and livestock production to deal with less labour, fewer asset and skills, lower income • care for girls and boys who are vulnerable and/or orphaned

¹⁷ Adapted from Bishop-Sambrook, Clare. *The Challenge of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Rural Ethiopia: Averting the Crisis in Low AIDS-Impacted Communities Findings from fieldwork in Kersa woreda, Eastern Hararghe Zone, Oromiya Region*, FAO, Rome, March 2004 http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe3/pe3_040402_en.htm and Bishop-Sambrook, Clare. *Addressing HIV/AIDS through Agriculture and Natural Resource Sectors: A Guide for Extension Workers*. FAO, 2004 http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/docs/pe1_050103d1_en.pdf

¹⁸ Another useful matrix was presented by Scott Drimie and Dan Mullins at the *International Conference on HIV/AIDS and Food and Nutrition Security*, Durban 2005. See: <http://www.ifpri.org/events/conferences/2005/durban/ppt/drimieMullinsPP.ppt>

Selected resources and glossary of terms



Selected resources

There are literally thousands of reports, publications, tools, manuals, and websites available on aspects related to gender equality, HIV/AIDS, and food security, rural livelihoods and agriculture. The following list does not pretend to be exhaustive: it includes some key sites to help programming staff identify relevant information in a timely fashion. The sites below provide excellent links to other sites; conducting a search with relevant terms will also reveal numerous other useful sites.

International declarations, agreements, and global initiatives

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/>

Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: 'Global Crisis — Global Action', United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS). 25 to 27 June 2001.

<http://www.un.org/ga/aids/coverage/FinalDeclarationHIVAIDS.html>

Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on 10th December 1948 under Resolution 217 A (III).

<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>

Convention on the Rights of the Child. UN General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989 entry into force 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49.

<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/k2crc.htm>

'Three Ones Initiative'

<http://www.unaids.org/Unaid/EN/About+UNAIDS/What+is+UNAIDS/UNAIDS+at+country+level/The+Three+Ones.asp>

The Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>

The UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Adopted by the UN General Assembly, 1979.

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>

Food security, agriculture, and natural resources management

Bishop-Sambrook, Clare. *Addressing HIV/AIDS through agriculture and natural resource sectors: a guide for extension workers*. FAO, 2004.

http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_050103_en.htm

FAO. *HIV/AIDS Extension Fact Sheets*, 2005.

http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe3/pe3_050201_en.htm

———. *SEAGA Livestock Guide: Planning with a Gender and HIV/AIDS Lens*, Rome, 2005.

<http://www.fao.org/sd/seaga/downloads/En/livestocken.pdf>

Loevinsohn, Michael E. and Stuart Gillespie. *HIV/AIDS, Food Security and Rural Livelihoods: Understanding and Responding*, International Food Policy Research Institute FCND Paper No. 157, September 2003.

<http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp157.pdf>

McLean, Diana and Lloyd Strachan. *Food Security Conceptual Framework*. A CIDA Discussion Paper. Prepared for the CIDA Working Group on Food Security, February 2003.

For more information, contact Barbara_shaw@acdi-cida.gc.ca

Munn, Wendy P. and Emma Sylvester Bradley. *Mitigating the Effects of HIV/AIDS on Food Security & Agriculture in Eastern & Southern Africa: Full (conference) report and recommendations*. VETAID, Maputo Mozambique November 2003 (good information on indicators).

http://www.vetaid.org/pdf/mozambique_summary-report-and-recommendations.pdf

O'Donnell, Michael. *Food Security, Livelihoods & HIV/AIDS: A Guide to the Linkages, Measurement & Programming Implications*, Save the Children, London 2004. (excellent information on targeting issues & proxy indicators).
http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000898/P1010-FS_Livelihoods_HIV-Aug2004.pdf

Oxfam. *Report of the FAO/Oxfam GB Workshop on Women's Land Rights in Southern and Eastern Africa*.
http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/livelihoods/landrights/downloads/wlrseareport.pdf

Pasquali, P. *HIV Infections and Zoonoses*, FAO, Rome 2004.
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/y5516e/y5516e00.pdf>

Slater, R. and S. Wiggins. *Responding to HIV/AIDS and agriculture activities*, ODI Natural Resources Perspectives, Number 98 March 2005.
<http://www.odi.org.uk/nrp/98.pdf>

Strickland, Richard S. *To have and to hold: Women's property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa*, ICRW/Global Coalition on Women and AIDS, Working Paper, June 2004.
http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000864/P962-ICRW_ToHaveToHold_June2004.pdf

Sunga, Paul S. and Marian Casey. *HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Kit: Food Security*. CIDA, April 2005.
For more information, contact janet_durno@acdi-cida.gc.ca

UNAIDS Fact sheet on *Property & Inheritance Rights and HIV/AIDS: Women and girls in Southern Africa*, n.d.
http://womenandaids.unaids.org/documents/factsheet_property.pdf

Wieggers, E. *HIV/AIDS, Gender inequality & the agricultural sector: Guidelines for incorporating HIV/AIDS and gender considerations into agricultural programming in high incidence countries*. ICAD, 2004.
http://www.icad-cisd.com/pdf/publications/Gender_Inequality_Agriculture_FINAL.pdf

HIV/AIDS mainstreaming: Organizational issues and institutional assessments

CIDA: *Effectively combating HIV/AIDS Pandemic: What we're learning about*, Performance Review Branch, March 2004.
http://www.acdicida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLUallDocByIDEn/C184BDC5AF45B4C585256E5A0000358E?OpenDocument

CIDA, HIV/AIDS Action Plan, June 2000 (for reference only).
http://www.acdicida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/b2a5f300880e7192852567450078b4cb/61e4364421dcbfc685256918006292ea?OpenDocument

International Labour Organization of the U.N. *Code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work*.
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/code.htm>

Oxfam. *Practical outcomes of HIV/AIDS mainstreaming*, Flyer 2 (29 October 2001).
http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/hiv aids/downloads/flyer2.pdf

Oxfam. *Modifying an existing programme*, Flyer 7 (29 October 2001).
http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/hiv aids/downloads/flyer7.pdf

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. *Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in practice: A toolkit with a collection of resources, checklists and examples on CD-Rom for SDC and its partners*. Bern, 2004.
http://www.sdc.admin.ch/ressources/deza_product_en_1280.pdf

UNAIDS. *Gender and AIDS. Gender Sensitivity Checklist*, n.d.
http://www.unaids.org/html/pub/Topics/Gender/GenderChecklist_en_pdf.pdf

Websites related to gender equality and women's empowerment

- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/equality
- Development Gateway (The Gender Development Page) www.developmentgateway.org/node/130625
- Global Coalition on Women and AIDS www.womenandaids.unaids.org
- OECD (Gender Equality Tipsheets) <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/2/17/1896384.pdf>
- UN Division for the Advancement of Women (portal) www.un.org/womenwatch/daw
- UNICEF www.unicef.org/girlsed/gelf.htm
- UNIFEM/UNAIDS (portal on gender and HIV/AIDS) www.genderandaids.org
- World Bank: GenderNet (gender and development) www.worldbank.org/gender
- World Bank: Gender Stats (gender statistics and indicators) <http://devdata.worldbank.org/genderstats/>
- World Bank (sectoral indicators for agriculture, health, water, sanitation, etc.) www.worldbank.org/gender/tools/sectoral.htm

Other relevant websites related to food security and HIV/AIDS

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (HIV/AIDS and food security) <http://www.fao.org/hivaids/>; (Gender) www.fao.org/sd/
- Eldis/HRC HIV and AIDS Resource Guide (excellent source of resources on HIV/AIDS and gender, food security) <http://www.eldis.org/hivaids/index.htm>
- Inter-Agency Coalition on AIDS and Development (ICAD) (host of valuable information on HIV/AIDS including toolkits, reports, and the guidelines on gender, HIV/AIDS and agriculture) <http://www.icad-cisd.com/>
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) www.ifpri.org
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (HIV/AIDS reports, and global updates, and country fact sheets (e.g. state of the epidemic) www.unaids.org
- Office of the United Nations Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) list of all the international human rights instruments <http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/>
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (HIV/AIDS and children) http://www.unicef.org/voy/explore/aids/explore_aids.php

Glossary

Affected

While there is a greater awareness of status with the onset of AIDS compared to during the HIV stage (due to the symptoms rather than formal testing), it may not be possible to distinguish AIDS from another chronic illness. In most circumstances it is not worthwhile trying to single out the effects of AIDS rather than other chronic illnesses, and therefore in the absence of formal knowledge of HIV status, proxy indicators are most commonly used. (O'Donnell, 2004). For more on proxy indicators, see O'Donnell, 2004 at http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000898/P1010-FS_Livelihoods_HIV-Aug2004.pdf

Agriculture

The term 'agriculture' is used in this kit in a holistic sense to refer to sectors such as livestock, water resources management, forestry, natural resources management, and fisheries that support rural livelihoods and that might address HIV/AIDS under national multi-sectoral approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, control and mitigation.

Chronic illness

An illness that lasts for a long time, usually longer than 3 months. Source: <http://www.reference.com/browse/wiki/Chronic>

Food security

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Source: World Food Summit Plan of Action, 1996. http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/doctrep/003/w3613e/w3613e00.htm

Gender equality

Gender equality means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and potential to contribute to national political, economic, social, and cultural development and benefit equally from the results. Equality is essential for human development and peace. Attaining gender equality demands a recognition that current social, economic, cultural, and political systems are gendered; that women's unequal status is systemic; that this pattern is further affected by race, ethnicity, and disability; and that it is necessary to incorporate women's specificity, priorities and values into all major social institutions. Source: CIDA:

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/0b4081ac59052fde852568fc0067579d?OpenDocument#1

Livelihood

The capabilities, assets, and activities required in order to acquire a means of living. Source: Sustainable livelihood approach. London, Department for International Development, 2000.

http://www.livelihoods.org/info/guidance_sheets_pdfs/section1.pdf

OVC

The concept generally refers to orphans and other groups of children who are more exposed to risks than their peers. In an operational context, they are the children who are most likely to fall through the cracks of regular programs, or, in line with the social protection definition: OVC are groups of children that experience negative outcomes, such as loss of their education, morbidity, and malnutrition, at a higher rate than their peers. Source: <http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/108875/toolkit/howknow/definitions.htm>. While the common term is orphans and vulnerable children, this document has used the term 'boys and girls who are orphaned or vulnerable' to reflect gender and labelling concerns.

Orphan

A child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents through death. Source: Wiegiers, 2004.

http://www.icad-cisd.com/pdf/publications/Gender_Inequality_Agriculture_FINAL.pdf

Prevalence rates

Prevalence rates provide a good picture of the overall state of the pandemic, but they don't tell us where we are within the progression of the disease, nor do they give any indication of whether mitigation efforts are being successful in the short term let alone the long term. Source: Munn and Bradley, 2003.

http://www.vetaid.org/pdf/mozambique_summary-report-and-recommendations.pdf

Proxy indicators

An 'indirect' indicator, for example an HIV/AIDS proxy indicator could be 'recent adult death in household' or 'presence of chronically ill adult in household.' For more on HIV/AIDS proxy indicators, see O'Donnell, 2004.

http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000898/P1010-FS_Livelihoods_HIV-Aug2004.pdf

Risk

In the context of this toolkit, risk is used reference to those men, women, boys, and girls who are at risk, or have the most chance, of being infected by HIV. Other related terms include:

- Susceptibility relates to the chance of an individual becoming infected by HIV. It has two components:
 - a) the chance of being exposed to the virus, which in turn relates to i) the risk environment and specific situations of risk that the person confronts, and ii) the riskiness of her/his behaviors (both of which may be related), and
 - b) the chance of being infected with the virus once exposed.
- Resistance, on the other hand, is the ability of an individual to avoid infection by HIV, either by escaping exposure or, if exposed, by escaping infection. Source, Loevinsohn and Gillespie, 2003.

<http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp157.pdf>

Vulnerable

In the context of this toolkit, vulnerable is used in reference to those men, women, boys, and girls who are vulnerable to the impacts of HIV/AIDS and other chronic illness. Vulnerability differs from susceptibility in that it refers to the likelihood of significant impacts occurring at a certain level (e.g. individual, household, community level, etc). These impacts are not one-time events, but rather processes, that are often hidden, slow-moving, and destructive. These processes are often punctuated by events, some of which are irreversible, leaving the household—if it survives—severely impoverished (e.g. sale of assets). Source: Loevinsohn and Gillespie, 2003.

<http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp157.pdf>