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**THE PUBLIC POLICY IMPACT OF THE CHANGING OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN FINANCING THE HIV/AIDS RESPONSE IN
SOUTHERN AFRICA**

by

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List abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini (after Christ)
AEC	African Economic Community
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AMU	Arab Magreb Union
ART	antiretroviral treatment
ARV	antiretroviral (treatment)
AU	African Union
BC	Before Christ
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (from French <i>Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale</i>)
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (of the World Bank)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DOTS	directly observed treatment, short-course
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EPA	Economic Partnerships Agreement
EU	European Union
FDI	foreign direct investment
FOA	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
G7	Group of Seven (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States)
G8	Group of Eight (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia)
GBS	general budget support
GDP	gross domestic product
GFATM or Global Fund	Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GNP	gross domestic product
GNI	gross national income

HIPC	heavily indebted poor country
HIV	human Immunodeficiency virus
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LDC	least developed countries
MAP	Millennium African Recovery Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MTEF	medium-term expenditure framework
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	non-government organisation
NIEO	New international economic order
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	official development assistance
ODI	outward direct investment
ODP tons	ozone depleting potential, metric tons
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (US)
PPP	public-private partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SA	South Africa
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADCC	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
SWAp	sector-wide approach
TB	tuberculosis
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union (from French <i>Union</i>)

UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNHCR or	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN-Habitat	
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPAN	United Nations Public Administration Network
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
US	United States of America
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
ZAR	South African Rand

With more than 30 million people living with HIV/AIDS and about 2.5 million people infected in 2006 alone, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has become one of the highest priorities on the global development agenda. About 65% of the world population living with HIV/AIDS live in sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa also lags behind in achieving international development goals and the burden of HIV/AIDS further exacerbates the cycle of poverty and inequality.

Donor aid is often given on the assumption that the recipient country has adequate capacity in the government to manage all aspects of development: planning, fiscal management, programme design, financial control and budgeting, project implementation, accountability and monitoring and evaluation. The multiplicity of funding modalities in the donor field makes the absorption and spending of aid a challenge. The national capacity influences the ability to absorb donor aid and the role of public administration in the national development programmes cannot be over-emphasised.

To attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations, special attention needs to be given to HIV/AIDS. Should the AIDS pandemic not be resolved properly, almost all the MDG might be in jeopardy. The Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness, harmonisation and alignment does not make any provision for safeguarding funds for the mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS in recipient countries. The United Nations' UNAIDS has made it clear that to effectively attain any development goals in the developing world, mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in all development activities needs to be done. Conceptually, mainstreaming HIV/AIDS means to bring HIV/AIDS to the centre of the development agenda, which requires change at individual, departmental and organisational level. From this overview emerges the research question: 'Will the changing international official development assistance environment have an influence on financing the response to HIV/AIDS in the developing countries of southern Africa?'

This is a qualitative and descriptive study, based on a literature survey utilising a deductive approach in the fields of public administration, public financial management, development, development administration, HIV/AIDS and official development assistance (ODA). A model for a sector-based approach to financing the AIDS epidemic in the country was developed. The model is based on the many different mechanisms, best practices and lessons learned of many different organisations. It suggest one overarching body with legal status that can manage a country's HIV and AIDS programme as a cross cutting issue. The Central body will have representation of all sectors, including government, donors and multilaterals. All the role players in the field should be involved in the development, planning and implementation of the programmes.

Key words

Public administration; public financial management; HIV/AIDS; development; role of the state; globalisation; official development assistance