



**Community Lessons Learnt - Workshop on
Establishing the Link between
HIV/AIDS and Environment in Kenya**

Workshop proceedings

**9th - 11th June 2008,
Midland Hotel, Nakuru, Kenya**

Table of contents

List of Abbreviations.....	3
Acknowledgements.....	4
1. Background Information.....	5
1.1 Workshop Objectives and Participant Expectations	5
1.2 Anticipated Outputs	5
1.3 Implemented Activities.....	6
2.0 Themes for HIV/AIDS and Environment Linkages	6
3.0 Findings of the Desk Study presented by the Consultant.....	7
4.0 Identification of Thematic Issues and Interventions on Linkages between HIV/AIDS and the Environment	7
4.1 Land Tenure System, Land Use and Conservation Efforts	7
4.2 Condom Use, Home Based Care and Disposal of Contaminated Materials	9
4.3 Benefits and Challenges of Using Herbal Medication, Wild Fruits, Vegetables and Other Foods in HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support .	10
5.0 Community Action Plans/Recommendations	11
6.0 Annexes	12
6.1 Annex 1: Community Action Plans	12
6.2 Annex 2: Participants ' Workshop Agenda	22

List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
IGAs	Income Generating Alternatives
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUCN	International Union of Conservation of Nature
LCs	Local Councils
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OVC	Orphans and other Vulnerable Children
PLWA	People living with AIDS
VCT	Voluntary Counselling & Testing

Acknowledgements

This workshop was organized by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) through a partnership with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It was part of a larger project, *Making the Linkages – Conservation as a Core Asset for Livelihood Security in Eastern Africa*, funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The project aims to improve the understanding of the importance of sustainable natural resource management for livelihood security and economic growth in Eastern Africa. The project focuses on the following poverty-environment linkages: HIV/AIDS and the environment, drylands and marine natural resources and livelihoods.

The major activities of the project are: 1) conducting community workshops and producing community lessons learned brochures to improve the understanding and awareness of the linkages at the community level; 2) carrying out more in-depth studies on the linkages; 3) initiating community-policy dialogues and interactions to improve understanding at the policy level and 4) influencing policy at the IGAD level through studies and conferences of directors of conservation and health and economic planners to facilitate the dialogue between the different sectoral senior decision-makers.

This workshop would not have been a success without the technical, logistical and resourceful support of the workshop facilitators, Dr. Joachim Osur and Ms. Violet Matiru, who both played pivotal roles in designing and conducting this workshop.

IPPF also wishes to express thanks for the logistical support provided by the FHOK.

IPPF and IUCN acknowledge and warmly thank all the workshop participants who took interest and contributed actively to the success of this workshop.

1. Background Information

It is estimated that 1.5 million people have died of HIV-related illnesses in Kenya since the first case was diagnosed in 1984. The magnitude of human loss has indeed been a health challenge which has ultimately had severe impacts on the achievement of sustainable development in the country.

HIV/AIDS has indeed affected social aspects of life in Kenya. A total of 1.8 million children have been left orphans, and 1.4 million people are currently living with the disease. The Kenyan economy is driven by natural resource sectors such as agriculture, tourism and fisheries. 67% of the Kenyan people depend on agriculture with an additional large number deriving their livelihoods from natural resource sectors such as tourism and fisheries. An accelerated rate of resources extraction, decreased availability of labour and management capacity, and loss of indigenous knowledge on resource management and biodiversity conservation are consequences of the emergence of HIV/AIDS on environmental conservation and related work. Recognition that the environment also influences the transmission and progression of HIV disease has also been made.

It has been realized that available information on the linkages of HIV/AIDS with the environment is anecdotal. Current existing initiatives have been implementing programmes aimed at gaining a better understanding of these linkages, as well as addressing specific issues of concern but only to a very small extent. As a result of inadequate knowledge and skills in linking HIV/AIDS with the environment and failure to manage these linkages, IPPF and IUCN have come together to advance understanding of the linkages with the aim of strengthening areas that improve HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support and that conserve the environment. Following a desk review, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with stakeholders, two reports have been generated that detail the existing linkages between HIV/AIDS and the environment. This workshop was held to generate more knowledge on the linkages. The workshop participants came from communities in Nakuru, Kisumu, Thika and Koibatek, areas in which IPPF and IUCN are currently working in Kenya.

1.1 Workshop Objectives and Participant Expectations

The workshop had the following objectives:

1. Provide induction to community members on the existence of linkages between HIV/AIDS and the environment based on studies already done by IPPF/IUCN
2. Share lessons that community members have learnt on the linkages between HIV/AIDS and the environment
3. Enhance skills of community members in integrating environment into HIV/AIDS programmes and vice versa
4. Identify and prioritize gaps in the linkages between HIV/AIDS and the environment and suggest possible interventions

1.2 Anticipated Outputs

Participants expressed the following expectations from the workshop:

- Learning more about the linkages between HIV/AIDS and the environment
- Learning how to use the knowledge gained to improve quality of life in HIV

- Picking good lessons to go and share with the rest of the community
- Improving collaboration with the aim of improving HIV care and environmental conservation

1.3 Implemented Activities

In the process of achieving the outputs indicated above the following tasks were implemented:

- Generation of themes on the linkages between HIV/AIDS and the environment
- Consultants' presentations of the desk studies conducted on the documented relationships between HIV/AIDS and the environment in Kenya
- Identification of thematic issues and interventions on linkages between HIV/AIDS and the environment
- Documentation of community action plans and recommendations from the HIV/AIDS and Environment Workshop.

The following framework for linkages was given to participants by the facilitators:

HIV Framework

- Prevention
 - Abstinence
 - Being faithful
 - Condoms
- Treatment
 - Nutrition
 - Opportunistic infections
 - ARVs
 - Change of lifestyle and health
- Home based care
- HIV-related deaths
- Mitigation
- Empowerment activities
- Succession
- OVC programs
- HIV legislation, policy and draft environmental policy
- Research
- Driving factors for HIV/AIDS spread
 - Economic factors - poverty
 - Lack of empowerment and knowledge
 - Vulnerable sexual behaviour
 - Lack of adequate policy and legislation
 - Poor awareness and knowledge
 - Human rights abuse and discrimination

Environment Framework

- Direct linkages
- Indirect linkages
- Policy and legislation
- Research

2.0 Themes for HIV/AIDS and Environment Linkages

Thematic areas were generated and included the following:

1. The effect of HIV on the land tenure system, land use and conservation efforts and the effect of the land tenure system, land use and conservation efforts on HIV. The sub-themes for this theme included:

- Inheritance of land and how this affects HIV prevention, care and support
 - Land use and how this changes with HIV
 - Community conservation activities and how these are affected by or affect HIV
 - Commercial agriculture and how it is affected by or affects HIV prevention, care and support
 - Land related skirmishes and how they affect HIV prevention, care and support
2. Condom use, home based care and disposal of contaminated materials
 3. Benefits and challenges of using herbal medication, wild fruits, vegetables and other foods in HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support
 4. Orphans and vulnerable children, how they affect the environment and how the environment affects their survival
 5. Safety of water for domestic use and how this affects HIV
 6. Beach life, fishing and the spread of HIV/ADS

3.0 Findings of the Desk Study presented by the Consultant

Presentations of the desk studies that were commissioned by IPPF and IUCN were made by the contracted consultants - Dr. Joachim Osur and Ms. Violet Matiru. These studies reinforced the themes that had been generated throughout the brainstorming sessions.

4.0 Identification of Thematic Issues and Interventions on Linkages between HIV/AIDS and the Environment

4.1 Land Tenure System, Land Use and Conservation Efforts

Problems	Causes	Consequences	People affected	Intervention
Land use for burial	Deaths due to HIV/AIDS Culture of burying dead	Reduction of food productivity Cutting of trees to create space for burial, firewood	Family community O.V.C Climate change (environment)	Coming up with an association Pooling of communal lands to enhance agricultural production Creating awareness on statistics ; 500 people die each day. How many m ² is utilised in burying the dead (arable land) ?
Poor land tenure system	Lack of adequate policies Clashes over natural resources	Land being idle due to HIV deaths Land being contested	Members of the family Children born out of wedlock	Advocacy about land policies
Problems around inheritance of land and	Culture : the law is not clear or not well understood by	Lack of food, Lack of shelter, Lack of income, Lack of self	Women and children	Capacity building to sensitize communities Gender friendly laws

Problems	Causes	Consequences	People affected	Intervention
disinheritance	communities	worth and dignity, Frustration, shame and dislike, Stigma due to owning nothing Conflicts due to dispossession		and enforcement
Poor conservation of land	Loss of skilled labour Long term interventions are not easily adopted to conserve land especially by PLWAs Loss of traditional farming methods	Environmental degradation Faster depletion than regeneration Misuse of available resources High increase in O.I	General society Future generations PLWAs will be more affected	Awareness of the importance of conservation and health Sanitation programmes Soil and water conservation Promoting organic farming and conservation agriculture
Resettlement Lack of conservation and development consciousness	Invasion of water catchment areas or areas of natural resources (gazetted areas)	Overcrowding in informal sectors leading to risky sexual behaviour	Immigrants and the people around	Education empowering the affected through education Lobbying and advocacy Restoration programmes (environment)
Climate change	Environmental degradation Destruction of water catchment areas	Poor nutrition and food security for PLWAs Poor health	The general society PLWAs	Awareness on conservation Management of catchment areas
Over-harvesting of medicinal plants	High demand Lack of indigenous knowledge Lack of awareness Lack of sense of ownership	Loss of biodiversity Climate change Disease spread and new diseases Invasive species e.g. cactus in highlands Land degradation and infertility Change of eating habits (loss of traditional nutritive foods)	PLWAs, community	Capacity building involving TEKP (multi-stakeholders i.e. conservationists and community elders) Implementing workable legislation (Environment Act 2005) City participation in conservation Implementing school programmes on proper conservation

Problems	Causes	Consequences	People affected	Intervention
Commercial agriculture Excessive use of chemicals Shortage of food or cash crops Spread of HIV due to migration to camps hence high temptations Geographical bachelors where housing amenities are shared.	Poverty (search for money) Globalization (opening of markets globally)	Inadequate social amenities for workers Loss of biodiversity Toxins affecting, for example, bees Environmental degradation e.g. water hyacinth leading to food insecurity, hunger and disease	The poor, young (child labour), old (no caregivers)	Proper labour laws and enforcement Awareness on rights Encouraging use of environmentally friendly technologies Enforcing NEMA laws, EIA, audits Awareness on prevention and promoting virtue and positive morals - church, school, support groups
Mining of sand, land degeneration	Booming construction industry	Attracts people, Transporting sand is a vector for disease-causing materials e.g. eggs of mosquitoes Pools of stagnant water a breeding ground for mosquitoes Occupational hazard (dust, etc.)	Youth, hawkers, community	Enforcing NEMA-EIA standards on environmental health Sensitizing workers on HIV prevention, working conditions and positive lifestyle

4.2 Condom Use, Home Based Care and Disposal of Contaminated Materials

Benefits of Condoms to the community

- Prevention of HIV/AIDS
- Prevention of pregnancy
- Prevention of STI

Challenges of condom use related to environment

- Disposal makes the environment dirty
- Blockage of septic tanks which interferes with drainage system
- They are not biodegradable
- Spread of diseases i.e. when children use them like balloons (unhygienic environment)
- They kill both domestic and wild animals
- They create an embarrassing sight

Interventions needed:

- There is need to devise a proper disposal system for condoms.
- Public awareness of the magnitude of the negative consequences of careless disposal of condoms is needed.

- Research needs to be done on biodegradable materials for making condoms.

Problems Concerning Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)

The problem of OVCs is large in the society and statistics are not available although indicators exist such as the increasing numbers of children's homes, adoption, bursaries, and street children.

Problems of OVC

- Lack of care givers - some children are taken care of by relatives and Good Samaritans, some are taken by children's home s.
- Lack of basic needs
 - food – some scavenge in dumpsites
 - some go into child labour
 - some become prostitutes
 - others engage in small business like hawking or car washing
 - others steal or sniff glue

Support they get from the environment include s:

- Wild fruits and vegetables
- Firewood for use and selling
- Waste recycling work

How do they harm the environment?

- They have no toilet facilities hence litter faeces anywhere
- They burn tyres to generate heat at night leading to pollution
- They cut down trees for selling
- They burn charcoal

Interventions needed

- Establishing rehabilitation centres
- Mobilizing communities to help identify and define who takes care of children (foster families within the law)
- Registration by relevant department (social services, hospitals, Children's Department, Chief) to quantify the problem
- Lobbying for funds to support adopting families in education and upkeep of children
- Setting recruitment quotas for OVC in village polytechnics and institutions of higher learning
- HIV/AIDS programmes should target OVC (a neglected area) due to corruption at the Ministry level. The policy should specify how funds are to be distributed

4.3 Benefits and Challenges of Using Herbal Medication, Wild Fruits, Vegetables and Other Foods in HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support

Environmental Impacts

- Poor harvesting methods hence destruction of the environment
- Misuse and unsustainable utilization
- Destruction of environment

Knowledge of use

- Some plants have been researched on i.e. the peace plant, mwarubaini (neem), aloe vera

- Some knowledge is indigenous while some HPS are provided in some literature on nutrition
- There are guidelines on drug/nutrient interactions for con-current use with conventional medicines

Cost:

- Some plants are seen as weeds
- Some plants are free while some are expensive
- Some plants are grown as local food and some are flowers e.g. rosemary

Lessons Learnt

- Due to HIV a lot of research has been done on environment-based remedies

Interventions

- More research on use of plants
- Proper documentation
- A policy framework (or clauses) to guide use, research, administration, management and to ensure sustainability. This applies to both environment and HIV policies.

5.0 Community Action Plans/Recommendations

Having discussed the themes in depth, the groups went ahead to develop action plans to address gaps identified in the discussions on the third day of the meeting. The action plans are meant to be implemented by the community groups and were to be as practical as possible. Hence, they did not address every gap identified but rather concentrated on the areas that the groups were ready to implement. Annex 1 is a collection of action plans from the groups.

6.0 Annexes

6.1 Annex 1: Community Action Plans

Group 1: Nakuru District

Theme	Problem	Causes Consequences People affected	HIV/AIDS Environment Linkage	Interventions	Implementing Organization	Partners needed	Resources required	Indicators of success
Land use	-Scarcity	-Urban setting -Food insecurity -Poverty -PLWAs among the poor and OVC	-Over crowding leading to high risk sexual behaviour -Pollution leading to poor health	-Kitchen gardens (multi-storey gardens, vegetable gardens)	-Love & Hope -Tumaini -Fadhili -St. Joseph - Environmental S.H.G -Urban Harvest	-Local Administration -Ministry of Natural Resources (Environment Dept) -NEMA -Social Services Dept	-Time -Personnel -Technical support -Farm implements (sacks, posts) -Farm inputs	Number of people trained and involved -Kitchen gardens established
Conservation	-Poor disposal of solid waste and condoms -Poor drainage -Street children scavenging -Over-use of chemicals affecting environment	-Poor infrastructure -Poor planning -Environmental degradation -Poor health -PLWAs -OVC	-Increased communicable disease leading to low productivity and participation in environmental conservation -Chronic illness from chemical poisoning	-Awareness and sensitization on HIV/AIDS, health and environment linkages -Advocacy and lobbying -Encourage organic farming	As above	-Practical Action Organisation (ITDG)	-Time -Personnel -Organic manure	-Meetings -Level of organic manure use compared to before
Herbal Medicine	-Scarcity	-Demand is too high	-Originally wild and used as an	-Planting of peace plants	As above	Health promotion	-Time -Personnel	-Number of bushes

Theme	Problem	Causes Consequences People affected	HIV/AIDS Environment Linkage	Interventions	Implementing Organization	Partners needed	Resources required	Indicators of success
		-Over-utilization -Unavailability -PLWAs	ornamental plant now being used in herpes treatment	-Sensitization among PLWAs			-Technical support -Peace plant cuttings	planted -No of PLWAs and others taught
HBC	Poor disposal of HBC was te	-Lack of disposal bins -Arbitrary disposal of waste in the environment -Risk of infection -PLWAs, general society	-Disposal leads to environmental pollution creating an environmental health risk to the community	Sensitize and lobby the DHBCC		-Ministry of Health -HBC office	-Time -Persons -Transport	Meetings
Water	Consumption of unclean water	-Lack of access to piped treated water -Communicable disease e.g. typhoid -PLWAs -General community	Water is sourced from the environment and when unclean it becomes a source of health problems that further worsens the quality of life of PLWAs	Sensitize PLWAs on sustainable and affordable water treatment techniques			-Time -Persons -Transport -Technical support	-Meetings held

Conclusion: The stated activities will be undertaken within the existing groups we are currently working with . Our hope is that through IUCN-IPPF financial support we will be able to up-scale our activities and include other groups within the Municipality of Nakuru.

Group 2: Kisumu District

Theme	Problem	Causes Consequences People affected	HIV/AIDS Environment Linkage	Interventions	Implementing Organization	Partners needed	Resources required	Indicators of success
Land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land leasing -Felling of trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poverty -Ignorance -Laziness -Quick money -Becoming poor -Getting STIs -More orphans left -Child labour -School dropouts -Rural-urban migration -Conflict amongst families -Charcoal burning -Demand for firewood -Creating place for farms -Soil erosion -Low rainfall -Damage from storms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of land conservation -Cutting down of indigenous trees/herbs -Use of chemicals that are harmful to other environmental beneficiaries i.e. animals, living organisms -Traditional herbs will diminish -Poor nutrients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating awareness and sensitization on the importance of land conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -BMU -Women of Hope -Safe water project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local leaders -Provincial administration -Opinion leaders -Church -Schools -Relevant agencies -Ministry of Environment -Influential leaders -Donors e.g. IUCN, IPPF and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Members' own time -Advice from stakeholders -Stationeries -Office space -Funds -People 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Family units maintained -Reduced rural-urban migration -Low death rate -Increased food security -At least 2 trees planted in each homestead
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High rate of HIV infection -Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Quick Money -Nomadic life -Depletion of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low immunity system as a result of O.J 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Awareness and sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -BMU -Women of Hope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local leaders -Relevant agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Members' own time -Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduced infection of malaria

Theme	Problem	Causes Consequences People affected	HIV/AIDS Environment Linkage	Interventions	Implementing Organization	Partners needed	Resources required	Indicators of success
	related diseases -Breeding grounds for mosquitoes	wetlands/increase in water hyacinth -Poor saving culture -Ignorance -Poverty -High rate of orphans -Death, diseases -Family separation -School dropouts	-Wetlands/Hyacinth directly link to high population of mosquitoes, which cause malaria and facilitate the spread of HIV -Natural resources -The lake	on HIV/AIDS, health and environment linkages -Awareness and sensitization on moral values, how to use I.T.Ns	-Safe water project	-Ministry of Health -Local Authorities -Donors	-Stationeries -Funds -Technical expertise -Office space	-Reduced deaths -Reduced rate of orphans -Family units maintained
Condoms, HBC and disposal of contaminated materials	-Improper disposal of contaminated condoms	-Ignorance -Lack of guidelines on disposal -HBC items are not biodegradable -Spread of diseases -Blockage of septic tanks Kills domestic and wild animals -Embarrassing environment -Children playing with condoms	-Too much of them in a particular area attracts flies -Release dangerous gas that is not friendly to the environment (when burnt)	-Awareness and sensitisation -Mobilizing other partners i.e. Ministry of Health	-BMU -Women of Hope -Safe water project	-Community members -Community leaders -Provincial Administration, -Churches Schools -Ministry of Health, -Local authorities -Donors i.e. IUCN, IPPF	-Stationeries -Office space -Time -Technical advice from other parties -Funds	-Clean environment

Group 3: Koibatek District

Theme	Problem	Causes Consequences People affected	HIV/AIDS Environment Linkage	Interventions	Implementing Organization	Partners needed	Resources required	Indicators of success
Land	i) Inheritance	<p>Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Customary law provisions -Very small pieces of land divided among many - Uneven balance of fertility within the same farm <p>Consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conflict among family members hence hatred and lack of cohesiveness -Displacement of family members hence rural-urban migration -Increased poverty due to mismanagement and under-utilization of the land <p>People affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Children -Women and men 	-Loss of land as a result of death from HIV/AIDS where children and women have access to land through their father or husband	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity built for communities on land rights -Empower women in decision making -Encourage and promote participatory approach methods on issues of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CBOs -Faith based organisations -SDF (Sustainable, development forum) -NURU Support group -Lembus Council of elders 	<p>Government departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministries of Lands, Agriculture, Education, Health Local authorities NEMA, -IUCN -World Vision -Njaa Marufuku Kenya 	<p>Technical expertise</p> <p>Provision of offices</p> <p>Provision of equipment e.g. computers , vehicles , motorbikes</p>	<p>Increased food production</p> <p>-Improved farming techniques</p> <p>Reduced child labour</p> <p>Reduced conflict</p>

Theme	Problem	Causes Consequences People affected	HIV/AIDS Environment Linkage	Interventions	Implementing Organization	Partners needed	Resources required	Indicators of success
	-ii) Land use	<p>-Entire community</p> <p>Causes: Lack of policy guiding land uses -Land used for burial -Land leasing -Diminishing land sizes</p> <p>Consequences: -Less productivity -Encroachment into gazetted forests and land set aside for purposes other than agriculture or livestock production</p> <p>People affected: The whole community</p>	<p>Instability in the environment leads to increase in opportunistic diseases e.g. airborne infections</p>					
	iii) Poor land conservation	<p>Causes: -Quarrying -Over cultivation and overgrazing -Poor farming techniques -Poor land -Encroachment or</p>	<p>-Destruction of forest resources leading to loss of biodiversity and lack of enough herbal remedies</p>					

Theme	Problem	Causes Consequences People affected	HIV/AIDS Environment Linkage	Interventions	Implementing Organization	Partners needed	Resources required	Indicators of success
		<p>settlement within catchment areas</p> <p>Consequences: -Food insecurity -increase of opportunistic diseases, hence poor health -A lot of unused or underutilised land -Land degradation- -Soil erosion, infertility -Pollution of water -Increase in global warming</p> <p>People affected: Community, particularly those infected</p>	-Over dependence on wood fuel and food from the forest hence depletion of environmental resources					
2. OVC	<p>Increase in OVC</p> <p>Lack of rehabilitation centres for OVC</p>	<p>Causes: -Increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence -Negligence by the Children's Department -Lack of funds to establish</p>	<p>-OVC unable to manage the farm hence under-utilization and mismanagement of the environment -Selling of wood for survival e.g.</p>	<p>-Identify OVC -Identify the relevant organisations or departments which support the OVC -Identify the infected people</p>	CBOs e.g. NURU	NACCS, CACCS, Children's Department Ministry of Gender Local authorities, District Govt	<p>-UCT services -HIV/AIDS technical experts -Funds for transport and purchase of drugs for opportunistic diseases</p>	<p>-No of OVC identified -Data on the cases of OVC -No of OVC educated on linkages</p>

Theme	Problem	Causes Consequences People affected	HIV/AIDS Environment Linkage	Interventions	Implementing Organization	Partners needed	Resources required	Indicators of success
		rehabilitation centres -Lack of knowledge on the magnitude of the problem e.g. no statistics Consequences : -Increase in street children -Increase in children-headed households -Increase in school drop outs -Channelling of funds to rehabilitation centres -Malnutrition Child labour and abuse -Increase in infant mortality People affected: The old, the OVC and the community	cedar posts -Street children becoming a menace to the environment	and create a positive lifestyle and alternative sources of natural resources e.g. fuel		Hospitals , AMPAT	-Creation of awareness of environment and health linkages	
Condoms, HBC and disposal of used	-Poor disposal of HBC waste	-Lack of information on proper disposal methods -Lack of disposal	--Burning of the contaminated materials produces	-Create awareness of the consequences	- Youth groups -Schools -Business community	-IUCN -Government -World Vision -Local	-Funds to purchase a disposal facility -Meeting costs	-Clean environment free of contaminated

Theme	Problem	Causes Consequences People affected	HIV/AIDS Environment Linkage	Interventions	Implementing Organization	Partners needed	Resources required	Indicators of success
materials	-Lack of awareness	facilities -Environmental degradation -Increase in spread of diseases -Blockage of drainage lines/systems	poisonous gases -Condoms and some of the HBC materials are not biodegradable -Disposal of materials through drainage systems pollutes the water	of careless disposal -Use local media -consolidate a multi-sectoral programme to address the issue	-Relevant government departments e.g. health, environment, youth	authorities -C.C.K -Media	-Office space -Funds for campaign programmes	materials -Number of workshops and campaign rallies held -Posters on safe disposal
Water safety (drinking water)	i) Inadequate clean drinking water ii) unsafe drinking water iii) access to water	Causes -Poor implementation of identified and proposed water projects: through gravity schemes; pumping schemes, boreholes -Use of chemicals in the farming industry -Improper allocation of CDF funds (poor priority ranking) -Raw sewage being disposed directly in the river -Bathing and washing clothes along the river -Cultivation of	-Less time set for caring for HIV/AIDS infected people due to long treks in search of water -Status of the infected deteriorates due to lack of safe drinking water thus an increase in deaths -Lack of alternative sources of energy apart from firewood	-Enforcement of Public Health Act and NEMA laws -Integration or mainstreaming of all relevant government departments in provision of clean water -PLWAs to be sensitised on the use of other technologies to clean water e.g. use of PUR	-NURU -S.D.F	-Ministries of Water, Environment, Health, Local Government -Provincial administration, -CDF -IUCN -World Vision	-Funds to provide safe drinking water -Technical expertise from Government officers	-Fewer cases of water borne diseases at the District hospital -Confirmed reduction of raw waste by the Public Health Officer -Number of people using alternative technologies to treat water -Fewer women travelling long distances for water -Low rates of poverty

Theme	Problem	Causes Consequences People affected	HIV/AIDS Environment Linkage	Interventions	Implementing Organization	Partners needed	Resources required	Indicators of success
		riparian reserves -Long distance to water points/source Consequences : -Increase in waterborne diseases -Increase in poverty levels -Time wastage in search of water School dropouts People affected: women and children						

6.2 Annex 2: Participants' Workshop Agenda

DAY 1: 9TH JUNE, 2008

TIME	ACTIVITY	FACILITATOR
8.30 – 9.00	Registration	FHOK Representative
9.00 – 9.20	Welcome address	IPPF and IUCN
9.20 – 9.40	Facilitator and participant introductions	FHOK Representative
9.40 – 9.50	Workshop objectives, expectations, norms	Dr Osur
9.50–10.20	Introduction to HIV/AIDS/Environment Linkages	Dr Osur/Violet Matiru
10.20 - 10.35	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
10.35 – 1.00	Group work: developing themes on HIV/AIDS and the environment	
1.00 -2.00	LUNCH BREAK	
2.00 – 3.00	Finalization of group work	
3.00 – 3.15	TEA/COFFEE	
3.15 – 4.45	Plenary discussions and finalization of thematic issues.	
4.45 – 5.00	Evaluation	

DAY 2: 10TH JUNE, 2008

8.30 - 9.00	Review/preview	Participant
9.00 - 10.00	The impact of the environment on HIV/AIDS, key findings from IPPF/IUCN studies	Dr Osur
10.00 - 11.00	The impact of HIV/AIDS on the environment Key findings from the IUCN/IPPF study	Violet Matiru
11.00 – 11.30	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
11.30 - 12.30	Group discussions on thematic area 1	
12.30 – 1.00	Plenary discussions on thematic area 1	
1.00 – 2.00	LUNCH	
2.00 - 3.00	Group discussion on thematic area 2	
3.00 - 3.30	Plenary discussions on thematic area 2	
3.30 - 3.45	TEA/COFFEE	
3.45 - 4.45	Group discussion on thematic area 3	
4.45 - 5.15	Plenary discussion on thematic area 3	
5.15-5.30	Evaluation	

DAY 3: 11TH JUNE, 2008

8.30 - 9.00	Review/preview	Participant
9.00 - 10.00	Group discussions on thematic area 4	
10.00 - 10.30	Plenary discussions on thematic area 4	
10.30 - 11.00	TEA/COFFEE	
11.00 - 12.00	Group discussions on thematic area 5	
12.00 – 12.30	Plenary discussions on thematic area 5	
12.30 - 1.00	Introduction to action planning	Dr Osur
1.00 - 2.00	LUNCH BREAK	
2.00 - 3.30	Groups develop action plans	
3.30 - 4.00	Plenary discussions of action plans	
4.00 – 4.15	TEA/COFFEE	
4.15 – 4.30	Introduction to message development Violet Matiru	
4.30 – 5.15	Groups develop messages	
5.15 – 5.20	Evaluation of the day.	