



REVIEW OF EMERGING AND GOOD PRACTICES IN THE FARMING AND FORESTRY SECTOR

8TH SA AIDS CONFERENCE

Session Title: Good practices (Post truth) | human rights amongst disadvantaged

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE



- **Background of the Review**
- **Objectives of the Review**
- **Methodological approach**
- **Process**
- **Key Findings**
- **Recommendations**
- **Conclusions**





BACKGROUND



- Migrants and Mobile populations, including seasonal workers are one of the key and vulnerable populations identified in the NSP for HIV/AIDS/STI/TB;
- The commercial agricultural sector, including forestry sector is characterized by high levels of migrant seasonal workers, both internal and cross border;
- Studies done in the sector shows high burden of both HIV and TB, due to several risk factors and social vulnerabilities (e.g. multiple concurrent sexual relations, transactional sex, gender-based violence, alcohol abuse- IBBS 2010)





OBJECTIVES OF THE REVIEW



- Map current interventions in terms of geographic coverage and programmatic scope looking at biomedical, behavioral, social and structural interventions using mixed methodologies, both quantitative and qualitative;
- Assess the current social and behavioral change communications tools and strategies implemented;
- Document and disseminate emerging, promising, good and best practices in addressing HIV, AIDS and TB in the sector
- Recommend a minimum package of intervention for commercial agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector response
- Recommend key strategic areas for the new Strategic plan including key results indicators;





METHODOLOGY



- Qualitative study using the SADC Framework of Best Practice to respond to key questions on:
 - Effectiveness
 - Cost effectiveness (Efficiency)
 - Ethical soundness
 - Relevance
 - Replicability
 - Sustainability
- Data collection done through FGD, KII and review of project documents





PROCESS



- Identification of organisations implementing health/ HIV/TB projects in the sector in all the 9 provinces;
- Development of a criteria on which projects will be review
- 60 organisations were initially captured on the matrix and only 10 qualified for further review
- 9 projects were finally reviewed and documented as emerging good practices.





KEY FINDING



- Effectiveness
 - Facilitating access to services
 - Over 80% provide TB screening
 - 55% do defaulter tracing programme
 - 100% have referral system
 - Peer-led information and education programme
 - 88% have active change agents/ peer educators
 - 80% conduct ACSM activities- include health talks, awareness campaigns,
 - Addressing Contextual barriers to social and behavioural change
 - 67% of the projects provide nutritional support
 - Only less than 45% of the projects have financial/ income generating projects
 - 9% of the projects provided support with documentation of irregular migrants





KEY FINDINGS CONT'D



- Cost effectiveness
 - Use of peers educators, some of whom are already employed in the farms;
 - No need to deploy special cadres in the farms for DOTS/ Adherence support
- Replicability
 - Approaches used to implement interventions are adaptable, and based on current evidence





KEY FINDINGS CONT'D



- Sustainability
 - Most of the projects rely on donor funding, which poses a challenges when funding comes to an end;
 - Some of the emerging and promising practices in this regard include
 - Linking change agents/ peer educators to the government system (some are already receiving stipends)
 - Partnerships with other organisations working in the farms;
 - Involvement of the farm owners and farm management- some farmers are contributing in-kind and financially
- Innovativeness
 - This was demonstrated in all the projects;
 - SBCC approaches





RECOMMENDATIONS



Policy and Strategy

- There is a need for policy guidance in terms of dealing with population mobility in this sector. Only few projects had a focus on migration- the NSP and Health Policy should mainstream migration;
- Conduct review of policies impacting on the sector's response
- Advocate for a multisectoral response to address other socioeconomic determinants of health in the sector – DAFF, DSD, DoL , Rural development etc.

Research, M&E

- Generate up-to-date strategic information through social and empirical research;
- Conduct a follow-up IBBS;
- Include farms in Geospatial mapping exercises
- Improve and standardise M&E systems for the sector, including collecting data on migration (example from the malaria programme);





RECOMMENDATIONS CONT'D



- Evaluated and document interventions to influence and improve programming
- **Programming**
 - There is a need for a national SBCC strategy for the farming sector (to cover biomedical, social and structural issues); building on the identified good practices;
 - A well-defined, customised package of services is needed for the sector, building on the PHC reengineering approach and other current initiatives;
 - Intensify HTS and TB screening in the farms- understand the context of the farms and adapt services accordingly (customise 90/90/90 strategy for the farms)
 - Develop simplified tools to capacitate farm workers as change agents/ peer leaders





RECOMMENDATIONS CONT

- Establish cross border referral mechanisms to ensure continuity of care
- Explore use of technology/ social media to improve services in the farms;
- Ensure financial support to interventions in the sector to ensure that these vulnerable communities are not marginalised;
- Engage the farmers positively to sustain some of the interventions- build a business model that through cost-benefit analysis; identify champions that can advocate to their peers





IN CONCLUSION



- Current interventions in the farms and forestry sectors are showing good elements of effectiveness, efficiency, innovation, replicability and sustainability;
- However, a lot still need to be done;
- Through partnerships and building on these good practices, HIV and TB risk and vulnerability can be greatly reduced if not eliminated;
- Population dynamics such as migration in the farms should be integrated into our strategies and programmes





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



ORGANISATION/PROJECT visited	DISTRICT	PROVINCE
AIDC EC	Cacadu	Eastern Cape
Mondi- SQF	uMkhanyakude uThungulu	KwaZuluNatal
Nkomazi Municipality -Tira Uhhanyile (Ripfumelo)	Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
Agri-IQ	Ehlanzeni	Mpumalanga
Choice (Ripfumelo)	Mopani	Limpopo
Centre For Positive Care (CPC) - Simuka Upenye (Ripfumelo)	Vhembe	Limpopo
Hoedspruit Training Trust (HTT) – Hlokomela (Ripfumelo)	Mopani	Limpopo
AgriAids	Bojanala Dr Kenneth Kaunda	North West
Women on Farms Project (WFP)	Cape Winelands Overberg	Western Cape





THANK YOU!



ENDING the

AIDS

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