



The Alliance Newsletter

The Alliance Newsletter 2nd Quarter, July 2010

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1. Editorial



Fisho Mwale, founding member of The Alliance and Chairman of its Technical Standing Committee

Welcome Note

Welcome to the 2nd quarter of our newsletter.

It is a privilege and most fortuitous that I have been asked to write the editorial for the July, 2010 Newsletter. Our newsletter is coming out on the

eve of our General Assembly to be held in Pretoria. The AGM is always a milestone in the history of our Alliance, as it provides an opportunity for the new and old to meet in our common objectives, to re-energize ourselves, re-commit and when necessary, infuse a new leadership to carry the mantle of hope, aspirations and selfless service of African local government leaders in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

It is an emotional time for me because it marks my 13th year at the helm of the Alliance and a time when I might be saying goodbye. As a founding member, I recall our first meeting in 1996 in Abidjan where the seed of The Alliance was planted. Mina-Maurestein Bail brought four mayors and the UNDP together to articulate the fears of African mayors of the impact the HIV scourge was exacting on their Cities. The four mayors were: Mayor Mobio from Abidjan, Mayor Mamadou Diop



from Dakar, Governor Amartefio from Accra and Fisho Mwale from Lusaka.

In 1997 The Alliance was born.

The rest is history and what is important is that The Alliance is an organization that we should all be proud of and each one of us before, present and in future has an invaluable contribution to make. Each individual's commitment and input at whatever level is integral to the totality of success that The Alliance has enjoyed. The Alliance is now a robust organization recognized the world over and will continue to achieve success and growth because it is premised on a noble cause and that is to *serve*.

The reasons that we *serve* are many and are relative. What is important is to give selflessly, especially to those less privileged and fortunate than us. We are all human and in the course of serving we will falter, err and might lose our will to be true to the cause but as long as we do not lose our humility we will always find from deep within ourselves the humanity to persevere in a noble cause.

Allow me therefore, to quote an excerpt from my first editorial in 2000, as a reminder of where we are coming from and in hopes that it will provide inspiration to those joining us, as it has to me.

Excerpt:

The new era affords us with a new beginning, an opportunity to chart our destiny-to leave a legacy.

The greatest threat to our civilization-the HIV/AIDS pandemic, calls on all of us from all walks of life to rededicate ourselves to the service of man, to the protection of the weakest amongst us and to the preservation of our humanity.

The fight against HIV/AIDS requires us to serve our communities and nation selflessly. Albert
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Schweitzer, one of the greatest Christians of his time who was bestowed with a Noble Prize in 1952, said, "I do not know what your destiny will be, but one thing I know; the only ones among you who will be really happy are those who will have sought and found how to serve, how to show compassion and a will to help others..."

The mayors and municipal leaders of Africa through design or by choice have (thus) been placed in their positions of privilege and status to serve their communities.

2. News

On 22nd June, 2010, at a press conference in Toronto, Canada, Stephen Lewis, Co-Director of AIDS-Free World, made the following statement:

"At the Gleneagles G8 Summit in 2005, the G8 countries committed themselves to providing Africa with \$25 billion additional dollars by 2010.

Three reports have emerged in the last short time assessing the actual achievements.

According to the Muskoka Accountability report, released this week by the G8 itself, the commitment has fallen short by at least \$7 billion. The report is so self-serving and opaque that it's frankly impossible to divine the exact figure, but even taking it at its best, it means that the G8 will fall short by almost 30%.

According to the DATA Report 2010, put out by the ONE Campaign, co-founded by Bono, the G8 has fallen short by at least \$8.9 billion (using a slightly different form of calculation). That represents a shortfall of almost 40%.

Bono and company do their best to flatter the contributions of the G8, but even they are forced to say that the increases from 2005 to 2010 "have fallen far short of what was promised."

Finally, according to the "Africa Progress Report 2010," published by a unique panel of internationalists, chaired by Kofi Annan, when the \$25 billion commitment comes due at the end of this year, the G8 will have fallen short by at least \$9.8 billion. This report, by far the most thoroughly prepared of the three, calls it a "staggering shortfall."

This background is merely to underscore the betrayal of Africa to which the G8 is congenitally addicted. It should come as no surprise then to learn that now; the G8 is explicitly cutting back on funding for HIV/AIDS.

I see no point in beating around the bush. In the United States, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is being flat-lined, for at least the next two years. That this should happen under President Obama seems inconceivable. It not only negates the pledge that the President (and Hilary Clinton) made during the campaign; it even fails to take advantage of the willingness of Congress to support extra funding.

Worse, the rationale hides behind intellectual sophistry. The argument is that AIDS has had too much money, and additional funds should go to other health imperatives like maternal and child health. No one in his or her right mind would argue with broader financial support for all aspects of global health. But to diminish the dollars that might be available for AIDS, rather than enlarging the financial pie overall is so wrong-headed as to defy rational analysis.

And let no one doubt the consequences. Right at the moment when we know how to treat large numbers; right at the moment when we have five million people in treatment; right at the moment when another nine million require treatment now; right at the moment when hope is finally alive, PEPFAR is flat-lining the budget.

Projects run by Doctors without Borders and other reputable NGOs in, for example, Uganda, Malawi,

Zambia, Mozambique, cannot enroll new patients unless someone dies: the cut-backs have become so disastrous in places that HIV-positive pregnant women are being turned away, as are people so sick they're coming to the hospital in wheelbarrows.

Surely we've had enough of the ravenous carnage of AIDS. Let's be clear:

We're threatened with another outbreak of death akin to the ghastly pattern of the early years of this decade. It cannot be allowed to happen. Someone has to get to the President and tell him that his advisors, decent and honorable though they may be, are taking Africa down a deadly path.

But that's just the half of it. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has a replenishment conference this (autumn), seeking \$20 billion over three years. The Global Fund has performed magnificently in a number of areas, and yet there's every prospect that they'll fall up to \$7 billion short.

Again the specter of death will stalk the land.

If the G8 and G20 are to do more than dissemble, they have to match their actions to their commitments. This time, they must put up the money that's required for Africa along with a timetable for delivery, and then they must keep their promises by sticking to that timetable. They have to understand that maternal and child health are inextricably tied up with HIV/AIDS. If you don't address the pandemic, you'll never decisively reduce maternal and child mortality in Africa. For the proof, simply note that maternal deaths in sub-Saharan Africa increased by 61,000 last years, almost all of it due to AIDS. HIV/AIDS is the ultimate nemesis.

And for those weeping willows who use the financial crisis as the mother of all excuses, just pause a moment to think of corporate bailouts and corporate bonuses. Something is completely out of whack."

The Group of Eight (G8, and formerly the G6 or Group of Six and also the G7 or Group of Seven) is a forum, created by France in 1975, for governments of six countries in the World: France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In 1976, Canada joined the group (thus creating the G7). In becoming the G8, the group added Russia in 1997.

Each calendar year, the responsibility of hosting the G8 rotates through the member states in the following order: France, United States, Kingdom, Russia, Germany, Japan, Italy, and Canada. The holder of the presidency sets the agenda, hosts the summit for that year, and determines which ministerial meetings will take place.

The G20 came into the limelight in late 2008 as the key international forum managing the global financial system as countries grappled with the crisis brought on by the collapse of U.S. investment bank Lehman Brothers.

The event has become an occasion for a wide variety of non-governmental organizations, activists and civic groups to congregate and discuss a multitude of issues

In 2005 the G8 leaders met for a Summit in Gleneagles, Scotland, where leaders focused on Africa and climate change. They agreed to double aid to Africa and to eliminate outstanding debts of the poorest countries. As outlined in the Gleneagles communiqué, the G8 nations would together increase aid to developing countries by around \$50 billion a year by 2010. Of this, at least \$25 billion would go to Africa.

The G8 leaders also promised increased support for African peacekeeping forces to help to deter, prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa. They also pledged additional investment in

education and the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other killer diseases.

Africa, which has been on the G8 agenda since 2000, has continued to lag behind on progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Alan Beattie, world-trade editor at the Financial Times and a former economist for the Bank of England, describes the G8's relationship with aid recipients in the developing world as that of a dysfunctional and abusive spouse. "It promises good behavior, reneges and then vows to be better next time. Intensive lobbying by development advocates and celebrity campaigners extracted plenty of promises but not commitments that reliably bound group members."

Sources:

- <http://allafrica.com/stories/201006230349.html>
- www.ft.com

3. HIV/AIDS, Gender and Sport

Criminalization of Commercial Sex Work in South Africa 2010- A Mask on Reality

As the kick off date for the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup drew nearer, concern about a variety of issues was directed to hosting country, South Africa. One such issue was the matter of commercial sex work, which has raised a lot of questions and arguments. What was perhaps the biggest question was

actually addressed already years before South Africa won the bid to host what is arguably, the most watched sporting event, worldwide. The question was: Should sex work be decriminalized in South Africa?

From 1994 to 2002, there was a movement to decriminalize sex work in Gauteng Province, Johannesburg. However, from as early as the apartheid era, there were minority groups that advocated the decriminalization or legalization of commercial sex work. According to Jane Wojcicki, author of *The Movement to Decriminalize Sex Work in Gauteng Province, South Africa, 1994-2002*, the argument of decriminalization was for public health or policy benefits that would follow increased leniency and tolerance. She stated, "Discussions concerning the possibility of decriminalizing prostitution began before the first democratic elections."

The Sexual Offences Act 23 of 1957 criminalizes sex work in terms of section 20 (1) (aA), which states that any person who has unlawful carnal intercourse or commits an act of indecency with any other person is guilty of an offence.

Over the years, there have been various efforts to decriminalize commercial sex work. Apart from Gauteng's efforts, The South African Law Commission (SALC) also chipped in a number of years ago. SALC produced four discussion papers—the first which dealt with substantive law relating to sexual offences against adults and children. The second dealt with process and procedure, the third The Alliance Newsletter 2nd quarter, July, 2010

commercial sex work and the fourth, pornography. This paper was released for public comment in 2002.

More recently, The South Africa Law Reform Commission (SALRC) released a report in May, 2009. This report illustrated four scenarios, which were:

- Maintenance of the status quo (sex work as a criminal offence)
- Partial criminalization
- Non-criminalization
- Regulation of adult sex work and related acts

This paper, among others, once extensively reviewed, might provide a framework that supports legislative review regarding sex work.



Responses and reactions have been wide and varied. An interview via email correspondence was held with Angelica Pino, Gender Justice Programme Manager at Gender Links in Johannesburg, South Africa. Gender Links is a Southern Africa non-governmental organization (NGO) that commits to establishing a region in which women and men are

able to participate equally in all aspects of public and private life.

Pino stated, “Despite declarations from some South African Police Force authorities last year, there were no indications that South Africa would decriminalize sex work for the World Cup. We recently had a researcher doing some work around Human Trafficking in SA and she interviewed the Human Trafficking person at the National Prosecuting Authority. This person indicated that the issue of sex work is being considered in a broader fashion and there was no decriminalization just for the World Cup. “

This was good news for those who are vehemently against commercial sex work. In their favor are sentiments expressed by Donna Hughes, a professor at the University of Rhode Island, who compiled an article on the commercial sex trade industry during the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany. In an excerpted earlier piece of writing, Hughes stated, “Countries that have legalized prostitution in order to regulate it are still faced with additional serious problems like sex trafficking. Organized crime groups continue to traffic victims and run illegal prostitution operations alongside the legal businesses. Where prostitution is legal, both trafficking and prostitution have increased because men can legally buy sex acts and pimps and brothel keepers can legally sell and profit from them.”

Hughes went on to state that although decriminalization was supposed to provide female sex workers with benefits and the right to join unions, very few sex workers signed up for either. Hughes claimed, “Unionization of sex workers is a fantasy, because it is incompatible with the coercive and abusive nature of prostitution.”

Commercial sex work was fully legalized in Germany through The Prostitution Act of January, 2002.

Although de-criminalization of sex work brings its own set of problems, the implications of sex work remaining criminalized during the World Cup in South Africa were vast and worrisome. Organizations such as the Sex Worker Education and Advocacy Taskforce (SWEAT), among others, were less than impressed by the situation. SWEAT is a non-profit organization in Cape Town that works with sex workers around health and human rights issues.

Vivienne Lalu from SWEAT, via email correspondence, stated, “We were unable to establish any coordinated response from the state regarding sex work and the World Cup. The difficulty, as I saw it, was that because sex work remained criminalized, the state could only respond to sex work as a crime. Responding to sex workers’ needs may have been seen as a contradiction to national law then.”

This implied that authority figures in South Africa might have seen no reason in taking proactive measures to ensure the safety and well being of not only sex workers but their clients from incidences of theft, assault, or any other type of unwanted abuse. Other questions that arose were whether South Africa had put in place any measures to ensure that sexual health during the World Cup was a top priority; alongside crime prevention, environmental issues, and so on. Pino stated that Gender Links had no information available on this but were only aware of the usual public awareness campaigns around HIV/AIDS.

According to their figures from the year, 2008, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/ AIDS (UNAIDS) indicates that 5,700,000 people in South Africa are currently living with HIV. Of this number, 5,400,000 are adults aged 15 and up who are more likely than not, sexually active. Of these 5,400,000 HIV positive adults, 3,200,000 are women. Described as the most severely affected Sub-Saharan country by the HIV/AIDS pandemic and having the highest HIV/AIDS population in the world, South Africa needed to absorb the enormity of the situation.

Hundreds of formal sex workers from all over Africa and other parts of the world made their way to South Africa. Hundreds more informal sex workers such as ordinary young women who desired to make quick money also travelled to that country. In August, 2009, international news agency Reuters, The Alliance Newsletter 2nd quarter, July, 2010

quoted South Africa Health Minister, Aaron Motsoaledi, as saying about the World Cup: “[W]e know there will be lots of visitors who come here for sex, you can't hide that.”

As if all this was not enough, there is the probability that hundreds of women and children were trafficked in as sex slaves. In short, South Africa seemingly turned into one large sex pool rife with risks of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), and, sex and alcohol related abuses, crimes, and violence.

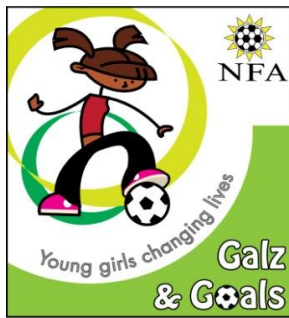
Wouldn't it have been worth for its government to launch a massive, emergency HIV/ AIDS campaign and to seek protection for sex workers, as they are a group at the highest risk of contracting or spreading venereal diseases?

In early 2009, freelance writer Frederick Veldman wrote, “The impact of South Africa as host for the 2010 FIFA World Cup on the global HIV epidemic is a reality that has not been addressed by global health authorities.”

4. The Galz and Goals Project

In November, 2009, the Namibia Football Association (NFA) partnered with The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and non-profit organization Sports Coaches' Outreach (SCORE), to launch its Galz and Goals project.

According to www.unicef.org , the



project, which is one of UNICEF's many public-private partnership initiatives in Namibia, will benefit thousands of young girls in primary and secondary schools across the country.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Namibia and more than 190 countries have signed, recognizes the critical role of sport and physical play in children's lives.

According to Alison Qualter-Berna of the UNICEF Office of Public Partnership, UNICEF participates in a variety of global sports for development forums. Firstly, it is a co-chair on the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General's Inter-Agency Task Force on Sports for Development and Peace—the value of sports was recognized as a tool to support the achievement of the MDGs throughout the UN system via this task force. Secondly, UNICEF participates in collaboration with governments, sports federations and non-governmental organizations, as well as in mobilizing new partners on the use of sports in relation to the education, health and protection of children and adolescents.

According to UNICEF, there is currently a global recognition that sports, recreation and play all have an intrinsic value in child and adolescent development. Such programmes support UNICEF's mid-term strategic plan priorities. The support takes the form of communicating messages and in programming, assisting the achievement of key objectives in health, education and development while supporting the active participation of children and adolescents and of ensuring children's basic right to play. This basic right is stated in Article 31 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child.

Kevin Crowe of Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) is currently placed at the NFA's Women's Desk and is actively involved in that organization's projects. He stated via e-mail correspondence, "I arrived in Namibia from the UK in September 2009, and we launched the project that November here in Windhoek. We invited former German women's player and FIFA Women's World Cup winner Nia Künzer to become the International Ambassador for the programme and it was a great success."

Aimed at girls between the ages of 9 and 15, the Galz and Goals project strategically targets these adolescents. In the words of Crowe: "It is during these ages that we all form the attitudes, values and behaviors that stay with us for the rest of our lives, so as a partnership, the NFA, UNICEF and SCORE wanted to target these girls for an empowerment intervention."



Players from the Windhoek Galz and Goals League

Young girls in Namibia often face a myriad of challenges such as health and social issues. HIV/AIDS, for instance, is rampant in Namibia and disproportionately affects women and children. According to Crowe, a lot of girls have little to do with their spare time and do not have the necessary knowledge required to make healthy choices with regards their bodies. These girls are faced with pressure to drink alcohol, smoke, and often have sex at an early age and in difficult

situations. Intergenerational (the sugar daddy phenomenon) among young girls is a problem Crowe and his organizational partners see time and time again.

Currently, community support for the Galz and Goals project seems split. Although an increasing number of adolescent girls from all geographic areas and tribal backgrounds are cultivating interest in football, myths that football is a man's game still exist in some parts of Namibian society, as in other parts of the world. Stigma also exists around football and sexuality. This is best illustrated in the myth that girls who play football are lesbians or inadequately feminine.

NFA tries to dispel these waves of stigmatization and myths in order to empower girls and women with opportunities to play the game. Crowe stated, "The visibility of the girls playing the game in their communities has an enormous empowering effect, enabling girls to challenge stereotypes and affect attitudes and values towards gender in the environment around them. As a part of the programme, SCORE facilitators carry out a workshop with local community leaders (teachers, parents and coaches) which include sections on gender awareness, role modeling and peer pressure in order to create a safe environment for girls to play in. "



Millicent Hikuam of Katutura, Windhoek

The NFA promotes football as a positive and fun way of avoiding risk behaviors associated with the spread of HIV/AIDS in Namibia. These risk behaviors include drinking alcohol, multiple concurrent partners (MCP), intergenerational and transactional sex.

Joining the league through school or community teams, girls become Galz & Goals members and receive a *G&G Passport* containing an oath and tips on living a healthy life, and encouraging dreams and aspirations. They also receive a booklet introducing football and healthy living through tips and interactive games using female Namibian and international role models.

Structured sustainable leagues are created in each region by teachers, parents, girls, coaches and volunteers from the community who are trained on life skills topics through workshops where they also become NFA certified coaches. SCORE facilitators integrate a curriculum of self confidence, peer leadership, role modeling, fair play and gender awareness with training on the delivery of Kicking AIDS Out activities (games designed to educate girls on HIV and Life Skills through football) for use in training sessions and festivals.

5. Partners in Development

The Alliance remains eternally grateful for the significant support received over the years from a range of development partners and donors.

This support has taken many forms; varying from direct financial assistance for establishment of national chapters, core operating costs, planning and implementation of programmes, through to in-kind technical support. Currently, several strategic

partners are providing essential technical assistance to The Secretariat and AMICAALL national chapters. The Alliance is fortunate that valuable contributions made by the UN /AMICAALL Partnership Programme in the initial and formative stages of the organization's development are being carried forward by other like-minded collaborators.

Technical assistance can be as equally, if not more meaningful, than direct financial aid. An adequate and robust technical capacity of The Alliance Secretariat and national AMICAALL chapters to effectively plan and implement programmes engenders confidence from stakeholders and helps build organizational legitimacy. Leveraging of support for programmes and projects is enhanced when strong technical competence is demonstrated to potential partners.



At the level of The Alliance Secretariat, technical support is currently being provided by Voluntary Service Overseas and the Commonwealth Secretariat. At national chapter level, Australian Volunteers International and United Nations Volunteers, amongst others, are active partners. We would like to provide some more information on these innovative organizations and the work they are doing with The Alliance.

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Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) is an independent international development organization that works through volunteers to fight poverty in developing countries. VSO's high-impact approach involves bringing people together to share skills, build capabilities, promote international understanding and action, and change lives to make the world a fairer place for all. VSO sends volunteers, rather than money, overseas to work with organizations on long-term, sustainable solutions.

Katy Bodkin has been volunteering at The Alliance on a 12 month placement since September, 2009. As Resource Mobilization Manager, she supports The Alliance in building its capacity and identifying and mobilizing funding opportunities. Katy has worked with The Alliance Executive Secretary, Ayanda Nabe, and the Commonwealth Regional Advisor, Terry Parker, in submitting a number of applications to the European Union, United Nations bodies, bilateral donors and other large trusts. She has also worked on a resource mobilization strategy and handbook that will aid the organization in its future fundraising efforts. Bodkin has also contributed to other areas of capacity building at The Alliance. These areas include giving support to the creation and implementation of a Performance Management System, Human Resource operational manuals, AMICAALL Namibia's Strategic Plan and scheduling of the Alliance/AMICAALL annual meeting where our 13 member Chapters come together to share learning experiences and expertise.

The Commonwealth Secretariat, through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, agreed to provide the services of a Regional Adviser on HIV/AIDS for a period of two years, commencing 1st March, 2010. The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 54 freely and equally associated countries that support each other and work together towards shared goals in democracy and development.



Since 1971, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) has been providing technical assistance to member countries in support of economic growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development. CFTC assistance is demand led and targeted towards assisting recipients in acquiring knowledge and institutional capacity to address their own development priorities. The Millennium Development Goals provide a framework for all CFTC technical assistance. The CFTC is guided by the principle that it is only by building their own capacity that member countries are able to take full ownership of their development goals. Where capacity constraints are identified, the CFTC works as a trusted partner to assist advancement of social and economic development, governance, gender equality, democracy and respect for human rights.

Terry Parker, who worked with The Alliance under the UN/ AMICAALL Partnership Programme as Regional Programme Manager from 2001 to 2004, was appointed to the position of Regional Adviser (Commonwealth) and commenced duties on 1st March, 2010.

His assignment includes a range of technical assistance activities intended to strengthen the capacity of The Secretariat to carry out its core functions and support its members, support national AMICAALL programmes, and improve information exchange and knowledge management.

The main focus of the assignment will be to capture and analyze experience and learning in the implementation of HIV/AIDS responses at local level to inform future programme development and implementation. Given that national AMICAALL programmes have been underway for, in some cases almost ten years, a good deal of experience and knowledge has been generated which warrants

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both scholarly and practical attention from a regional perspective.

The Regional Adviser intends to visit as many national chapters as possible over the ensuing six months or so to gather data and information to achieve the purpose of the assignment, and also to provide any assistance to chapters that may be required.

Australian Volunteers International (AVI) has been at the forefront of international volunteering for nearly 60 years, and has enabled over 7500 Australians to find their place in the world through opportunities to work in developing communities. AVI believes that international volunteering is one of the most effective forms of development assistance available. It empowers people to develop their own communities, learn from each other, access resources and achieve their full potential. AVI's work is people centered and based on building partnerships, as a way of establishing a global culture of mutuality and solidarity, both of which are crucial to addressing social development issues.

AVI has successfully placed and supported four volunteers with AMICAALL Swaziland over the past seven years, in several different areas – finance, youth, monitoring and evaluation, and communications. A Resource Mobilization Officer is currently being recruited.

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme is the UN organization that contributes to peace and sustainable development through volunteerism worldwide. UNV helps countries to improve public inclusion and participation in social, economic and political development, and supports



the growth of volunteerism within communities as a form of mutual self-help.

UNV partners with governments and with non-profit and private sector organizations in order to support development programmes. UNV can deliver a prompt, efficient and value-adding service to identify and engage highly skilled professionals who can deliver services and fulfill a wide range of specialized tasks.

In excess of 7,500 UNV volunteers are mobilized every year nationally and internationally. More than 75 percent of UNV volunteers come from developing countries and more than 30 percent volunteer within their own countries.

Several AMICAALL Chapters have benefited from the services of UN Volunteers, both directly and indirectly. Kenya and Tanzania in particular have experienced the value that can be added through partnerships with UNV.

These are but a few examples of organizations that can support The Alliance and national AMICAALL Chapters in achieving their ambitions and objectives. Members are encouraged to explore the available options for engaging technical assistance to build their organizational capacity to

implement programmes that will meaningfully deliver on the AMICAALL mandate.

6. Upcoming Events

The Alliance Annual Meeting will be held this August in Pretoria, South Africa. It will comprise the following sub-meetings:

- The National Coordinators (4th -5th August, 2010)
- A meeting with potential donors (6th August, 2010)
- The Technical Standing Committee (7th August, 2010)
- The Coordinating Committee (9th August, 2010)
- The General Assembly (10th August, 2010)

These meetings will serve various purposes such as monitoring and evaluation, gathering a record of programmes implemented in Chapters, and to gather information for the purposes of improved marketing, resource mobilization, and communication. Last but not least, it is at this Annual Meeting, and during the General Assembly, that elections will be held for new Alliance political leadership.



**THE ALLIANCE OF MAYORS AND MUNICIPAL
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