HIV/AIDS, THE MINING AND MINERALS SECTOR AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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MMSD

HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa

- 30-50% adult prevalence likely (cure still a way off)
- Lack of coordination between and within stakeholders
- Successes are limited & ad hoc
  - HIV/AIDS is a complex
    - Humanitarian issue
    - Socio-economic impacts
  - There are fundamental stakeholder differences
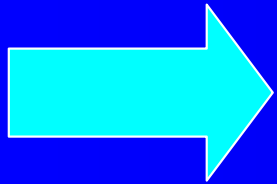 - Inequalities in life expectancy may prove destabilising

Terms of Reference

1. Determine extent of HIV/AIDS
2. Document strategies and challenges
3. Identify key success factors

Methodology

- International best practice
- Baseline regional, national & sectoral surveys
- Targeted case studies of stakeholders
  - Government
  - NGOs & donors
  - Labour
  - Employers
    - Corporate
    - Individual mine-sites
  - Drug companies

Overview

- HIV/AIDS & MMSD
- Key issues in best practice
- Living with the pandemic
- Guidelines and toolkits

HIV/AIDS & MMSD
Moving towards viable structures

- HIV/AIDS can be factored into projects and is a real threat to marginal operations

- MM Sector plays a key role
  - Providing employee HIV/AIDS prevention and care
  - Supporting community mobilisation
  - Partnering & sharing resources
  - Channeling international resources

subject to resource availability, shareholders & corporate policy

HIV/AIDS & MMSD
Sectoral leadership

- Historical leadership role is not sustainable

- Confine leadership role to "employer level"

  – Pursue partnerships
  – Best practice champion
  – Continue to take the initiative

HIV/AIDS & MMSD
Information access

- **Information-sharing is essential**
  - Proper planning
  - Effective collaboration
  - Efficient resource allocation

- **Expertise exists within the sector**
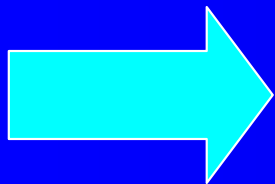
Confidentiality?

HIV/AIDS & MMSD
Multi-stakeholder model

- Maximise utility gained from limited resources

- Genuine cooperation between stakeholders
  - Understanding different stakeholder motivations
  - Ownership is not just a function of material resource contributions
  - Resource-sharing & trust

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Key Issues in Best Practice
Three components of best practice

- Addressing the driving factors

- Caring for the affected

- Effectively delivering solutions

Key Issues in Best Practice
Addressing the driving factors: Key Issues

- Economic development

Widespread poverty

Mining & minerals sector provides a critical link to the global economy

Key Issues in Best Practice
Addressing the driving factors: Key Issues

- Economic development

- Eliminating the causes of social and economic instability

Breakdown of civil society and economic failure

International community can influence stakeholders causing instability for their own purposes

Key Issues in Best Practice
Addressing the driving factors: Key Issues

- Economic development

- Eliminating the causes of social and economic instability

- Improving public health

Transmission reduction

Investments in public health benefit all stakeholders

Key Issues in Best Practice
Addressing the driving factors: Key Issues

- Economic development

- Eliminating the causes of social and economic instability

- Improving public health

- Ensuring government commitment

Creating an enabling environment for HIV/AIDS interventions

Key Issues in Best Practice
Caring for the affected: Key Issues

● Overcoming stigma

Difficult, but changing slowly

Need to involve and get involved with PLWHA

Key Issues in Best Practice
Caring for the affected: Key Issues

- Overcoming stigma

- Mobilising communities

Informal and formal initiatives need skills & resources

CBC can effectively deliver social services & employee support

Potential role in enterprise development

Key Issues in Best Practice
Caring for the affected: Key Issues

- Overcoming stigma

- Mobilising communities

- Improving the quality of life

Wellness programmes are resource intensive & impossible without partnerships

Employers can justify investments in local communities

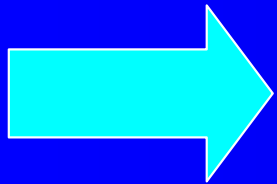Equity of access & logical sequencing of care interventions are essential

Key Issues in Best Practice
Effectively delivering solutions: Key Issues

- Use existing initiatives as hubs

- Secure resources from all stakeholders

- Create resource inventories

- Share knowledge and information

- National coordination and monitoring

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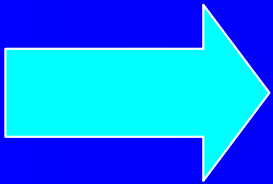- Living with the pandemic
- Guidelines and toolkits

Living with the Pandemic
Priorities

- Strengthen community delivery structures, e.g. home-based care, orphanages, support groups

- Implement VCT and IEC (on wellness, care, stigma and sexual behaviour)

- Treat opportunistic infections

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Guidelines & Toolkits

- Assessing stakeholder motivation & resources

- Creating, expanding & coordinating partnerships

- Supporting, strengthening & mobilising communities

- Accessing, distributing & managing resources

- Monitoring & evaluation

Recommendations

- **Stimulate economic development**

- **Encourage participation in benefit schemes**

- **Establish minimum levels of HIV/AIDS care**

- **Address deficiencies in service provision**

- **End practice of single sex hostels**

- **Enter into health care partnerships with the public sector**

- **Adopt norms for provision of drug therapy**

- **Prioritise treatment options that address highest morbidity**

- **Improve motivation amongst workers, conduct IEC**

- **Employee benefit schemes**

Recommendations

- **Produce guidelines for assessing the value of interventions**
- **National resource inventory with information on available resources**
- **Encourage partnerships**
- **Simplify systems for accessing funding to encourage cooperation**
- **Build capacity in communities**

- **Develop indicators for monitoring progress**
- **Promote on-going sentinel testing**
- **Undertake tracker studies to understand disease progression**

Summary of Recommendations

- Recognising and addressing HIV/AIDS as a priority
- Providing leadership and resources to enable action
- Address risk generating factors
- Adopt standards for health care provision
- Develop multi-stakeholder partnerships based on ethical principles