



Financial and Technical Resources Available to the Education Sector in Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Ghana

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HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

The fight against HIV/AIDS requires resources and the purpose of this tool is to assist you in identifying financial and technical resources available to the education sector in Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Ghana.

Of course, this information is current as we go to press but change is occurring at a rapid pace, resources continue to be made available and new alliances are being formed between donors and other stakeholders. Therefore, this document should be used as a tool to guide you in your initial research and should complement and not replace direct dialogue with partners at the country and international level.

This publication is for you and it will be helpful to have your feedback on the utility of this document and its presentation. If you have any comments or suggestions, kindly send them to the MTT Project's Administrative Coordinator at vmoulayomar@acibaobab.org. If there is interest and funding permits, we will be able to update this version with future editions. This guide is also available in a French language version.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is evolving rapidly throughout the world. The response on the global, regional and local levels is changing to keep pace. There has been a marked increase in funds committed to HIV/AIDS related activities by bilateral, multilateral and private organizations, such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has received pledges of support amounting to more than US\$5.6 billion through 2008. In general, the Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program (MAP) of the World Bank (US\$1 billion) and the grants made by the Global Fund constitute the most significant amounts that donors provide for HIV/AIDS activities at the country level. The United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), announced by President Bush in 2003, promises US\$15 billion, with a greater emphasis placed on treatment than in the past.

Another development is the recognition of the important role education and the education sector play. Working with the wider education sector, which includes students, teachers, support staff, Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs), teachers' unions, etc., presents yet another opportunity for stemming the epidemic because this sector reaches a large portion of the population. However, the epidemic can weaken the very system that provides these opportunities for stopping the spread of HIV. The primary impact of HIV/AIDS on the education system itself is to explode the scale of existing systemic and management problems. This compromises the ability of Ministries of Education (MOEs) to meet the Education for All (EFA), United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other international goals.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s education program in Africa has three HIV and education goals: (1) to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS; (2) to strengthen delivery of Life Skills HIV/Prevention education and support; and, (3) to deliver education to orphans and other children affected by HIV/AIDS. In this context, USAID supported the creation of the Mobile Task Team (MTT) in Southern Africa (MTT/South) in 2000. This highly mobile group of expert consultants focuses on addressing the impact of HIV on the education systems. MTT uses a package of support strategies to help MOEs strengthen their management capacities in the areas of HIV/AIDS impact assessment, mitigation and educational planning.

The apparent success of the MTT/South has encouraged USAID to support the creation of a team in West Africa (MTT/West) based on the Southern Africa MTT model and adapted to the West African context. In 2004, Africa Consultants International (ACI), an American NGO based in Dakar, Senegal, was designated by USAID as the host institution for MTT/West. USAID funding for this project is channeled through the American Institutes for Research (AIR).

To begin the MTT/West work, ACI was asked to:

- Prepare a resource map of the financial resources available globally to fund prioritized actions in MOE implementation plans (e.g. Global Fund, World Bank); and,
- Prepare a resource map of financial resources available to fund prioritized actions in MOE implementation plans.

ACI chose to begin its regional study in four selected countries in West Africa where its initial activities are planned to take place: Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Ghana, with particular emphasis on the case of Senegal.

MAJOR FINDINGS

I. BILATERAL AID

In general, bilateral and multilateral donors provide resources directly to governments, either through direct financing of projects and programs or through budgetary support to various sectors. Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) generally provide technical or financial support to the wider sector, through partners working with or on behalf of the government, but they do not usually provide funding directly to governments. The exception to this can be foundation grants to government run research institutions, universities or other research-capable organizations for specific studies.

USAID is the largest bilateral donor to HIV/AIDS related activities, funding a variety of organizations and activities. USAID also leads in providing rich sources of information through the internet, with projects such as the Policy Project and Synergy AIDS. USAID has also provided grants to US NGOs to implement HIV and AIDS related activities in each of the four countries visited. Among the most active of these organizations is Family Health International (FHI), especially in Senegal.

The second largest bilateral donor is the British Government's Department for International Development (DFID), which is more active in East and Southern Africa. DFID has several programs in West Africa, including those in Guinea and Ghana. Also in West Africa, the Canadian International Development Agency and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) are active in Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Ghana on a range of education and health projects. The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) funds both education and health projects in West Africa and is becoming increasingly active in HIV/AIDS related activities.

2. MULTILATERAL AID

The European Commission (EC) has allocated in total more than €1 billion euros to fight the three poverty diseases (HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria) from 2003 - 2006. The EC's pledge of €340 million euros for 2003-06 (170 million euros from the budget and €170 million euros from the European Development Fund (EDF)) comes in addition to €120 million euros allocated in 2002. Increasingly, the EC contributes directly to government budgets, rather than funding separate projects.

The Global Fund to Fight Aids Tuberculosis and Malaria was created in 2001 to attract, manage and disburse resources. The Global Fund works closely with other multilateral, bilateral and private organizations involved in health and development issues to ensure that newly funded programs are coordinated with existing ones. By mid 2004, the Global Fund had received US\$3.192 billion in contributions, with total commitments through 2008 amounting to US\$5.615 billion. In its first two rounds of grant making, the Global Fund committed US \$1.5 billion in funding to support 154 programs in 93 countries worldwide.

The International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank has committed more than US\$1.7 billion globally for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, including the US\$1 billion Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program (MAP). Of this amount US\$472 million has been committed in the form of grants, which were allocated beginning in 2003.

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) is the main advocate for global action on the epidemic. UNAIDS brings together the efforts and resources of ten UN system organizations to help the world prevent new HIV infections, care for those already infected, and mitigate the impact of the epidemic. UNAIDS is the coordinating body for all UN agency work related to HIV/AIDS.

At the regional level, UNAIDS has created the **Interagency Task Team for Education (IATT)** and has established a Working Group to assist countries to accelerate their education sector response to HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. This is a multi-partner effort, involving countries, development partners, civil society and the private sector, which aims to promote better understanding, stronger leadership and

more effective national responses at all levels of the education sector. There are two main objectives. The first is to achieve Education for All (EFA) and to achieve the MDGs despite the impact of HIV/AIDS on education systems. The second is to open the “Window of Hope” for the next generation, by strengthening the capacity of the education sector to respond with timely actions to prevent learners and teachers from being infected with HIV.

Another important UN agency is the **United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO), which functions as a laboratory of ideas and a standards setter to forge agreements on emerging ethical issues. UNESCO also serves as a clearinghouse for the dissemination and sharing of information across the fields of education, science, culture and communication. UNESCO is also home to the International Institute of Education Planning (IIEP), which was created to strengthen the capacity of countries to plan and manage their education systems. IIEP provides training to planners and managers in skills to analyze and plan, manage and implement, monitor and evaluate. They also provide support to institutions to improve administrative routines, organization and leadership skills through technical assistance. Within IIEP, UNESCO created the HIV/AIDS Impact on Education Clearinghouse, which provides hundreds of documents and web site links. It addresses the impact of HIV/AIDS on education via tools and practical approaches for prevention and mitigation. UNESCO also implements the Global Curriculum Bank for HIV/AIDS Preventive Education, an international databank of curriculum material and related documentation for HIV/AIDS education at primary and secondary levels of schooling.

The **United Nations Children’s Fund** (UNICEF) and the **United Nations Fund for Population Activities** (UNFPA) are also contributing to the education sector’s response to the epidemic through the provision of technical assistance and materials for awareness raising programs such as Life Skills.

3. FOUNDATIONS, CORPORATE GRANT MAKERS AND NGOS

Foundation giving for AIDS activities is much greater in the southern African region, considered a high impact area, than in West Africa. **The Gates Foundation** operates throughout the world and does not have any geographic restrictions. This foundation is the world’s second largest philanthropic organization. From 1994 through June 2004, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation had made grants totaling US\$796,864,785. For 2003, the Gates Foundation gave US\$171,624,696 and, by mid 2004, had awarded an additional US\$47,425,413. The Gates Foundation has also pledged US\$100,000,000 to the Global Fund over a 10-year period. Funding for HIV and AIDS activities falls under the foundation Global Health program, and is concentrated on HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases, in addition to projects that aim to improve reproductive health, maternal health, child health, and nutrition.

In terms of corporate grant-makers in West Africa, several stand out: the **Bristol Myers Squibb’s Secure the Future** grant program, the **Coca Cola Africa Foundation** and the **Open Society Initiative for West Africa**. These organizations provide grants within the West Africa Region for a range of HIV and AIDS activities. However, the Secure the Future grant program is ending in 2005.

NGOs are contributing to the education sector’s response in various ways. In general, they are providing technical support throughout the education sector and beyond. As mentioned above, **ACI** is implementing MTT/WEST and is engaged in other training activities throughout the region. **Family Health International** (FHI) is very active in awareness raising activities among youth.

Education International (EI) is the largest global teacher organization representing over 29 million education personnel from all education sectors, from pre-school to university, through 345 member organizations in 165 countries and territories. In November 2001, EI organized a seminar in Senegal to develop project proposals on school health and HIV/AIDS/STI prevention in the Western and Central Africa region as well as in the Caribbean region. In January 2002, seven projects were launched in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Mali, Rwanda and Senegal.

4. COUNTRY LEVEL RESOURCES

The amount of resources and the level of organization and coordination vary considerably among the four countries represented in this resource map. In general, the World Bank MAP and the Global Fund allocations represent the greatest amount of donor funding to HIV/AIDS related activities. Both of these sources of funds were providing resources to all four countries as of June 2005, with the MAP in Ghana scheduled to end at the end of June 2005, and the MAP in Mali just beginning.

USAID is very active in all four countries and is supporting a variety of HIV/AIDS related activities through US NGOs, in particular FHI and World Education. Other bilateral donors are also contributing to the national level responses. In Ghana, DFID is the largest bilateral supporter of HIV/AIDS activities. Canada is also supporting a regional AIDs program. GTZ is closing its HIV/AIDS projects in Ghana and Mali because it has mainstreamed those activities in its upcoming projects. In Guinea and in Senegal, GTZ still has HIV/AIDS activities being implemented.

Each country has a coordinating body, or a National AIDS Advisory Board. In addition, each Ministry of Education has a focal point, who is charged with coordinating the ministry's response to the epidemic. In Senegal and Ghana, these organizations have been established for a longer period than in Mali and Guinea. UNAIDS plays a coordinating role for all UN agency HIV/AIDS activities.

There are many NGOs scattered throughout each of the four countries, whose work is more difficult to track. Not all NGOs collaborate with the ministries or the national level coordinating bodies, making reporting on them very difficult. However, many are presented in this report under the country sections.

5. INTERNET RESOURCES

This report has listed many relevant web sites for HIV/AIDS information. Each donor has a web site describing their activities, as do foundations. USAID has developed a very good source of information, available with links in their web site. DFID has a similar approach, with a main site describing DFID activities with links to other, more informational web sites. UNAIDS also provides a large amount of information through its web site and has links to other programs. The search engine, Google, is also a very useful for identifying HIV/AIDS related donor activities and funding possibilities.

ACRONYMS

ACI	Africa Consultants International
ADEA	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIR	American Institute for Research
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CA	Cooperating Agency
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEDPA	Center for Development and Population Affairs
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CNLS	Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSW	Commercial Sex Workers
DFID	Department for International Development
EC	European Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EFA	Education for All
EI	Education International
ERNWACA	Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
FHI	Family Health International
FRESH	Focusing Resources on Effective School Health
GBC	Global Business Coalition
GEEP	Group for Study and the Teaching of Population Issues
Global Fund	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HACI	Hope for African Children Initiative
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IATT	Inter-Agency Task Team for Education

IDA	International Development Association
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IIEP	International Institute for Educational Planning
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LSBE	Life Skills-Based Education
LOI	Letter of Inquiry
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAP	Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program/Multi-Sector AIDS Program
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
MOE	Ministry of Education
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
MTT	Mobile Task Team
MTT/West	Mobile Task Team/West Africa
MTT/South	Mobile Task Team/Southern Africa
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSIWA	Open Society Initiative for West Africa
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PLWH	People Living with HIV
PLWA	People Living with AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PTA	Parent Teacher Associations
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RFP	Request for Proposals
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program for AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Office

UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary counseling and testing
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

I.0 OVERVIEW

I.1 CONTEXT

As the HIV/AIDS pandemic evolves throughout the world, the response on the global, regional and local levels is changing to keep pace. Since 2001, there has been a marked increase in funds committed to HIV/AIDS related activities by bilateral, multilateral and private organizations, such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. According to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund), they have received pledges of support amounting to more than US\$5.6 billion through 2008. The United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), announced by President Bush in 2003, promises US\$15 billion, with a greater emphasis on treatment than in the past.

As resources available for HIV/AIDS related activities increase, there is a corresponding demand for countries to exercise greater coordination and harmonization of efforts. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), a specialized agency within the United Nations system, together with other leading donors (such as the World Bank, the United States Government and the British Department for International Development (DFID)), is recommending a new framework known as "Three Ones". The "Three Ones" principles are: one agreed HIV/AIDS action framework that provides the basis for coordinating the work of all partners; one national AIDS coordinating authority, with a broad based multi-sector mandate; and one agreed country-level monitoring and evaluation system.

Another development in the ever-changing context of the epidemic is the recognition of the important role education and the education sector play. The impact of education on development indicators is well documented and now widely recognized. In terms of the impact of education on HIV prevention, a World Bank book describes education as a Window of Hope¹:

- Children five to 14 years of age represent one window of opportunity because they are the least likely to be infected with HIV. Providing education before they reach the peak vulnerable years will protect them, and early training to promote healthy lifestyles and avoidance of risky behaviors will reinforce this protection.
- Youth 15 to 24 years old represent a second window. This vulnerable group, which accounts for some 60% of all new HIV infections in many countries, is also the one where ignorance remains dangerously high and where education efforts can yield maximum results.

Working with the wider education sector, which includes students, teachers, support staff, Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs), Teachers' unions, etc., presents yet another opportunity for stemming the epidemic because it touches a large portion of the population. For example in Senegal, students, teachers and others with the schools, comprise approximately 25% of the population.

However, the epidemic can weaken the very system that provides these opportunities for stopping the spread of HIV. The primary impact of HIV/AIDS on the Education System itself is to explode the scale of existing systemic and management problems. This erodes the ability of the Ministry to meet the Education for All (EFA), United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other international goals.

I.2 THE MOBILE TASK TEAM

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s education program in Africa has

¹ HIV/AIDS and Education: A Window of Hope, The World Bank, Washington, DC, 2002, page 5.

three HIV and Education goals: (1) to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS, (2) to strengthen delivery of Life Skills/HIV Prevention education and support, and (3) to deliver education to orphans and other children affected by HIV/AIDS.

To achieve these goals and to improve education in an HIV environment, USAID provides assistance to Governments and Ministries of Education (MOEs). In this context, the agency supported the creation of the Mobile Task Team (MTT) in Southern Africa (MTT/South) in 2000. This highly mobile group of expert consultants focuses on addressing the impact of HIV on education systems. MTT uses a package of support strategies to help MOEs strengthen their management capacities in the areas of HIV/AIDS impact assessment, mitigation and educational planning.

After four years of operation, the apparent success of the MTT/South has encouraged USAID to support the creation of a similar team in West Africa (MTT/West) based on the Southern Africa MTT model and adapted to the West African context. The MTT will play a key role in this process by sharing the rich experience and consultation tools it has developed, and by providing technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of MTT/West.

Africa Consultants International (ACI), an American NGO based in Dakar, Senegal, has been designated by USAID as the host institution for MTT/West. USAID funding for this project will be channeled through the American Institutes for Research (AIR) who will also provide administrative support to ACI. The current goals of the new MTT/West are to:

- Study the support intervention model developed by MTT for Southern Africa;
- Adapt the model to the West Africa context in collaboration with MTT Southern Africa in the form of capacity building;
- Field test the West African model; and,
- Contribute to the process of enriching the model to be further developed across Africa by adding the MTT West Africa experience.

I.3 THE ROLE OF ACI

Africa Consultants International will work with interested West African MOEs to help them move planning beyond a short-term, programmatic focus on prevention, treatment, care and support and to accept HIV/AIDS as a long-term systemic management problem. The systemic response will require a comprehensive, prioritized plan of action, from assessment and sector policy development, to a decentralized planning and implementation. This must be based on dependable data, monitoring, evaluation and regular review. Funding for activities that result from this process will be sought from MOE budgets, assistance from traditional partners and current HIV/AIDS related funding sources.

To begin the MTT/West work, ACI was asked by the American Institutes for Research (AIR) to conduct preliminary research on the resources available to MOEs from global, regional and local levels. In particular, ACI was asked to:

- Prepare a resource map of financial resources available globally to fund prioritized actions in MOE implementation plans (e.g. Global Fund, World Bank); and,
- Prepare a resource map of financial resources available regionally within West Africa to fund prioritized actions in MOE implementation plans.

ACI chose to begin its regional study in four selected countries in the West Africa region where its initial activities are expected to take place: Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Ghana, with particular emphasis on the case of Senegal.

The decision to have ACI carry out such an activity is grounded in ACI's role as a leader in HIV/AIDS related activities in Senegal. ACI had already developed a directory of resource availability in Senegal, and maintains an active database on funding and technical assistance organizations working there. This MTT resource map complements and extends that document by identifying organizations that might provide funding for HIV/AIDS-related activities carried out by the Ministry of Education, the wider education sector and other ministries in Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Ghana. As MTT/West expands its activities to other countries in the region, similar studies should be organized.

I.4 REPORT STRUCTURE

This report presents the findings of internet searches and interviews with donors, NGOs and selected individuals in Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Ghana. It begins by examining the resources found globally, regionally and locally, which can benefit MOEs and the wider education community in the response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. More information has been accessible in Senegal in part because of ACI's location and previous work in compiling locally available AIDS resources for Senegal.

In general, bilateral and multilateral donors provide resources directly to governments, either through direct financing of projects and programs or through budgetary support to various sectors. Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) most often provide technical or financial support at the sector level, through partners working with or on behalf of the government, but do not usually provide funding directly to governments. The exception to this can be foundation grants to government run research institutions, universities or for other research-capable organizations for specific studies.

This report is divided into six sections in an effort to make it as useful as possible to potential users of the information. Following an overview in Section One, Section Two contains information on Major Bilateral and Multilateral Donors; Section Three presents International and Regional Foundations, and the main NGOs providing both technical and financial resources to the MOEs and education community for HIV/AIDS related activities. Section Four provides country reports for Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Ghana. Finally, Section Five contains useful web based information sources.

I.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE RESOURCE MAPPING EXERCISE

There were limitations to this initial resource mapping exercise, in that the timing of August and September was not ideal for reaching those working in the education sector. In addition, this study was based in Dakar, which meant considerable difficulty in getting information from Mali, Ghana and Guinea. While the consultant was able to meet with MOE staff in Senegal as well as members of the National Aids Council of Senegal (NACS), the information from Mali, Guinea and Ghana initially came through internet searches and was not complete. The consultation to produce this document was, therefore, extended through the end of December 2004 and into the first quarter of 2005, to allow the consultant the time needed to gather essential information.

2.0 GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL RESOURCES

2.1 MAJOR BILATERAL DONORS

2.1.1 UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

USAID has provided over US\$3.2 billion since the inception of its international HIV/AIDS program in 1986, totalling more than any other public or private organization. USAID currently has HIV/AIDS programs in nearly 100 countries worldwide and is the largest donor to HIV/AIDS related activities worldwide.² There are HIV/AIDS programs in 21 African countries, as well as three regional initiatives.

USAID is a partner in the US\$15 billion President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), announced by President Bush in 2003. This initiative aims to treat at least two million HIV-infected persons with anti-retroviral therapy, preventing seven million new infections, and providing care and support for 10 million persons infected with or affected by HIV, including orphans and vulnerable children in 15 focus countries. These countries, which are home to nearly 50 percent of HIV infections worldwide, are: Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

In West Africa, USAID is supporting programs in Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Ghana, in both the education and health sectors. While USAID does not have a specific "Education and HIV/AIDS" project, they do fund Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and other organizations to carry out HIV/AIDS related activities in schools. For example, through World Education in Ghana, Guinea and Mali, USAID has funded several initiatives to improve the capacities of educators to teach about HIV/AIDS in the classroom. Family Health International (FHI) is also engaged in working with youth on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS related topics. Complete country programs are presented in Section Four: Country Specific Reports.

From 2000 through 2003, USAID spent approximately US\$62 million for HIV/AIDS related activities in Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Ghana, as shown in Table 1, below:

TABLE 1: USAID GLOBAL AIDS FUNDING 2000 - 2003 IN US\$ MILLIONS

COUNTRY/YEAR	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
SENEGAL	4.2	4.5	5.0	6.0	19.7
MALI	2.5	3.2	3.2	4.0	12.9
GUINEA	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.3
GHANA	4.0	4.5	5.5	7.0	21.0
TOTAL	12.4	14.4	15.9	19.2	61.9

Source: http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/Funding/FactSheets/africa.html

² http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/index.html, December 2004

COMMUNITY REACH

In addition to its global HIV/AIDS program, USAID has a small grant program called Community REACH: Rapid and Effective Action Combating HIV/AIDS. Community REACH is a five-year program, which began in September 2001, and is designed to facilitate the efficient flow of grant funds to organizations playing valuable roles in the fight against HIV/AIDS, including PVOs, regional and local NGOs, universities, and faith-based organizations. The Community REACH program is being implemented by PACT and The Futures Groups, who have been contracted by USAID. Grants made under this mechanism will typically range from \$100,000 to \$500,000, with award terms of one to three years. Competition for grant awards is announced at periodic intervals, with awards made in three broad categories: primary prevention and education, voluntary counseling and testing, and care for those living with HIV or AIDS.

Community REACH has adopted USAID's country categories, based on factors such as the severity of the epidemic, socio-economic impact of the disease, risk of rapid increase in prevalence, and strength of host country partnerships. The two categories and countries are as follows:

- RAPID SCALE-UP (where model programs can increase in scale and achieve a significant impact within one to two years): Cambodia, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia;
- INTENSIVE (where resources can be channeled to reduce prevalence and transmission and increase support to people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS within three to five years): Ethiopia, **Ghana**, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, **Senegal**, Zimbabwe, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Russia, Ukraine.

How to apply for a grant? The schedule and focus for future RFAs are announced on the Community REACH web site. Copies of the RFAs are available to download from the Community REACH web site and questions can be addressed to the Community REACH team.

For More Information about applying for Community REACH support, please e-mail: reachgrants@pacthq.org, or visit the Community REACH web site: <http://www.pactworld.org/reach>

THE SYNERGY PROJECT

The Synergy Project is not an implementing project, but Synergy staff and consultants work closely with USAID to provide technical assistance to USAID's Office of HIV/AIDS (OHA), Missions, and Bureaus in the following areas:

- Strategic planning and design of strategic objectives, results frameworks and results packages;
- Selecting appropriate indicators for program management and expanded response reporting;
- Developing monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems for HIV/AIDS programs; and,
- Utilizing monitoring, evaluation, and surveillance data for program planning, reporting and program improvement

The Synergy Project also supports USAID's leadership role in developing and increasing use of technically sound and useful monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems, including HIV/AIDS indicators, and data management systems for describing program activities and measuring results. They have developed useful materials to help public or private institutions in planning effective responses to the epidemic. One particularly useful tool is the Synergy HIV/AIDS Program Assessment, Design, Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation (APDIME) Toolkit.

Find the downloadable toolkit or order form with other useful information about the Synergy Project at: <http://www.synergyproject.org>

THE POLICY PROJECT

The Policy Project is another USAID initiative to improve the policy environment, endeavoring to:

- Broaden and strengthen political and popular support for FP/RH, HIV/AIDS, and safe motherhood policies and programs;
- Improve the operational environment for these programs, including better planning and financing;
- Ensure that accurate, up-to-date information informs policy decisions; and,
- Build in-country and regional capacity to participate in policy development.

The Policy Project promotes multisectoral approaches to develop policies and plans that guide the implementation of responsive, sustainable programs and services. This involves partnering with and providing technical assistance to government agencies, civil society groups, private sector organizations, and research institutions. A key component of the Policy Project's approach to improving programs and services is to build in-country capacity of partners to participate in policymaking processes. This approach empowers communities, encourages broad-based participation, and ensures program effectiveness and sustainability.

The Policy Project web site also contains useful documents, available at: [http:// www.policyproject.com](http://www.policyproject.com); for specific information on Africa Regional Funds (HIV/AIDS) contact: Country Manager, Felicity Young: fyoung@futuresgroup.com.

2.1.1.1 USAID FUNDED PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS IN WEST AFRICA

USAID funds several Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) to carry out HIV and AIDS related technical assistance. In terms of organizations working directly with the education sector in West Africa, World Education takes the lead in working with Ministries in Mali, Ghana and Guinea. While World Education is present in Senegal, they are not active in the education sector as of March 2005, but do work with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in HIV/AIDS awareness raising in the Casamance and the Region of Thies.

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)

FHI is active in international public health with a mission to improve lives worldwide through research, education, and services in family health. FHI manages research and field activities in more than 70 countries, and works with a variety of partners including governmental and non-governmental organizations, research institutions, community groups, and the private sector. In particular, they aim to:

- Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections and care for those affected by them;
- Improve people's access to quality reproductive health services, especially safe, effective, and affordable family planning methods; and,
- Improve the health of women and children, especially those who live in resource-constrained settings.

FHI has developed YouthNet, which is a global program to improve reproductive health and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among people 10 to 24 years old. YouthNet conducts research, disseminates information, improves services, and strengthens policies and programs related to the reproductive health and the HIV/AIDS-prevention needs and rights of young people around the world.

FHI has many innovative tools and publications available through their web site: <http://www.fhi.org>; for specific information on Youth Net, visit: <http://www.fhi.org/en/Youth/YouthNet/index.htm>

ADVANCE AFRICA

The Advance Africa consortium is a family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) service delivery project funded by the USAID. Throughout the continent, Advance Africa works with the Forum of African Women Educationalists (FAWE). FAWE is an African NGO whose mandate is to promote girls' education in sub-Saharan Africa, and which has membership and branches covering 33 African countries. The organization's main goal is to increase access to and retention in schools, as well as improve the quality of education for all girls within the school system and women in universities.

To help girls overcome the various obstacles, Advance Africa and FAWE aim to facilitate the provision of adolescent reproductive health (ARH) information and services in order to foster the delay of sexual debut and promote safer sexual behavior among adolescent girls. Advance Africa strives to provide schoolgirls with ARH knowledge and skills through FAWE's national chapters. The chapters operate either directly within the formal educational system (e.g., Centers of Excellence), through extracurricular activities (girls' clubs, peer education), or through informal empowerment programs. The objective is to enhance the capacity of FAWE's national chapters to integrate ARH into their programs by providing training and small grants.

In West Africa, FAWE members from Mali and Senegal participated in an ARH course given in April 2003. The course aimed to enhance members' capacity in ARH program implementation and in training approaches. It also enabled them to transfer acquired knowledge and skill sets to teachers, peer leaders, and facilitators of girls' clubs, eventually informing a wide population of young people.

*For more information on the technical assistance provided by Advance Africa, visit: <http://www.advanceafrica.org>
For information on the work of FAWE, visit: <http://www.fawe.org>*

THE MOBILE TASK TEAM/WEST (MTT/WEST)

The MTT/West is being implemented by the Dakar-based NGO, Africa Consultants International (ACI), with grants from USAID through the American Institutes for Research and FHI. The MTT/West was created based on the successful model of the MTT/South, developed and implemented throughout southern and eastern Africa, as described in Section One.

The MTT/West consists of a multidisciplinary team supported by a network of highly solicited resource persons in the education sector in West Africa. The MTT/West is increasingly recognized as an efficient source of technical assistance to develop effective, comprehensive responses to the HIV epidemic in the education sector:

MTT/West's fields of competence cover: organizational development, education planning, curricula development, teacher training, monitoring and evaluation, education management systems, statistical research, epidemiology, HIV/AIDS, communication, school administration, operational research, audit and financial control, and materials production.

Currently, MTT/South has a good working relationship with education partners such as UNICEF, UNESCO, ERNWACA, the World Bank, as well as other education NGOs such World Education Plan International, Aide et Action; Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs), teacher's unions and partnerships for a multisectoral response. MTT expects to receive funding from a broader group of donors, including foundations, training institutions and national level HIV/AIDS advisory boards.

For more information on the work of the MTT/West, contact ACI: <http://www.acibaobab.org>

Questions concerning USAID funding, technical assistance and eligibility can be answered by the local USAID mission, or through their web site: <http://www.usaid.gov>

2.1.2 THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the bilateral aid branch of the British Government. DFID is the second largest bilateral donor to HIV/AIDS related activities. Although DFID is more active in East and Southern Africa, there are several programs in West Africa, including Guinea and Ghana. For example, DFID is providing support to the West Africa regional program "Accelerating the Education Sector Response to HIV/AIDS in Francophone West Africa," described below in greater detail. In addition, DFID funds research on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS related issues carried out by the Center for Population Studies of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in Mali and Ghana.³

In Guinea, DFID has established a Small Grants Scheme (SGS), addressing the Millennium Development Goals. The main funding priorities under this scheme are providing support for policies and actions that promote sustainable livelihoods. Resources are also committed to the improvement of education and health opportunities and the protection and better management of the natural and physical environment. Funds are also used in supplementing ongoing development programs especially in the water and sanitation sector.

Guinea became a beneficiary of the SGS in 2002 and has received funds in the last three financial years - 2001/2002, 2002/2003 and 2004/2005. The Ambassador to Guinea (and sole UK based member of staff) manages the scheme, with administrative support from DFID's London office. The financial commitment to the scheme for the 2004-2005 financial year is £50,000 (US\$100,000).

In Ghana, DFID is the largest bilateral donor, and has provided over £60 million of aid (US\$120 million) in 2003-04, with £25 million (US\$50 million) of this provided in the form of budget support. DFID also funded the entire social marketing and public sector provision of condoms to help tackle the spread of HIV and AIDS.

For more information on the role of DFID, see <http://www.dfid.gov.uk>.

2.1.3 DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GTZ)

GTZ is the German bi-lateral aid agency, working in Senegal, Mali and Guinea on a range of education and health projects. In Senegal, GTZ is currently funding reproductive health programs in the greater Dakar area and the southern part of the country. In Kaolack, they are funding a women's literacy project. In Mali, the GTZ funded Fight Against HIV/AIDS in Basic Education Programs project ended in April 2005. In Guinea, GTZ is also working with Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT). GTZ is now moving toward mainstreaming HIV and AIDS across projects and will not fund separate HIV and AIDS projects from other sectors.

For more information on the work of GTZ in West Africa, see <http://www.gtz.de>

³ For more information, see <http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/cps/dfid/westafrica.htm>

2.1.4 THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is funding global HIV/AIDS initiatives in a variety of ways:

- By providing support to the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;
- As a leading donor of the WHO's 3 by 5 initiative;
- By supporting the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative and the African AIDS Vaccine Program in their efforts to develop a preventive vaccine for HIV/AIDS; and,
- Canada helps to build health care capacity in developing countries by supporting country-led strategies to train health care providers, establish systems for drug procurement, and monitor and evaluate HIV/AIDS programs.

CIDA is using its resources efficiently and effectively by integrating HIV/AIDS issues into all of its programming in Africa and by building on what works and sharing lessons and experiences. CIDA is also focusing resources on hard-hit countries—such as South Africa, Mozambique and Tanzania, although there are some small programs funded in West Africa (See Country Reports). In West Africa, CIDA is implementing the AIDS 3 / West Africa Project to Combat AIDS and STIs (WAPCAS), with an implementation period from 2001 through 2006. This regional program supports prevention, treatment and care to actors in the commercial sex environment and is present in Senegal, Mali, Ghana and Guinea.

CIDA is also a major donor to the education sector throughout West Africa. In Senegal, for example, some 60% of the CIDA budget is allocated to education programs, including support for:

- Increasing the quality of basic education;
- Curriculum development;
- Volunteer teachers; and,
- Technical teaching.

While CIDA does not have an Education and HIV program at the moment, they are currently reviewing their development priorities and strategies for the next five years. The new program will likely see a continuation of support to HIV/AIDS related activities, possibly in conjunction with education programs.

For more information on the work of CIDA worldwide, see: <http://www.acdi-cida.org>

For information on local programs and access to funding, contact the CIDA representative in your country.

2.1.5 THE JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The Japanese International Development Cooperation (JICA) has long been supportive for health and education projects in West Africa. JICA is becoming increasingly interested in participating in the response to the epidemic. In Senegal, JICA is establishing voluntary counseling and testing centers (VCT), eight of which will be done in collaboration with FHI (See USAID Initiatives). JICA is also providing support directly to governments or through national HIV/AIDS coordinating bodies, such as the CNLS in Senegal.

For more information about JICA's programs, visit: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/>

2.2 MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

2.2.1 THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

With the full support of the Member States and the European Parliament, the EC has allocated in total more than €1 billion euros to fight the three poverty diseases (HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria) from 2003 - 2006. The EC's pledge of €340 million euros for 2003-06 (€170 million euros from the budget and €170 million euros from the European Development Fund - EDF) comes in addition to €120 million euros allocated in 2002. With a total contribution of €460 million euros the EC is the second largest single contributor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, after the US.⁴

Today, most European Commission support, especially in health and education, is provided directly to governments in support of their budgets. Therefore, access to European Commission funding is negotiated through the sector ministry, usually at the senior level.

For information on the European Commission, visit: <http://www.Europa.eu>

2.2.2 THE GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA

The Global Fund was created in 2001 to attract, manage and disburse resources to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The Global Fund works closely with other multilateral, bilateral and private organizations involved in health and development issues to ensure that newly funded programs are coordinated with existing ones. As such, The Global Fund actively seeks to complement the finance of other donors and to use its own grants to leverage additional investments by donors and by recipients themselves.

By mid 2004, the Global Fund had received US\$3.192 billion in contributions, with total commitments through 2008 amounting to US\$5.615 billion. In its first two rounds of grant-making, the Global Fund committed US \$ 1.5 billion in funding to support 154 programs in 93 countries worldwide.

The Global Fund awards grants to countries through a competitive bidding process. Approximately three times a year, the Global Fund requests proposals from countries for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria projects. The proposals are reviewed by a panel of specialists drawn from a variety of professions and backgrounds.

How to apply for a grant? In order to apply for funding, each country must establish a Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) to coordinate proposal submissions and manage the grants. CCMs include representatives from both the public and private sectors, including governments, multilateral or bilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, private businesses and people living with the diseases.

For each grant, the CCM nominates one or more public or private organizations to serve as Principal Recipient. The Principal Recipient is legally responsible for local implementation of the grant, including oversight of sub-recipients of grant funds and communications with the Country Coordinating Mechanism on grant progress. The Principal Recipient also works with the Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland to develop a two-year grant agreement that identifies program results to be achieved over time. Over the course of the grant agreement, the Principal Recipient requests additional disbursements based on demonstrated progress towards these intended results. This performance-based system of grant making demonstrates the Global Fund's commitment to achieving results.

⁴ <http://europa.eu>: European Commission action against HIV/AIDS, November 28, 2003, Brussels, Belgium.

TABLE 2: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR THE GLOBAL FUND AS OF NOVEMBER 26, 2004

SOURCE	CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE		PLEDGES 2005		PLEDGES THROUGH 2008	
	US\$MIL.	%	US\$MIL.	%	US\$MIL.	%
US	983	31%	200	22%	1,883	33%
EUROPE	1,669	52%	638	71%	3,098	55%
REST OF WORLD	386	12%	67	7%	480	9%
PRIVATE SECTOR	154	5%	0	0%	154	3%
TOTAL	3,192	100%	905	100%	5,615	100%

Source: http://www.theglobalfund.org/resource_mobilization

TABLE 3: GLOBAL FUND ALLOCATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN STUDY AREA

COUNTRY	TOTAL FUNDING REQUESTED	INITIAL TWO YEAR GRANT APPROVED	TOTAL DISBURSED TO DATE (03/05)
GHANA	US\$14,170,122	US\$4,965,478	US\$3,324,603
MALI	US\$56,340,436	US\$23,483,230	US\$0
GUINEA	US\$13,230,165	US\$4,804,696	US\$1,386,720
SENEGAL	US\$11,714,285	US\$6,000,000	US\$3,142,859

Source: <http://www.theglobalfund.org/disbursements>

For more information and proposal guidelines, see: <http://www.theglobalfund.org>

2.2.3 THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The International Development Association (IDA)⁵ has committed more than US\$1.7 billion globally for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, including the US\$1 billion Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program (MAP). Of this amount \$472 million has been committed in the form of grants, which were allocated beginning in 2003. In addition to projects devoted solely to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, IDA supports projects where HIV/AIDS is a component of broader improvements in the health sector. IDA also supports HIV/AIDS components of projects in sectors other than health, nutrition and population.

The MAP is designed to intensify the response to HIV/AIDS in as many countries as possible. Its specific objectives are to scale up prevention, care, and treatment programs, mitigate impact in all sectors and strengthen the implementation of programs at all levels. All IDA countries in Africa are eligible for MAP funds, which can be in the form of loans (credit) or grants. MAP projects support the implementation of

⁵ The International Development Association is part of the World Bank Group and was established in 1960 to provide long term, interest free loans to the poorest of developing countries. IDA provides a 10 year grace period before payments need to start and provides a 40 year repayment period. Today, there are 39 IDA countries in Africa. The criteria for IDA status are related to per capita income and ability to repay loans. Countries with a per capita income of less than US\$885 are generally eligible for IDA status.

national HIV/AIDS strategies. MAPs allow funds to flow to all sectors and stakeholders in the national response, with a significant share (nearly 50 percent) channeled directly to NGOs, communities and faith-based organizations. At the same time, MAPs support the development of institutions, tools and fiduciary processes, which are strengthening the capacity of each country to implement its program.

The MAP project was started in September 2000, with an initial amount of US\$500 million (MAP 1). In February 2002, MAP 2 was approved and an additional US\$500 million was allocated. Senegal was the first program approved under the MAP 2 program at the end of February 2002, and by December 31, 2003, there were 28 MAPs approved, with eight more pending approval before the end of 2004. By mid 2004, all MAP funds were committed.⁶

In June 2001, the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS), recommended that all HIV/AIDS funding be in the form of a grant. In July 2002, this recommendation was incorporated into IDA 13, which authorized IDA to provide grant money for HIV/AIDS projects designed from late 2002 onward, such as those in Mali and Guinea. Table 4, below, presents a financial summary of the MAP projects in the Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Ghana.

In June 2004, an IDA grant of US\$60 million was approved in support of a regional program which aims to increase access to HIV/AIDS treatment in three African countries: Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mozambique. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) will provide technical and project coordination support to facilitate an inter-country learning process.

TABLE 4: ALLOCATION OF MAP FUNDS IN STUDY AREA

COUNTRY	AMOUNT AWARDED (CREDIT/GRANT)	APPROVAL DATE	CLOSING DATE
SENEGAL	US\$30,000,000 (credit)	7 February 2002	30 September 2007
MALI	US\$15,000,000 (grant)	17 June 2004	31 July 2009
GUINEA	US\$20,300,000 (grant)	13 December 2002	30 July 2008
GHANA	US\$25,000,000 (credit)	28 December 2000	30 June 2005

Source: <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/aids/map.htm>

For more information on World Bank programs, see: <http://www.worldbank.org>.

2.2.4 UNAIDS

The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS, is the main advocate for global action on the epidemic. It leads, strengthens and supports an expanded response aimed at preventing transmission of HIV, providing care and support, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV/AIDS and alleviating the impact of the epidemic. UNAIDS brings together the efforts and resources of ten UN system organizations to help the world prevent new HIV infections, care for those already infected, and mitigate the impact of the epidemic.

⁶ Interim Review of MAP, October 2004, the World Bank, Washington, DC

The ten UNAIDS cosponsoring organizations are:

- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- World Food Program (WFP)
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Bank

At the regional level, UNAIDS has created the Interagency Task Team for Education (IATT) and has established a Working Group to assist countries to accelerate their education sector response to HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. This is a multi-partner effort, involving countries, development partners, civil society and the private sector. It aims to promote better understanding, stronger leadership and more effective national responses at all levels of the education sector. There are two main objectives. The first is to achieve Education for All (EFA) and to achieve the MDGs despite the impact of HIV/AIDS on education systems. The second is to open the "Window of Hope" for the next generation, by strengthening the capacity of the education sector to respond with timely actions to prevent learners and teachers from being infected with HIV.

To date, 24 countries and a comparable number of development partners have participated in creating information sharing networks and seminars at the sub-regional and national levels. Networks have been established in East Africa (six countries, starting with a sub-regional seminar in Mombasa, Kenya, November, 2002); Central Africa (seven countries, starting in Libreville, Gabon, May, 2003); Nigeria (Federal Government and 14 States, starting in Abuja, June 2003); and a regional Lusophone network (five countries, starting in Maputo, Mozambique, Feb 2004). West African countries held two separate conferences, which are described below, under 2.3.2. The objective of these seminars is to help MOEs in:

- Advocacy at the ministerial level to promote understanding and political leadership;
- Sharing of experience among countries and states, and capacity building through facilitated seminars, to promote understanding and planning of feasible actions; and,
- Supporting and capacity strengthening at the country level for the education sector to develop and implement a more effective response, and to gain access to resources intended for the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Further details of these activities and follow up actions are available at: <http://www.schoolsandhealth.org> and <http://www.UNAIDS.org>

2.2.5 UNITED NATIONS EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

UNESCO functions as a laboratory of ideas and a standards setter to forge agreements on emerging ethical issues. UNESCO also serves as a clearinghouse for the dissemination and sharing of information across the fields of education, science, culture and communication. In terms of education, UNESCO is

home to the International Institute of Education Planning (IIEP), which was created to strengthen the capacity of countries to plan and manage their education systems. IIEP provides training to planners and managers by teaching skills such as: to analyze and plan, manage and implement, monitor and evaluate. They also provide support to institutions to improve administrative routines, organization and leadership skills through technical assistance.

Within IIEP, UNESCO created the HIV/AIDS Impact on Education Clearinghouse, which provides hundreds of documents and web site links. It addresses the impact of HIV/AIDS on education via tools and practical approaches for prevention and mitigation.

For more information on the IIEP HIV/AIDS Clearinghouse, visit:

http://www.unesco.org/iiep/eng/focus/hiv/hiv_1.htm or [http://www.hivaidsclearinghouse@unesco.org](mailto:www.hivaidsclearinghouse@unesco.org)

UNESCO also implements the The Global Curriculum Bank for HIV/AIDS Preventive Education. This is an international databank of curriculum material and related documentation for HIV/AIDS education at primary and secondary levels of schooling.

Materials handled by the IBE Global Curriculum Bank include:

- Curriculum documents (frameworks, plans, syllabi) for use in schools and teacher training institutes;
- Teaching and learning materials to be used in the classroom (text books, worksheets, reading material, etc.);
- Teacher training guides and teaching aids (including a range of media formats);
- Studies and research related to curriculum development, implementation and evaluation;
- Descriptions/case studies of good practices of HIV/AIDS curriculum related material.

For more information on the Global Curriculum Bank, visit:

http://www.ibe.unesco.org/hivaids/5-databk/databk1_intro.htm

2.2.6 UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Everything UNICEF does is guided by the principles in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which recognizes that children have the right to develop physically, mentally and socially to their fullest potential and to express opinions freely. HIV/AIDS is one of UNICEF's primary concerns because the epidemic is undermining so many of these basic child rights.

UNICEF is one of the key UN agencies in the fight against HIV and is mobilizing financial resources and persuading governments to put HIV/AIDS at the top of their agendas. UNICEF is working with government, NGOs, religious groups, youth organizations and many other partners in 160 countries around the world to combat the epidemic.

In many countries, UNICEF is promoting Life Skills-Based Education (LSBE) as a means to empower young people in challenging situations. LSBE refers to an interactive process of teaching and learning which enables learners to acquire knowledge and to develop attitudes and skills, which support the adoption of healthy behaviors. It is also a critical element in UNICEF's definition of quality education.

For more information on the Life Skills program, visit: <http://www.unicef.org/lifeskills/>

2.3 OTHER GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES

2.3.1 FOCUSING RESOURCES ON EFFECTIVE SCHOOL HEALTH (FRESH)

Recognizing the importance and potential of a healthy school setting, four international agencies - each with decades of specialized experience working through schools to enhance learning and health - recently agreed upon a shared framework to strengthen school health, hygiene and nutrition programs. Working together to Focus Resources on Effective School Health (FRESH), UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank, together with Education International, recommend a framework encompassing a core group of cost-effective components, as a common starting point for all schools. The components include:

- health-related school policies;
- provision of safe water and sanitation as a first step towards a healthy, safe and secure learning environment;
- skills-based health education; and,
- school-based health and nutrition services.

These are all supported with genuine partnerships among students, teachers, parents, communities and others.

Above all, FRESH is offered as a tool to assist governments and other agencies to address better health for education and better education about health. The successful integration of FRESH into national plans of action will be essential to putting these ideas into practice for the benefit of children and young people.

2.3.2 WEST AFRICA REGIONAL INITIATIVES- ACCELERATING THE EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE TO HIV/AIDS IN ANGLOPHONE AND FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA

Accelerating the Education Sector Response to HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa is an initiative of many HIV/AIDS affected countries and the UNAIDS Interagency Task Team for Education (IATT), and calls for a multi-partner effort to promote Education for All (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). It also strives to strengthen the capacity of education sectors to respond with timely actions to prevent learners and teachers from being infected. Affected countries are working with development partners to operationalize this initiative at three levels

- Advocacy at the ministerial level to promote understanding and political leadership;
- Sharing of experience among countries/states, and capacity building through facilitated seminars to promote understanding of feasible actions; and,
- Support at the country level for the education sector to develop and implement an effective response.

To date, two workshops were held in West Africa, one for the Francophone countries in November 2004 in Senegal, and another organized by the Ministry of Education of Ghana for the Anglophone West African countries of the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone, with observers from Nigeria and Francophone West Africa, which was held in August 2004.

It is envisaged that these workshops will lead to the development of a West African sub-regional communication network involving both Anglophone and Francophone nations. The reports of the workshops will be disseminated to all countries of West Africa, with the appropriate translations, as necessary.

For more information see:

<http://www.schoolsandhealth.org/HIV-AIDS&Ed/HIV-AIDS&Education-Accelerate.htm>

2.3.3 CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF EDUCATION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is an inter-governmental organization representing 15 countries – Benin, Burkina Faso, Cap Vert, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. Mauritania was a member initially, but has since pulled itself out as an official member. Mauritania continues to participate in certain ECOWAS activities, such as the workshops described above.

The conference of Ministers of Education is committed to supporting a new program called: "Support to Preventive Education Against HIV/AIDS in the ECOWAS Countries."⁷ This group has designed a program covering the 15 ECOWAS countries for the period of September 2004 through August 2007, with a budget of US\$1,115,573. The objectives of the program are:

- To establish a consultative framework for the exchange and sharing of experiences between actors intervening in HIV/AIDS and the education sector in the ECOWAS member states;
- To promote context specific teaching of life skills at every level of the education system; and,
- To promote care and support for education system personnel infected or affected by HIV/AIDS.

This program will be implemented with the support of the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA).

2.3.4 ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN AFRICA (ADEA)

The Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) was established at the initiative of the World Bank in 1988. Then called "Donors to African Education" (DAE), its objective was to foster collaboration and coordination between development agencies in support of education in Africa. ADEA now focuses on developing partnerships between MOEs and funding agencies in order to promote effective education policies based on African leadership and ownership.

ADEA is a network of African Ministries of Education, development Agencies, education specialists and researchers, and NGOs active in education. Its mission is to:

- Promote dialogue and partnerships;
- Develop consensus on policy issues facing education in Africa;
- Reinforce African Ministries' capacities to develop, manage, and implement education policies;

⁷ Conférence des Ministres de l'Éducation des Pays membres de la Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDAO), Programmes D'Éducation, Document de Programme 1: Appui à l'Éducation Préventive contre le VIH/SIDA dans les Pays de la CEDAO, Révisé, Dakar, avril 2004.

- Promote the sharing of experiences and successful strategies; and,
- Promote nationally driven education policies, projects, and programs.

ADEA has established several working groups and the ad hoc Working Group on HIV/AIDS and Education to address the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector in sub-Saharan Africa. Working in collaboration with ADEA constituencies (working groups, partner agencies and countries), the ad hoc group supports the sharing of strategies and practices that mitigate the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS.

This initiative addressed the problems and issues of HIV/AIDS in terms of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector and ways by which the education sector can respond to the challenges of HIV/AIDS. The rationale for its creation stems from the need by ADEA to address cross-cutting issues in a more systematic and coherent manner. The activities mentioned above will be carried out in collaboration with other partners such as the UNESCO IIEP, the IATT, the MTT and UNDP HIV/AIDS Regional Project.

For additional information on the work of ADEA, please visit: <http://www.adeanet.org>

2.3.5 EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH NETWORK FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (ERNWACA)

ERNWACA is the only bilingual education research network in West and Central Africa, with 250 active members in 13 countries. HIV/AIDS and education is one of the priority research areas for 2002-2010. ERNWACA has done HIV/AIDS and education work in Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo, and has additional HIV/AIDS and education research capacity in Benin and Guinea. National and thematic synthesis documents are available on the IIEP Clearinghouse.

For additional information on the work of ERNWACA, visit: <http://www.rocare.org>

3.0 INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND CORPORATE GRANTMAKERS

According to UNAIDS, there are very few data on HIV/AIDS spending by international foundations and NGOs. Through survey activities in the year 2000, the UNAIDS Secretariat was able to document a total of US\$136 million spent for HIV/AIDS related activities by 20 international foundations and NGOs. Comparable expenditures for 2001 and 2002 are projected to be in the range of US\$200 million per year.

Presented below is a brief description of foundations supporting programs in West Africa that could serve as potential resources to West African MOEs or to the wider education sector. Specific information on applying for grants is presented where possible.

3.1 BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is the world's second largest philanthropic organization. From 1994 through June 2004, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation had made grants totaling US\$796,864,785. For 2003, the Gates Foundation gave US\$171,624,696 and, by mid 2004, had awarded an additional US\$47,425,413. The Gates Foundation has also pledged US\$100,000,000 to the Global Fund over a 10-year period.

One of the Gates Foundation's largest international health campaigns, The Global Health Program, works to close the health gap between people in developing and industrialized countries by providing resources to accelerate advances in science, medicine and public health. The Global Health Program focuses on diseases and health conditions that have the greatest burden in the developing world, that underlie the great health disparities between the developing and the developed world, and that receive disproportionately less attention than their burden demands. Funding is concentrated on HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases in addition to projects that aim to improve reproductive health, maternal health, child health, and nutrition.

In general, Gates supports project or programs that: build, prove and sustain:

Build: Discovery, product development, and research trials of new and improved health technologies:

- Discovery and invention of health technologies to solve problems for which we currently lack effective approaches;
- Applied research and research trials for health technologies which will ultimately benefit developing country populations; and,
- Modification of effective health technologies for use in developing countries to increase affordability, usability, and acceptability.

Prove: Operational research and demonstration projects to assess effectiveness of new and improved health interventions in developing countries:

- Field-testing of new health technologies and other interventions to determine their effectiveness in developing countries;
- Large-scale demonstrations of previously field-tested health interventions to determine feasibility and cost-effectiveness of implementation; and,
- Demonstration of innovative implementing mechanisms to accelerate disease elimination and/or eradication.

Sustain: Human capacity mechanisms, implementation mechanisms, policy and analysis to sustain proven health interventions in developing countries and support global health issues:

- Mechanisms to mobilize human, organizational, and financial resources for implementation of health interventions in developing countries;
- Research and analysis to provide evidence for decision-making and evaluation in global health; and,
- Advocacy to increase the awareness, level of activity and prioritization of global health issues.

The Global Health program does not fund:

- Building or capital campaigns;
- Projects targeting health inequities within developed countries or chronic conditions;
- Direct support of individuals;
- Projects that serve exclusively religious purposes;
- Recurrent costs of programs or health service delivery;
- Political campaigns; and,
- Legislative lobbying to influence legislation or elections.

There are two methods for requesting funding from the Global Health program:

- Responding to a Request for Proposals (RFPs); and,
- Submitting a Letter of Inquiry (LOI) online.

Prior to requesting funding, carefully review the Global Health program's grantmaking priorities to determine whether the proposed project falls within the foundation's scope and strategy.

Step 1: Request for Proposals (RFPs)

First determine whether your proposal fits under one of their current RFPs. Each RFP has its own guidelines and deadlines.

Step 2: Letter of Inquiry (LOI)

If your project does not fall under one of the current RFPs, but aligns with the grantmaking priorities, please submit an LOI. All organizations must submit an LOI via the web form. This includes organizations applying to the foundation for the first time, *as well as* those who are current or previous foundation grantees.

Step 3: Grant Proposal

If your LOI is accepted, program staff will solicit a grant proposal for further review. The program officer assigned to your LOI will provide proposal guidelines as well as a budget spreadsheet to assist you in developing your proposal. Please do not submit a grant proposal in lieu of an LOI or before your LOI has been accepted.

For more information or to apply for funding, visit: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org>

3.2 BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB: SECURE THE FUTURE

By 1999, Bristol-Myers Squibb, a leading global provider of antiretrovirals and other pharmaceutical and health care products, was searching for an additional role to play in fighting the pandemic. In May 1999, with encouragement from UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, the company established Secure the Future, the largest corporate commitment up to that time in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Secure the Future initially involved five countries in southern Africa (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland), and in 2001 was extended to four countries in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal). It is a five-year, \$115 million commitment that focuses on two areas: community outreach and education as well as medical research and care. Secure the Future seeks to prevent HIV/AIDS and STI transmission; to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on individuals by empowering infected and affected women and children; and to expand real access to treatment.

In West Africa, Secure the Future releases Requests for Proposals twice a year. The proposals are reviewed by national level committees in each country and are then referred back to the Secure the Future office in Bamako. From there, the proposals undergo another round of review by an independent international consultative committee, comprised of Africans engaged in care and support, but also doctors and researchers from France, Canada and Belgium.

The committee meets twice a year, alternating among the four West African countries.

For more information on the Secure the Future program, visit: <http://www.securethefuture.com>

3.3 THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The Rockefeller Foundation is one of the oldest and largest private philanthropies in the world. The Rockefeller Foundation is committed to achieving lasting improvements in the lives of poor people by working with them to ensure that they are included among globalization's beneficiaries. To do so, they provide grants to help eradicate poverty and hunger; minimize the burden of disease, improve employment opportunities, increase the availability and quality of housing and schools, and stimulate creativity and cultural expression.

Under the Global Health Equity Program, the Rockefeller Foundation provides grants for:

- Public-private partnerships combining business models with a social mission, to accelerate research to develop and introduce affordable drugs and vaccines against diseases of poverty;
- Understanding and addressing the problems faced by households with AIDS across the continuum of prevention, care, and mitigation of the epidemic; and,
- Strengthening the production, deployment, and empowerment of human resources for health; enhancing the use of health information for policymaking and budget allocation.

Letters of inquiry should briefly describe the issues that the proposed project would address; information about the organization's experience in the field, estimated budget for and expected duration of the project, and qualification of key personnel involved in the project. Please do not send attachments.

Letters of inquiry will be considered as they are received throughout the year, and can take from six to eight weeks for review. Organizations submitting inquiries that Foundation staff feels might contribute to a defined area of work will be asked to submit a full proposal.

Letters of Inquiry may be sent to: health@rockfound.org; for more information on the Rockefeller Foundation, visit: <http://www.rockfound.org>

3.4 THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

Carnegie Corporation of New York is a general-purpose, grant-making foundation established in 1911 by Andrew Carnegie "for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States." The Corporation's grant making totaled more than \$80 million during fiscal year 2003-2004 to nonprofit organizations and institutions for projects that are broadly educational in nature and that show promise of having national or international impact.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In 1999, the Carnegie Corporation created an International Development Program (IDP), which would: "attempt to strengthen a limited number of Commonwealth African universities to serve as models of successful transformation, assist the cause of women's higher education there, and position selected African public libraries for the information age. The focus of the program is on training, improving access to knowledge and the exchange of information between Africa and the rest of the world. To achieve these goals, IDP has determined three main areas for support:

- Strengthening African Universities;
- Enhancing Women's Opportunities in Higher Education; and,
- Revitalizing Selected African Libraries.

The Corporation focuses on its university strengthening and women's opportunities initiatives in Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa. In Kenya, Botswana and South Africa, the focus is on library revitalization. Common features among the initiatives are: improvement of access and utilization of information and communication technology, training of institutional leaders and managers and promotion of gender equity. With both universities and libraries, IDP recognizes the need to provide institutional, flexible, priority-driven and long-term support for about 10 years.

The Corporation accepts requests for funding at all times of the year. There are no application deadlines. Grant decisions are based primarily on the information provided by grant seekers in the Corporation's own detailed proposal formats. Only proposals presented in the Corporation's format will be considered for funding. Grant seekers who would like to approach the foundation with a preliminary request for funding are encouraged to submit a letter of inquiry. If the project described in the letter fits the foundation's guidelines, the sender will be contacted and asked to submit a proposal in the Corporation's format. A request to submit a proposal is not an indication of the Corporation's intention or commitment to award a grant.

LETTER OF INQUIRY - INSTRUCTIONS

A letter of inquiry clearly and concisely describes the project, its aims, its significance, its duration and the amount of funds required. The document should not exceed five pages. Please address the following points in a letter of inquiry:

- What problem does your project address? Why is this issue significant? What is the relationship of the problem/issue to the Corporation's current program interests as noted in its Information Pamphlet and web site?
- What strengths and skills does your organization and personnel bring to this project?
- What makes your organization the right one to conduct this project?
- Who will lead the project? Identify key personnel and attach resumes.
- What do you intend to demonstrate or prove? What means will you use? If the project is already under way, what have you accomplished so far?

- If you are requesting funding from Carnegie Corporation for a component(s) of a larger project, specify which activities you are requesting the Corporation to fund and how they relate to the larger project.
- What outcomes do you expect, both immediate and long term?
- If you have requested funds from other sources (or plan to), please list those sources and note the status of your request.
- What plans do you have to disseminate information to the public about your project?

For more information, visit: <http://www.carnegie.org>

3.5 COCA-COLA AFRICA FOUNDATION

The Coca-Cola Company and its bottling partners are leading employers in Africa, with 60,000 employees in 54 countries. The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation was started to assist communities in which the company does business with small, community based projects.

In 2001, Coca-Cola Africa began to focus on three areas, and maintains an annual budget of US\$4-6 million for these three areas:

- 1) HIV/AIDS;
- 2) Education; and,
- 3) The Environment.

In addition to the Foundation's direct support to HIV/AIDS programs, they have a partnership with UNAIDS for:

- Local community infrastructure initiatives;
- Workplace practice initiatives; and,
- Marketing and communication initiatives.

In September 2002, The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation launched a program to assist the bottling partners in expanding their existing healthcare programs to include anti-retroviral drugs for all employees, spouses and children, as needed. In addition, Coca-Cola Africa will identify community outreach opportunities that can be offered on a voluntary basis to associates with full Company sponsorship and support. Coca-Cola Africa is now establishing foster partnerships and linkages with NGOs and governments for the implementation of HIV/AIDS programs.

For more information on the work of the Coca Cola Africa Foundation, see:
http://www2.coca-cola.com/citizenship/foundation_africa.html

3.6 THE ELTON JOHN AIDS FOUNDATION

The vision of the Elton John AIDS Foundation is to provide national leadership and resources that will result in educational programs on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and the improvement of care for individuals living with HIV/AIDS. The foundation's mission is to provide funding for educational programs targeted at HIV/AIDS prevention and/or the elimination of prejudice and discrimination against HIV/AIDS-affected individuals, and for programs that provide services to people living with or who are at risk for HIV/AIDS.

Funding from the Elton John AIDS Foundation encompasses a broad spectrum of services supporting

men, women, young adults, children, infants, minorities and entire families living with or who are at risk for HIV/AIDS. Grants support programs and services that include education outreach programs, harm reduction models, early testing and treatment advocacy, legal aid, buddy programs, food banks, meal delivery programs, hospice care and adoption services for children orphaned and/or living with HIV.

To apply for a grant from the Elton John AIDS Foundation for organizations OUTSIDE of the United States, Canada or Mexico, please mail grant request to:

Elton John AIDS Foundation
1 Blythe Road
London, U.K.
W14 OHG

For more information on the Elton Johns AIDS Foundation, visit: <http://www.ejaf.org>

3.7 OPEN SOCIETY INITIATIVE FOR WEST AFRICA

The Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) is part of the Soros Foundation and has an annual grant budget of US\$10 million, with approximately US\$2 million allocated to HIV/AIDS related activities. OSIWA's current priorities for HIV/AIDS grants include advocacy and lobbying at the policy level or advocacy and lobbying for vulnerable and marginalized groups at the community level to reduce discrimination and stigmatization. In particular, OSIWA prefers projects that will build capacity and skills of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to carry on activities after OSIWA funding has ended.

OSIWA will not fund treatment, an awareness raising or prevention activity, per se, but prefers to fund activities that could complement these types of activities, where the OSIWA grant would provide a "value added" dimension. It is also considered advantageous to submit multi country proposals, rather than single country projects.

OSIWA requires all organizations seeking funding to submit a completed application. In addition to the body of the proposal, the application should include the following information as attachments:

- A cover letter signed by the organization's chairperson of the board or another executive;
- A proposal contact name and complete contact details of the organization for purposes of follow-up and clarification;
- Proof of registration and, if available, a copy of organizational statutes;
- A list of board members, trustees and staff;
- A list of current activities or, if available, a most recent annual report;
- A current organizational budget and, if available, an audited financial statement;
- A recent project or organizational evaluation, if available.

For more information on the work of OSIWA, contact: OSIWA, Point E., Dakar, Senegal; (221) 869-1024; or visit: <http://www.soros.org/about/foundations/westafrica>

3.8 LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF

The Africa regional offices have identified three areas of work that reflect LWR's values and expertise and respond to significant human need:

- HIV/AIDS prevention (which includes behavior-change communication) and strengthening community capacity to support people living with HIV/AIDS and those affected by it;
- Food security from both farm-based and off-farm activities; and,
- Empowerment of communities and social equity for all, particularly women.

In West Africa, LWR currently funds projects in Senegal, Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso.

For more information on the work of LWR, visit: <http://www.lwr.org/africa/>

3.9 THE GLOBAL BUSINESS COALITION

The Global Business Coalition (GBC) works with a wide range of organizations in the HIV/AIDS and corporate responsibility fields to further the work of the GBC and the business sector more broadly. Formal partnerships are built at an international level to create a network for the business sector and promote sustainable multisectoral responses to the epidemic. These partners work with the GBC and our member companies in a variety of capacities including program and policy development, event planning, capacity building, service delivery and general support.

THE BUSINESS WOMEN'S INITIATIVE AGAINST AIDS (BWI)

The Business Women's Initiative Against AIDS (BWI) was formed in 2004. BWI aims to act as a catalyst, linking women business leaders with successful ongoing HIV/AIDS initiatives that target women and girls. By doing so, BWI will work to leverage the private sector's unique and extensive resources, networks and advocacy abilities to strengthen these efforts - and save the lives of millions of women and girls worldwide. The Initiative was co-founded by Mary Robinson, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and President of Ireland, and Dr. Mary Ann Leeper, President of the Female Health Company. The Female Health Company is a member of the Global Business Coalition.

For more information, including information on BWI, contact Alison Byrne Fields: abyrnefiel@aol.com; for more information on GBC, visit <http://www.businessfightsaids.org>

3.10 EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL

Education International (EI) is the largest global teacher organization representing over 29 million education personnel from all education sectors, from pre-school to university, through 345 member organizations in 165 countries and territories.

Education International aims to:

- defend the professional and industrial rights of teachers and education personnel;
- promote for all peoples in all nations peace, democracy, social justice and equality through the development of quality public education for all;
- combat all forms of racism and discrimination in education and society;

- give particular attention to developing the leadership role and involvement of women in society, in the teaching profession and in organizations of teachers and education employees;
- ensure the rights of the most vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, migrants and children. EI's work to end child labor is a key aspect of its human rights campaign.

With its 26 million members, Education International is the world's largest Global Union Federation. EI is associated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), a global federation of democratic and independent national trade union centers. Education International has developed privileged working relations with a number of major international organizations.

EI enjoys formal associate relations with UNESCO, including the International Bureau of Education (IBE), and has consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In particular, EI cooperates closely in the implementation of joint activities with the World Health Organisation (WHO), UNAIDS, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Bank, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

These relationships allow EI to promote the collective goals of teachers and other education personnel in a multitude of international fora and to provide input when important policy decisions are under discussion.

In November 2001, EI organized a seminar in Senegal to develop project proposals on school health and HIV/AIDS/STI prevention in the Western and Central Africa region as well as in the Caribbean region. In January 2002, seven projects were launched in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Mali, Rwanda and Senegal.

For more information on the work of Education International, visit: <http://www.ei-ie.org>

3.11 HOPE FOR AFRICAN CHILDREN INITIATIVE

The Hope for African Children Initiative (HACI) is a pan-African effort created to address the enormous challenges faced by millions of African children who have either been orphaned by AIDS or live with parents who are sick or dying from AIDS-related illnesses.

Established in 2000, this unique partnership brings together six organizations that share an international focus - Care, Plan, Save the Children, the Society for Women and AIDS in Africa, World Conference on Religion and Peace, and World Vision. These organizations are working together to increase the capacity of local communities to provide support services to orphans and vulnerable children in Africa.

Recently, NAP+ (Network of African People Living with HIV/AIDS), joined the partnership, further strengthening its capacity to respond to challenges facing vulnerable children on the continent

The Hope for African Children Initiative has four core objectives:

Building awareness and reducing the stigma that surrounds HIV/AIDS. Lack of awareness about AIDS has resulted in fear, shame and denial. The resulting wall of silence has hindered prevention and care efforts. The initiative encourages stakeholders to work together to reduce stigma so that people will support vulnerable children and take advantage of available services without fear.

Extending the life of parent-child relationship. The goal is to decrease the period of vulnerability experienced by the child and to postpone the age at which the child is orphaned. Prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections, along with better nutrition and food security, prolong the lives of

infected parents. Access to anti-retroviral treatment is an important HAI policy objective. The Initiative is therefore working with other stakeholders to make anti-retroviral treatment accessible to all children and adults infected with HIV.

Preparing families for transition. Parents must be supported as they plan the best possible future for their children. Planning steps include appointing guardians, writing wills and giving clear instructions about the children's future.

Ensuring the future of the child. Access to education and life skills is the basis for enabling children to attain a better livelihood. As communities come under severe economic stress to care for vulnerable children, young children are more likely to miss enrolling in school, and young people become more vulnerable to missing school days and caring for sick parents.

For more information, visit: <http://www.hopeforafricanchildren.org>

4.0 COUNTRY SPECIFIC RESOURCES

4.1 SENEGAL

4.1.1 COORDINATION OF HIV/AIDS FUNDING AND THE EDUCATION SECTOR

Senegal has one of the lowest HIV prevalence rates in Africa, currently estimated at 1.5%⁸. However, recent data point to potentially alarming trends, especially in the southern part of the country. For example, six of Senegal's eleven regions currently have HIV prevalence rates of over 2%. The sentinel sites in Tambacounda, Kolda and Ziguinchor report HIV prevalence rates among pregnant women 25 years of age and above to be: 3.5%, 4.5% and 3.0%, respectively, which is well above the national average.

For administrative purposes, Senegal is divided into 11 Regions and 43 Departments. The MOE has administrators at the Regional level, known as the Academic Inspection Office (*Inspection d'Académie – IA*) and, at the Department level, Departmental Educational Inspection Offices (*Inspections Départementales de l'Enseignement – IDEN*). For HIV/AIDS prevention in the education system, there is a national AIDS focal point and an Internal Committee for the Fight Against Aids (*Comité Interne de Lutte Contre le SIDA – CILS*) which regroups all governmental departments and other partners in the education sector.

The MOE operates under the 10 Year Education Program (*Plan Décennal d'Education et de Formation – PDEF*), which has incorporated HIV/AIDS activities. In addition, there is the Strategic Plan for the Fight Against AIDS (2002-2006), supervised by the *Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA* (CNLS). Here, too, there is a strong emphasis on HIV prevention in the education sector, and the MOE has signed an agreement with the CNLS and provides annual plans for funding. An example of the signed agreement is found in Annex I.

In Senegal, the CNLS is the main coordinating body for multilateral, and increasingly, bilateral resources destined for government entities. Both the Global Fund and the World Bank MAP are channeled through the CNLS. The CNLS coordinates the plans developed within each ministry, or sector, which are to be funded in a given year.

According to a recent analysis by the World Bank on the situation of HIV/AIDS activities in the education sector, the following activities are contained in the National AIDS strategy⁹:

- Realization of a plan to fight AIDS in the Education Sector (formal and informal);
- Establishment of a coordinating mechanism, a data collection system, a monitoring and evaluation plan and training of students in the formal and non-formal systems;
- Development of action research to improve the efficiency of HIV/AIDS based learning programs in the formal and informal education sectors; and,
- Reinforcement of institutional capacity under the Health and Nutrition component of the network of extension agents in order to allow for greater coordination in the formal and non formal sectors.

The World Bank study also highlighted how CNLS has designated a facilitator in each administrative region to support local HIV/AIDS initiatives and emphasized that this is very helpful to the CNLS. Locally

⁸ Bulletin Séro-épidémiologique de Surveillance du VIH No. 11, République du Sénégal, Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA, Ministère de la Santé et de la Prévention Médicale, Division de Lutte Contre le SIDA/IST, Laboratoire de Bactériologie et de Virologie CHU A. Le Dantec, Dakar, Sénégal, Septembre 2004

⁹ Camara, Balla, Rapport de Consultation pour la Revue technique de Plan d'Action de Lutte Contre le SIDA dans le Système au Sénégal, The World Bank, June 2004.

developed action plans are financed directly by the regional offices.

Pursuant to the demand by MOEs throughout Africa, and the various agencies and teams in UNAIDS, the MOE organized a sub-regional workshop to "Accelerate the Response in the Education Sector to the HIV/AIDS Epidemic", which took place November 22-26, 2004, in Dakar, Senegal. This workshop brought together other Francophone countries from the sub-region. During this meeting, a network of MOE focal points was established to continue the dialogue started during the meeting and provide a forum to exchange experiences on a regular basis.

Table 5, below, illustrates the diversity and funding allocations contributed to accomplishing the Strategic Plan to Fight AIDS. The table does not indicate to which sectors or activities these funds will be attributed, but it does provide an accurate picture of the resources available to the CNLS.

**TABLE 5: SENEGAL
FUNDING FOR THE 2002-2006 STRATEGIC PLAN TO FIGHT AIDS, IN FCFA**

PARTNER	BUDGET ALLOCATED 2002-2006	BUDGET EXECUTED 2002-2004	BUDGET PLANNED 2005	BUDGET PLANNED 2006
Government of Senegal	9 030 000 000	4 100 000 000	2 215 000 000	2 715 000 000
French Cooperation	2 000 668 850	1 503 453 444	497 215 406	
World Food Program	153 000 000	25 500 000	63 750 000	63 750 000
USAID	10 180 549 620	5 449 361 730	2 783 580 000	1 947 607 890
World Bank	18 924 506 054	5 932 972 000	6 118 242 027	6 118 242 027
Global Fund	2 892 091 000	760 469 000	1 065 811 000	1 065 811 000
African Dev. Bank	77 000 000		35 000 000	42 000 000
UNICEF	25 000 000		25 000 000	
JICA	356 856 050		165 408 200	191 447 850
KfW	1 639 892 500		983 935 500	655 957 000
UNFPA	504 407 468	235 340 489	126 805 253	191 447 850
UNDP	153 000 000		102 000 000	51 000 000
UNAIDS	127 500 000	66 300 000	30 600 000	30 600 000
WHO	127 500 000	76 500 000	25 500 000	25 500 000
Canada	741 105 000	665 640 000	75 465 000	
European Union		264 612 169	90 000 000	
TOTAL	47 779 440 873	19 080 148 832	14 403 312 386	12 987 662 537

SOURCE: The National AIDS Council of Senegal, Planning Meeting, 8-9 February 2005

4.1.2 BILATERAL DONORS

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Family Health International (FHI) is the main USAID contractor to implement the HIV/AIDS component of the Strategic Objective for Health. FHI has been active in Senegal since the 1970's and has worked with more than 100 governmental and NGO structures. FHI is currently playing an important role in Senegal's response to the epidemic, in the following ways:

- **FHI Helps Coordinate Senegal's National AIDS Program:**
 - FHI coordinates the strategies of Senegal's national AIDS program. The program emphasizes:
 - Risk reduction;
 - Improved care management of treatment for STIs;
 - Availability and quality of epidemiological and behavioral surveillance data; and,
 - Increased availability of condoms.
 - FHI works closely with NGOs at the district and national levels to expand and improve their comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS.
- **Technical and Financial Support:** FHI provides technical and financial support to Le Dantec hospital to conduct sentinel surveillance in seven regions of Senegal. Le Dantec conducts bimonthly supervision in all the sites to provide technical assistance and collect blood serum.
- **Rapid Response Fund Established:** In 2002, FHI established a rapid response fund to provide financial support to small, localized projects. In its first year, FHI provided grants to five organizations. One of them, an advocacy project, educated more than 20 policy makers on HIV/AIDS and policy issues. It is expanding its efforts to educate religious leaders, journalists, and important private companies. The fund also supported established organizations that train peer educators to reach such targeted populations as students, women, fishermen, and truckers.
- **Expanded VCT Services:** FHI expanded a subagreement with SIDA Service to establish three new centers for voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), one each in Dakar, Thies, and Kaolack. Additional subagreements are in the works to further expand VCT services in Dakar and outlying regions. FHI is also working with JICA in eight new VCT centers.
- **IEC:** As part of an information, education and communication (IEC) strategy, FHI/Senegal released a series of IEC resources written entirely in French. The series offers different IEC and behavior change communication (BCC) tools and resources for STI/HIV/AIDS prevention. The series includes STI/HIV/AIDS prevention materials such as audio cassettes, posters, protective cases for carrying condoms and brochures created for the female condom. Organizations can download the materials on the web or request customized copies of the materials.

For more information on the work of FHI in Senegal, contact:

*Family Health International
45 Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop
P.O. Box 3335
Dakar, Senegal
Telephone: (221) 869-70-00
Fax: (221) 864-05-36
Web site: <http://www.fhi.org>*

CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION AFFAIRS (CEDPA)

CEDPA established a project office in Dakar in 2001, which coincided with the launch of the ENABLE project in Senegal. CEDPA/Senegal works in Dakar, Thies, and Kaolack regions with local NGO partners in the areas of training, advocacy, social mobilization, capacity building and IEC. CEDPA's main strategy is to create networks of individuals and organizations to design and implement the programs to ensure local ownership and commitment. Meanwhile, south-to-south exchanges have been utilized as a tool to develop and strengthen the capacity of networks. Training in the areas of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, gender, leadership, life skills, among others, have empowered many participants to effect positive change in their communities and throughout Senegal. The recently awarded BRIDGE project will continue and expand the work that CEDPA/Senegal started through ENABLE.

BUILDING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH THROUGH IMPROVEMENT OF DEMOCRACY, GOOD GOVERNANCE, AND EQUITY FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH (BRIDGE):

Begun in Sept. 2003, CEDPA's BRIDGE project is a three-year (2003-2005) bilateral project funded by USAID/Senegal with a total budget of US\$2.8 million. BRIDGE will continue ENABLE's work with women's empowerment and youth programs in Thies, Kaolack and Dakar. It will expand into several districts in Ziguinchor, Fatick and Louga during the second project year and then will extend coverage to all districts where USAID Cooperating Agencies (CAs) are working in health and related programs. CEDPA will also assist USAID/Senegal in the systematic gender integration of CAs working in health as well as the Ministry of Health.

CEDPA's goal for BRIDGE is to strengthen the capacity of women, youth, and supporting organizations to improve RH at the local and national levels. Through BRIDGE, CEDPA aims to support USAID/Senegal's Strategic Objective 3: increased and sustainable use of RH services in the context of decentralization in targeted areas. CEDPA's approach to achieving this goal is to build the capacity of local organizations and networks to promote and provide sustainable, accessible RH services. BRIDGE will support direct implementation by providing training, technical assistance, and subgrants to grassroots, regional, and national organizations, associations, and networks. Efforts will focus on promoting and providing quality RH services. It is estimated that 200,000 women and youth will benefit from this program.

The key strategies to achieve BRIDGE's objectives include:

1. *Build Partnerships to Foster Sustainable NGOs* - to promote an entrepreneurial approach and adoption of sustainability among local NGOs.
2. *Leadership and Organizational Capacity-Building* - to empower women and girls around issues of STI/HIV/AIDS and RH and build the managerial, advocacy, and programmatic skills needed for NGO sustainability.
3. *Life Skills Training for Youth* - to meet the non-formal education needs of street youth, employed youth, and youth within a faith context.
4. *Social Mobilization, Advocacy, and Network Building* - to influence local and national policymaking for improved RH and HIV/AIDS programs.
5. *Gender Mainstreaming* - to provide leadership and technical expertise in gender integration for USAID's Cooperating Agencies working on health programs.

For more information on the work of CEDPA, contact:

CEDPA/Senegal

Sacre Coeur I

Villa 8253

Dakar, Senegal

Tel: (221) 869-3616

Fax: (221) 824-2071

Email: cedpa@cedpasenegal.org

Website: <http://www.cedpa.org/senegal>

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Senegal has been identified as a country of focus for Canada, and it is expected that the program will grow substantially in the coming years. In line with its new policy on strengthening aid effectiveness, CIDA will be looking at increasing its support to major country-led programs such as those in the areas of education and the grassroots economy. The new program will focus about two-thirds of its resources on basic education, including support for literacy, primary-level education, professional training, and the development of new curriculum and management methods. Another 30 percent of the program will focus on assistance to microfinance and microentrepreneurs, and the remainder will support improved governance.

In terms of HIV/AIDS, CIDA is funding a regional program known as AIDS 3 / West Africa Project to Combat AIDS and STIs (WAPCAS), with an implementation period from 2001 through 2006. This project aims to control the spread of STIs in the population involved in and affected by the commercial sex environment. Operations concentrate on certain districts of Dakar, Tambacounda, Vélingara, Diaobé and Kolda. The Project is developing services adapted primarily to commercial sex workers (CSWs). The mapping of commercial sex areas is updated annually in an effort not only to compile a register of new sites, but also to uncover potential difficulties and constraints in healthcare delivery.

The project also supports community-based initiatives (numerous in Senegal), that are aimed at adopting responsible preventive behaviors and promoting use of STI/AIDS health services. AIDS 3 also grants financial contributions to micro projects led by groups and organizations already operating in prostitution environments. Additionally, the project supports key organizations (notably women's groups) in promoting health for high risk groups, principally young people, especially.

For more information, visit:

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/webcountry.nsf/VLUDocEn/Senegal-Overview>
or call the Canadian Embassy at: (221) 889-4700

JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

JICA began assistance to Senegal in 1989, and as of 2002, had contributed US\$881.7 million, with some US\$181.19 million allocated directly to technical cooperation. JICA's assistance to Senegal targets the following priority areas and development issues:

- improvement of basic living conditions: supplying potable water to residents of rural areas, broadening access to high-quality basic education, providing human resources development and professional training for personnel connected with economic development, and improving basic health services and strengthening medical infrastructure;
- environmental protection and prevention of desertification: promoting sustainable forest development; and
- agriculture and fishery; promoting the development of sustainable agriculture and fishery.

In the education sector, JICA is active in classroom construction and the provision of educational materials at the elementary school, preschool and professional technical training level. JICA is also engaged in the health sector at both the central level, working with the Ministry of Health in the construction of various health infrastructures and the provision of equipment, and at the community level with Japanese volunteers providing community health education in rural areas.

HIV/AIDS is a high priority for the Government of Japan, and Senegal is one of Japan's 12 priority countries under the Global Issues Initiative (GII) on Population and AIDS. Today, JICA is working with USAID/FHI to provide Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centers in at least eight selected sites.

For more information on the activities of JICA or funding possibilities, please contact:

JICA West Africa Regional Office

Immeuble ABM 5^e étage 20, Avenue Léopold Sédar Senghor Dakar, Senegal

(BP 3323, Dakar, Senegal) Tel: (221) 821 6919, 823 0022 Fax (221) 823 8538

<http://www.jica.go.jp/senegal/index.html>

4.1.3 MULTILATERAL DONORS

Financial resources coming from the multilateral organizations are coordinated by the CNLS. Table 6, below, presents the major multilateral donors in Senegal and a brief description of their activities and contact information.

TABLE 6: MULTILATERAL DONORS IN SENEGAL

ORGANIZATION	MAIN HIV/AIDS RELATED ACTIVITIES	CONTACT IN SENEGAL
The European Commission (EC)	Under the Ninth European Development Fund, the EC has committed €53 million euros to the Health and Education sectors through direct budgetary support to the government of Senegal; Total amount provided of 14,778,845 FCFA during 2003.	12 Albert Sarraut Dakar, Sénégal; Tel: 221-889-1071; E-mail: delegation-senegal@cec.eu.int
World Bank/MAP	Allocated US\$30 million to Senegal under the MAP II project (see Table 4, above). Each ministry is required to complete a planning exercise to show how MAP funds will be used for HIV/AIDS related activities, and these plans are submitted and approved by the MAP coordinator at the CNLS.	3 Place de l'Indépendance, Immeuble SDIH, BP 3296, Dakar, Sénégal Tel. 221-849-50-00 Fax: 221-823-62-77
The Global Fund	Agreement since February, 2003, when the Global Fund approved a lifetime budget amount of US\$11.7 million, with an initial grant of US\$6 million to cover the first two year period of 2003 –2005; August 2004, US\$3.14 had been disbursed (see Table 3).	CNLS VDN angle Ancienne Piste Dakar, Sénégal Tel: 221-869-0909
UNFPA	Under the Pilot program for Reproductive Health in the Education Sector; students in Middle and Secondary school learn basic health and hygiene, and gain knowledge about reproductive health issues, including HIV/AIDS. UNFPA has also supported Family Life Education classes.	Immeuble Faycal 19 Rue Parchappe, BP 154, Dakar, Sénégal Tel: 221-823-9168 http://www.unfpa.sn
UNICEF	Support to the education sector and to HIV/AIDS activities as a crosscutting issue; Signed an agreement with the MOE and are working with 2,000 teachers through the Teachers' Committees; Developed a new training manual for introducing HIV/AIDS at the primary school level; Can provide small grants, up to \$10,000, for local initiatives related to any aspect of the HIV/AIDS response.	2 Rue Carnot angle Salva BP 429, Dakar, Sénégal; Tel: 221-823-5080 E-mail: unicef.dakar@unicef.org

ORGANIZATION	MAIN HIV/AIDS RELATED ACTIVITIES	CONTACT IN SENEGAL
UNESCO	Under the Education for All project and through the International Institute for Education Planning (IIEP), provides technical support for HIV/AIDS related activities.	12 Avenue LS Senghor, BP 3311 Dakar, Sénégal; Tel: 221-849-2323 http://www.dakar.unesco.org
WFP	Currently planning to intervene through the organization of parents and students eating at the school canteens; Management committees will serve as vehicles for messages from UNFPA on various HIV/AIDS related topics.	10 Avenue Pasteur angle Rue Galliéni, BP 154 Dakar; Sénégal Tel: 221-849-6500

4.1.4 SELECTED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS

SENEGALESE COMMITTEE OF TEACHER'S UNIONS / COMITÉ SÉNÉGALAIS DES SYNDICATS DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT (COSSEL)

With support from Education International, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Educational Development Center (EDC), COSSEL participated in the training of teachers in all 11 administrative regions covering 21 departments, and the development of a training manual edited by Education International.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF PARENTS ASSOCIATIONS / FÉDÉRATION NATIONALE DES PARENTS D'ÉLÈVE DU SÉNÉGAL

This organization was modeled after similar groups in Guinea and Burkina Faso, which were started with World Bank funding to initiate a program of sensitization called *The Parents' School*. The idea of Parents' Schools came about in 2002, at the meeting of the Congress of the African Federation of Parents and Students Associations. During this meeting, the African Federation passed a resolution calling for a stronger implication of these Parents' Associations in the response to the epidemic.¹⁰

AIDE ET ACTION

Aide et Action is a French NGO which aims to increase school attendance and improve the quality of life in the communities where it works. In Senegal, Aide et Action works in peri-urban Dakar and in the Region of Kolda. They are engaged with 1,052 community schools and associations, through which they reach an estimated 340,146 children.

In terms of HIV/AIDS related activities, Aide et Action is currently working with ActionAid (a UK-based NGO) on a regional program around the Diaobé market in Kolda Senegal. This program extends into Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Mali, with an array of awareness raising activities. Aide et Action is not yet conducting HIV/AIDS related activities in their education and school activities, but this is being discussed for the near future.

COCA COLA FOUNDATION AFRICA

In Senegal, the Coca Cola Foundation has worked with ILO to sponsor one-day workshops to advocate workplace initiatives among employer and employees in Senegal.

HOPE FOR AFRICAN CHILDREN INITIATIVE

HACI is working in six regions to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on children and their families in Senegal. HACI is working with NGOs and CBOs in Dakar, Thies, Louga, Saint-Louis, Tambacounda and Kolda, where it supports programs focusing on education and provision of scholastic materials, nutrition, psychosocial support, vocational training, shelter and advocacy. It also works closely with associations of people living with HIV/AIDS. HACI is now focussing on scaling up its activities in order to reach more children.

For more information on the work of HACI in Senegal:

Tel: (221) 824 51 78

Email: swaainter@sentoosn

THE GROUP FOR STUDY AND THE TEACHING OF POPULATION ISSUES/LE GROUPE POUR L'ÉTUDE ET L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE LA POPULATION (GEEP)¹¹

The GEEP is a multidisciplinary NGO, which was created in May 1989. GEEP's initial strategy

¹⁰ Camara, Bala, June 2004.

¹¹ For more detailed information see: The Group for the Study and Teaching of Population Issues (GEEP): An Experiment to Prevent the Spread of HIV/AIDS Among Schoolchildren; EDUCATION AND HIV/AIDS: A SOURCEBOOK OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAMS, The World Bank, Washington, DC, 2003; <http://www.schoolsandhealth.org>

concentrated on two main areas: population education and the establishment of family life education (FLE) clubs in middle and secondary schools. These clubs were designed to bring population issues, notably sexual and reproductive health of adolescents, prevention of STIs, and understanding of HIV/AIDS, into the classroom and to situate them within the framework of socio-educational and extracurricular activities. Subsequently, GEEP set up Youth Information and Advice Centers (*Centres d'Orientation et d'Information des Jeunes (COIN-Jeunes)*) in several secondary schools and at Cheikh Anta Diop University, in Dakar.

For more information on the work of GEEP, contact:

BP 5036, Dakar, Senegal

Tel: (221) 824 4877

email: geepop@syfed.refer.sn

Website: <http://www.refer.sn/geep>

4.1.5 HIV/AIDS RELATED ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The tables below were compiled by the MOE and show the activities and amounts of money provided by various multilateral donors and the evolution in funding from 2001 to date. In general, funds are allocated for teacher training activities at both the central level, with school administrators, and at the decentralized levels in urban, peri-urban and rural schools.

The tables illustrate how funding has steadily increased over the last four years, from 44,500,000 FCFA, or approximately US\$60,000 (1US\$= 750 FCFA in 2001) to 161,996,100 FCFA or US\$323,992 (1US\$= 500 in 2004) in 2004.

TABLE 7: DONOR FUNDED HIV/AIDS ACTIVITIES IN SENEGAL 2001

ACTIVITY	DONOR	AMOUNT PROVIDED
Define a School Health Policy	World Bank	5 200 000 FCFA
Initial training in STI/AIDS in the education sector	World Bank	3 300 000 FCFA
Training for IA and IDEN in Experiential Learning methods	World Bank	36 000 000 FCFA
TOTAL		44,500,000 FCFA

Source: Ministry of Education, School Health Office

TABLE 8: DONOR FUNDED HIV/AIDS ACTIVITIES IN SENEGAL 2002

ACTIVITY	DONOR	AMOUNT PROVIDED
Production of a Teacher's Guide and Students Notebook on STIs/AIDS	UNICEF	6 003 053 FCFA
Training of teacher for the use of The Guide	UNICEF	7 000 494 FCFA
Reproductive Health	UNFPA	15 006 282 FCFA
TOTAL		28 009 829 FCFA

Source: Ministry of Education, School Health Office

TABLE 9: DONOR FUNDED HIV/AIDS ACTIVITES IN SENEGAL IN 2003

ACTIVITY	DONOR	AMOUNT PROVIDED
Supervision of activities in targeted Regions, according to the AIDS Strategic Plan ¹²	World Bank	300 000 FCFA
Workshop to share experiences with 50 members of the ETN and ETR	UNICEF	2 200 000 FCFA
	World Bank	200 000 FCFA
Dissemination of Teachers Guide for prevention of STIs/AIDS and Malaria	UNICEF	10 000 000 FCFA
Training of 72 ETR trainers (Tamba – Kolda – Ziguinchor – Diourbel – Kaolack – Kébémér) to use the Prevention Guide on STIs /AIDS and Malaria	UNICEF	1 200 000 FCFA
	World Bank	2 300 000 FCFA
Training of 1,740 teachers and 30 trainers to use the Prevention Guide in 19 IDENs- and the Kaolack EFI	UNICEF	9 735 000 FCFA
	EC	12 532 000 FCFA
Meeting to discuss the Strategic Plan with members of the CILS in the education sector	European Commission (EC)	575 000 FCFA
Study to determine students' needs in Reproductive Health	UNFPA	700 000 FCFA
Training and awareness raising in reproductive health -for local leaders, parents of students and other schools	UNFPA	10 192 916 FCFA
Training of Internal Committee members in AIDS prevention and reproductive health for adolescents in schools	EC	1 671 845 FCFA
Reproductive health training for Secondary School Health personnel in Dakar (nurses, midwives, social workers)	World Bank	15 812 000 FCFA
Training of 300 teachers in the use of the STI/AIDS Prevention Guide in the Region of Diourbel	Plan Regional AIDS	9 136 500 FCFA
TOTAL		77 236 261 FCFA

Source: Ministry of Education, School Health Office

¹² République du Sénégal, Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA, Plan Stratégique 2002-2006 de Lutte Contre le SIDA

TABLE 10: SUMMARY OF FUNDING FOR 2004 OF MAP ACTIVITIES BY REGION IN SENEGAL

REGION	ACTIVITY	AMOUNT PLANNED
1. DAKAR	1. Training workshops	14,965,500 FCFA
	2. Social mobilization	1,260,000 FCFA
	3. M & E	983,000 FCFA
	TOTAL	17,209,000 FCFA
2. LOUGA	1. Training	11,366,000 FCFA
	2. VCT	750,000 FCFA
	3. Awareness Raising	600,000 FCFA
	4. M & E	780,000 FCFA
	TOTAL	13,732,000 FCFA
3. TAMBACOUNDA	1. Train teachers in the use of the STI/AIDS guide	12,888,050 FCFA
	2. Train 322 teachers, 71 volunteers and literacy facilitators and 101 professors in Adolescent Reproductive Health	21,394,500 FCFA (UNICEF funded)
	3. Awareness Raising	930,000 FCFA
	4. M & E	3,952,000 FCFA
	TOTAL	39,264,500 FCFA
4. DIOURBEL	1. Training of teachers in the use of the STI/AIDS guide through a series of workshops	11,377,500 FCFA
	2. Advocacy and social mobilization activities	6,110,000 FCFA
	3. Coordination and management	630,000 FCFA
	TOTAL	18,117,500 FCFA
5. FATICK	1. Train 136 teachers in STI/AIDS through a series of workshops	8,211,000 FCFA
	2. Advocacy and social mobilization activities	1,065,000 FCFA
	3. M & E	653,000 FCFA
	TOTAL	9,929,000 FCFA
6. ST. LOUIS	1. Training of 260 teachers at the central and decentralized levels in STI/AIDS	14,416,000 FCFA
	2. Coordination and management	1,635,000 FCFA
	3. M & E	1,210,000 FCFA
	TOTAL	17,261,000 FCFA

REGION	ACTIVITY	AMOUNT PLANNED
7. ZIGUINCHOR	1. Train teachers and literacy facilitators in STI/AIDS through a series of workshops	14,086,500 FCFA
	2. M & E workshops	913,500 FCFA
	TOTAL	15,000,000 FCFA
8. MATAM	1. Training workshops on STI/AIDS	14,507,500 FCFA
	2. Advocacy and Social mobilization	448,500 FCFA
	3. M & E	N/A
TOTAL	14,956,000 FCFA	
9. THIES	1. Training workshops on STI/AIDS and communication skills	7,426,500 FCFA
	2. Advocacy and Social mobilization	1,257,000 FCFA
	3. M & E	1,220,000 FCFA
TOTAL	9,900,000 FCFA	
10. KOLDA	1. Training workshops on STI/AIDS at central and decentralized levels	10,291,000 FCFA
	2. M & E	1,961,000 FCFA
	TOTAL	12,252,000 FCFA
11. KAOLACK	1. Training workshops for teachers on STI/AIDS and Reproductive Health	11,725,500 FCFA
	2. Awareness Raising	708,000 FCFA
	3. M & E	1,367,500 FCFA
TOTAL	13,801,000 FCFA	
TOTAL		161,996,100 FCFA

Source: CNLS, December 2004

TOTAL FUNDING PLANNED FOR 2004 WAS 161,996,100 FCFA, OR US\$323,992.

4.2 MALI

4.2.1 COORDINATION OF HIV/AIDS FUNDING AND THE EDUCATION SECTOR

In Mali, all HIV/AIDS activities are coordinated through the National High-Level Advisory Board for the Fight Against AIDS/*Haut Conseil National pour le Lutte Contre le SIDA* (HCNLS), which is attached to the President's Office. The HCNLS is managed by an Executive Secretariat. The HCNLS is fairly new, having been launched in November 2004.

The MOE is committed to HIV/AIDS prevention and is working to include HIV/AIDS related information in the school curriculum at all levels, and there are several projects (GTZ, World Education) that are helping with this.

4.2.2 BILATERAL DONORS

USAID

USAID's 2001–2005 HIV/AIDS strategy for Mali targets vulnerable populations, youth, community leaders, and the general population through behavior change approaches, voluntary counseling and testing services, and qualitative research. The Mission is currently developing a new HIV/AIDS strategy for 2003–2012, which will emphasize strengthening national capacity and scaling up the second generation of HIV/AIDS responses. In 2005, USAID is the largest bilateral donor for HIV/AIDS activities and has provided US\$4 million for HIV/AIDS activities in Mali, focusing on support to sentinel surveillance, prevention of sexual transmission and capacity building for policy development.

In Mali, USAID has a large education program which aims to:

- Improve school-based teach education;
- Assist in the establishment of a new curriculum for grades three and four;
- Increase community and parents participation in schools; and,
- Improve ministry decision-making at the decentralized level.

USAID/Mali does not have a separate objective related to HIV/AIDS for the education program, but provides funding to HIV/AIDS related activities in the education sector through World Education, and other US PVOs, which are described below in greater detail. The mission has also supported the MOE in the development of an HIV/AIDS policy.

For More Information, contact:

Immeuble Dotembougou, Rue Raymond Poincaré & Rue 319 Quartier du Fleuve/BP 34 Bamako 34, Tel: (223) 222-36-02 Web site: <http://www.usaid.gov/ml>

CIDA

Canada is a prominent donor in Mali, providing official development assistance since 1972. The assistance program comprises bilateral assistance and support to the work of Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) partners, including international organizations such as the UNDP and Canada's many non-governmental development organizations.

CIDA's current bilateral program supports Mali's poverty reduction strategy and focuses on improving access to basic social services, increasing household income, and promoting peace and security, good governance, and the rule of law. CIDA supports Mali's 10-year plans for health and education through improved access to basic services, including support to the battle against HIV/AIDS, and for high-quality basic education, with a focus on increasing the participation of girls.

CIDA's regional AIDS 3 project is the organization's current HIV/AIDS initiative. Activities are directed at commercial sex workers (CSWs) and their customers, as well as other occupational high-risk groups (truckers, seasonal workers, young travelling salesgirls and housekeeping aides). Activities will remain in progress in the Sikasso region and in Communes 5 and 6 of the Bamako district, and extension will take place progressively through Communes 1 to 4 of Bamako.

For more information on the work of CIDA in Mali, contact: tel: (223) 221-2236

GTZ

Of all the bilateral donors in Mali, only GTZ has a program directly implemented through the MOE targeting HIV/AIDS prevention at the primary school level. The Fight Against HIV/AIDS in the Basic Education Programs project was designed to run from 2002 through 2005, and focus on the geographic areas where GTZ was already working, in particular, Mali's Fifth Region and the Circle of Kati. The initial project budget was for €1,500,000 euros for the three year period, but at the close of the project in April 2005, approximately €750,000 euros had been spent and the project duration reduced by several months.

The project worked with teachers, in and out of school youth, and women's groups. It designed and distributed HIV/AIDS prevention materials in three local languages (Dogon, Ffuldéd and Bambara) such as written guides and audiocassettes.

It is not clear if GTZ will fund additional HIV/AIDS related activities in the education sector in the future.

For more information on the work of GTZ in Mali, visit: <http://www.gtz.de>

4.2.3 MULTILATERAL DONORS

Multilateral donors within the UN system participate in the UNAIDS Theme Group. This body is coordinated by UNAIDS and overseen on a revolving basis by representative from the various UN agencies in Mali. The five objectives of the Thematic Group members are:

- Advocacy for the "Three Ones" in the national AIDS program;
- Activities to increase knowledge of the socio-economic effects of the epidemic and to reduce these effects;
- Establishing an enabling environment for the respect of human dignity and rights for people living with HIV and AIDS;
- Prevention and behavior-changing activities for youth and women;
- Care and Support activities for People Living with HIV and AIDS and Orphans and Vulnerable Children.

Table 11, below, shows the various UN agencies and their respective HIV/AIDS related activities. The World Bank is shown separately to allow for a more detailed explanation of their role.

TABLE 11: UN AGENCIES AND HIV/AIDS RELATED ACTIVITIES IN MALI

AGENCY	ACTIVITIES	CONTACTS
World Health Organization (WHO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMTCT (drugs and laboratory equipment); • Surveillance and monitoring (training of health staff and supervision of sentinel sites) • Transfusion security; • IEC campaigns and counseling; • Technical support to NGOs and local associations 	<p>Ntomikorobougou, BP 99, Bamako, Mali</p> <p>Tel: 223-222 37 14;</p> <p>223-222 46 83</p>
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of a new Strategic Plan for the Fight Against AIDS 2005-2009; • Capacity building in planning and management with the National High Council for the Fight Against AIDS NHFAA/HCNLS); • Decentralization and strengthening of the various offices of the HCNLS through mainstreaming HIV/AIDS activities; • Strategic and operational advice; • Partnership development and advocacy 	<p>Immeuble Me Hamaciré N'Douré, Badalabougou Est, BP 120 , Bamako, Mali</p> <p>Tel: 223-222 01 81</p>
World Food Program (WFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutritional support to HIV positive pregnant women and infants born to HIV positive mothers in PMTCT centers; • Food aid to people living with HIV/AIDS, their households, AIDS orphans and widows and people undergoing treatment for tuberculosis; • Food for Training for PLWH/A; • Collaboration with NGOs carrying out Home-Based Care. 	<p>Badalabougou Est, Avenue de l'OUA, BP 120 Bamako, Mali</p> <p>Tel: 223-222 20 45</p> <p>wfp.bamako@wfp.org</p>
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote increased frequency of reproductive health services and HIV/AIDS prevention in intervention areas; • Reinforce IEC prevention activities with youth through the diffusion of radio messages on reproductive health; • Development of educational materials; • Contribute to greater voluntary testing; • Support reproductive health related activities with youth organizations; • Establish PMTCT in Sikasso 	<p>Immeuble Bakary Sylla, Badalabougou Est, BP 120, Bamako, Mali</p> <p>Tel: 223-222 01 81;</p> <p>223-222 99 72</p>
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct IEC activities in schools; • Train teachers and animators in lifeskills; • Provide special protection to children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS and OVCs, including psycho-social support; • Studies on the situations of OVCs and sexual exploitation of children; • Development of PMTCT centers; • Mobilization of partners; • Advocacy of the promotion of a legal framework 	<p>Niamakoro, BP 96, Bamako, Mali</p> <p>Tel: 223-220 44 01</p> <p>bamako@unicef.org</p>

AGENCY	ACTIVITIES	CONTACTS
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of HIV/AIDS modules in formal and non formal education; • Teacher training in lifeskills; • Production and dissemination of educational materials adapted to youth; • Mobilization and creation of UNESCO club networks; • Advocacy for PLWH/A 	<p>Immeuble Abdrahamane Chérif, BP E 1763, Badalabougou Est, Bamako, Mali</p> <p>Tel: 223-223 34 92; 223-223 34 93</p> <p>bamako@unesco.org</p>
UNAIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a conjoint monitoring plan for the UN system 2005-2007; • Support the implementation of the Project Accelerating Funds (PAF); • Coordinate the UN system efforts to support the newly established national level structures, such as the Executive Secretary of the HCNLS; • Advocate for an understanding of and adhesion to the "Three Ones"; • Facilitate the partnerships between the HCNLS and collaborators; • Support the Alliance of Locally Elected Officials (PAF); • Support the establishment of a sectoral coordinating unit at the MOH; • Support the establishment of a National Strategic Framework for Communication (PAF); • Support the development of a National Strategic Plan for the next five years and the validation of sectoral/ operations plans; • Support to the MOH in the development of a PMTCT policy; • Support to the Monitoring and Evaluation system for the Executive Secretary of the HCNLS (PAF); • Support to the management and operations of large grants to Mali through the MAP and the Global Fund. 	<p>c/o WHO Ntomikorobougou, BP 99, Bamako, Mali</p> <p>Tel: 223-223 82 79</p>

Source: UNAIDS, March 2005

THE WORLD BANK

The main HIV/AIDS project currently underway in Mali is the US\$25.5 million Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS project begun in May 2004, and officially launched in March 2005. The main objective of the MAP is to support efforts to control the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, provide sustainable access to treatment, and care to people infected with, or affected by HIV/AIDS. MAP aims to accomplish this objective by strengthening the national response to the epidemic through a comprehensive awareness raising plan targeting high risk groups, such as youth, sex workers and truck drivers. In addition, MAP will support sustainable access to testing and counseling facilities, and, where necessary, treatment, care and psychosocial support to persons infected with, or affected by the epidemic. MAP will also strengthen capacities for an effective monitoring and evaluation system on the epidemic.

There are three components to the MAP project, which will receive funding as follows:

- Support to the public sector response – ministries and public institutions will prepare plans that address the challenge of HIV/AIDS with an emphasis on prevention and care: US\$5 million;
- Mobilize the private sector through the creation of a business coalition against HIV/AIDS, targeting small and medium enterprises (SMEs), emphasizing participation by the informal sector through pilot, and demonstrative initiatives: US\$10 million;
- Develop initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS by civil society organizations (CSOs), including CBOs, faith based organizations (FBOs), NGOs, women and youth groups, associations of people living with AIDS, and other grass roots associations: US\$5 million.

The remaining funds will be used for administrative purposes.

*For more information on the MAP project, contact the World Bank office:
Immeuble SOGEFIH, Quartier du Fleuve, BP 1864, Bamako, Mali
Tel: (223) 222 22 83*

THE GLOBAL FUND

The Global Fund has approved a lifetime award of US\$56 million with an initial two-year grant of US\$24 million, which became effective in May 2005. This funding will be managed by the HCNLS, the principal recipient, with projects submitted and approved by the CCM.

4.2.4 SELECTED NGOS AND PVOS

GROUPE PIVOT SANTE

Groupe Pivot Santé (GPS) is an NGO coordinating body with some 166 NGO members working in the health sector throughout Mali. The objectives of the Groupe Pivot are to

- professionalize NGOs;
- promote coordination;
- define the role and place of NGOs in the health sector;
- maintain a database of NGOs and projects; and,
- develop CSO leadership.

GPS works closely with government and the donor community. As for its HIV/AIDS activities, USAID, through US PVOs, has been a major donor to GPS, financing projects in five regions of the country which have contributed toward greater coordination of NGO work in response to the epidemic.

GPS is a member of the Global Fund's CCM.

*For more information on the work of GPS, contact:
Hippodrome - BP E 569 Bamako, Mali
Tel: (223) 221 21 45*

WORLD EDUCATION

In 2003, World Education was contracted by USAID to implement an Improved Quality of Education Activity (IQEA), or the US\$17 million Support to Quality and Equity In Education: Support to the Ministry of National Education. This project is designed to support the Ministry's ten-year plan for development within the education sector (called PRODEC). World Education is the prime contractor for IQEA, in partnership with World Learning DevTech Systems and seven Malian NGOs.

Working closely with the MOE, World Education aims to work in 105 communes, and reach at least 800 schools (public, community, religious and private). Project initiatives focus on three major components: improving teacher performance by creating communities of learning; curriculum development and testing for grades 3 - 6; and improving quality and equity in education through increased community participation. This project administers grants and provides technical assistance and capacity building to parents associations (APE), APE federations, school management committees, mothers' associations, and to local NGOs.

The theme of HIV/AIDS prevention, mitigation and care has become a priority of the World Education program in Mali, not only across all program activities, but also at the center of program management and personnel health care policy. In March 2005, World Education developed a strategic framework to ensure that HIV/AIDS related activities are integrated across all project activities and are taken account of in World Education's employee health policy, using private funds.

The World Education HIV/AIDS strategy has the following main components:

- Increase awareness of how HIV/AIDS affects the quality of education in Mali, and develop a personal conviction among the MOE and World Ed staff that awareness and prevention are priorities for all actors in the education sector;

- Regroup and train a core group of trainers implementing the World Ed project; and,
- Create decentralized core groups of trainers from the education sector across the six regions of intervention, which are specialized in awareness raising and prevention.

For more information on the World Education program, contact:

BP 2137, Rue 145, Porte 53, Torokorbougou, Bamako, Mali;

Tel: (223) 228 15 57;

E-mail: wemail@afribone.net.ml

IEP

The Institut de l'Education Populaire (IEP) in Kati has been experimenting with skills-based health education for HIV prevention in basic education (Life Skills) for many years. They have integrated elements of the HIV and Development model successfully into their Basic Education and teacher training curricula without losing either the letter or the spirit of these materials.¹³

WALÉ

Since 1998, Walé has trained 100 to 200 biology and home economics teachers chosen by the CAP in HIV/AIDS information for grades 4 through 9. They are currently embarking on a new three-year program that will train or retrain 100 teachers, thus reaching 400 classes. Their project zone is Ségou and surrounding villages and the Commune of Pellegrana.

¹³ For a more detailed description of the work of IEP and Walé, see Engelberg, Gary, Mali Mission Report for World Education and USAID, Dakar, Senegal, April 24, 2004, available from the MTT/West

4.4 GUINEA

4.4.1 COORDINATION OF HIV/AIDS FUNDING AND THE EDUCATION SECTOR

The National AIDS Advisory Board/*Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA* (CNLS) plays the coordinating role for all AIDS funding in the country and manages the MAP funds. This committee was set up in 2002 under the aegis of the Prime Minister's office. It is responsible for coordinating the fight against HIV/AIDS and implementing strategies to control the disease.

The CCM, which receives and reallocates funds from the Global Fund, comprises 54 members, with the Ministry of Public Health acting as Principal Recipient for the funds. The Ministry of Education, which consists of three distinct departments: pre-university; technical teaching and university is represented by one person on the CCM. To receive funding, these three departments must submit a common plan.

In Guinea, as elsewhere, there is a new emphasis of developing sectoral plans for funding by both the MAP and the Global Fund. The School Health Unit of the Pre-University Department has recently undertaken an ambitious effort to develop a comprehensive five-year plan, which they will send to donors for pledges of support.

*For more information on the work of the CNLS, contact:
Tel: (224) 21 78 78*

4.4.2 BILATERAL DONORS

USAID

USAID/Guinea supports the expansion and improved quality of basic education for nearly 1.5 million school-aged children, with a special emphasis on ensuring equity of access for girls and rural children. The program includes capacity-building activities for the MOE and civil society organizations, teacher training for Guinea's primary school teachers, an interactive radio instruction program, and the development of instructional materials for teachers and students throughout Guinea.

In particular, the program focuses on:

- Improved Instruction in Basic Education/USAID, in which USAID also supports activities in HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention for teachers, and the development of an HIV/AIDS policy with the MOE;
- Improved Regional and Gender Equity in Basic Education;
- Improved Community Participation in Basic Education; and,
- Improved Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making in Basic Education, which involves capacity-building interventions for the MOE emphasizing administrative and financial decentralization, and support for the Government of Guinea's (GOG's) education decentralization efforts through the "Education for All" (EFA) program.

In addition to the government, USAID's partners include: the Academy for Educational Development, Education Development Center, Research Triangle Institute, Save the Children, and World Education.

In 2004, USAID/Guinea and the MTT/South organized a study tour for 29 Guinean professional staff from the MOE. Accompanied by members of MTT/West, the participants visited the MTT/South team in South Africa and also visited neighboring countries to better understand the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on MOEs throughout the southern and West Africa regions. This experience was very

enriching and has been the impetus for the MOE's design of a comprehensive five-year plan to include HIV/AIDS related activities throughout all education programs.

For more information on the work of USAID in Guinea, contact:

USAID

Quartier Cameroun, Corniche Nord

US Embassy, BP 603, Conakry, Guinea

Tel: (224) 46 87 15

(224) 46 87 16

(224) 46 87 17

Web site: <http://www.usaid.gov.gn>

GTZ

GTZ is currently implementing an HIV/AIDS prevention program from 2004 through 2009, for a total of 7.5 million Euros. The HIV/AIDS component consists of three sub-components:

- Biological surveillance;
- Treatment and support (with the Global Fund); and,
- Behavior change.

Under this third subcomponent, GTZ is working with the MOE through the Project for the Support of Elementary Education in Mid-Guinea the (Project d'Appui à l'Education du Base en Moyenne Guinea (PAPEMBGUI), which is funded through 2009. To achieve behavior change, GTZ is employing the "Binary Approach." This approach consists of two main strategies; prevention in schools using peer educators; and, increasing the competence of teachers in reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. In addition to GTZ funds, this subcomponent has received US\$247,500 from the MAP project to carry out activities in Mamou, Farahan and Labé.

GTZ is also implementing the "Backup Project", which provides support to the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) for monitoring and evaluation and also provides financial support to associations of People Living with HIV/AIDS.

For more information on the work of GTZ in Guinea, contact: Tel: (224) 43-09-78

4.3.3 MULTILATERAL DONORS

THE WORLD BANK

The Multi-Sectoral AIDS Project (MAP) for Guinea is part of the Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program for the Africa Region and has allocated Guinea US\$20.3 million. There are four main components:

- Community empowerment to address HIV/AIDS prevention, care, mitigation, and support; grant resources will support a broad range of community, civil society, and private sector initiatives;
- Support to public sector annual action plans prepared by ministries at the central and regional levels and by other public agencies; it is expected that about half of the funds for this component will go to the Ministry of Health;

- Capacity building for government agencies, civil society, rural organizations, and the private sector to prepare and implement HIV/AIDS prevention and care projects; it will reinforce the resource management, monitoring and evaluation capacity of the HIV/AIDS committees; and,
- Support to facilitate the programming, coordination, and monitoring of project operations, including support to the HIV/AIDS committees.

For more information on the World Bank's programs in Guinea, please contact:

Immeuble de l'Archeveche

Face Baie des Anges

Conakry, Guinea

Mailing Address: Banque Mondiale, BP 1420

Conakry, Guinea

Tel: (224) 415 059

Fax: (224) 415 094

THE GLOBAL FUND

Guinea was awarded US\$13.23 million in 2003, with an initial grant approved for US\$4.8 million, and a disbursement of US\$1.38 million as of August 2004. The Principal Recipient for this funding is the Ministry of Public Health. The CCM has some 53 members from government, civil society and the private sector, who meet to review project proposals and make funding decisions.

For more information on the Global Fund, contact:

Ministry of Public Health; (224) 45-20-10;

Or visit: <http://www.theglobalfund.org>

TABLE 12: SELECTED HIV/AIDS PROJECTS IN GUINEA

DONOR	MAIN ACTIVITY	AMOUNT	CONTACT
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention activities with youth; • Support to Youth Listening Centers 	US\$321,443 (2002-2006)	UNFPA Immeuble Union, 3 rd Floor, Ave. de la Republique, Conakry; Tel; (224) 45 1058 E-mail: Registry.unfpa.ckry@undp.org
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMTCT; • Prevention activities with youth 	US\$502,000 (2005-2006)	UNICEF Rue du Marché Hyper Bobo Quartier Camayenne Conakry, Tel: (224) 228.746; E-mail: Conakry@unicef.org
National Coordination of Youth Associations in Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention training for youth leaders; • Monitoring 	US\$283,300 (2005) from CNLS, UNFPA, WHO and GTZ	C/O UNFPA

Source: UNAIDS Resource Mapping Preliminary Findings (March 2005)

TABLE 13: FUNDING TO THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION FOR HIV/AIDS RELATED ACTIVITIES IN GUINEA IN 2004

ACTIVITY	DONOR	AMOUNT IN \$US (2,987FG = \$1)
World AIDS Day Radio Contest, organized by the MOE	National AIDS Advisory Board	US\$708
Organization of radio contests	National AIDS Advisory Board	US\$3,572
Higher Education, non-specified activities	National AIDS Advisory Board	US\$9,800
Binary Approach : formulation of a document of School Health	GTZ	US\$335
Youth , SNSSU, PAPENGAS School health program	GTZ	US\$2,343
Selection of schools involved in the binary approach: per diem for technical assistance	GTZ	US\$180
Supervision of the strategic plan for the Fight Against AIDS in the region of Labé, Mamou	PSS/GTZ	US\$145
Needs Assessment of students and production of a document on Reproductive Health	PSS/GTZ	US\$368
Training and awareness raising of local leaders and parents of students at the school in Reproductive Health	PSS/GTZ	US\$2,008
Training of anti AIDS club members in HIV/AIDS prevention and adolescent RH at school, Regions of Faranah, Labé and Mamou	GTZ	US\$2,343
93 teachers trained in the use of STI/HIV guides in Labé and Mamou	PSS/GTZ	US\$1,406
Training of 220 peer educators in RH in the Prefectures of Dalaba, Pita, Léloum, Mali, Mamou, Faranah	PSS/GTZ	US\$3,660
School Health project	GTZ	US\$137,000
Study tour for 29 professional staff from the MOE to Southern Africa and the MTT team in South Africa	USAID	US\$334,500

4.3.4 SELECTED PVO

WORLD EDUCATION

In collaboration with Save the Children, Educational Development Center (EDC), Research Triangle Institute (RTI), and Academy for Educational Development (AED), World Education is increasing community participation in basic education in order to improve quality and gender equity. Community Participation for Equity and Quality in Guinean Basic Education (PACEEQ) develops the skills and institutional capacity of Guinean NGOs to implement effective community development activities through training and support services. In addition, the program works closely with NGOs to strengthen parents associations to enhance their role in improving quality of and access to education for their children. Also integrated into PACEEQ are rural radio activities, adult literacy training, and strategies to prevent and mitigate the spread of HIV/AIDS.

In 2003, World Education organized an HIV and Development, and Life Skills training and Training of Trainers with ACI and Groupe Vie Saine.

For more information about World Education in Guinea, please write:

BP 111

Mamou, Republic of Guinea

For more on the PACEEQ program, please visit:

<http://ies.edc.org/projects/guineaPACEEQfacts.htm>

4.4 GHANA

4.4.1 COORDINATION OF HIV/AIDS FUNDING AND THE EDUCATION SECTOR

The Ghana AIDS Commission is the highest policy making body on HIV/AIDS in Ghana, and provides effective leadership in the coordination of the fight against HIV/AIDS through advocacy, joint planning, monitoring and evaluation for the prevention and the control of the virus.

The District Response Initiative (DRI) is Ghana's major national HIV/AIDS implementation strategy. The initiative now recognizes that the local level offers a finer articulation of HIV/AIDS susceptibility, vulnerability, impact and response. Further, a coordinated local multisectoral action is most appropriate to meet the multi-dimensional developmental challenge that HIV/AIDS represents. The principle that underpins the DRI is one of building capacity at the local level to develop, implement and manage multisectoral responses to HIV/AIDS that target vulnerable groups and communities.

The Ghana AIDS Commission is receiving funding from the Coca Cola Foundation Africa to provide marketing, communication and infrastructure support to HIV/AIDS programs.

The Ghana AIDS Commission works with the following organizations:

- AdVANTAGE PR
- Centres for the Development of People (CEDEP)
- CHAG-UNAIDS
- CIDA
- CRDD/MOE
- DFID Field Health Office
- EU Ghana Office
- EU/MOF
- Ghana Education Services, SHEP (GES, SHEP)
- Ghana Employers Association
- Ghana Health Service (GHS)
- Ghana Social Marketing Foundation (GSMF)
- Ghana United Nations Students Association (GUNSA)
- GTZ International
- Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)
- J.S.A Consult
- Ministry of Manpower, Development & Employment (MMDE)
- Ministry of Communication
- Ministry of Employment & Social Welfare
- Ministry of Finance (MOF)
- Ministry of Food & Agriculture
- Ministry of Health (Adabraka Polyclinic, MOH)
- Ministry of Youth & Sports (MOYS)
- National Aids Control Program (NACP)
- National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)

- National Population Council Secretariat (NPCS)
- Population Impact Project, Legon (PIP)
- Public Health Department, (MOH), (PHD)
- Traditional Medical Directorate
- UNAIDS
- UNESCO
- UNFPA
- USAID
- World Bank World Health Organization (WHO)

To reach the Ghana AIDS Commission, please contact:

The Ghana AIDS Commission, P.O. Box CT 5169, Cantonments, Accra, Ghana

Tel: (233) (0)21-782262/63;

Email: info@ghanaims.gov.gh

Web site: <http://www.ghanaims.gov.gh/main/default.asp>

4.4.2 BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)

Since 1995, DFID has committed more than £22 million Pounds Sterling (US\$39.6 million) in support of the government's response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and also provided funding to NGO projects targeting adolescents with innovative behavior change communication programs.¹⁴ DFID provides budgetary support channeled through government systems and by working through multi-donor mechanisms. Under the Human Development Component of DFID support, the aim is to increase the human capacity of all Ghanaians, especially the poor and vulnerable, through supporting government-led health, education and HIV/AIDS programs as defined by the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

DFID is currently the largest donor to Ghana's education and HIV/AIDS prevention program, and has agreed to finance and implement a new HIV/AIDS based curriculum throughout the country. DFID's funding to the education sector amounts to £50,000,000 over a five-year period. Its implementation is carried out mainly through the MOE/GES and particularly the Basic Education Division of the GES. DFID, through its headquarters in the U.K., also funds a number of NGOs which are providing assistance to the Ghanaian education sector, such as Action Aid, VSO and Care International.

DFID Ghana can be reached at:

DFID Ghana

Masida House, Sankara Interchange, P.O. Box 296, Accra, Ghana

Tel: (233) 21 253243 | Fax: (233) 21 253244

Email: ghana-enquiries@dfid.gov.uk

¹⁴ HIV/AIDS: Taking Action, The UK's Strategy for Tackling HIV/AIDS in the Developing World, July 2004, <http://www.DFID.gov>.

USAID

USAID is currently funding an education project in Ghana which aims to:

- Improve Teaching and Supervision, which includes training and follow-on support to teachers in improved teaching methodologies, assessment procedures and the preparation and use of teaching and learning materials.
- Increase Community Participation through community involvement in educational delivery and school management.
- Improve Education Management to improve the capacity of education officials to plan, implement and monitor education programs. District officials are receiving training and follow-on supports.
- Improve the Learning Environment through the construction of six-unit classroom blocks, and tree planting at the schools.
- HIV/AIDS Education through NGO capacity building to support schools in educating students, teachers and parents about the threat and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

USAID works with: Academy for Educational Development, Catholic Relief Services, Education Development Center, and World Education.

For more information on the work of USAID in Ghana, contact:
E45/3 Independence Avenue, Accra, Ghana;
Tel: (233) 21-780580, (233) 21-228440
Email ghanaweb@usaid.gov
Web site: <http://www.usaid.gov/missions/gh/>

4.3.3 MULTILATERAL DONORS

The UNAIDS Office in Ghana supports the UN theme Group on HIV/AIDS in coordinating the UN response to HIV/AIDS. UNAIDS is involved in the following committees and working groups:

- M & E committee of the GAC;
- Joint AIDS Program Review steering committee; and,
- Technical Working Group, UN Theme Group, TWG

TABLE 14: SELECTED MULTILATERAL HIV/AIDS ACTIVITIES IN GHANA

DONOR	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT
UNAIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to capacity building in the UN; • Joint programming and advocacy to the UN Core Theme Group. e.g. Theme Group support to SIPAA and the GAC; • Advocate and facilitate an expanded National Response, such as technical facilitation of local response; • Technical assistance for better programming and scaling up of the National response; • Advocacy and strengthening of national leadership; • Workplace program for UN agencies; • Resource mobilization; • Monitoring and evaluation of the response through knowledge management and country response information system; and, • Support for high-risk group such as sex workers and MSM. 	<p>UNAIDS Country Coordinator</p> <p>Tel: (233) 21 23 82 56</p> <p>Fax: (233) 24 433 06 26</p>
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer education programs among the young and youth involved in high risk activities; • Management of sexually transmitted infections; • Training of peer educators and collaboration of NGOs to establish a referral system for the management of STI; • Prevention of parent and mother to child transmission of HIV; • Support for orphans and vulnerable children; • Capacity building with peripheral workers; and, • PMTCT with WHO 	<p>UNICEF House 4-8 Rangoon Close Ward 24 Cantoments, Accra</p> <p>Tel: (233) 21 77 35 83; (233) 21 77 35 84 E-mail: accra@unicef.org</p>
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCC for youth and adolescents; • Strengthening of STI case management through training; • Provision of condoms to the public sector and advocates for safe blood; and, • Capacity building for the scaling up of PMTCT in Ghana. 	<p>UNFPA P.O. Box 1423 Accra Tel : (233) 21 77 38 90 / 21 77 59 78 Fax : (233) 21 77 38 99</p>

Source: Ghana AIDS Commission, April 2005

4.4.4 SELECTED PVOS AND NGOS

With the exception of World Education, the following information on PVOs and NGOs was taken from the Ghana AIDS Commission web site: <http://www.ghanais.gov.gh/main/partners.asp>, and is based on a report compiled by GTZ entitled: AN OVERVIEW OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS WORKING IN HIV/AIDS IN GHANA - 7/5/2004.

GHANA HIV/AIDS NETWORK

Ghana HIV/AIDS Network (GHANET) is an umbrella organization for NGOs working in HIV/AIDS in Ghana. It is a forum for all stakeholders in the prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS and in the care and support for PLWHA. Its objectives are to:

- Establish a broad-based forum for stakeholders on a fundamental knowledge of HIV/AIDS issues in order to plan and execute more effective HIV/AIDS programming;
- Promote frequent sharing of ideas, experiences, skills and best practices;
- To fight all forms of discrimination and stigma against PLWHA;
- Act as a pressure group for PLWHA; and,
- Serve as a self-monitoring body of its members and to ensure adherence to human rights as they affect PLWHA.

Activities of GHANET include training workshops for members on proposal writing and program management. It also facilitates a mentoring process by well-established NGOs to work with newer, less experienced organizations.

GHANET receives funding from the GAC, Irish AID and SIPAA. GHANET has linkages with GAC, NACP and most donors. It is a member of the technical working group and the CCM. It has linkages with all NGOs working in HIV/AIDS in Ghana.

*For more information on the work of GHANET, contact:
P.O.Box MB533, Ministries City Accra Region
Physical Address c/o Christian Council of Ghana Accra;
Tel: (233) 21 78 39 23*

HOPE FOR AFRICAN CHILDREN INITIATIVE

Started in 2003, HACI Ghana supports interventions that are geared towards impact mitigation. Apart from making grants available to its seven core partners, HACI Ghana is funding seven NGOs/CBOs to implement interventions that mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on children and their families. An exciting development in HACI Ghana's intervention is the promotion of a rights-based advocacy program being implemented by Save the Children (UK) Ghana and the development of a training manual on child rights by Ghana's branch of the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA).

HACI Ghana is also building strategic networks and collaborations with grassroots agencies and traditional leaders to ensure a sustainable response to HIV/AIDS. In addition, HACI Ghana has adopted the Greater Involvement of Persons living with AIDS (GIPA) approach.

*Contact Details for HACI Ghana:
Tel: (233) 21 785 728
(233) 21 779 194
Fax: (233) 21 785 730
Email: admin@hacighana.org*

WORLD EDUCATION

World Education is implementing a second three-year phase of the Strengthening HIV/AIDS Partnerships in Education project (SHAPE II), which aims to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and mitigate the impact of the epidemic on Ghanaian schools and communities. SHAPE II works to strengthen the capacity of Ghanaian organizations to more effectively plan and implement innovative HIV prevention activities in 240 schools in the Ashanti, Volta, Eastern and Greater Accra Regions of Ghana. With SHAPE II's support, participating Ghanaian organizations have improved the effectiveness of their interventions, which range from youth drama clubs and puppet shows to teacher support groups and peer education programs. The SHAPE II project also continues to partner with Ghana's Ministry of Education and Teacher Training Colleges to implement a national HIV/AIDS curriculum (entitled the "Window of Hope"), which provides pre-service teachers with knowledge, skills and training to address HIV/AIDS issues in the classroom.

In February 2004, an MTT/South team¹⁵ reviewed the SHAPE program and found that:

"World Education is to be commended for adapting and distributing participatory, engaging and, importantly, evidence-based materials with their SHAPE/CSO partners."

For more information on the work of World Education in Ghana, contact:

World Education

PMB Osu F. 138/6 Labone Crescent

North Labone, Accra, Ghana

Tel: (233) 021-774-095, (233) 021-781-889

ACTIONAID

ActionAid has been involved in peer education, capacity building, training of partners or facilitating their programs. The main areas of work are peer education, support of PLWHA, and collaboration with other NGOs. ActionAid has trained NGOs, teachers, junior secondary school and senior secondary school students and secretarial students.

Action AID is represented on working groups of the Ghana AIDS Commission, GHANET and Wisdom Association. It also has linkages to a number of NGOs such as Pro-link, Foundation for Better Tomorrow (FOBET), Muslim Relief Association of Ghana (MURAG), Center for the Development of People (CEDEP), African Computer Literacy Project, and International AIDS Alliance.

For more information on the work of ActionAid in Ghana, contact:

No.13 La Tebu Street

Cantonments

Accra, Ghana

Tel: (233) 21-764931-2

¹⁵ Mukawashi, Patience and Dr. Kevin Kelly, Mobile Task Team on the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Education, REVIEW OF WORLD EDUCATION'S SHAPE ACTIVITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING PLANNED EVALUATION STUDIES, Durban, South Africa: 25 February, 2004

TABLE 15: DONOR FUNDED HIV/AIDS ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION IN GHANA IN 2004

ACTIVITY	DONOR	AMOUNT PROVIDED
Activities related to the five intervention areas: awareness creation, care & support, creation of an enabling environment, decentralization, monitoring and evaluation	Ghana AIDS Commission/ MAP funds	US\$100,000
Manual development for NGOs working in the education sector		US\$2,000
Consultancy for HIV/AIDS Technical Coordinator	USAID	US\$18,000
Training of teachers in HIV/AIDS issues integrated into school curriculum	DFID	US\$2.5 million
Printing of Teacher's Manual	World Bank	US\$500,000

Source: Ministry of Education, October 2004

5.0 RELEVANT WEBSITES AND PROJECT ADDRESSES

5.1 USEFUL WEB SITES FOR HIV/AIDS FUNDING AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES

Afro AIDS Info	http://www.afroaidsinfo.org
Africa Alive, Youth AIDS Initiative	http://www.africalive.org
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	http://www.gatesfoundation.org
Center for Communications Programs, Johns Hopkins University	http://www.jhuccp.org
Corporate Council on Africa (USA)	http://www.africacncl.org
Development Gateway	http://topics.developmentgateway.org/hiv
Doctors of the World	http://www.doctorsoftheworld.org
Education for All	http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/index.shtm
Education International	http://www.ei-ie.org/aids.htm
Education Development Center	http://www.edc.org
Eldis HIV/AIDS Resource Guide	http://www.eldis.org/hivaids/index.htm
Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation	http://www.pedaids.org
Funders Concerned About Aids	http://www.fcaaid.org
The Future's Group International	http://www.tfgi.com
Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GNP+)	http://www.gnpplus.net
Global Reporting Initiative	http://www.globalreporting.org
HIV/AIDS Information on the Internet	http://www.aegis.com
HIV/AIDS action in developing countries	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/theme/aids/html/othsite.htm
International Business Leaders Forum	http://www.iblf.org
International AIDS Trust	http://www.aidstrust.org
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative	http://www.iavi.org
International HIV/AIDS Alliance	http://www.aidsalliance.org
International Labour Organization	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/index.htm
Open Society Institute	http://www.soros.org/osi.html
Partnership for Child Development	http://www.child-development.org/
Pathfinder International	http://www.pathfind.org

Safe Blood for Africa	http://www.safebloodforafrica.org
UNAIDS	http://www.unaids.org
UNESCO	http://www.unesco.org
UN Global Compact	http://www.unglobalcompact.org
UNICEF	http://www.unicef.org/programme/lifeskills/
World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/
WHO	http://www.who.ch/hpr http://www.who.int/hpr/gshi/publications.htm

5.2 UNESCO AIDS RESOURCES

THE HIV/AIDS IMPACT ON EDUCATION CLEARINGHOUSE (IIEP)

An interactive clearinghouse dedicated to collecting and disseminating documentation on HIV/AIDS and its impact on education.

<http://hivaidsclearinghouse.unesco.org>

THE INTERNATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON CURRICULUM FOR HIV/AIDS PREVENTIVE EDUCATION (IBE)

A global clearinghouse to collect, assess and disseminate curriculum materials and approaches for HIV/AIDS prevention.

<http://www.unesco.org/education/ibe/ichae>

THE REGIONAL HIV/AIDS CLEARINGHOUSE ON PREVENTIVE EDUCATION (UNESCO DAKAR)

A bibliographic database of the latest documents to address the information needs of those working in the field of HIV/AIDS and education in sub-Saharan Africa.

http://www.dakar.unesco.org/clearing_house/sida.shtml

THE HIV/AIDS AND EDUCATION DATABASE (UNESCO HARARE)

A site sharing information and the latest documents to address the information needs of those working in the field of HIV/AIDS and education in Southern Africa.

<http://www.harare.unesco.org/hivaids/db.asp>

5.3 DIRECTORY OF UNAIDS PROJECTS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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