

**International Women's Summit:  
Women's Leadership on HIV and AIDS  
Plenary Session: If Women Really Matter, Where's the  
Leadership and the Money?  
World YWCA Council  
July 7, 2007**

---

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

[START RECORDING]

**FEMALE SPEAKER:** A great pleasure to welcome you to our final day of the World YWCA International Women's Summit on Women's Leadership on HIV and AIDS. We hope you've been enjoying the last few days and not too tired from last night's dinner. We've got a great panel to start the day off and some wonderful speakers. So, please, let me introduce Julie Gichuru from Nation's Media who's going to be moderating our panel today on "If Women Really Matter, Where's the Leadership and Where's the Money?"

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you very much. Good morning, everybody. Thank you all for joining us this morning. We look forward to the discussion on where the leadership and the money really is. Can you not hear clearly? Is that better? Okay. But, before we do begin the session this morning, I'd like us all to welcome Anne-Marie Helen. She's a YWCA member from Norway. She's going to introduce an important action that we will all take together this morning. So, Anne-Marie, do join us.

**ANNE-MARIE HELEN:** Thank you. Good morning, everybody. *Jambo.* At your seats this morning, there is a poster for you to take home and almost all of you have a black postcard and this postcard is for you to take action with now. The issue is pediatric AIDS: treatment for children and even the proper

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

diagnosis of the HIV virus for kids. The postcard contains a message to the big pharmaceutical companies that are making huge profits on HIV drugs and piling not to provide correct formulas for children because they think there is not enough money to be made in it.

So, join thousands of people all over the world in telling these companies that this is not acceptable and this is an action that you can take now. If you do not have a postcard on your seat, first of all, share with your neighbor. It is possible for two people to sign one card or you can sign online. On the poster that you have on your seats is an address that you can click on to and then you can sign the postcard online. And please, also remember to remind all of your friends to go to this address and sign the postcard online.

On the left side of the black postcard that is in this room, at the bottom, please sign your name and organization and if there is only one signature at the postcard, make sure that the people around you have access to sign also and also they can co-sign with you. Spread about is a white sheet that says, "What are we asking for?" It is about four or five such sheets on each row. This sheet contains the names and addresses of four big pharmaceutical companies who need to receive your message. Choose one of these, and put their address on the

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

right side of the card and make sure that these white sheets are spread around so that everybody can write the address on. Then, when this session is over, you may place the cards in the baskets at the door as you leave the hall. Thank you so much for joining this action today. Thank you.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you very much, Anne-Marie. Well, we are very pleased to have with us a panel of women with a wealth of experience in matters of leadership and of funding for HIV/AIDS. Joining us today we have Marie Bopp Allport. I will introduce everybody and then we will go to the discussion. So Marie is an antinuclear activist and an HIV/AIDS advocate. She's the founder of the Pacific Island AIDS Foundation, PIAF. Marie was the first HIV-positive Pacific Islander to go public in the media. She spoke out at a regional conference. In taking this action, she put a face to the virus and helped put HIV/AIDS on the Pacific Islands' agenda, very important. PIAF grew out of a need to have an independent task force voicing the needs of those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in the Islands as well as to guide and fill gaps in the overall response and the foundation works with all 22 Pacific Island countries and territories with emphasis on discrimination, gender and treatment.

Also with us today is Bisi Adeleye-Fayemi. Bisi is a social entrepreneur and a philanthropist. She's the co-founder

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

and executive director of the Africa Women's Development Fund. This is the Africa-wide fundraising and grant-making organization for Africa women. Before this, she was with Akina Mama wa Afrika, an international development organization for African women which is based in London with an office in Kampala, Uganda. Now, Bisi has an incredible profile, there's so much to go through. I'll try to do it very quickly. She was president of the Association of Women's Rights in Development, AWID, and one of our other panelists is actually from AWID and will give us some of the research they have done. Now, Bisi was the co-chair of the International Network of Women's Funds. She's a board member of Resource Alliance. She's a board member then to National Women's Health Coalition. She's an editorial board member of Alliance Journal, a board member of the Partnership for Transparency Funds, a [inaudible] senior fellow. You can see she's a very busy lady. Let me wind up by saying that she recently received the Changing the Face of Philanthropy award from the Women's Funding Network in the U.S. That's Bisi Adeleye-Fayemi.

Also with us this morning is Patricia Mugambi Ndegwa. Patricia is the East and Central Africa director of the Global Business Coalition on HIV, AIDS, TB and Malaria. This is based in Nairobi, Kenya. She facilitates partnerships with national business coalitions. She supports multinational and local

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

companies in their responses to HIV and AIDS and she further solidifies GBC's Africa Field Operations. Patricia joined GBC in 2001 as director of corporate relations, based in New York. She led the coalition's rapid growth, enabling it to secure its current 206 members.

Moving on now to somebody you all know very well but we will quickly introduce her as well. It's Dr. Musimbi Kanyoro who, of course, is the general secretary of the World YWCA, reaching over 25 million women and girls in 125 countries. And it's under her leadership that the World YWCA has prioritized HIV and AIDS and now delivers programs in over 70 countries in response to the pandemic. She's also a family member of the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS and the Circle of Concerned African Women Theologians, and an alliance of international youth organizations to address HIV/AIDS among young people.

Terry McGovern is program officer HIV/AIDS, Peace, and Social Justice Program of the Ford Foundation. Terry founded the HIV Law Project in 1989, where she served as executive director until 1999. Terry successfully litigated numerous cases against the federal, state and local governments. While at the HIV Law Project, she developed a client training program which successfully prepared HIV-positive women to enter and to impact the policy arena. She joined the Ford Foundation as HIV/AIDS and Human Rights program officer in May 2006.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

Zawadi Nyong'o, as I mentioned, is with AWID, that's the Association for Women's Rights in Development, program coordinator. "Where is the money for women's rights?" is what she's looking at. Now, Zawadi was born and raised in a politically and socially conscious family right here in Kenya. She has been educated in social justice activism for as long as she can remember, she tells us. She graduated in 2004 with a degree in International Law and Women's Studies and Third World Studies as well. She had the opportunity to contribute to work within the Federation of Women's Lawyers in Kenya and Urgent Action Fund Africa.

Last, but certainly not least, Sono Aibe is with us, and Sono is the acting director of the Population Program of the Packard Foundation. Sono is currently overseeing grant making under two portfolios: Global Institutions, Global Solutions and Ethiopia. She developed grant making strategies for adolescent reproductive health and advocacy and initiated grant making in the Philippines and Myanmar. Prior to that, she was project officer of the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning - that's in Tokyo, Japan. She co-managed family planning projects in Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand. So, clearly, we have an incredible panel of women here to discuss the issues and we'll move on swiftly to do just that.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

Our first speaker is Marie. Marie is going to tell us, how can funds for positive women be used to achieve positive change and how would AIDS resources be more effective for positive women if they were adequately resourced?

**MARIE BOPP:** Thank you. I would like, first of all, to say thank you to the people of Kenya, the women of Kenya, for allowing me to be here today and stepping on your land and allowing our Pacific delegates to be here amongst you. It's been a wonderful and humbling experience that of coming to visit you here and share some of the issues that you go through. It's been overwhelming in the past four days and lots of issues - but also lots of strength and energy that are coming out of older women that we are in this conference. And every day that I have been waking up, I have been thanking the Lord for giving the strength, the wisdom and the energy, the foresight to those women who have put this conference together. Thank you so much.

I'm 32 years old. I've been living with HIV for almost 10 years. It has not been an easy road, but there's been some wonders out of this and I always think of HIV as a disease, a challenge in life that allows a person to become a better person, a better self, but also to allow others to become better persons. When the doctor sat next to me to give me my results, I was actually sick and finishing my studies and I did

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

not think that out of anything that I was tested for that HIV was the one that was going to come back to me positive. So I agreed to the test, believing that it was not going to come back positive.

So the day he actually came and sat next to me to give me the results, his sentence was like this, "Well, we have tested you. In fact, everything is negative except HIV. And at this stage, you have developed AIDS and you're in a very condition. Unfortunately, we do not have the resources to give you any sort of treatment and the ones that are given available today are ARVs." I was in Fiji finishing my studies. The only way out was for me to be able to go back to my country, because I knew back there, the medical health services were far more advanced than what was in Fiji at that time.

I guess in my past, there's a bit of uniqueness and it's that the first person that came into my room at the hospital, the same day, I actually told this friend of mine, "I do have pneumosis [misspelled?] but I also have AIDS." And one would be wondering, "But why would you tell someone straight away?" My fear of discrimination, my fear of rejection, my fear, "What is he, what is she going to think of me?" You know, I prayed as soon as I had gone through this shock of floating in the room because I was too much of a trauma to be given a death sentence. As soon as I woke up I cried but my first

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

thing was to pray and ask God, "Please give me peace. Please allow me to regain peace inside." And I guess that's probably one of the sources of strength that has been pushing me forward.

And the second thought that came to me was to say, "Well, I haven't been IDU, I haven't had a transfusion, so it has probably been through sexual intercourse." Well, I don't think I have done it differently to most of my things around me, so if today I'm actually in this pain with HIV and, in fact, AIDS, that is really that any of my friends, any of my cousins, my sisters around me could actually have it as well. That was an eye-opener and that was the foundation of the work and the commitment that I've had for the last 10 years, and that is to tell women that HIV is only a test away, but HIV for you, if it hasn't come into your life yet, is only a matter of time. And provide women with the tools and resources to be able to either to cope with it if it's already there or be prepared to cope with it when it comes.

When I went home, we were sitting in the living room and I revealed, disclosed it, to the rest of my family, and particularly my mom. I've grown up going to church every Sunday, even when I didn't want to go she would make sure that I get there, and I knew that out of any members of my family she would be the toughest one to confront. When we sat in the

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

living room, I had already told my father, I had already told my brothers. I'd expressed it to my mom and she did not move an inch. Where she was seated, just a meter away from me. She did not move an inch. She did not look at me. She stayed quiet and cried for another five hours. Now, that coming out of my mom was a big change. She's always been the leader in our family, the one who defines, the one who makes the call, but for her not to react was something that I knew would happen, but I didn't think it was going to be that bad.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Marie, Marie, powerful point. The time is up but I do want to allow you to go on for a few more minutes and tell us about how indeed the funding that we have can be used to effect positive change but I think a very powerful point that you have.

**MARIE BOPP:** That's going to take two minutes. But the point of this is to say that unless you are mothers, could not give the faith in your kids that if you're going to go through that, they're still safe with you at home. They will just not come to you, and I say that because a lot of women who have not yet saved HIV believe that the kids will just naturally come to them, and the work that you will be doing in the future I just wish to see more of that and embracing movement of new generations that are coming and children who will be affected by HIV.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

Leadership, advocacy and other funding as well. To me, there are three words. First is to be consistent in what we do and the knowledge that we acquire and the skill. Being accountable for what we do, it means we clean up our own backyard before we go out there and try to spread a message. But it also means to have the support around us. You will notice that once you have reached a certain level, high up there in the [inaudible] to try to keep the advocacy and the leadership, you become very isolated whether you have HIV or not. And so it's also important that amongst those women who have been able to go up there, for everyone there that we are able to lean onto each other and find the strength and the energy to carry on.

And I guess, and the last point will be to pass it on. Many of us stand to keep it all to ourselves. The power is not only something that men do or seek, it's also something that women seek, but for the sake of women itself, it's for the sake of humankind. We do all need to remind ourselves or to learn to pass it on.

So, there are strategies to access funding and I don't really agree with the question I was given for this team, "If women mattered, where are the resources?" I'd probably say, "Women do matter. Give us those resources." Thank you and have faith.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you very much. Zawadi Nyong'o joins us now. Zawadi is going to share research that AWID has been involved in around funding for women's organizations in particular and she's going to tell us what is happening to women's funding.

**ZAWADI NYONG'O:** *Habari za asubuhi* [misspelled?]. That's good morning in Swahili. Thank you so much. On behalf of AWID, I just want to thank the YWCA for inviting us to share a lot of the research that we've been doing around funding for women's rights. I always want to thank Marie and all the other incredible women who are in this room.

Right now, my heart is racing just because I've had so many moments of inspiration, anger, hope, fear in the last few days and I'm sure many of you have felt the same way. In the middle of the week, I called my mother to express some of what I was thinking and feeling and she currently in Sierra District, which is in Western Kenya, where I'm from and where there's a high prevalence of HIV and AIDS, and working with women who are discriminated against, who are dealing with cultural issues such as wife inheritance, where a woman may have lost her husband due to HIV and AIDS-related causes and she still inherited by the older brother who may be negative. Those are just some of the issues and I thought, "Wow, wouldn't it be great for some of those women to be in this place?"

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

And I just want to ask, how many of you in this room right now know at least one woman who would have benefited from the networking, the capacity building, the sharing, even the healing that has gone on in the last few days? Just by a show of hands. Okay, and how many women would not have been able to afford to come to this meeting, and then to also ask the question, well, a lot of work came into just having Africa participate in this meeting, resources were mobilized, this meeting I gather, cost \$2 million to put together; and yet, if you look at - one individual - how much does it cost on average to pay for an air ticket, whether you paid for it yourself or your organization sponsored or someone else sponsored? How many tickets cost more than \$1,000 to get here? Just keep that number in mind as we go on.

When you think about the issue of funding for women's rights, why is it important? Next slide, please. So, the fact of the matter is, we heard we can not engage in the work that we do around gender, equality, women's rights, development without funding. We have to look at where money comes from, how it flows, and how to make it work to our advantage. Since 2005, AWID has been doing research on global trends and practices on the funding situation for women's rights. We've used literature reviews, interviews with donors, and individual women activists and organizations, and an online survey that

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

was filled by over 1,000 organizations. We believe this initiative is important because, one, money and financial flows are political issues and as a family organization this is important to us. Influencing funding is critical to any women's rights strategy and by building a sustainability of women's movements, we can shift value systems advancing the global development agenda. We also recognize that a lot of the gains in gender equality that have been made so far are as a result of women's work - however, underfunded they are.

So, what is the context? From the research, we found that over half of the organizations that responded to the survey were working on HIV and AIDS issues. So, though the research was not specifically targeted to HIV or AIDS organizations, we can see how the findings relate to the work of organizations doing this work. So, we found that a lot of women's organizations are in a state of survival and resistance, operating on minute budgets. Up to 66-percent of the organizations, over 1,000 organizations working on different issues, had budgets under \$50,000. Only 4-percent had budgets of over \$500,000, and the majority of these are big in the global North, U.S., and in Western Europe.

We also found, and if you remember that number \$1,000 to attend this conference, that would be like 10-percent of an entire organization's budget just to attend one meeting. And

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

we asked organizations whether or not they found it easier or harder to raise money, and over half of them said that they were receiving less funding in 2005 than they were in 2000 and that they found it more difficult to raise funds and were spending more time and resources to do so.

If you compare women's organizations to other social movements, we can see that the women's movement is severely underfunded. In 2005, for example, we took the budgets of all 729 organizations and they reported having annual budgets all together of \$77.5 million. If you compare that to one single organization like Amnesty International that has \$230 million, you can see how huge the discrepancies are.

We also saw that the majority of women's organizations depend on the limited number of resources of funding and that these sources are also diminishing for various reasons, whether it's the age effectiveness agenda that's shifting resources through government instead of directly to civil society organizations, or rising conservatism and fundamentalism. Also, large private foundations are scaling up to providing larger amounts of funding to fewer organizations and we also asked organizations, "Well, how much would you really need to do the work that you want to do and that you need to do?" And they said they would need to double their budget. Now, if you consider that the majority of organizations have a budget of

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

less than \$50,000, even that is a conservative amount and that's one of the challenges that we face as a women's rights organization also operating in the culture of scarcity and not thinking big.

So, why not ask for \$100,000 or a million dollars? So this is part of being stuck in this vicious cycle where donors say, "Well, small organizations don't have the capacity to absorb large amounts of the funding." But without having bigger amounts of money, how do organizations build their capacity to then absorb larger amounts of funding? So, we see that there's a huge gap between small organizations and big organizations earning up to \$500,000 and up so that the mid-range organizations find it increasingly difficult to access funding. So this is stifling the women's movement, small organizations are staying small, and there's very little growth in the middle.

So, where is the money coming from? Just quickly, traditionally, funding for the women's movement has primarily come from bilateral and multilateral donors, large private foundations, international NGOs but, as I said before, the trends are shifting, resources are reducing and going through governments increasingly. So, even, I mentioned earlier, we've also seen that increasingly women's funds are now playing a huge role in supporting the women's movement. Although they're

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

not providing the largest amounts in dollar amounts, women's organizations report that the most common sources of funding.

So, this is something that we need to be aware of and donors should look at women's funds as partners such as AWDA, Urgent Fund Africa, the Global Fund for Women, which is the largest women's fund and was reported to provide \$2.6 million in 2005. If you look at the top 20 donors in Africa in 2005, the Global Fund for Women was second out of the top 20. Even though there are a lot of challenges, there are some opportunities and forever we talk about changing the way we look at fundraising. Changing the way we look at fundraising, focusing on strengthening the women's movement, moving from the cultural scarcity to building solidarity across differences and thinking about alternatives for resource mobilization strategies.

So, there's a lot of resources that are available in the report. The time is limited. I just want to say that it is available. Our most recent report is currently being published. It's available and can be - you can send an e-mail to [debcanto@awid.org](mailto:debcanto@awid.org) or check on our Web site: [www.awid.org](http://www.awid.org). It will be available in Spanish, French and Arabic soon as well. Thank you very much and sorry for the time.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Can you hear me? Thank you. I will ask our panel members to please keep it shorter because we do

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

want to give the audience time to ask some of the very vital questions that I'm sure they do have. So, next is Patricia Mugambi Ndegwa. Patricia, please tell us how our public-private partnerships are strengthening the response to HIV and AIDS and in particular with respect to women.

**PATRICIA MUGAMBI NDEGWA:** Thank you, Julie. Good morning, everyone. You can hear me? My presentation will touch briefly on forming areas outlined on the slide. Much can be said about public-private partnerships and also the private sector response to the HIV/AIDS crisis. However, my intention in the five minutes I have is just to give you some of the main highlights from the GBC's perspective and also share a flavor of the range of ways companies are and can further respond to HIV and AIDS and how this can be strengthened due to public-private partnerships to address the needs of women and girls and to bring about more leadership and resources to the [inaudible] gets to women and girls.

Very briefly on the GBC. The GBC is the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. It is an organization of over 200 companies from all over the world and it brings business together to respond to the three diseases. It first initially was addressing HIV and AIDS and last year added on TB and malaria. We have a headquarters in New York and regional offices in Paris, in Geneva, where we act

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

as a focal point to the private sector delegation to the Global Fund and currently chair of the board of the Global Fund in Beijing, Moscow, Kiev, Johannesburg, and most recently here in Nairobi and the Nairobi office covers East, Central and English-speaking West Africa.

The mission of the GBC and why the GBC was created really at the urging of the former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, was to harness the power of the global business community to fight the three diseases. So, before getting into how public-private partnerships are strengthening the response to HIV and AIDS and especially the needs of women, I just wanted to quickly set the context by giving one definition of what it is when we talk about public-private partnerships.

The definition of the slide is from the ILO in 2005 and basically what it means is that a public-private partnership is an arrangement that brings together business and founding partners. In 2005, this definition was looking at differences between the states and the private sector but we've seen that this has expanded to involve a lot more stakeholders from NGOs to bilateral, multilateral governments, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations. And, in the public-private partnership, all the parties participate in defining the objectives, the message, and an agreement of cooperation in order to jointly deliver a program or service. Effective

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

public-private partnerships require high levels of confidence from every party, respect of each party's contribution, and joint decision in accountability. The rationale for why we get into partnerships, it's so that we can have rapid scale-up in program strengthening. We have greater impact and outreach if each of the partners come in with their strengths and with their expertise we can multiply the number of people we're reaching. We can also increase the efficiency and coordination by each of us leaning on our expertise, and in addition to the innovation, the efficiency that partnerships bring.

One type of public-private partnership you will hear from the private sector being talked about a lot is co-investment. In the HIV/AIDS context, co-investment is a mechanism for joint investment of public and private resources to provide access to HIV/AIDS information and services. So, in other words, co-investment is a specific PPP of strengthening and scaling up the AIDS responses beyond the company's premises. We've now been able to broker a lot of co-investment partnerships where companies have been able to open up their infrastructure or deploy their employees in partnership with community-based organizations where this extended then to the community if it's to provide access to healthcare as well as bringing a donor like the Global Fund or PEPFAR to help support the broader community roll out.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

So, let me move on. I won't spend too much time on that. One question that many people ask is, "What role can business play in the fight against HIV/AIDS beyond philanthropy and in a way that strengthens the response to HIV and AIDS?" Often, we don't see business at the table and the truth of the matter is business is doing a fraction of what it can do. So, one of the things that we do at GBC is mobilize and show business the range of ways that they can get involved. When you look at company's social responsibility programs and the budget, it's really a fraction and so we have to see, what are the different ways in which we can engage with business so we can bring more resources to the table that is addressing women and girls? And the four main areas that GBC works with them is taking the business action in the workplace, extending that into the community, using co-competencies, the products, the services, the expertise of business, and finally the advocacy and leadership together with the public sector.

I won't spend too much time but basically when we talk about workplace programs, these are the basic elements of a global policy that we say companies need to institute and this is the basic framework from which the PPP's become important to scale-up and increase the region depth of the company's efforts.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

So, how are PPPs strengthening the workplace response to HIV and AIDS and especially those needs that address women? So, leveraging on the existing infrastructure and in country relationships, companies in countries and especially companies that are operating in affected regions can provide mechanisms for service delivery and can influence the communities where they function by providing comprehensive, non-discrimination, prevention, testing, and treatment programs to not only their workers but extend that to spouses and dependents, and it's very important for companies who have large male work forces to extend that coverage to spouses and dependants so as to get more women and children into their net.

Secondly, especially in Africa, we see a majority of the women are in the small- and medium-size enterprises, so when working with large companies, we work with them to see how can their efforts that they are rolling out in the workplace be extended to the supply chain and to the small and medium enterprises so that women can also benefit from the efforts that the companies are putting in place. Thirdly, through public-private partnerships, post-employment coverage for care, support, and treatment for workers, spouses and dependants is possible.

**JULIE GICHURU:** And again, please let me remind the panelists, let's try to keep it to the five minutes. Next we

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

have Terry McGovern. Terry's going to share her experience of effective funding strategies. What gets funded what does not get funded, I think very essential, and how can women's groups increase their chances of getting some funding.

**TERRY MCGOVERN:** Good morning. Thank you. It's a huge honor for me to be at this meeting on this continent with all of you. My vision is limited not only by my height but by my country of origin so I've learned a lot at this meeting and I want to thank the organizers.

What is funded? As we all know, there is lots known about the epidemiology of this disease. We know how many people have it, we know where they are, we know people are positive who don't know themselves they are positive. Someone knows. There's lots of research into science, vaccines, targeted interventions, testing, male circumcision, abstinence. There's a strange list of funded programming, often with little attention to implementation issues, rights, context, structural barriers. Lots of funding to big organizations to implement these themes.

What isn't funded? A wide range of economic empowerment strategies, employment opportunities for HIV positive women, capacity building for small NGOs, grassroots groups, organization building, policy, technical assistance, research that is aimed at developing interventions, not just

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

studies that attempt to prove there's no link between conflict and HIV. How about studies about how to address HIV in conflict settings, legitimate strategies to build Southern leadership from new sources? Conflict is tremendously underfunded.

I have very little time, so I want to give my perspective on what needs to happen to have meaningful participation of affected women. HIV-positive women working in collaboration with two partnership service organizations need to figure out what the strategic access points are nationally, regionally, and globally. You can increase your funding chances by being strategic. Obviously, the Global Fund country coordinating mechanisms, UNAIDS, PCB, other places at the country level, Global Fund, GA, UNDP, wherever it will make a difference. We need women to be there. We funders have a lot of women asking us for money to attend meetings but there's not a lot of strategic thought about which meetings. Where do we need to be? Be very specific about what you want to achieve.

I want to give some examples of things that I've seen in my year at Ford, proposals on violence, women and HIV, papers on the need to integrate HIV into SRH, papers on conflict and HIV, papers on integrating human rights into HIV work, but rarely do these proposals do more than explore the intersections. We need specifics. How do we fix these

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

vertical systems? How do we ensure that there are clinics in conflict settings and they know how to address HIV? What protocols need to change so that these things can be operationalized? Violence against women, what does zero tolerance for gender-based violence in the context of HIV mean if there is nothing in the national plan that ensures that there are links between HIV testing, domestic violence counseling, legal assistance, whatever it is that works? How can we say we're using a right-spaced approach if nothing in the plan provides any kind of advocacy to change inheritance laws, marital rape laws, or make legal assistance available? We have to go further in our strategies. The fact that all of these issues: violence, rights, poverty, racism, homophobia, stigma, intersected to create a perfect storm for this epidemic to flourish in women has been clear for a very long time. We need concrete proposals on how to fix it and how to operationalize fixing it.

If the Global Fund needs to be pressured so the country-coordinating mechanisms are more accessible to small women's groups, well, then that needs to happen. If the criteria need to be changed then that needs to happen. The gains that have been made in HIV around drug pricing have been targeted campaigns, litigations, social movements, people working together, positive women at the forefront in

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

collaboration with others, parity from Asia and Africa, not just from the global north.

In closing, I just want to say something else, when you get proposals at the Ford Foundation from the global north versus the global south, the global north organizations and many men's organizations are very comfortable in using language like, "We have best practices, we have models to be replicated. We can design, implement, and evaluate. We have work that has global implications." You rarely see women's groups that are doing amazingly creative things use this terminology. There's this, as I heard a speaker say yesterday, an inequality of ability to claim rights that we need to be aware of and we need to start claiming those rights and I know it's very, very difficult, and I know that the Ford Foundation can't fund every little group that's out there, but I do think advocacy at these points could begin to get money into some new places. So, thank you.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Excellent, Terry. Thank you very much. I think a very clear message there, concrete and holistic proposals required and women simply do not scream about the things they do and we really, really should start talking about the things that we do.

Next up is Bisi Adeleye-Fayemi. Bisi's going to share her experiences on the politics of funding in Africa and what

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

challenges these present to accessing resources for HIV programs for women and what solutions are there to this.

**BISI ADELEYE-FAYEMI:** Good morning, everyone. Good morning! We can't talk about money if we don't feel some passion. Now, I'm absolutely terrified of moderator, so I'm not going to talk about the politics of funding in Africa, because that's going to take me at least 30 minutes. What I'm going to talk about is the politics of funding our own revolution but just before we get there let me locate myself for a minute with the African Women's Fund.

We're an Africa-wide grant making organization. We support African women's organizations with grants. Since we started awarding grants six years ago, we've funded over 400 women's organizations in 42 African countries. I was given out something out \$5 million U.S. dollars. Zawadi made my day by concerning that in 2005, individuals gave up more money in Africa than the World Bank, Sisters Within, and UNDP. My partner Elizabeth, with GDPs in the back, so I wonder what she has to say about that is wrong.

Now, the question before us is, if women really matter, where is leadership and the money? Now, this question makes certain assumptions that we think that because we are women, we know that we matter, other people think that we matter. That's not the case and it goes back to the politics of funding that

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

Zawadi was talking about earlier on. Funding for women's rights work is political and the reason why we don't have a lot of money for the work that we do is simply because we are trying to dismantle systems and processes and behaviors and attitudes that have been in place for millennia. We are trying to dismantle patriarchy. We need to be able to come to terms with the fact that that's what we're in the business of doing. However, we want to define ourselves with everyone to call ourselves gender activists, gender [inaudible], I call myself a feminist with a capital "f". The African-American writer, Audre Lorde, this is something I say whenever I give speeches about money, so please forgive me if you've heard it before and I'm boring you, Lorde says, "The master's tools will never dismantle the master's house." They will only allow you to use them to beat him at his own game temporarily. So, if we want a revolution, if want to dismantle patriarchy, we have to be able to provide those resources ourselves, which leads me to the convening of this meeting, the Young Women's Christian Association, the YWCA.

Bisi, you are not so young, we are old women, un-Christian, and according to our notes, there are 25 million of you. And I've done a bit of homework - for the past seven years or so, you've been trying to raise an endowment of the target is \$25 million, right, Bisi? \$25 million, which means

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

each member of YWCA should be able to give at least \$1 to this endowment fund. I now understand that the endowment fund is at \$10 million. YWCA members, I challenge you now, over the next two years, why don't raise the rest of that money from your own rights, minus Ford Foundation, minus the bilaterals, minus the businesses? This is something that we can do for ourselves. Mostly known, I think we, in fact that we know we can form our own [inaudible], we shouldn't let people off the hook so we should intensify our advocacy with governments, the bilaterals, the multilaterals, the businesses, and the foundations. For us to be effective advocates for women's rights works, we have to feel the passion. We also need to look into other constituencies which you take for granted like a [inaudible] committees however we define a [inaudible].

Many of us have no successive programs from these resources from our [inaudible]. Some home truth here because we are all part of the Global Women's Movement however you look at that movement. We need to revisit the structures that we have put in place to this work at the Global Rights Movement, to work on a variety of issues whether that's HIV/AIDS, whether that's economic empowerment, whether that's participation. Is the architecture of this movement functioning well enough? Do we have too many mansions on the same street, maybe too many bungalows? Maybe there's some houses where we need to change

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

the windows, maybe we need to fumigate. So, we need to try to revisit how we're doing our work by women's organizations. We also need to take leadership. Again, let's not wait around for when the Global Fund for HIV, AIDS, and Malaria will change their criteria so that we can be seen. Let us take leadership from wherever we are and say, "This little bit I know I can manage and I can mobilize women in their own committees without having to go out of my boundaries."

As I close, I'm going to give an example of how my organization, the African Women's Development Fund has done that. Since we started grant making we funded in five thematic areas and HIV/AIDS has been tucked away in protective rights. The key as we go is we decided that we could do more. We want to be able to increase the resources available to African women around HIV/AIDS and we actually got tired of listening how much these large donors claim to be putting into HIV/AIDS in Africa. I mean, we knew that none of that money was getting into the hands of the communities that we work with on a day-to-day basis.

So, what we did was we set up a dedicated HIV/AIDS fund and we invited our dear sister, Musimbi Kanyoro, to Africa to help us launch the fund in November 2005 and when Musimbi was giving her speech, Musimbi said, "Let's look at the statistics we are working with here." We provided the information, we

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

hadn't actually internalized it. She said, "That for every 10 African men with HIV/AIDS, we have 13 women." There are 17.1 African women with HIV/AIDS and we have approximately 13 million HIV orphans. Why don't you do something about the numbers, they change. And so she challenged every woman and man in the audience to put \$13 on the table, either \$13 in their currency or \$130 if they can afford it, \$1,300, to be part of what she called a searching movement. And so, AWDF, reflecting a cue from our dear sister Musimi, we've launched the [inaudible], some of you were at the event we did two nights ago. It's simply about African women taking their own destiny into their own hands, mobilizing the resources from their own communities to support work around HIV/AIDS. So, let us all fund our own revolution. We matter, we have the money, we have the leadership. Thank you.

[SINGING]

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you very much, Bisi. Next, I'm calling on Sono Aibe. Now, Sono is going to address the issue of funding of women's reproductive health and rights and make a link of how reproductive health affects HIV infections in women—

**SONO AIBE:** I want to thank the World YWCA for inviting me to be part of this very distinguished panel. The conference has really been inspiring for me. I have really never been in

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

the company of so many energetic, powerful, friendly and engaging women leaders gathered all in one place, celebrating successes, solidarity and sisterhood. It's truly empowering. I first wanted to share a few words with you about the topic of donor funding from the viewpoint of the Packard Foundation. The David and Lucille Packard Foundation was established in 1964 in California with the mission to improve the lives of children and in the pursuit of science, stabilize world population, protect reproductive rights, and conserve and restore the Earth's natural environment. It is a family foundation built on the business philosophy and personal values of David and Lucille Packard. They were passionate about supporting people and organizations that show leadership over a long period of time and take risks to advance their work and we are a proud supporter of the World YWCA. The Packard family's beliefs have guided our longstanding commitment to expanding reproductive health options among the world's poor. For over 40 years, the foundation has been investing and pioneering organizations that give women and their families the ability to have children when they are ready and able to care for them. We make investments in reproductive health services in some of the least developed areas of the world and in the United States. We do this because families everywhere want to decide how many children to have and when to have them and yet

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

millions of people, especially women, don't even have access to basic health care that would enable them to do so.

We strive to give them this access by supporting programs that bring services closer to them.

I wanted to emphasize the important connection today between reproductive health and HIV/AIDS programs and the need for linkages between these two that are often missed, sometimes even by health professionals. As you've been hearing at this conference from experts, the overwhelming majority of HIV infections among women are sexually transmitted. HIV/AIDS is therefore very much a women's reproductive health issue. We believe that the more we can give women control over their sexual and reproductive lives, by giving them access to reproductive health services, the more they can protect themselves against HIV infections. Among the most basic health care for women and girls are sexual and reproductive health services, which could include pre- and postnatal care, contraception, diagnosis and treatment of other sexually transmitted diseases, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, and combating sexual violence. It also includes medically accurate sex education, especially for young people. Investments in these areas can help protect women from AIDS, given that through these services women will come into contact with the health system, learn about how their bodies work, and

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

take home the knowledge of what they can do about contracting HIV.

As Dr. Margaret Chan said in her speech, "We must all advocate together to strengthen health systems, especially for sexual and reproductive health services and especially for preventive health care to serve the critical needs of women and girls."

I'll now say just a few words about the Packard Foundation's funding strategy to sponsor sexual and reproductive health needs. The foundation has made a number of grants to organizations that are abdicating for and testing models of health services that link reproductive health care to HIV/AIDS programs. One example is an ongoing study that is looking at the public health benefits of including contraceptive services in voluntary testing and counseling centers in Ethiopia. A baseline survey found that few voluntary and counseling and testing services counseled clients about contraception despite the fact that the majority of HIV-positive clients said they wanted to prevent pregnancies in the immediate term. The next step in this study it to implement and AIDS counseling and treatment program that links to other reproductive health services and to measure client satisfaction and uptake of services to best identify the best model of practice. We're aware that global funding available for AIDS

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

programs often do not take the reality of women's and girls' lives into consideration and therefore are not directly addressing the feminization of this epidemic. Harmful U.S. policies regarding reproductive health programs also need to be improved and the Packard Foundation works with many partners to advocate for alternative policies that respect women's and girls' rights. While our foundation has its mandates and its limitations, we hope to move more resources in coming years to address the root causes of the disproportionate HIV infections among women and collaborate with other partners to fill the gaps.

There are three things that YWCA members can continue to focus on to promote better reproductive health and to prevent HIV/AIDS. Number one, make sure government budgets include line items for women's healthcare services and medical supplies, and if not, advocate for those. Number two, engage men and boys as partners. Number three, actively establish referral systems that link your associations to existing reproductive health services that are being delivered by government and NGO partners. In closing, I would like to emphasize that reproductive health must be taken into account when looking at what it takes to improve the future of women and we hope that together we can urge more and more donors to

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

join us with their funding to address this urgent and too often neglected issue. Thank you.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you very much. And finally, we call on Dr. Musimbi Kanyoro and Doctor, you are going to tell us is women's organizations wish to be funded in ways that can guarantee change, accountability for resources, and leadership of those organizations is essential. So, how can women's organizations strengthen their accountability and their leadership? Thank you.

**DR. MUSIMBI KANYORO:** Thank you, *jambo*. That's excellent, you're all such good Swahili speakers. Very often when women's organizations receive or apply for funding anywhere, the first things that donors ask is, "What about the accountability?" So, I just want to use some examples of accountability and what our experience has been in also talking to our partners in the women's organizations.

There are various ways in which we can show our accountability. I want to mention by name the ones that I find most important. One, the donor understands the clarity of our purpose. Why do we exist? What exactly are we doing and why are we doing what we are doing? That's very important.

The next one that I have found very important is that they want to know what kind of governance is in place to hold the staff accountable, because very often the staff is in the

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

office doing the day-to-day things that need to be done, writing the projects, sending them, making sure that they are done on time, et cetera, but donors want to know who holds the staff accountable. In the women's movement, we are quite good at electing board, but we are not very good at [inaudible] our board and making sure that the boards also know that they are held accountable by donor and other stakeholders. Very often in many local women's movements that we've seen, the board thinks that they are accountable just to see that the staff is doing their work but no, the board is really accountable to donors, feeling confident that this organization is well run.

The next one that I want to talk about is the human resources staff. The staff in women's organizations is one area where we're not doing extremely well because as we've seen, many board, local, rural, and even international organizations-women, we have learned over the years to recycle every shilling, dollar, penny, et cetera, and to our volunteers, who are just wonderful, this world would not do without volunteers, but one of the things that have always been done is how very understaffed the women's movement is, if staffed at all. In most places, there's just a skeleton of staff such that that staff is not able to sustain both running and office, being accountable to the stakeholders the people we care for, and at the same time being accountable to donors and

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

even to each board. If we have to go into the future with accountability as a big subject, we must begin to think about staffing our women's organizations and when we staff them, we have also to think about paying them rations that go with justice because I think it's unfair for women's organizations to look for rights and justice, etcetera, and when we employ our own staff, we pay them right under and under and under what is allowed in the market value for the services that they provide.

In this regional staff and board, again in the women's movement, we would like a probably YWCA best known experiences, to suggest that there be continued research on how we can build better working relationships within boards and their staff with no knowledge of where the borders are in terms of their responsibilities. The boards are there to ensure governance, the staff is there to ensure management, and part of accountability is to know the limits and extent to which this distinction is. And then the last one I would like to talk about because they are quite important, but the last one is regarding the financial management, financial responsibilities of whatever that we receive from the donors. The women's movement is strong in visioning what needs to be done, and understanding where the women's needs are, where the community needs, where the children's needs are. This is very clearly

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

present in the women's movement, but I think where the weaknesses are is that sometimes there isn't sufficient expertise in the movements to think bigger in times of financial management or what the funds will do. We've seen by our experience, sometimes we look with such small lenses. We're going to look at HIV and we look at one orphan or one school. We don't think sufficiently big enough to say, "We're going to look at the whole village. We're going to look at the whole district. We're going to look at the whole province and we're going to look at the whole country."

We've been used for so long into working in small little groups, which are good, but HIV/AIDS is calling us to think bolder and know that this pandemic is so large and so urgent, we're not going to be able to do a whole lot if we don't think about how we could manage bigger funds and scale-up the reach so that small people would benefit from the kind of funding that we receive in our hands. And finally, granting accountability by providing the impact of our work. We do and we do and we do very well but we don't sufficiently overlook our work so that when donors ask us very often, "What is the impact that you are making?" In our hearts, we feel it, through our knowledge we know it, but we have not always been strong at transferring what we know to the donors who may not be close to us. So, this that we in the YWCA have begun to think strongly

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

about and ask that the whole of the women's movement would begin to really look to say, "How do we communicate the impact of our work."

And as I go to sit, I want to say that the World YWCA has begun to work with the Centers of Ward Management accountability, which are standards to really hold us accountable to our stakeholders and the first on the list of our stakeholders are the people whom we are working for. So that is HIV/AIDS, it's the people who are living with HIV and AIDS or people who are affected by HIV and AIDS and then the list goes on. Thank you.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you very much. There are mics on the aisles, so if you do have a question, please make your way to the aisles and we'll start taking questions right now. There's one over here and there's a couple on that end. So, please make your way to the aisle, excellent. Go ahead please.

**MARILYN RICE-BOYNE [misspelled?]:** Professionally, I'm a life insurance agent and financial advisor in Barbados. A woman who has tested HIV-positive, her life is extended medically; however, in the financial world she's dead because she is unable to secure life insurance. The maximum she can secure in the Caribbean region is \$10,000 which is not adequate because if her life must continue so she would want to get the

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

mortgage, she would want to get insurance for collateral security.

As we look at the women's leadership and funding and all that, we need also to put some pressure on the insurance companies that they review the limit \$10,000 certainly is not adequate. They need to review the limit so that a woman can still carry on her life from a financial perspective.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Very good, let me take that to Patricia.

**PATRICIA MUGAMBI NDEGWA:** That's a very good question. The insurance industry as an industry has been slow to come on board to address HIV and AIDS, and this is one industry that a lot of pressure needs to be put on. We are seeing examples now of a few insurance coming up with products like extending coverage, especially to women and girls, and these are some of the products that we need to highlight in terms of the industry to take up these models of best practices.

I'll refer you to Old Mutual and Metropolitan, who recently launched products but what we found with industries is that it's very much a name and chain game. We need to be doing that. We need to name the companies that are responding in a very innovative and responsible way and we need to shame the companies that are lagging behind and show them what can be done. So, with the insurance industry, a lot of pressure needs

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

to be done and we are working to bring together the insurance industry to see how coverage can be extended through risk pooling and other financing mechanisms.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Okay, we're going to take four questions now and then put them to the panel. So, one on that end, go ahead please.

**HARRIET GONANEYE [misspelled?]:** Good morning. I'm Harriet Gonaneye from Switzerland reaching out on women and girls and boys with HIV testing and counseling in the rural communities. My question is that this has been coming on and on like a small organization - they are big organizations. My question is, what's the criteria to say this organization is small, this organization is big, and what can be done for the smaller organizations to be big organizations? As one speaker already said that if in the smaller organizations do need funding to become big organizations, thank you.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you very much. Let's take the next one, please.

**SUSANNA FREID [misspelled?]:** Forgive me if I ask a slightly confrontational question and I think it actually picks up on the point that was just made. My name is Susanna Freid and I'm working with the Women Won't Wait Campaign and we recently published a report called "Show Us the Money." Is violence against women on the HIV donor agenda? I think

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

picking up on her question, I appreciate what everybody's saying about the ways in which we need to make our own organizations more accountable, but I still have the questions and - forgive me, friends - who holds the donors accountable? It is a rare donor and the African Women's Development Fund is one that I think really tries to fund us in the ways we need funding rather than asking us to ask for funders in the way that donors want us to ask. And until we start to change that, and I think the folks at the table are ones that are at the inside who can start making those kinds of changes from within, we will continue to be in this kind of bind. Thank you.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you. Our next question, I think from here, please.

**JOANNA KERR [misspelled?]:** Hi, my name is Joanna Kerr. I'm from Canada and just if any of the presenters wanted to say something about the politics of faith based funding, particularly in the context of women and HIV/AIDS and I know some of us have talked about PEPFAR funding, but just in terms of how you see the future trends, particularly the role of the YWCA in trying to influence faith-based funding so that, in fact, addresses women's reproductive and sexual rights.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you and that end.

**MARIAM [misspelled?]:** First of all, let me say, if you're [inaudible] you should fear God [inaudible] and

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

productive. And the next thing, on your funding, may you please go to the [inaudible] for someone to be funded is it counts. You're to have walk of 50 kilometers or 60 kilometers to the doctor [inaudible] for somebody to take the ARV, you're to [inaudible]. So on the funding, please think of the woman down there at the village where the clinic is 60 kilometers, 100 kilometers and [inaudible] today and if she were tested today the results would come after three months and she's all ready dead. Thank you.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you very much. We'll take one more from that end and then we'll go to the panel.

**FEMALE SPEAKER, YWCA BOSTWANA:** HIV/AIDS is not only a health issue but it's a social, economic, and political challenge to women and I'd like to say to YWCA today that I think it's about time that we start thinking about empowering women economically because it's women who are poor who are most vulnerable. What are we doing as YWCA to start thinking about investments to start encouraging women to form groups that would look into things like investing on the stock market so that women can get out of poverty and move away from - I'm one person who's against - I don't want to offend anyone - I'm a case microfinance, because I think it keeps women at that low level and women need to move out to the next level and be able to participate in the economy. Thank you.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you very much. So, we'll take those questions. Let's start with how do you actually determine the size of an organization small, medium, how's that done? Terry, Sono, perhaps Dr. Musimbi, who would like to address that? Perhaps Terry, the Ford Foundation. Do you have a way of identifying what's a small organization, what's a medium-sized - how's that done?

**TERRY MCGOVERN:** Not that I know of, but at least in New York, we're limited in the amounts of grants we can give out. Each program officer has a maximum number so that means that you can't give out - the only way to get to small organizations for Ford, because of the rules that obviously the program officers didn't set - is to re-grant, to give grants to other intermediaries who can re-grant to small groups. So, it's very, very difficult that the Ford Foundation to give grants that are probably less than \$50,000.

**JULIE GICHURU:** The next question, who holds donors accountable? Bisi, can I bring that to you? Is there somebody looking at what the donors are doing and monitoring them?

**BISI ADELEYE-FAYEMI:** That's a very important question. I think the only donors who we find difficult to hold accountable are the large, independent, private foundations because they have their own money. The financial can be held accountable. You have to advocate effectively with them and

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

[inaudible]. The most natural kind because of what government, we can hold businesses accountable because every donor gets money from somewhere else and in turn from someone else. If people feel that they are not accountable, say, to market or the public, then it's difficult to hold them accountable which is why advocate strategies and our cooperation and our partnerships, all the things we were talking about, accountability, that's where all that comes in. Having said that, I know that donors are defaulting on this and the Council of Foundations in the U.S., the European at the Foundation's Conference came up with what they call "Principles of Accountability" to guide grant making for many private foundations and corporate foundations and this can be found at their Web site. You can just go to Council Foundations. So, it's something that you all have to be involved in on a normal basis.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Okay, good to hear that. Well, let me come to you. Go ahead, please, Marie.

**MARIE BOPP:** I think I also wanted to say something around the accountability of donors and the suggestion that was made earlier that we need to push for donors to have included a [inaudible] in their disbursements but they have lines for women. I'm also part of the Global Coalition on Women and HIV. Together with Musimbi, we've had our meeting just before we

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

started the International Summit. One of them came up with this is that we have made the commitment to seek approval from the Global Fund to fight HIV, malaria, and TB that in the mixed round of funding, they do make it mandatory for government, for applicant, to have a component on women that addresses women's issues. It's a big task, but it's something that the members have taken on as a commitment for this year.

I also wanted to say that recently, the International AIDS Society has removed the two seats that they had for positive people on their board at the highest level they had a representative from the international community of women and the global network of positive people. This meant that they would at least be a chance to have equal representation between men and women. The fact that now they are asking for only one representation means that women will now have to struggle again to have their issues on the agenda of International AIDS conferences and all the subconferences that are linked to this one.

They are meeting next week or in two weeks in Sydney, and it's going to be a challenge for the international community of women to get their points forward and not be removed from that board. The struggle in terms of getting the donors sensitive to women's issues is a continuous one. There isn't just one approach to it and it's good that we are able to

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

talk about it, but it's good to just keep in mind that does not just want one approach and it's not going to be an answer tomorrow that will last forever. It's going to be a continuous one.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you, thank you. Doctor, let me come to you with the next questions. The politics of faith-based funding and what are the future trends and what is the role of the YWCA?

**DR. MUSIMBI KANYORO:** I think I understand the context from which my friend is asking these questions but first of all, I want to say that one can not say that there is a certain politics of faith-based funding as a generic term. In our experience in the YWCA, our strongest and our most long funding people, have always been donor agencies that are faith based such as Christian Aid, ECO, Norwegian Church Aid, [inaudible] Church Aid, Finnish Church Aid, these agencies in Europe who have been there for a long time. Some people across everything, across denominations, in many different countries, et cetera, they are quite clear on the issues of justice.

But, I know you are asking about certain fundamentalist approach that certain states or limitations come with funding, especially from some of the groups that have come from North America, much more than from Europe or even Africa, and understand that what you're asking is when they put

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

restrictions on women on what is possible to be funded or not because you linked or so with the fund which does have some restrictions. Not as much as sometimes with popularies, because there are certain people who believe that when money comes from USID, you wouldn't be able to use it and talk about condoms and that's not really true because your society feels the light is fund on the research of condoms but there are certain restrictions that they have put on like making a statement that you will not promote prostitution. They do not want to promote prostitution and those kinds of particular things that they put in us before they fund.

I personally believe that when you have a purpose and you know for what purpose you are asking for the money, if your purpose is not fulfilled, you have a right to say no to that funding. I think it is when we're able to say no to things that we believe we are called to do in our purpose that we really show we know where we stand and so, the people who come with conditionalities that could be faith-based groups but it could also be other donors, it is up to the organization that has applied for the funding to know what your purpose and what you stand for and be willing to stay with your mission and not be swayed away from your mission.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you for that. Zawadi, I will come to you and as you respond also on that issue, grassroots

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

was mentioned, you talked about that in your presentation and we know the struggles at the grassroots level. How can we ensure more funding goes to the people at the grassroots?

**ZAWADI NYONG'O:** Thank you. First, I just wanted to answer the question about how do we determine what a small organization is and the criteria we use for our research with organizations that had budgets under \$50,000 so that's how we did that. I also want to address the issue of donor accountability because I think that's really important when we're looking at changing our resource mobilization strategies. It's how we engage differently with donors so that we're influencing their agendas as well and part of the work that we're doing with AWID is doing advocacy around the issue of funding for women's rights and different spaces including the European Foundation's Council.

I just want to say at this year's conference, there was one session on bringing gender to philanthropy and this is the first time that they organized a session specifically on that issue and one person that came up from the audience was, "Why won't the EFC bring gender to the main plenary?" It is a major global challenge in philanthropy and a response that came from one of the donors was, "Well, not as many people will attend because it's not that fashionable." That's something that we really need to think about how we're going to change that.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

In terms of getting more money to the grassroots organizations, two levels. One, from the grassroots changing our resource mobilization strategies and working together with other allies and coalitions and then from the donor side is working together, if large organizations like the Ford Foundation can't give smaller grants, then partnering with strategic partners like women's funds, for example, who have access to organizations at the grassroots.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Excellent, so two-pronged approach. That's very important. Sono, let me come to you with the next questions about health issues and it's not just a health issue it's also a social, political, and an economic issue. How do we empower our women economically? Is that something that the Packard Foundation is thinking about?

**SONO AIBE:** We're increasingly looking at, for example, the areas of agriculture, food production, and how women farmers in Africa are struggling around these issues and how we can mobilize them to really form groups and be able to work more with the global trade. I think it's equally important to say that health services really need to be brought closer to the women at the grassroots so that they can access it and we have been trying to support many of those activities that try to de-medicalize, try to bring health services down further to the villages.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Closer to the people. Okay, Marie. I want you to also come back to the question prior to that of bringing the money to the grassroots level.

**MARIE BOPP:** I think this also responds to for those of us who are bigger and have a diverse amount of funding. So, look at those of us who are smaller and simplify the work. There's a lot of admin and financial management responsibilities with money coming in and we need to be looking into simplifying for our sisters who are working on a local gain so that it's easier also for them to manage but also do the reporting part.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Very good. Patricia?

**PATRICIA MUGAMBI NDEGWA:** I just wanted to something on the question on the economic empowerment of women and I absolutely agree that this is critical and one of the initiatives that GB's working on is called, "Healthy Women, Healthy Condom Use" and really looking at the economic empowerment of women as a way to increase women's access to healthcare and healthcare services, education for girls, and also various financing mechanisms. This is also another area where business can play a vital role and in addition to funding programs that are looking at the economic empowerment of women, also seeing how business can bring about and can support in

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

terms of business management and financial literacy as well as increasing credit access and business skills.

**JULIE GICHURU:** We're going to have a few announcements before we close but just before we do that, from a media perspective, I just want to put a challenge to everyone here. We're talking a lot about funding. Bilateral, multilateral institutions, but we're forgetting that we have the people on the ground and I think somebody mentioned the idea of let's try to look to ourselves as well. From a media perspective, we cover a lot of stories in the news and we find that people immediately call in. They want to give as much as they can, even if it's a few hundred shillings, some people are willing to sponsor for large amounts of money when they see that a cause is worthy, and I've always wondered how do you harness one jico, the ordinary citizen, the power of harnessing their resources, whether it's funding, whether it's support in other ways. How do you do that and has anybody considered how to actually go out and get a message similar to what you had put together but is that a possibility, reaching out to the ordinary monichi [misspelled]?

**FEMALE SPEAKER:** If I may, the center of funding for women's rights lies with local resource mobilization and this is something that the YWCA invested to do because there are very well organized structures and affiliate across the world.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

There are quite a number of donors and private foundations and institutions who are prepared to fund local resource mobilization strategies, capacity building, as a personal that you get the expertise that you need so that further down the line you can be at least maybe 70- to 80-percent independent of mainstream donor funding. It's something that my organization AWDF is actively involved in, working with background organizations to see how they can eventually become sustainable, maybe not 100-percent because sometimes it is very difficult but at least be able to have a considerable amount of their individual budget, at least 50-percent of it, come from the general public and their committees. It takes an amount of skill and expertise with other organizations and other things Musimbi was talking about around accountability and transparency.

**JULIE GICHURU:** Thank you very much. Our time is up. Let's give our panelists a hand and thank you as well, very much, for joining us this morning. A few announcements now before we close.

[END RECORDING]

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.