ARP 3 Phase 2

Annual Report 2016

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<th>ACRONYMS</th>
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<tr>
<td>ABS</td>
<td>L’Alliance Burundaise Contre le Sida (Burundi)</td>
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SUMMARY

The Africa Regional Programme (ARP) 3 Phase 2 (also known as KP Connect) runs from 2014 to 2017 and aims to create a more enabling environment for HIV and health programming with key populations (KPs) in Africa. In 2016, programme implementation included a stronger focus on advocacy and influencing work (Outcome 2) as this was seen to grow out of, and naturally flow from Outcome 1 (technical capacity for KP programming) – which was prioritised in 2015. This work was underpinned by LILO Connect (a workshop designed to support attitudinal change in relation to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex [LGBTI] people and Sex Workers within non-LGBTI organisations). In 2016 many Alliance Linking Organisations (LOs) adopted the methodology as a sensitisation tool within their influencing work and a way to begin conversations (and processes of change) with religious leaders, health workers, law enforcement and other government officials.

GENERAL TRENDS IN THE REGION REGARDING HIV, HEALTH AND RIGHTS OF KEY POPULATIONS

In 2016, the operating environment for KP work remained hostile in many national contexts. Although there were a number of positive developments in different countries, there were also negative developments, suggesting a degree of push and pull in the realisation of human rights for key populations. For example, the Tanzanian Government cracked down on KPs in 2016, with 500 sex workers detained in March and suspension of HIV funding for programmes and organisations considered to be promoting homosexuality in August. Another setback in 2016 was the Kenyan High Court ruling in June, which upheld the legality of anal examinations of men suspected of engaging in same-sex sexual activity.

However, on the positive side, in March 2016, Lesbians, Gays and Bisexuals of Botswana (LEGABIBO) won its appeal in the High Court to register as an independent organisation on the grounds that the refusal to register LEGABIBO violated the applicants’ rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly. Furthermore, both Botswana and South Africa banned U.S. pastor Steven Anderson for his anti-homosexual views. South Africa also made significant strides towards the realisation of health rights for sex workers when it became one of the first countries in the world to provide Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) free of charge to sex workers; thereby affirming health rights for sex workers regardless of the legal status of sex work. The importance of harm reduction for reducing the spread of HIV gained traction in 2016; however, major barriers to the widespread expansion of harm reduction services persist (including the perception that it promotes drug use despite evidence to the contrary).
PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION; ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Major progress has been made within all outcome areas, and unless stated otherwise, the programme is on track as per plans:

**Under Outcome 1 – improving the technical capacity of civil society organisations to promote KP access to HIV, health and rights services**

KP Connect provided organisational development and capacity building support to all partners in 2016. The type of support provided varied from partner to partner based on their unique needs, goals and contexts, but included:

- Training of facilitators in LILO Connect
- KP strategy development
- Resource mobilisation
- Organisational systems and culture change work

As a result, partners report being better positioned to attract and retain funding for KP programming, better understanding of KP issues and deeper engagement with KP partners; increased volume of KP work; and organisational performance improvements.

**Under Outcome 2 - increased engagement of national policy makers in KP issues**

In all countries, advocacy and government engagement activities were undertaken. As above, the specific support provided by KP Connect varied according to organisation and context, but included support to:

- Roll out LILO Connect with key stakeholders (such as government, media, religious leaders, police and health care providers)
- Form and/or strengthen KP networks and coalitions
- Engage government
- Develop an advocacy strategy
- Roll out REAct (Rights-Evidence-Action - a human rights monitoring and response system)

Significant achievements include the integration of LILO Connect into the National Strategic Plan 2016-2020 for the fight against HIV / AIDS in Côte d'Ivoire; and the coordination of KP inputs into the National AIDS Strategic Framework 2017-2022 by SAT, Zambia (as part of a national influencing partnership with the Alliance Centre for HIV, Health and Rights of Key Populations in Cape Town).

**Under Outcome 3 - improved processes for regional knowledge sharing and learning**

KP Connect, with significant inputs from the Alliance Secretariat and African Sex Workers Alliance (ASWA), hosted a Learning and Sharing Event (LSE) in April 2016 with a focus on HIV, health and rights for sex workers. The event was attended by KP Connect participating LOs, partner organisations and other guests with expertise in the area. It was an opportunity to learn and share from our collective knowledge and experience. Participant feedback from the event was very positive.
MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The KP Connect mid-term review (MTR) took place mid-2016. The review found that KP Connect’s long-term accompaniment model and bottom-up approach was highly relevant, efficient, effective, flexible and responsive. The results from the review indicate that, so far, KP Connect has achieved significant progress in all outcome areas, with a need to focus more on outcome 2 in the remaining 18 months of the programme. Accordingly, the second half of 2016 saw a much greater focus on this outcome area; and 2017 will continue to prioritise advocacy work.

LEARNING AND REFLECTION

KP Connect is committed to ongoing learning and reflection in order to improve our practice, generate new knowledge and roll-model a culture of learning for LOs. Whilst the practice of learning and reflection is embedded into all activities and team meetings, three specific occasions gave rise to opportunity for more in-depth reflection on 2016: (1) following the LSE, which raised a number of questions and issues around gender and power, prompting the team to reflect more deeply with sex work discourses; (2) following the MTR, which prompted KP Connect to review our initial programme assumptions about the pathways between activities and desired outcomes; and (3) during an annual internal learning event, which reaffirmed the value of personalisation and long-term accompaniment inherent in KP Connect’s approach and implementation model, and prompted reflection on the core principles of working with partners in this type of relationship.

FUTURE PLANS

2017 will focus on strongly on advocacy work as well as continuing organisational and capacity development work to embed the changes to date. Underpinning these two will be an emphasis on institutionalising a learning culture and systems by encouraging reflection on process and practice, continued documentation and sharing between and beyond LOs.

As KP Connect comes to an end in 2017, there will also be a strong emphasis on documentation, learning and reporting. As such, a number of data collection activities are planned, which will inform both required reporting and knowledge products stemming from the Programme.
INTRODUCTION

The International HIV and AIDS Alliance (the Alliance) Africa Regional Programme (ARP) 3 phase 2 (also known as KP Connect) is a four year programme running from 2014 to 2017. The programme is implemented in 10 countries in Africa: Botswana, Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. It aims to create a more enabling environment for HIV, health and rights programming with key populations (KPs) in Africa. In this context, key populations are defined as men who have sex with men (MSM), transgender people, sex workers and people who inject drugs (PWIDs).

KP Connect builds on more than ten years of programming experience in Africa and extends the work done in previous iterations of the ARP, with an increased emphasis on key populations. ARP 3 phase 1 was implemented by the Alliance over a two year period, September 2011-September 2013 with a no cost extension to December 2013. The ARP3 Phase 1 also formed part of the Alliance core funding agreement with Sweden, supporting the delivery of the global strategic framework. During ARP3 Phase 1 the main emphasis was on increasing Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) coverage and increasing HIV prevention access for key populations. Efforts to reduce barriers to access services were targeted specifically towards the following populations: Women and men living with HIV, sex workers and MSM.

The second phase of the programme has been shaped by the achievements and lessons learned during ARP3 Phase 1. As such, 2014 was a transitional year where a number of activities, particularly model projects, which started during the first phase, were taken further and/or completed while a partly new approach with an even stronger emphasis on KP issues was phased in. In addition to the stronger emphasis on KPs, the programme transitioned from direct funding for Alliance Linking Organisation’s (LO’s) programme work towards building LO’s technical capacity to respond to the needs of KPs and promote KP access to HIV, health and rights services. In order to facilitate this shift, it was recognised that a much more individualised approach to capacity development would be required, given the vast differences between LOs and the national contexts in which they work.

In 2015, the programme moved into direct implementation with LOs and implementing partners (IPs) at country level, with a specific emphasis on Outcome 1 – strengthening organisational and technical capacity. This was underpinned by roll out of LILO Connect (a workshop designed to support attitudinal change in relation to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) people and Sex Workers within non-LGBTI organisations) and a major regional learning and sharing event (LSE) with a thematic focus on programming for MSM and the broader LGBTI community. In 2016, programme implementation focused strongly on advocacy and influencing work (Outcome 2) as this was seen to grow out of, and naturally flow from Outcome 1. This was again underpinned by LILO Connect (as many LOs adopted the methodology as a sensitisation tool within their influencing work) and a regional LSE - this time focused on HIV, health and rights for sex workers.

KP Connect is implemented by the Alliance through a regionally based Capacity Building Unit hosted by Positive Vibes. The Alliance Secretariat retains overall management, programmatic and contractual oversight of the grant. Given KP Connect’s specific focus on building Alliance strength and impact across Africa in work with KPs, Positive Vibes was identified as very well placed to provide this life-of-project technical role through the Capacity Building Unit. Positive Vibes has considerable multi-country experience in programmes that build capacity for work with KPs and hosts an ‘Alliance Centre for KP-focused programming’. This shift is a part of a broader Alliance move towards stronger Southern led programming which aims to contribute to strengthening the Alliance’s work with KPs in Africa.
Positive Vibes work is underpinned by a Freireian approach to individual and collective social change based on the concept of conscientisation or critical consciousness. In accordance with this approach, the KP Connect Programme works in an INSIDE-OUT way where we look at and work on ourselves and our strengths, questions, challenges, realities; so that we can more effectively engage with others and with our environments. This way of thinking informs and underpins the KP Connect Programme Model articulated on page 13.

The programme is supported by Sweden and NORAD’s regional HIV/AIDS team in Lusaka, Zambia.

This report provides highlights of achievements during 2016 including a summary of progress made, successes, challenges and lessons learned during implementation.
In 2016, the operating environment for KP work remained hostile in many national contexts. Although there were a number of positive developments in different countries, there were also negative developments, suggesting a degree of push and pull in the realisation of human rights for key populations. Furthermore, many countries experienced widespread political turmoil characterised by violence and impunity and restrictions on freedoms of association and expression. This has implications for civil society at large as well as KP programming in particular.

LGBTI RIGHTS

Across the continent, LGBTI people continued to face stigma and discrimination. Perhaps the most significant negative development was in Tanzania, where in the second half of the year, the government cracked down on key populations – specifically MSM and LGBTI people, resulting in a highly volatile situation. In August, 20 LGBTI people were arrested and held for more than 48 hours before being released without charge (Amnesty International, 2017). In September, the Health Department initiated a change in HIV programming policy, which included banning the importation and sale of lubricants and suspension of HIV funding for programmes and organisations considered to be promoting homosexuality.

Botswana, Senegal and Côte d’Ivoire also report criminal cases against LGBTI persons in 2016. In Botswana, a man was charged under Section 164 of the Penal Code with “having carnal knowledge with another man against the order of nature”, setting a bad precedent. He was sentenced to three and a half years in prison by the Gaborone Magistrates Court. BONELA has appealed the conviction, arguing that Section 164 discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity; however, the appeal had not been heard by the end of 2016 (Amnesty International, 2017). In Senegal, at least seven men and one woman were detained in relation to their perceived sexual orientation over the course of 2016 (Amnesty International, 2017). While in Côte d’Ivoire, in November, two men were convicted of public indecency and sentenced to three-month prison terms after being accused of same-sex sexual relations (Human Rights Watch, 2017). The two men, although openly gay, deny any romantic relationship. Authorities have refused to explain why two gay men were arrested and jailed in a country that does not criminalise same-sex acts. Activists say if the indecency law was used, this would be the first time this provision has been used to jail gay people (The Guardian).

Another setback in 2016 was the ruling by the Kenyan High Court, upholding the legality of anal examinations of men suspected of engaging in same-sex sexual activity. Two men were arrested in 2015 on charges of “carnal knowledge against the order of nature” and “subjected to forced anal exams by police in order to compile “evidence”. The National Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission (NGLHRC) challenged the constitutionality of anal exams; however, in June, the Court ruled that there had been no violation of rights or breach of the law (Amnesty International, 2017).

In Uganda, police unlawfully raided Gay Pride celebrations in Kampala. Hundreds of activists were arrested, beaten and humiliated by police, violating rights to association and assembly. Police continue to carry out forced anal examinations on men and transgender women accused of consensual same-sex conduct. Such examinations lack evidentiary value and are a form of cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment that may amount to torture (Human Rights Watch, 2017). While in South Africa, hate crimes and discrimination against LGBTI people, including physical and sexual assaults and killings continued (Amnesty International, 2017).
However, on the positive side, in March 2016, Lesbians, Gays and Bisexuals of Botswana (LEGABIBO) won its appeal in the High Court to register as an independent organisation on the grounds that the refusal to register LEGABIBO violated the applicants’ rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly. Furthermore, in Botswana, President Ian Khama ordered the arrest and deportation of U.S. pastor Steven Anderson for his anti-homosexual views – demonstrating support for LGBT rights at the highest level. Similarly, the South African government declared Anderson an undesirable person and barred him from entering the country (Human Rights Watch, 2017). South Africa also took significant steps to improve coordination between government and civil society in combatting violence against lesbians and transgender men (Human Rights Watch, 2017).

In another court case, this time in Kenya, a transgender woman sought an order of court to compel the Kenya National Examination Council (KNEC) to reissue her Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education in her new name, and without any gender marker. The court found in favour of the applicant (Civicus, 2016).

Thus, there has been a lot of movement, but also some setbacks when it comes to LGBTI rights across Africa.

SEX WORKER HEALTH AND RIGHTS

Similarly, there were positive and negative developments in relation to sex worker rights across the continent. On the one hand, early 2016 saw 500 suspected sex workers held in detention as part of a government crackdown on crime in Tanzania. This affected access to services and heightened fears of imprisonment (McDonald & Madsen, 2016). Sex workers in Zambia also faced heightened fears after a series of ritual killings took place in Lusaka in early 2016. The killings sparked riots and looting and in turn a nightly police patrol. Amid fears of being arrested or killed, most residents avoid the streets at night, resulting in fewer clients, making it more difficult for sex workers to earn money (Phiri, 2016). In Botswana, in August, the Mayor of Francistown, Sylvia Muzila warned local sex workers that they would be beaten by Police if they did not stop trading. BONELA challenged the Mayor in the media, arguing that comments calling for violence against sex workers were disappointing, irresponsible and contrary to the national response to HIV/AIDS (BONELA, 2016).

On the other hand, in March 2016, the High Court of Zimbabwe, ordered that the arrest of three women for the crime of “loitering for the purposes of prostitution” was illegal. Whilst such a crime existed at one time under the Miscellaneous Offences Act, it was repealed by the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act of 2006. Although there have been many previous incidents of arrests of this nature, they have gone unchallenged as a result of the marginalisation of sex workers. This is a notable progress in the protection of the rights of sex workers who are often arbitrarily arrested but fail to access justice in Zimbabwe (SRC, 2016).

Furthermore, in 2016, South Africa made significant strides towards the realisation of health rights for sex workers. The South African National Sex Worker HIV Plan 2016-2019 was launched in 2016, making South Africa one of the first countries in the world to provide PrEP, a prophylaxis pill that protects against HIV, free of charge to sex workers (SANAC, 2016). The plan affirms health rights for sex workers regardless of the legal status of sex work, as South Africa’s deputy president, Cyril Ramaphosa, stated at the launch of the plan: “Whatever statutes are on our law books ... we cannot deny the human and unalienable rights of people who engage in sex work”. Deputy Minister of Justice John Jeffery also stated that although sex work is currently illegal, “that’s not restricting
government from embarking on plans to assist sex workers, particularly with preventing the spread of HIV and AIDS" (Aljazeera, 2017).

Within this context, calls for decriminalisation intensified. Sisonke Sex Workers Movement Director Kholi Buthelezi stated that "Until we agree on the decriminalisation of sex work, we don't think we are being listened to. Sex work is like any other work. Many of us are in the sex work industry because we want to be and want to be protected and at the moment we feel everyone is against us" (AllAfrica, 2016). In November, the 7th Annual Sex Worker’s Sector Parliament was held (building sex workers’ capacity to do advocacy work) with a thematic focus on decriminalisation of sex work in South Africa (NSWP, 2017). Domestic calls for decriminalisation were supported in a report by the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, released in June, which called on South Africa to implement a co-ordinated approach to end gender- based violence and discrimination, and recommended the decriminalisation of sex work (Amnesty International, 2017).

Calls for decriminalisation also intensified in Zambia and Kenya. A 2016 Zambia report advocates for legislative reform after reviewing instances of abuse towards sex workers, stating that: “The Zambian Penal Code should be reviewed to ensure that police officials do not unlawfully and unfairly target sex workers and other poor and vulnerable groups” (SALC, 2016). In Kenya, a policy brief on decriminalisation was developed, arguing that sex workers have the same rights as other citizens in Kenya as outlined in the Kenyan Constitution. The brief describes key instances in which the rights of sex workers as defined by the Constitution are violated in Kenya (NSWP, 2016).

HARM REDUCTION AND PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS

In 2016, UNAIDS released its Do No Harm Report focusing on Health, Human Rights and People Who Use Drugs. In recent years, sub-Saharan Africa has become an important transit area for heroin smuggling; coinciding with increased injecting drug use, particularly within Kenya, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania. The report highlighted the importance of harm reduction (such as needle exchange programmes and opioid substitution therapy) for reducing the spread of HIV and other blood borne viruses, drug dependence and overdose deaths. Yet in many countries, such approaches have not expanded beyond small-scale pilot schemes funded by external donors. A major barrier to the expansion of harm reduction services is the perception that it promotes drug use despite evidence to the contrary. There is an overwhelming body of evidence on the effectiveness of harm reduction, making it a critical component of wider efforts to achieve the end of the AIDS epidemic by 2030 (UNAIDS, 2016).

In recognition of the growing importance of harm reduction in the fight against AIDS, a networking and harm reduction zone was established for people who use drugs at the International AIDS Society Conference in Durban last year; visited by at least 5,000 delegates (Shelly, 2016).

2016 also saw implementation of the Global Fund HIV and Harm Reduction Regional Project commence in East Africa (including Kenya, Burundi, Uganda, and Tanzania). It is expected that by the end of this project an additional 30,000 PWIDs in target countries will be able to access essential HIV prevention services and that a more favourable national and regional policy environment will have emerged to support harm reduction programming in the project countries (KANCO, 2017).
Beyond the fight for health and rights of key populations, many countries experienced political crisis, violence and crackdowns on civil society - all with implications for programme implementation.

2016 saw the continuation of the political crisis in Burundi, which broke out in April 2015 after President Pierre Nkurunziza announced his intention to stand for a third term, in defiance of constitutional limits. Although the violence became less overt in 2016, serious human rights violations continued, including unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment and arbitrary arrests – often at the hands of security forces and intelligence services (Amnesty International, 2017). The crisis has prompted increasing restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and increased tolerance of impunity, making human rights work increasingly dangerous and difficult. Most leading civil society activists and many independent journalists remain in exile. In October, the Interior Minister banned or suspended 10 civil society organisations that had spoken out against government abuses (Human Rights Watch, 2017). There was little progress in diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis. Most major donors have suspended direct budgetary support to the Burundian government, although some have maintained humanitarian assistance (Human Rights Watch, 2017). Budget cuts and natural disasters have exacerbated the crisis in Burundi, hindering access to basic services. Humanitarian organisations estimate that in 2016, 3 million Burundian people were in need of assistance (Amnesty International, 2017). Approximately 100,000 people fled Burundi in 2016, bringing the total number of Burundian refugees who have fled the crisis to over 327,000 (Amnesty International, 2017).

Many other countries across Africa have experienced some political turmoil, especially at election time. For example in Uganda, when in February 2016, President Yoweri Museveni was re-elected. International electoral observers described the election as taking place in an “intimidating atmosphere”, with the police using excessive force against opposition politicians, media and the general public (Amnesty International, 2017; Human Rights Watch, 2017). Similarly, the Zambian elections in August saw increased tension and violence, primarily between members of the ruling Patriotic Front and the opposition United Party for National Development (UPND) (Amnesty International, 2017). As a result of the restrictive environment in the run-up to elections and use of the Public Order Act to ban opposition rallies, Zambia lost their designation as an electoral democracy and moved down on the World Freedom Index (Freedom House, 2017).

In many contexts, civil society was repressed with severe violence at the hands of police and security forces. For example, in Kenya, security forces carried out enforced disappearances and extrajudicial executions, killing at least 122 people by October 2016 (Amnesty International, 2017). Kenyan authorities have very rarely investigated the killings or held anyone to account. Similarly, in Uganda, security forces continue to use excessive force, with impunity, whilst policing demonstrations and conducting other law enforcement operations (Human Rights Watch, 2017). In Zimbabwe, more than 300 people were arrested in Connection with anti-government protests in 2016; and activists reported cases of attempted abductions by unidentified armed groups often linked to state security forces (Amnesty International, 2017).
CIVIL SOCIETY RESTRICTIONS

There seems to be a broad trend towards decreasing political and civil freedoms, with many countries reporting a contraction of the operating space for civil society. For example, in 2016, in Senegal, the National Assembly adopted amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure which could be used to stifle dissent. Similarly, in Uganda, the Non-Governmental Organisations Act (NGO Act) came into effect in March. The NGO Act contains vaguely worded provisions that could be used to clampdown on civil society organisations. For example, organisations are restricted from engaging in activities that are “prejudicial to the security, interests or dignity of the people of Uganda” (Amnesty International, 2017). In Kenya, the government threatened to deregister more than 900 NGOs for alleged failure to comply with regulatory requirements and links to terrorism (Human Rights Watch, 2017). They also harassed journalists and other members of civil society, using the ambiguity of the Kenya Information and Communication Act (Amnesty International, 2017). Zimbabwean journalists also faced harassment, arrest and assault while covering protests. Indeed, the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) recorded assaults on 32 journalists between January and September. In August, in response to the rising discontent expressed on social media, the authorities introduced a draft bill on Computer and Cyber Crimes to curb anti-government criticism (Amnesty International, 2017).
A wide range of facilitated processes are available to LOs, through KP Connect, as depicted in the following model. However not all interventions are applicable to all LOs – what is appropriate depends on their unique needs, goals, and national context. While there is a “natural” flow from left to right in the model below, the specific context and our bottom up approach often dictates that we start somewhere in the middle where there is a specific and sometimes urgent need, and then go from there in whichever direction makes most sense for that organisation.

Figure 1 - KP Connect Programme Model

- Improved technical capacity among civil society organisations to promote KP access to HIV, health and rights services, by end of 2017.
- In at least six countries, the Alliance can demonstrate increased engagement of national policy makers in KP issues, by end of 2017.
- Improved processes for regional knowledge sharing and learning by LOs and KP CSO, by 2017.
The programme is primarily implemented by two Programme Advisors: Warren Banks and Sylvie Pawele. An overview of their skills and background is provided below:

**Warren Banks, KP Connect Programme Advisor (Based in Durban, South Africa)**

*Warren* is an organisation development (OD) practitioner with seventeen years’ experience of working with Southern, East and West African development organisations and international programmes. He has worked extensively with LGBTI organisations for the past few years as part of PV’s DiDiRi and Twafiika programme teams. Other sectors in which he has interest and experience include social justice, education, psycho-social support, local economic development, water, HIV/AIDS, and KPs (more broadly).

Warren works to support organisations to make informed choices, drawing on all of their existing capacity. He is competent in facilitating processes aimed at organisational change and repositioning, improved communication (internally and externally), strategy development and the alignment of the organisation to its strategies, building learning systems, and organisational review and evaluation.

His main modes of practice are process facilitation, feedback, training, and coaching. He strives to build honest and mutual relationships with organisations and their leaders: these are the foundation for effective OD processes.


**Sylvie Pawele, KP Connect Programme Advisor (Based in Nairobi, Kenya)**

*Sylvie* is a socio-development facilitator with more than fourteen years’ experience.

She has worked in various organisational development and governance areas including grants management, programme development, implementation and advocacy, grantees’ capacity building in the areas of project design, strategic planning, donor reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems in a variety of contexts (Southern, East and West Africa).

Sylvie has demonstrable experience working with “key populations” (KPs), in the areas of capacity assessment and effective programming.

Sylvie speaks English, French, Swahili and Kinyarwanda.

Sylvie covers Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia.

Although Warren and Sylvie are responsible for specific countries, and work most closely with the LOs and their partners in those countries, in 2016 there was more collaboration, cross fertilisation and complementarity as they worked together on a number of occasions. For example Warren was involved with the stakeholder engagement work in Zambia, while Sylvie supported the rollout and integration of LILO Connect in Kenya. They will continue to build on these specific threads of work in 2017.

A number of additional consultants were brought in over the course of 2016 to support different pieces of work as necessary.
NATIONAL INFLUENCING PARTNERSHIP

In order to strengthen KP Connect’s impact under Outcome 2, a key priority for 2016 and 2017, KP Connect established a collaboration with the Alliance Centre (Cape Town) to jointly offer technical and process support to LOs for the strengthening of their influencing work at country level. This collaboration contributes directly to KP Connect objectives and supports the Centre’s broader regional influencing work.

This body of work aims to:

- build the confidence and competence of Alliance LOs to utilise the experience of their programme work to influence policy and practice;
- deepen the ability of LOs to learn from the first-hand lived experiences of the key populations with whom they partner so as to shape influencing messages and strategies that are increasingly relevant to the health and rights needs of key populations, and compelling to the target audience of the influencing work; and
- identify opportunities and strategies to better participate in civil society alliances at national level within their respective countries.

This approach to influencing was piloted in Zambia in 2016 and will be scaled up to be offered to other partners in 2017 (see Outcome 2 below for more details).
ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST RESULTS SUMMARY

KP Connect has three broad outcome areas:

- Improved technical capacity among civil society organisations to promote KP access to HIV, health and rights services, by end of 2017.
- In at least 6 countries, the Alliance can demonstrate increased engagement of national policy makers in KP issues, by end of 2017.
- Improved processes for regional knowledge sharing and learning by LOs and KP CSO, by 2017.

Within the three outcome areas there were a number of specific targets for 2016 as articulated in the programme log frame (Annex 1). Major progress has been made towards all outcome areas in 2016 and targets have been met or exceeded. Annex 2 provides a comprehensive explanation of the indicators and of any variance in results compared to targets.

Below is a comprehensive overview of activities contributing to each of the outcome areas. Although the outcomes are addressed in turn, in reality, there is a high degree of overlap as most activities contribute to multiple outcomes simultaneously. For example, the LILO Connect workshop is a core underpinning mechanism which contributes to all outcome areas, simultaneously building knowledge and capacity and sensitising stakeholders to KP issues and needs.

Further, as the approach of KP Connect is to work through LO’s, achievements under Outcome 2 and 3 are directly underpinned by and growing out of the core work towards Outcome 1. As 2015 had a strong focus on outcome 1 (organisational and technical capacity), 2016 (especially the second half) saw a much greater emphasis on advocacy and influencing work.

Table 1 provides a summary of core programme activities per country (including participation in regional level activities such as a Southern Africa LILO Connect training of facilitator’s workshop and Advocacy Principles and Planning workshop). A more detailed summary of activities, rationale and outcomes per country can be found in Annex 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>LILO Workshops</th>
<th>Strategy and Programming</th>
<th>Resource mobilisation</th>
<th>Organisational change and development</th>
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*Due to the Aids Consortium withdrawing from the Alliance in 2015, and ALN and NACOSA subsequently joining late, there has been no organisational development work in South Africa, with engagement in 2016 limited primarily to Learning and Sharing Events, LILO Connect workshops and REAct training (a human rights monitoring and response system).

**OUTCOME 1**

**LILO CONNECT**

LILO Connect (formerly LILO KP) aims to support attitudinal change in relation to LGBTI people and Sex Workers within non-LGBTI organisations. The workshop is aimed at organisations and institutions that need to engage effectively with these KPs, but have reservations about them, lack information, or are resistant to doing this work (for cultural, religious or other reasons). The workshop explores:

- where our beliefs and attitudes come from;
- where prejudice, discrimination and stigma come from and their impact;
- the world of those who identify as LGBTI;
- heterosexual privilege;
- the world of sex work; and
- what all of this means for us personally and for our organisations’ programming.

LILO Connect was initially rolled out with LOs in 2015 as a tool to sensitise LOs to KP issues. It proved so successful that a number of LOs have since adopted the methodology and have integrated it (or are planning to integrate it) into their own programmes.

As such a number of LILO Connect workshops were held in 2016, including two training of facilitators (ToF) workshops - one with participants from across Southern Africa and one in Côte d’Ivoire. These workshops stimulated both the will to do KP related programming and advocacy and the skills to facilitate such a workshop for other stakeholders.

*The workshop was very effective; I want to take it forward. I feel as though I can now stand up and advocate what I have learnt and found.*

*(Feedback, LILO Connect Southern Africa ToF)*

In addition, country level workshops were held in:

- Côte d’Ivoire;
- Kenya;
- Tanzania;
- Uganda; and
- Zambia
In all, more than 180 people participated in a LILO Connect workshop in 2016 (although not all of these workshops were funded by KP Connect). Participants included NGOs and CSOs (including KP organisations), government officials, health care workers, police, and religious leaders.

Details of specific country based LILO workshops are provided below (under either Outcome 1 or Outcome 2 depending on where the emphasis of the workshop was).
ORGANISATIONAL AND TECHNICAL CAPACITY

In 2016, a number of threads of work from 2015 were continued and deepened. In some cases, new work was also initiated in response to organisational and contextual shifts.

Next is an overview of the core organisational and technical capacity strengthening activities undertaken with each LO as well as the rationale behind them and key achievements from 2016.

BONELA, Botswana

Activities:

- **BONELA Strategy: 2017 – 2021** – BONELA’s new strategy, initially drafted at the end of 2015, was revised in 2016 in response to some contextual shifts. The draft strategic plan was finalised and approved by the board at BONELA’s AGM in November.

- **Review of 2015 organisational culture change process** – Following from 2015’s organisational culture change work, the need to continue to strengthen internal coordination and communication was identified, as such ongoing support was provided in the form of:
  - **Courageous Communication** - In June 2016, BONELA participated in a Courageous Communication workshop facilitated by Bérénice de La Croix. The workshop was designed to develop staff capacity to build authentic and productive relationships in order to promote a culture of excellence. These skills were put into practice at the BONELA retreat in October.
  - **Mediation Skills** - A mediation skills workshop was facilitated in December so that internal conflicts can be effectively mediated and BONELA can become a resource of mediators for its clients.

- **LILO Connect Southern Africa Training of Facilitators Workshop** – Three people from Botswana (1 from BONELA and 2 from their Implementing Partners) participated in the LILO Connect Training of Facilitators workshop.

Rationale:

BONELA differs from most LOs in that its core focus is on human rights, advocacy, and policy/law reform. It also has the distinction of having directly supported the LGBTI and sex worker movements in Botswana for over 10 years (hosting LEGABIBO and Sisonke until recently); spearheading the protracted court battle for LEGABIBO’s right to register (finally concluded in 2016 with an appeal victory); and continuing to partner with a range of MSM and LGBTI organisations on direct programming. BONELA is PLHIV-led (in the person of the Director) and continues to play an active role in supporting the PLHIV movement, among others.

The emphasis in 2016 therefore continued to be on addressing systemic and organisational challenges which threatened the sustainability and effectiveness of BONELA’s KP (and other) work.

For BONELA, 2016 was characterised by significant changes as they scaled up to deliver on Global Fund grants acquired in the previous year. The organisation also hosted the International HIV/AIDS Alliance Blue Sky Week for the first time (bringing together all Alliance LOs on the African continent).
There was a need to continue to consciously reposition the organisation in the light of growing strength in the LGBTI movement in particular (exemplified by the emerging LGBTI Coalition) – making further adaptations to the strategy necessary.

**Achievements:**

- Significant resources acquired from the Global Fund
- Organisation adapted to implement new programmes (staff hired and integrated)
- Strategy 2017 - 2021 ratified by Board and AGM
- Improvements in internal communication and conflict handling
- Strengthened governance, exemplified by the Board taking a more active role in supporting the organisation.

In the weeks following the Courageous communication workshop, one BONELA staff member commented:

> The communications workshop has and is making tremendous improvement in the manner in which staff have begun to open up with one another. Personally I have seen a lot more progress in project implementation in the last 1 and half weeks as people are not afraid to express their ideas and thoughts … and individuals [are] taking responsibility for areas they are mandated to execute. Small steps, but definitely a clear shift of attitude and a renewed sense of urgency!

*(Email communication, BONELA)*

**ABS, Burundi**

**Activities:**

There has been little direct organisational development support provided to ABS in 2016. However, ABS has actively participated in regional learning and sharing events and monitoring and evaluation activities (see sections below). ABS has also effectively utilised REAct to document human rights violations towards key populations. ABS is also implementing the Global Fund HIV and Harm Reduction Regional Project as a sub-recipient.

**Rationale:**

The political crisis in Burundi, which broke out in April 2015 (described in detail above), has limited the amount of direct work it is possible to undertake in Burundi.

**Achievements:**

Despite limited direct organisational development work in 2016, the cumulative effect of ongoing accompaniment and participation in regional learning and sharing events has led to some significant shifts within the organisational culture and practice, as highlighted in the annual review:

>The KP Connect program has helped ABS to develop its skills in working with key populations, and human rights-based planning for health… KP Connect has resulted in a change in practice and culture within the organisation. The leaders of the organisation have integrated key populations on the board, and within the staff.

*(2016 Annual Review, ABS)*
**ANS-CI, Côte d'Ivoire**

**Activities:**

- **National HIV Programme** - Support advocacy activities related to the national HIV programme
- **Strengthening the network of religious leaders** – including LILO workshops and sensitisation activities
- **OD support for the network of KP organisations** - training of the network secretariat
- **LILO Connect training of facilitators** – A training of facilitators workshop was held in September in order to develop a national pool of LILO Connect facilitators in Côte d’Ivoire. In total, 15 people were trained, who subsequently facilitated five LILO Connect workshops (attended by a total of 98 participants including health care providers, civil society organisations and religious leaders).

**Rationale:**

Côte d’Ivoire is more or less on track with the implementation of planned activities, which are mainly centred on advocacy and OD interventions for religious leaders and KP organisations. These interventions are a logical continuation of or by-products of the processes conducted with the various groups in 2015.

Through advocacy and lobbying by ANS-CI, LILO Connect has been adopted by the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan, hence making it possible to be adopted by national health coordinating mechanisms as an approach and methodology to tackle stigma and discrimination faced by Key Populations, particularly LGBT+ groups. This gave rise to high demand for LILO workshops from various groups and is currently being considered as a methodology to be integrated into the Global Fund 2018-2020 request for funding that Côte d’Ivoire will be submitting.

Following the recent internal changes that ANS-CI has known, its framework documents (policies and strategies) have all been updated and contextualised. In the case of some strategies – for instance the capacity building strategy - there is need to operationalise them for them to become a “live” tool utilised by the organisation.

**Achievements:**

- Building capacity in-country to run LILO through the training of facilitators
- Transformational leadership: building OD capacity of KP organisations through the support of the formation and the running of the first National network of KPs. This is done through their secretariat.
- Building OD and institutional capacity of the secretariat of the national network of religious leaders
KANCO, Kenya

Activities:

- **Regional leadership conversation** - In July 2016, a regional leadership conversation was held between KANCO, ANCS and Positive Vibes (see Outcome 3 below for more details).

- **Organisational review and change process** – KP Connect provided support to an organisational review and change process to enable effective implementation of the new strategic plan and Regional Harm Reduction Programme.

- **Integration of LILO Connect** – KP Connect provided ongoing training and support for the integration of LILO Connect as an advocacy tool for use by KANCO and its KP partners. This included facilitation of a LILO Connect workshop in November 2016 with KANCO staff, board members and partners.

- Ongoing follow-up on plans and progress

Rationale:

KANCO’s new strategic plan and the stresses of implementing Regional Harm Reduction programmes – which included several delays and teething problems in the early stages – necessitated some organisational review, restructuring and reorganising work. This was undertaken by an experienced East African consultant with a background in supporting organisations to manage the shift from national to regional status.

KANCO is committed to integrating LILO Connect as a core tool for KP advocacy and several of its partner organisations are too: this work will be deepened in 2017 (including some roll out of LILO Connect workshops financed by KP Connect).

Achievements:

- Increased effectiveness and efficiency as a consequence of organisational review and change process, as highlighted in the annual review:

  > KP Connect has played a pivotal role in the development of the KANCO strategic plan which has enabled the organisation to scale up in terms of organisational coverage to regional. This has not only exalted the organisation in terms of visibility but has significantly broadened its mandate to regional level. Through KP Connect, the KANCO team has been able to facilitate staff to redefine their milestones and targets in line with the new strategic focus.

  As an organization, we have stopped looking at programs as stand alone with starting and ending dates but rather as initiatives that set the pace for greater work in future programs.

  (2016 Annual Review, KANCO)

ANCS, Senegal

Activities:

- **Regional leadership conversation** - In July 2016, a regional leadership conversation was held between KANCO, ANCS and Positive Vibes (see Outcome 3 below for more details).
• **Fundraising and repositioning** – KP Connect provided ongoing consultation to support ANCS on strategic fundraising and repositioning. As a result, a resource mobilisation strategy note was developed in October 2016 to provide broad direction for the work in the important period ahead.

**Rationale:**

Following the regional leadership conversation that took place between ANCS, PV and KANCO, the PV team visited ANCS to jointly agree on 2 or 3 concrete actions that will be the basis of the 2017 work-plan. It has been agreed that the focus will be put on:

- Supporting ANCS’ resource mobilisation efforts through (1) articulating ANCS’s strategy note; (2) support the implementation of the strategy (i.e. proposal development; donor mapping etc).
- Exploring possibilities of LILO integration/mainstreaming into existing and/or new programmes. Perhaps also considering some joint programming with PV.
- High level advocacy through LILO Connect workshops.

**Achievements:**

- ANCS has developed a database of potential donors and is planning to start engagement with them soon.

**ALN, South Africa**

**Activities:**

- **Alliance Accreditation** - Ongoing follow-up with Director; referrals to support for accreditation processes.
- **LILO Connect Southern Africa Training of Facilitators Workshop** – One person from ALN participated in the LILO Connect Southern Africa Training of Facilitators workshop.

**Rationale:**

In 2016, KP Connect activities were limited to REAct financing and participation in regional events (LSE2; Advocacy Reference Group). More direct support is likely in 2017.

ALN’s accreditation process was underway in 2016 and no particular needs for support (beyond that already provided by the Secretariat for accreditation) were expressed during the period.

**Achievements:**

- Our referrals have contributed to ‘accreditation gaps’ being filled (e.g. an onward granting policy is now in place) but we have not directly financed or done this work.
TACOSODE, Tanzania

Activities:

- **KP readiness assessment and strategy development** - Early in 2016 a KP strategy was developed and internal capacity to manage and implement the strategy was being built. As a result, a KP focal person was nominated and provided with ongoing coaching support around strategy implementation and communication.

- **Resource Mobilisation** – KP Connect has provided ongoing support for resource mobilisation.

- **LILO Connect** - In June 2016, TACOSODE hosted an in-house LILO Connect workshop with staff and board members in preparation of utilising LILO as an advocacy tool.

- **Repositioning** - Government interventions from mid-2016 significantly derailed our joint plans. The Tanzanian government has cracked down on KP programming on the grounds that it is ‘promoting’ homosexuality/immorality. While this was most obviously targeting MSM programming, most KP groups and programmes were affected. Activities in the second half of 2016 focused on repositioning TACOSODE and developing a concept note which outlines a new strategy to address the current government crackdown.

Rationale:

By the end of 2015, TACOSODE was ready to take on a much more active role in relation to KP work. By the end of the first quarter of 2016, a coherent strategy for this work had emerged and capacity was being built to work towards it, including the appointment of a KP Focal Person/manager. The strategy development process included engagement with KP groups, TACAIDS, UNAIDS and other key stakeholders.

Unfortunately, by mid-year, the environment changed significantly (see above). At the same time the original focal person left and had to be replaced. Later in the year, TACOSODE’s Director resigned her Commissionership at TACAIDS in protest of the Government’s actions.

In effect, TACOSODE’s KP work (aside from ongoing support to TANPUD) shut down from July/August 2016, while the organisation decided how best to reposition itself.

It is heartening that gains from the previous 1.5 years of work have been maintained to the extent that TACOSODE has developed a new advocacy plan to address the operating environment for KP programming. Our emphasis in 2017 will be on supporting this new ‘public health and human rights’ strategy which includes significant engagement with parliamentarians and councilors to address the prejudicial attitudes and beliefs which are driving the current backlash against KP programming. TACOSODE is repositioning itself as a general human rights and health organisation and speaking from a broad public interest stance. In the current environment this may be more effective than adopting a singular KP-focus.

Achievements:

- KP Strategy developed and initial steps financed
- Capacity for implementation built
- Operational plan drafted
- Repositioning in response to government crackdown
As highlighted in the annual review:

\[ \text{TACOSODE now is better positioned to attract and retain funding for KP programming... KP Connect has enhanced and increased our visibility... having the KP strategy in place... shows how committed we are on KPs issues.} \]

\[ (2016 \text{ Annual Review, TACOSODE}) \]

**CHAU, Uganda**

**Activities:**

- **Resource mobilisation** - Bill Bruty has visited CHAU numerous times to support and coach CHAU senior staff on implementing the resource mobilisation strategy.
- **Communication and Advocacy Plans** - In April 2016, CHAU’s communication and advocacy plans were finalised.

**Rationale:**

In spite of the generally non-supportive environment in Uganda towards KP related issues (more towards members of the LGBTI community than sex workers), CHAU has managed to implement some activities after careful assessment of the context. CHAU is a sub-recipient for the Global Fund HIV and Harm Reduction Regional Project and has started the implementation of a KP advocacy programme.

There is increased evidence of funding for KP programming on one hand and confidence to implement by CHAU on the other.

CHAU partners’ have expanded from HIV organisations to include KP led organisations.

**Achievements:**

- Over the past year, CHAU’s ability and confidence to implement KP programmes has greatly increased. Although this is not a consequence of our work alone.

**SAT, Zambia**

**Activities:**

- **LILO Connect Workshop** - in collaboration with a KP organisation, SAT Zambia convened a LILO workshop for KP focused organisations and some key decision makers in HIV and SRHR programming in Zambia.
- **Chipata Task force meetings** - SAT Zambia continued to support the facilitation of the task-force meetings to take stock of the programming work around female sex workers beyond the Emerging Voices Project period.

**Rationale:**

SAT Zambia is not an LO, but the organisation that took over the sex worker project after Alliance Zambia closed. Zambia is one of the countries that is part of the KP Connect programme.
Generally, progress has been slow with very little activity during the first half of 2016. SAT Zambia finalised its work-plan in the second half of 2016 and implementation has gained momentum.

**Achievements:**

- A very important achievement beyond KP Connect related activities, SAT Zambia has fostered an ongoing collaboration with KP organisations. This is particularly important given the fact that at the beginning of KP Connect, SAT Zambia was not ready to work with LGBTI organisations.
- SAT Zambia continued to support the facilitation of the task-force meetings to take stock of the programming work around female sex workers beyond the Emerging Voices Project period.
- Formulation of a broad KP strategy to guide SAT’s work for the coming years (In 2017 this will be developed into a full advocacy programme and resources mobilised for ongoing work beyond the life of KP Connect).

As highlighted in the annual review:

*The support received from the KP Connect has changed the language and attitude of staff at SAT Zambia towards KP to the extent that appropriate language is now used by staff. SAT Zambia has through the KP Connect enhanced its appreciation of KP issues and programming and following the technical support from the KP Connect, SAT Zambia now proactively engages with leading KP CSOs.*

SAT Zambia is now much more connected to the KP organizations than before, and this means a better understanding of KP issues and concerns. The relationship between SAT Zambia and KP organisation is much [more] meaningful and based on common issues.

*(2016 Annual Review, SAT Zambia)*

**GALZ, Zimbabwe**

**Activities:**

- **Conflict resolution and team building** – After an internally initiated conflict resolution and team building process, GALZ decided that it was important to have an external facilitator to assist in working through a number of team issues which had begun to affect relationships, organisational culture and team cohesion. The process saw the development of an organisational work plan to address the issues.
- **Strategy development workshop** – GALZ was supported with a strategy development workshop where the GALZ team and board reviewed the strategic plan, what it means and what needs to be amplified. This informed planning for 2017.

**Rationale:**

GALZ is a KP-organisation rather than an LO. It is also the oldest LGBTI organisation on the continent. During this period, GALZ faced significant financial challenges – the year was characterised by attempts to consolidate and move to a more stable footing.
Our engagement with the organisation was limited by several key staff being absent for extended periods (study leave, etc.), but in general, the organisation seems to have moved through this phase and emerged stronger than it was previously.

Achievements:

- Strategic plan finalised
- Internal conflicts worked with and largely resolved
- Resource mobilisation plan available in draft
- Financial situation largely stabilised

OUTCOME 2

KP Connect has contributed both directly and indirectly to outcome 2 in 2016. By improving the technical capacity of LOs to promote KP access to HIV, health and rights services (outcome 1), KP Connect inherently strengthens organisations internal capacity and promotes performance improvements in terms of overall programme design and implementation – including both service delivery and advocacy elements of programming. In this way, outcome 1 directly informs outcome 2, as shifts in organisational culture and identity bring about enhanced efficiency and effectiveness – ultimately improving the quality of all work. Furthermore, specific activities under outcome 1, such as strategy development impact upon and feed into engagement activities.

We are now a stronger and healthier organisation - we work in a more efficient way and communicate better – so we are able to engage with government in a more coherent and organised manner. This is a contribution that KP Connect made.

(2016 Annual Review, BONELA)

ADVOCACY PRINCIPLES AND PLANNING

As 2016 saw KP Connect shift into a new phase with more emphasis placed on advocacy in general and on Outcome 2 in particular, a meeting was held in Johannesburg with partner LOs to discuss the way forward. From this discussion a number of shared principles for KP-related advocacy emerged, that the group felt should underpin our advocacy work:

- Advocacy is influencing (we do this all the time, but need to be more conscious about it)
- Inclusion, participation and partnership (from concept, not just during implementation – ‘Nothing for us without us.’)
- First do no harm (consider possible consequences, risk, safety and security)
- Build advocacy capacity in KP movements
- Work consciously with issues of competition for resources and competing agendas
- Apply evidence and intelligence (drawn from our own experience and practice)
- Start where we are; use what we have (look at existing policies and small sustainable wins)
- Balance ambition and long-term thinking with an awareness of this programme’s remaining 18-month lifespan and limited resources
Four levels of influence were generated during discussions:

1. Access to quality basic services and commodities for KPs (advocacy for better policy implementation; health for all)
2. Inclusion of KPs in key planning, decision making and monitoring processes and platforms
3. Building the capacity of KP Organisations to advocate more effectively for their own rights and access to services (independently and in partnership with LOs)
4. Changing social attitudes and norms (reducing stigma and discrimination; creating a more enabling environment)

Accordingly, progress at any of these levels was taken to constitute progress towards Outcome 2 — although in some cases, this meant LOs adopting a broader mandate than just ‘government engagement’.

ADVOCACY, INFLUENCING AND GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT

Advocacy, influencing and government engagement plans and activities are embedded within individual organisational plans in conjunction with their other goals and priorities, as such a number of advocacy and government engagement activities are reported on under outcome 1, although they also contribute towards outcome 2. For example, many organisations have included partner organisations, potential allies and government officials in their LILO Connect workshops. KP Connect has also directly financed and supported influencing activities and participation in national and regional policy processes. Some of the key achievements in this area are highlighted below.

BONELA, Botswana

- LGBTI Coalition Building — KP Connect facilitated two early meetings of the emerging Botswana LGBTI coalition (made up of BONELA and 4 LGBTI-led organisations), and helped to define its purpose and strategy. The Coalition’s focus is on strengthening LGBTI voice in Botswana and advocating for positive change in policy, practice and culture. Work on supporting and strengthening the Coalition will continue in 2017.

Several significant advocacy successes were achieved in the period such as victories in the LEGABIBO registration appeal and the deportation of Steven Anderson following fundamentalist hate speech on national radio (this work was not directly financed by KP Connect). This suggests that Botswana may be moving towards a more enabling environment as highlighted in the annual review:

There are now quite a lot of influential people who are champions, for example religious leaders and parliamentarians who are pro KP... They help in changing public attitudes and perceptions through education... And a pastor who was anti-homosexual was banned from the country with the directive from the President. So we have support at the highest level.

(2016 Annual Review, BONELA)
**ABS, Burundi**

- **REAct** - 22 cases of human rights violations of KPs were documented using REAct (partially under the LinkUp Programme – although KP Connect helped to sustain this activity). Of these, 10 were responded to by ABS and 6 were referred for legal or psychosocial support. This evidence has informed programmes, decision makers and funding proposals as highlighted in the annual review:

> The REAct Program has documented evidence, violations of the rights of key populations and identified appropriate programs for each violation… [This] has led to the adaptation of activities, to reflect on the programs… the results and the evidence are shared among the decision-makers, recommendations are made… the results have been used in the various calls for proposals submitted to the various donors.

*(2016 Annual Review, ABS)*

**ANS-CI, Côte d’Ivoire**

As mentioned under Outcome 1, ANS-CI has conducted numerous activities contributing to both outcome areas, including OD support to the network of KP organisations and religious leaders network.

- **LILO Connect workshops** - a series of LILO Connect workshops were run for religious leaders, health workers, law enforcers, and representatives of KP organisations. LILO Connect was used a tool to sensitise health care providers on positive practices and attitudes towards KPs with the aim to increase access to and uptake of services by KPs, who otherwise would not due to high levels of discrimination of health care providers themselves.

- **Integration of LILO Connect** - LILO Connect has been integrated into the National Strategic Plan as a methodology and tool for advocacy sensitisation on KP issues in the country.

- **OD support to the network of KP organisations** - This is a newly formed network with the support of KP Connect and ANS-CI. The support consists of governance systems and processes set-up.

- **Sensitisation of religious leaders** – KP Connect has supported advocacy activities towards the network of religious leaders around sensitisation on KP issues. As a result, religious leaders (of all denominations) have included sessions of non-stigmatisation into their engagements with their congregants

**KANCO, Kenya**

- **National engagement** - KANCO has ensured that KP issues remained on the agenda in key national policy processes.

- **Regional engagement** - KANCO embarked on the implementation of their regional harm reduction programme – which includes advocacy around harm reduction in all 8 partner countries (including Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda). KANCO has also been working with regional bodies such as the East African Legislative Assembly and East African community to create a conducive policy environment for harm reduction programming in the region.
KANCO does advocacy work at various levels including the community and county levels, national levels, regional and global through partners and networks such as Alliance, Action etc. One of the issues that we advocated for and was successful was the funding for level 5 hospitals that had been left out in the new constitutional arrangement.

(2016 Annual Review, KANCO)

ANCS, Senegal

- **Government engagement** - ANCS organised a meeting with members of the Interministerial Committee on Drugs. Subsequently, the Interministerial Committee for the Fight Against Drugs understood the need to carry out risk reduction activities.
- **Human rights discussions** - Discussions on human rights were held in all regions of Senegal with the participation of governors, religious leaders, community leaders, security forces, etc.
- **REAct** - 12 cases were documented and responded to using REAct.

This work was not directly financed by KP Connect.

ALN, South Africa

- **REAct** – KP Connect support ALN to adapt and roll-out of REAct.

TACOSODE, Tanzania

- **High level meetings with strategic partners: sharing KP strategy** - In late April, TACOSODE held a number of high level meetings with strategic partners to share their new KP strategy. This led to several spin-offs, including TACOSODE’s participation in population size estimate studies.
- **Advocacy Strategy** – following the government crackdown in August 2016, TACOSODE was required to reposition themselves and developed a concept note articulating their advocacy strategy for Effective HIV/AIDS Response among Key Populations. We will be supporting the government engagement portions of this work in 2017.

...during development of this strategy we engaged both local and international partners through consultations a process that made them understand better our Mission and strategies towards addressing KP and Human rights issues particularly in HIV and Health Services. Also, it should be emphasized here that the recent threat of being de-registered by the Government was prompted by the impact of our commitments to serve the KPs that’s why we became targeted. We have the Resource Mobilization and the Strategic Plan in place. We have now a duty to market them to various partners for the sake of sustainability of the KP programs in our organization.

(2016 Annual Review, TACOSODE)
CHAU, Uganda

- **LILO Connect** - 21 people participated in a LILO Connect workshop in August 2016. Participants included CHAU staff and board members; sex worker organisations; and LGBTI organisations. As a result, a partnership emerged between police and sex workers.

- **Media training** - on KP sensitivity and writing KP sensitive and informed articles around KP programming/Rights.

- **Safety and security trainings** - All CHAU staff were equipped with knowledge and skills in safety and security for safe-guarding self and upholding the safety of others especially KPs.

- **Government engagement**
  - Meeting and engagement of Law makers (Parliamentarians) particularly the HIV committee on KP programming.
  - CHAU staff engaged national stakeholders (MoH/UAC/AIC/ TWGs) on KP programming issues and creation of space and guidelines that are not harmful to KPs.
  - Two national dialogue meetings targeting law and policy makers - highlighting safety and security of KPs and creation of an enabling environment.

As a result of these activities, CHAU has influenced the agenda of the Technical Working Group at the Ministry of Health; and forged stronger partnerships between law enforcers and KP led organisations.

SAT, Zambia

- **LILO Connect** - Through LILO Connect, SAT Zambia managed to build KPs voice and efficacy; and influence policy-makers and practitioners’ beliefs and practices.

- **Advocacy strategy** – SAT Zambia developed an advocacy strategy that intends to address KP issues and contribute to a supportive environment in Zambia.

- **KP Inclusion** - Consultation with LGBTI, SW, PWUD and prisoners’ organisations to formulate a submission to the process of revising the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework. As a result, SAT Zambia submitted consolidated civil society inputs on KPs into the NASF 2017 – 2022 (this was supported jointly by KP Connect and the Alliance Centre through financing, facilitation and technical assistance).

As a result of these activities, space has opened up for new fundraising initiatives in 2017 (for example an EU concept note was developed) as well as the plans for piloting LILO Work (see p 41 below for more details) in Zambia.

GALZ, Zimbabwe

- **Media engagement** - GALZ released a number of press statements in 2016, either linked to specific events (Human Rights Day, IDAHO and International Women’s Day) or in response to articles in mainstream publications.
• **Press monitoring and response** - From Jun 1 to Nov 30, 21 articles were published about LGBT people. These were largely about community members caught in compromising positions, being blackmailed, arrested or charged with aggravated indecent assault (equivalent of rape). Because of the nature of the articles, there was need to render legal advice to a number of the affected, and in one case legal assistance.

• **IEC Materials** - KP Connect partially financed the printing and distribution of a 12 page booklet on sexual and reproductive health for lesbian and bisexual woman.

• **Monitoring human rights violations** - GALZ field officers collected reports of violations from LGBTI community members to be captured in the annual violations report.

• **Sensitisation workshops** – GALZ conducted a range of sensitisation workshops with partners and stakeholders so that they can learn more about the social, religious and political barriers to access that the LGBTI community face. These workshops draw on various LILO methodologies, including LILO Connect.

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**OUTCOME 3**

**LSE 2: HIV, HEALTH AND RIGHTS FOR SEX WORKERS**

KP Connect hosted a Learning and Sharing Event (LSE) in Johannesburg from 12 to 15 April 2016. The central theme of the event was HIV, health and rights for sex workers. The event was co-hosted by ANCS, with significant inputs from the Alliance Secretariat and African Sex Workers Alliance (ASWA). It was attended by KP Connect participating LOs, partner organisations and other guests with expertise in the area.

The LSE was structured over three-and-a-half days and included plenary sessions, parallel sessions, market place sessions and solutions exchange sessions, as well as time for country group processing.

The event was an opportunity to learn and share from our collective knowledge and experience.

Participating LOs and their partners from the KP Connect family documented case stories and lessons learnt for presentation at the LSE, including:

- GALZ – Zimbabwe (Male Sex workers)
- SAT – Zambia (A community Engagement Model)
- ANS-CI – Cote, d’Ivoire (Integration of HIV services with health services; and A win-win partnership for care and treatment)
- ANCS – Senegal (Decriminalisation of sex work)
- BONELA – Botswana (Sex work and the media)
- ABS – Burundi (How do we work with young people who sell sex?)
- CHAU – Uganda (How do we work with young people who sell sex?)

In addition, KP Connect M&E Advisor, Katie McDonald presented findings from the literature review on access barriers to services; and Patsy Church, Positive Vibes LILO curriculum developer, presented on LILO Connect as an advocacy tool.

Others from within and external to the Alliance family presented their knowledge and experiences. Particularly notable was the inputs from Latin American LO RedTraSex (the Network of Women Sex Workers from Latin America and the Caribbean), who brought a great deal of passion and experience in building a sex worker movement. RedTraSex is made up of organisations whose
members are current or former women sex workers and includes organisations from 15 countries (Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru). RedTraSex were able to share their experiences of movement building in relation to sex work as well as their experiences and lessons learnt from engaging in wider social justice and decriminalisation work.

During the event, a Synthesis Working Group was convened by the Alliance Centre for HIV, Health and Rights of Key Populations (Cape Town). Group members were self-nominated and included a diverse mix of participants. The Group met over the duration of the LSE, in order to reflect on content and identify themes emerging from the discussions, and opportunities relating to programming and practice. Group discussions were loosely guided by three key questions, framed around a bridge metaphor (as shown in figure 4 below):

- What are we hearing that speaks to us of gaps – areas of disconnection, separation, tension, contradiction or conflict – that need to be bridged in order to make progress towards more effective sex-work programming?
- What are the behaviours – those basic building blocks of programme, strategy, approach and policy – that would effectively bridge the gaps in our ability to do effective sex-work programming?
- How do our organisations need to adapt in order to adopt and apply these bridging behaviours? What are the ‘struts’ and ‘beams’ needed within organisations to hold and support these bridging behaviours?

**Figure 4 – Thematic Synthesis Map**

A resource pack with all presentations and LSE resource materials was made available to participants after the event. In addition, two publications were developed - one event report (annex 4) and a thematic synthesis report, ‘Bridging the Gap’ (annex 5), which reflects on the possible meanings and implications of the content and conversations that surfaced through the LSE 2, and highlights priorities and opportunities for action.
Participant feedback from the event was very positive. In particular, participants highly valued:

- the programme design and broad range of topics / diversity of content
- diversity of participants – involved at all levels of the movement
- the facilitation and participatory, engaging, reflective style
- the synthesis process
- meeting peers / learning from other sex workers
- opportunity for regional engagement and sharing best practice across countries

The event seems to have had a lasting impact on many participants, for example, as TACOSODE commented in the annual review:

*Our KP programming has improved significantly over the past twelve or so months... Since inception of KP Connect, our knowledge on KP programming has deepened ... [The LSE’s] have been avenues for enhancing knowledge on LGBT and SWs issues, networking and learning best practices in KP programming. Not only has the LSE had substantial benefits to us but it has impacted the capacity of our Implementing Partners (IPs) in terms of KP programming in general.*

2016 Annual Review, TACOSODE

**REGIONAL LEADERSHIP CONVERSATION**

In July 2016, a regional leadership conversation was held between KANCO (Kenya), ANCS (Senegal) and Positive Vibes in order to:

- explore the issues, challenges and opportunities faced as ‘regionalising’ NGOs;
- learn from each other’s experiences, challenges and successes;
- develop new ideas and solutions together; and
- find ways to test ideas and support each other.

Organisations shared their experiences of growing and shifting towards regional intermediary organisations and the issues and themes that emerged along the way, such as: sustainability and resource mobilisation; organisational design; leadership principles and practices. Out of the workshop came a clear realisation that these 3 large Alliance LO’s with a growing regional footprint has a significant potential for collaboration, for example around regional advocacy work, and implementation of regional Global Fund Projects. This workshop also played a central role in ANCS starting a process of rethinking their communication and fundraising strategy.

**ADVOCACY REFERENCE GROUP**

As part of the national influencing partnership with the Alliance Centre, an Advocacy Reference Group was established which included LO staff with significant expertise in this area, notably from BONELA, ALN and GALZ (alongside KP Connect Programme Advisers and Alliance Centre Staff). The group met in August, drawing on their collective knowledge and experience, in order to:

- Gain a better understanding of the influencing landscape within the Alliance
- Articulate an appropriate methodology for research co – designed by the working group
• Develop a menu of capacity enhancing and technical support offerings developed for responsive capacity strengthening support

As a result, the reference group developed an influencing diagnostic intended for use by Linking Organisations as a self-assessment tool aimed at assessing the LOs’ competencies and technical expertise in order to inform a responsive capacity strengthening and technical support process that supports LOs to achieve their influencing goals. This tool was piloted with SAT Zambia and refined based on this experience. In addition to the influencing diagnostic, a menu of technical assistance and capacity strengthening service offerings was developed, which includes:

Table 2 – Capacity strengthening service offerings developed by Advocacy Reference Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundations</th>
<th>Influencing Practise</th>
<th>Tracking progress</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Context analysis</td>
<td>• Stakeholder dialogue</td>
<td>• Monitoring, Evaluation, Reflection</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Core concepts for influencing</td>
<td>• Advocacy strategy</td>
<td>and Learning (skills and systems)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Community engagement</td>
<td>• Engaging the media</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Human rights literacy and the values of a rights based approach</td>
<td>• Strategic partnerships (coalitions building)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Resource materials development</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Policy formulation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Public campaigning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lobbying</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**DURBAN AIDS CONFERENCE**

KP Connect prepared a number of materials for the Durban AIDS Conference, including a brochure and several posters describing KP Connect’s objectives and overall approach. These materials were displayed and distributed at the SIDA booth and shared on the Alliance USB.

The event was attended by Warren Banks and Patsy Church on behalf of KP Connect. Attendance at the conference informed revisions to the LILO Connect workshop, notably the PWUD section (which will be incorporated in 2017).

**BLUE SKY WEEK**

Blue Sky Week is a key Alliance event which takes place annually in each region, bringing together LOs and strategic partners to enable strategic “blue sky” (open ended) thinking. The event provides a valuable opportunity for LOs to learn from each other and to engage in regional and global-level discussions and debates relevant to the HIV/AIDS response.

Africa Blue Sky Week 2016 was hosted by BONELA in Gaborone, Botswana, and coordinated by the two Alliance Centres on HIV, health and human rights of Key Populations (Cape Town and Dakar) in September 2016. Africa Blue Sky Week brought together LO leaders from across the continent, leaders of the African Centres of Practice and the Technical Support Hubs, and members of the International HIV/AIDS Alliance (IHAA) Secretariat’s management team and board.
Africa Blue Sky Week aimed to:

- explore identity as ‘The Alliance in Africa’
- reflect on and assess how values, vision, beliefs, and ways of being and doing are being applied in practice
- deepen a shared, practical understanding of some core concepts such as leadership and accountability
- explore the future - strategy, programming, approach, ways of organising and sustaining the work, etc.

The event was facilitated by Warren Banks on behalf of the Alliance Centre, but informed by experiences of working with LOs under KP Connect.

AFYA FOR MEN

Afya for Men is an online resource on male sexual health. The website includes information on a variety of topics important to keep men (and especially men who have sex with men) healthy.

KP Connect supported the translation of the afya4mne.info website into French and the production and dissemination of 16,000 afya4men.info business cards.
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

SIDA-ALLIANCE ANNUAL REVIEW

The Alliance convened the annual review with Francis Mangani from SIDA Regional Office from the 30th June to the 1st of July 2016 in Gaborone, Botswana. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the programmes achievements from 2015. Following the submission of the narrative report prior to the meeting, the face to face meeting was an opportunity to go in detail through the report, and to discuss programme activities, plans for 2016, the results against the log frame, the financial report and the audit findings. There was also an opportunity to meet with BONELA at their offices as well as key partners including LEGABIBO, Men For Health and Gender Justice Organisation.

LILO CONNECT FORMATIVE REVIEW

Between February and March 2016, a formative review of the LILO Connect methodology was conducted in Kenya and Zimbabwe, where LILO Connect workshops had been held in April and September 2015 respectively (see Annex 6). In total, 20 semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants, including LO staff members and implementing partners.

The review was guided by the question: 'in what ways has the LILO Connect approach been effective in achieving its objectives of better programming and institutional development in terms of changing attitudes, and how has this contributed to learning for the organisations and other stakeholders involved?'

The review found that the LILO Connect workshop contributed to learning both at the individual level and organisational level. Interviewees described positive shifts in their attitudes towards KPs (especially MSM) as a result of the training. The workshop appears to have a humanising effect, with many participants reportedly now seeing KPs as ‘human beings’ and ‘just like everyone else’. This attitudinal change has translated into behaviour change in terms of personal interactions with KPs, who are now considered friends. Consequently, participants reported being more confident in talking about their work and KP issues with their families and communities, and having the tools and information to do so. This suggests the workshop may have downstream affects beyond those in the room at the time. At the organisational level, learning has increased interaction with KPs and improved relations with KP partner organisations. Participants reported being better able to adopt public health and/or human rights frameworks to inform and describe their KP programming work. Both organisations have adopted the methodology as a strategy for KP programming and as a tool for advocacy.

Given these are very different organisations and contexts, but similar positive results in both cases, it is reasonable to infer similar changes in other contexts where LILO Connect has been rolled out. Indeed this inference is supported by consistent positive feedback from workshop participants, emphasising attitudinal change.
The KP Connect mid-term review (MTR) took place mid-2016 (available in Annex 7). The main purpose of the MTR was to measure how much progress has been achieved since the beginning of KP Connect; and to understand what has worked well and what has not worked so well in order to guide any necessary changes in implementation in the last 18 months of the program and potentially into the next phase.

The MTR included:

- Documentary review
- Key informant interviews (a total of 50 people were interviewed from LOs, KP organisations and other partners; and key staff from the Alliance and Positive Vibes).
- Country visits to Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania and Côte d’Ivoire
- Validation meeting - in Johannesburg on the 6th of July 2016 with representatives of the LOs participating in KP Connect and the KP Connect Implementation team in attendance.

The results from the review indicate that, so far, KP Connect has made significant progress in all outcome areas, especially 1 and 3; and that all participating LOs have found the programme beneficial.

With its long-term accompaniment model and bottom up approach, the KP Connect was found to be highly relevant, efficient, effective, flexible and responsive.

LILO Connect was identified as a core mechanism underpinning progress across KP Connect. In particular, the LILO Connect workshop was found to make people think about their own perceptions of KPs, making it an invaluable mechanism for sensitising LOs to KP issues. Workshop learnings have already impacted positively on some behaviours and practices within LOs and strengthened LOs involvement with KP programming, as well as influencing other stakeholders. For example, in the mid-term review, SAT Zambia reported gaining a deeper insight into LGBTI issues and as a result are implementing activities, engaging like-minded organisations, and programming more holistically; and ANCS demonstrated how LILO facilitates an emotional Connection between stakeholders:

Language has changed within the organisation as a result of [LILO], [as well as our] KP programming.

(MTR, SAT Zambia)

A police commander [was] comforting a person who had just shared something very emotional. [LILO] demonstrates something very human that at a basic level we can Connect. Working with the community in this way is one of our successes.

(MTR, ANCS)

Furthermore, the mechanism of LSEs was found to be highly relevant for learning, reflecting on, and sharing at the programme level; providing fertile ground for information exchange amongst LOs and partners; and opportunities to learn from organisations based in other global regions. Particularly valuable to participants were the participatory format of events; insights into KP programming; appreciation of challenges and responses in different contexts; exchanging information on key topics
such as litigation, media engagement and human rights; and establishment of collaborative working relationships. As a result of the LSEs, LO’s have reported increased confidence in KP Programming. For example, after one of the LSE’s CHAU in Uganda submitted a proposal on sex workers to the Elton John Foundation, feeling “sufficiently positive about looking at resources and using a concept.”

The mid-term review also found that KP Connect is ideally placed to provide ideas and structure on how best to engage policymakers – and although there were pockets of success, there was room for developing a deeper focus on outcome 2. This lag in achievements under Outcomes 2 was always intended as Outcome 2 was seen as growing out of, and naturally flowing from Outcome 1. Hence, KP Connect intentionally prioritised Outcome 1 in the initial implementation stage (2015). Indeed, the second half of 2016 saw a much greater focus on this outcome area; and 2017 will continue to prioritise advocacy work.

There were a number of other recommendations emerging from the mid-term review, the majority of which were something we already planning to do, in some form or another, in which case the recommendation mainly serves to confirm our thinking. As a team we have spent considerable time reviewing and considering the recommendations and incorporating or adapting relevant items into our planning (See Annex 8).

ANNUAL REVIEW

An annual qualitative questionnaire was distributed to nine KP Connect participating LOs in November 2016.

The questionnaire was designed to capture feedback on:

- how the KP Connect Programme performed in 2016;
- how support provided by KP Connect has impacted upon LOs organisational culture and systems and technical capacity for KP programming and influencing work; and
- the implications for KPs in accessing health and rights services.

Because the KP Connect programme has been operational for two years now, questions focused on the medium-term and higher-level programme outcomes, including the flow on and downstream effects from KP Connect’s work.

The review (summary report available in Annex 9) found that LOs appreciate the tailor made, strengths-based, responsive, consistent and friendly approach to organisational and capacity development. Indeed all partners were either satisfied or very satisfied with the support provided by KP Connect in 2016.

The technical support provided is responsive to SAT Zambia and country context. The support provided... was insightful and helpful in delivering quality documents.

(2016 Annual Review, SAT Zambia)

The support provided by KP Connect has made a significant difference to organisations and their programming, for example in terms of:

- Improved organisational health
- Changed organisational practice and culture
- Changed language and attitudes towards KPs / understanding KP issues
- Greater cohesion and alignment around KP vision and strategy
- Better positioning for attracting and retaining KP funding
- Better reputation / profile among peer organisations
- Confidence in knowledge of KP issues
- Adoption of reflective; evidence-based; rights-based approaches to programming
- Increased volume of KP work
- Stronger working relationships with KPs
- Formation of KP coalition / network / consortium
- Identified influential KP champions

For the first time TACOSODE has been able to come up with a standalone Strategy to cater for Key Populations. This Strategy is now being used to guide our HIV interventions among KPs. Moreover, our Board and staff can now discuss freely and with confidence issues related to Gender and Sexual orientation... TACOSODE staff can conduct tailor-made trainings on KP programmes confidently.

(2016 Annual Review, TACOSODE)

LOs reported a number of positive environmental shifts of KPs, enabling better access to quality health care services, for example:

- Government recognition that KPs exist (Tanzania)
- Government has a stronger focus on KPs (Botswana)
- Improved access to services (Burundi, Zambia)
- Improved referral systems (Burundi)
- Greater involvement of KPs in programme delivery (Burundi, Senegal)
- Reduced stigma in public health care facilities (Cote d’Ivoire)
- Inclusion of KPs in the Global Fund CCM (Tanzania)
- More public hospitals offering KP related services (Uganda, Kenya)
- Development of minimum service delivery standards for KPs (Zambia)
- Attitudinal change (all countries to an extent)

These successes have not been linear, with a number of setbacks also documented in different countries, for example, the government crackdown in Tanzania. Despite the push and pull effect, progress has been made.

Not all of these changes are directly attributable to KP Connect. However, LOs identified linkages between stronger, healthier organisations; confidence in KP programming; positive attitudes and understanding and better communication with KPs and more coherent government engagement, which has contributed towards these changes.

Many LOs spoke of ‘expanded space for KPs’ or ‘reduced distance between decision makers and KPs’ that was made possible through KP Connect, as illustrated by KANCO:

The work through KP Connect has helped in expanding the space for KPs in the country.

(2016 Annual Review, KANCO)
LEARNING AND REFLECTIONS

KP Connect is committed to ongoing learning and reflection in order to improve our practice, generate new knowledge and role-model a culture of learning for LOs. Whilst the practice of learning and reflection is embedded into all activities and team meetings, three specific occasions gave rise to opportunity for more in-depth reflection on 2016, firstly following the LSE in April; secondly following the MTR in July and thirdly in January 2017, during an annual learning event. Some of the key learnings emerging from each of these key reflection points are described below:

LILO FOR SEX WORKERS?

KP Connect (and Positive Vibes more broadly) has a strong understanding of LGBTI discourses through its programming experience in this field. The LILO Identity curriculum (developed through APR 3 phase 1) works with LGBTI individuals to build self-efficacy and provides an important platform for exploring one’s personal journey with sexual orientation and gender identity. The need for a similar curriculum focusing on sex workers was identified some time ago. The KP Connect Learning and Sharing Event on HIV, Health and Rights for Sex Workers helped shape the development of this product.

The LSE raised a number of questions and issues around gender and power and the diversity of sex worker experiences. During the event, different perspectives emerged from both sex workers and non-sex workers. Especially controversial was the topic of young people who sell sex. During the event, different perspectives emerged from both sex workers and non-sex workers. This prompted the team to engage with and reflect on different discourses surrounding sex work, namely the anti-sex work / abolitionist position, which argues that sex work is inherently exploitative and sex workers are victims of unequal power relations; and the sex-positive feminist argument, which contends that sexual re-appropriation is a form of empowerment and women’s sexual autonomy and choice should be respected. However, this is somewhat a false dichotomy as these two divergent positions present victimhood and agency in sex work as mutually exclusive realities. The reality is much more complex. In general, sex workers typically align themselves and their cause(s) with the sex positive argument. Sex worker organisations typically advocate for self-determination; evidence-based not morality-based approaches; the right to privacy / non-disclosure and sex work as work.

This reflective look at divergent discourses on sex work highlighted the complexities of working in this space and reaffirmed the need to apply a gendered analysis of power to programming. Building on previous conversations between PV staff and ASWA leadership, the development of LILO Work took shape. This curriculum, like LILO Identity, aims to build self-efficacy, but is designed to meet the needs and realities of sex workers. The workshop explores topics such as sex work as work, managing risk, relationship and influencing skills, and business development skills.

LILO Work (to be piloted in March 2017) is a tool that LOs and their sex worker partners can use to strengthen self-efficacy of sex workers so that they may better navigate unsupportive systems.
OUTCOMES PATHWAYS

During the MTR Validation workshop, participants provided valuable feedback about how support received through KP Connect has benefited them to date, as well as what still needs to happen for further success to be realised. These discussions prompted KP Connect to review our initial programme assumptions about the pathway between activities and desired outcomes; and identify key markers of progress to complement and contextualise indicators.

Key progress markers on the pathway between activities and outcomes, distilled from partner inputs during the MTR validation workshop, were loosely clustered under each outcome area (although there was much overlap across outcome areas as many activities lead to multiple goals simultaneously). While not all progress markers apply equally to each LO (as each LO has experienced the programme differently based on their needs), they provide a very good indication of the stepping stones towards success (both at the midpoint of the programme and moving forward). These progress markers add breadth and depth to our understanding of programme indicators and inform measurement approaches.

The analysis found a great deal of synergy between actual and intended changes in line with KP Connect’s success vision and results framework, thereby reaffirming and contextualising the assumed linkages between activities and outcomes.

PRINCIPLES FOR RELATIONSHIP BUILDING

In January 2017, KP Connect hosted an annual learning event to reflect back on learnings from 2016 and identify any key changes in 2017. The meeting reaffirmed the value of personalisation and long-term accompaniment inherent in KP Connect’s approach and implementation model. Positive Vibes believes relationships are the space in which development happens. Accordingly, KP Connect works with individuals as agents of change although they are not necessarily the end product or target of the work; rather, we try to inspire them and give tools to influence their systems. As such, the level of work is both personal and interpersonal.

A key insight from the event was that “relationships are the oil which keeps the cogs moving”. Whilst this may seem somewhat obvious, relationships can easily become overlooked as other priorities, tasks and activities take over. Starting off on the right foot can determine how relationships (and thus activities) proceed throughout the remainder of the programme. Establishing mutual trust at the outset can potentially have a substantial effect on programme outcomes.

A key point of reflection during the event was around what we could have done differently or better in terms of investing in relationships with partner organisations before attempting to create movement or bring about change within those organisations. Some of the key learnings here were around how we make space for a real ‘no’, so that there can be a real ‘yes’ terms of buy in to the relationship and process; and how to build adult-adult relationships where support and confrontation can be more mutual – that is, getting beyond the donor/recipient dynamic.

Although relationships can be strengthened throughout the course of a partnership or programme, it is incredibly difficult to change the tone or nature of the relationship once it is established, and once activities have commenced. This is something we have observed in our own relationships with LOs and in their relationships with implementing partners. This prompted us to rethink what the contracting process should ideally look like. Building truly mutual relationships takes time and this needs to factored into proposals from the outset so that this connecting phase is not compromised.
by pressures to start implementing activities before both parties have established whether and how they want to work with each other.

MAXIMISING THE LILO EFFECT

LILO Connect has been found to be a very valuable underpinning mechanism within the KP Connect Programme, contributing to achievements in all outcome areas. The curriculum works by enabling participants to connect with the experience of ‘othering’ and thereby have a deeper understanding of the issues that key populations, especially MSM and sex workers experience as ‘stigmatised others’. The workshop therefore stimulates an understanding of KPs at the heart level as well as the head level. For some participants this has been truly transformational, whilst for others, it has prompted a small (but nonetheless significant) shift. This begs the question, how do we maximise the LILO effect after the initial workshop to ensure that shifts are sustained and built upon over time?

The main way that KP Connect does this is through accompaniment. Ongoing support for LOs is provided during and after LILO Connect workshops, helping them to institutionalise more positive attitudes towards KPs into their organisational culture and programming – that is ways of being and doing at an interpersonal and practice level within their organisations and broader community and health systems.

Many LOs have embraced this approach and also integrated LILO Connect into their programming, thereby cascading the methodology. However, during the annual learning event, it became apparent that KP Connect needs to ensure the accompaniment approach is also transferred with the workshop. This is to ensure that momentum and quality control is maintained where LILO is rolled out by partners with funding from other organisations. Whilst LILO trainers accompany facilitators to be able to roll out the methodology, it became clear that trainers also need to support facilitators to follow up and accompany participants.

As these questions and others were explored at the annual learning event, a number of new questions emerged, including: What might a minimum service package look like? How do we know accompaniment is working? How do we know outcomes are achieved? We will continue to explore and implement practical solutions to these questions in the final year of implementation and beyond.
The overall KP Connect 2016 work plan is available in Annex 10; however, the following three focus areas will guide our planning and resource allocation with LOs for 2017:

1. **Advocacy**: supporting KP networks’/coalitions’ agendas; implementing LILO Connect to support attitudinal change and as contribution to other advocacy objectives; encouraging regional-level LO advocacy (linked to Alliance Centre initiative)

2. **OD and capacity development**: strengthening KP organisations and networks; embedding changes/improvements made by LOs during the course of KP Connect; resource mobilisation for continuing development beyond the life of KP Connect and for sustaining LILO Connect implementation;

AND

3. Crosscutting 1 and 2: emphasis on institutionalising a **learning culture and systems** by encouraging reflection on process and practice during the above work; continued documentation and sharing learning between and beyond LOs.

## COUNTRY LEVEL PRIORITIES

The specific 2017 priorities vary country by country, as per table 3 below.

### Table 3: Key priorities for each country in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Key priority areas for each country</th>
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</table>
| Botswana    | • Strengthening BONELA’s leadership and management team to work with increasing complexity, scope and scale of work and to fully embed the changes initiated in the previous two years.  
|             | • Strengthening the emerging LGBTI coalition to do effective advocacy.  
|             | • Supporting the move towards independence of Sisonke by means of advocacy and lobbying around the organisation’s registration case (in the courts in 2017). |
| Burundi     | • Continued implementation of REAct  
|             | • Advocacy based around international days |
| Côte d’Ivoire | • Support LILO Connect roll out and systems and its integration into other programmes  
|             | • Continue the strengthening of networks of KP and religious leaders organisations.  
|             | • Media engagement for advocacy  
|             | • Documentation of successful implementation and integration of LILO Connect and the religious leaders network |
| Kenya       | • Ongoing training and support for the integration of LILO Connect as an advocacy tool for use by KANCO and its KP partners.  
<p>|             | • Piloting of LILO Connect version with PWUD Component |</p>
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| Senegal  | • Supporting ANCS’ resource mobilisation efforts  
          • Exploring possibilities of LILO integration/mainstreaming into existing and/or new programmes |
| South Africa | • Relevant OD/resource mobilisation support if requested  
                  • REAct implementation and documentation |
| Tanzania | • Support repositioning and new ‘public health and human rights’ strategy |
| Uganda   | • Capacity development to implement of components of the advocacy strategy  
          • LILO Connect implementation  
          • Organisation and institutional development |
| Zambia   | • KP programme development, resource mobilisation and implementation of advocacy strategy  
          • LILO Work pilot (with potential for a later TOF)  
          • LILO Connect implementation  
          • Capacity development: advocacy skills and tools |
| Zimbabwe | • Strengthening media engagement  
          • Action research and policy briefs addressing health services for LGBTI people |

**REGIONAL LEARNING AND SHARING EVENTS**

**LILO Connect (PWUD focus)**

In 2017, the final version of LILO Connect with be developed to include a PWUD component (previous iterations have focused largely on LGBTI and sex workers). This will be finalised in in the second quarter of 2017 and showcased mid-year for LOs implementing the East and West African regional harm reduction programs.

**Towards completion workshop: Taking stock, celebrating, learning**

Rather than a validation workshop at the end of the programme, KP Connect has decided to host a learning event at the end of July in order to:

- review plans and activities for the final year of KP Connect and made any necessary adjustments for the final months of implementation
- reflect on and celebrate achievements and successes at national and regional levels
- surface key areas of learning and ways of institutionalising these
- strategise around how to sustain and deepen change and explored solutions for any emerging challenges/blockages

This will serve as an opportunity to collect and validate data informing the 2014 – 2017 Programme Report and additional Learning Notes (in lieu of evaluation).
As KP Connect comes to an end in 2017, there will be a strong emphasis on documentation, learning and reporting. As such, a number of data collection activities are planned, which will inform both required reporting and knowledge products stemming from the Programme. For example:

**Programme Report 2014 – 2017**

The KP Connect Programme Report covers all four years of programme implementation and is in lieu of a 2017 annual report. As such, it will provide a general summary of achievements, with a special emphasis on 2017 activities in an annex.

**Learning Notes (in lieu of evaluation)**

Due to the late Mid-Term Review, it was agreed with SIDA that instead of a traditional evaluation we could rather do a more focused and in depth study looking at selected specific themes such as, the long term accompaniment approach to capacity building across the different contexts and the use of LILO as an effective underpinning methodology. Approaching it in this way allows opportunities for digging deeper into key topics. These will be constructed as a series of learning notes.

**Social Network Re-Mapping**

A social network mapping activity will be conducted during the ‘towards completion workshop’. This will provide a direct comparison to the initial mapping exercise done with partners in 2014 and serve as an endline for Outcome 3 in order to identify and document shifts in network density and cohesion since the programme outset as per indicator 3.3.

See 2017 MEL plan in Annex 11 for more details.
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