



**Conservation as Core Assets for Livelihoods in  
Eastern Africa**

**Community Workshop on Establishing Linkages  
between HIV/AIDS and  
Natural Environment in Tanzania**

**2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2008**

**VETA College**

**Ikwiriri, Rufiji District**

## Table of contents

List of Abbreviations.....	3
Acknowledgements.....	4
1. Introduction .....	5
2. Objectives: .....	5
3. Opening Ceremony.....	5
3.1 Challenges.....	5
3.2 Comments.....	6
4. Workshop Proceedings.....	6
4.1 Presentations by Consultants.....	6
4.2 Discussion.....	6
5. Community Presentations.....	7
5.1 Group One .....	7
5.2 Group Two .....	7
5.3 Group Three.....	8
5.4 Group Four.....	9
5.5 Group Five .....	10
6. Community Action Plans.....	12
6.1 Action Plan on Environment and HIV/AIDS - Kibaha District .....	12
6.2 Action Plans for HIV/AIDS and Environment - Muyuyu.....	15
6.3 Action Plan on HIV/AIDS and Environment - North Umwe.....	17
7. Appendices.....	18
7.1 Appendix 1 - Medicinal plants.....	18
7.2 Appendix 2: Workshop Programme .....	19
7.3 Appendix 3 - List of Participants.....	20

**List of Abbreviations**

DALDO	District Agriculture and Livestock Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
DED	District Executive Director
DLNREO	District Land Natural Resources and Environment Officer
DPLO	District Planning Officer
GOH	Guest of Honour
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDRC	International Development and Research Centre
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
STIS	Sexual Transmitted Infections
UMATI	Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania
UNFPA	United Nation Fund for Population Affairs
VETA	Vocational Education Training Authority
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

## **Acknowledgements**

This workshop 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.

## 1. Introduction

The community workshop for reviewing study findings on linkages between HIV/AIDS issues and environmental management projects and activities in Rufiji and Kibaha Districts took place from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> September at VETA College in Ikwiriri, Rufiji. The workshop brought together 42 community representatives from the two districts of Muyuyu and North Umwe for Rufiji, various group representatives for Kibaha and district and local government officials who included the Acting District Executive Director, heads of departments for Rufiji District Council, WEOs, programme coordinators etc.

## 2. Objectives:

The objectives of the Workshop were :

- To get stakeholders to know one another, to know who is who and what they are doing and to think on how they can influence one another;
- To share the results of the desk study on the linkages between HIV/AIDS and environmental management in Tanzania;
- To share experiences of various actors on how to integrate HIV/AIDS and environmental management and
- To facilitate the creation of action plans to be used by various actors on the ground.

## 3. Opening Ceremony

The Country Director for IUCN, Mr. Abdulrahman S. Issa, made the welcoming remarks on behalf of IUCN, UMATI and UNFPA. He expressed his gratitude to all the participants for their consideration in leaving behind all their activities just to attend the workshop. He also shared his expectation that he would be delighted if the participants maximized the workshop period to come up with concrete deliverables including a work plan which integrates HIV/AIDS and Environment activities. He also shared the background of the programme that is going to be implemented under the consortium of two partners, which are IUCN which is dealing with environment issues and UMATI which is dealing with reproductive health in the country.

Mr. Issa acknowledged the support provided by the Rufiji District Council towards the achievement of desirable IUCN goals. He urged this cooperation to be extended to the integration of HIV/AIDS and environment management activities.

The workshop was officially opened by Mr. Lucas Mrumapili, DAS, on behalf of the District Executive Director for Rufiji District Council. Other members of the high table included Albert Dede, DPLO; Leo Rwegasira, DLNREO; Johnson Maliyawatu, DALDO and Abdarhman Issa, Country Director for IUCN Tanzania.

After the official opening of the workshop, the facilitator invited participants to outline some challenges and comments concerning the environment and HIV/AIDS to inform the Guest of Honour about the community's expectations and experiences in the different areas where participants come from.

### 3.1 Challenges

*"...the implementation of this project should not be mbio za sakafuni as other projects do. There should be deliberate efforts to make this happen. There should also be meetings which involve various stakeholders on the ground to make them play their roles". Kibaha*

*“...the pastoralist habit of burning bushes for better pasture when the rainy season approaches has affected the environment in our village. Another challenge is that the community is not involved in the ongoing oil exploration; we think we should be involved at least to know what environmental impact this exercise has.”* Umwe

*“...youth friendly services include provision of reproductive health services and education and treatment of STIs. Parents do not want to understand this so they are a barrier to the children accessing services. We also urge the government to set aside funds and distribute its revenue from forestry natural resources to enhance the livelihood of PLHAs”.* Mwalimu Maziku (Kibaha)

### **3.2 Comments**

*“...We would like the members of the Environment and HIV/AIDS Committee to be involved in the Forestry Natural Resources Committee and they should also be informed about everything concerning the environment at district level”.* Muyuyu

*“There should be sustainable plans for the programmes that are introduced in the community, in order to make them continue even if donors withdraw”.* Herman Mbunda (Project Manager, UMATI, Kibaha)

## **4. Workshop Proceedings**

Participants were asked to introduce themselves so the Guest of Honour could know them and to give one expectation they had from the workshop. The majority were eager to learn about the experiences of other participants and the participants were also excited to know how the linkages would work out.

### **4.1 Presentations by Consultants**

A team of two consultants, Ms. Rosemary Brenda Mwakitwange and Vivian Bashemererwa, had been given the task of conducting a desk study on the linkages between HIV/AIDS and conservation management in Tanzania. The study was based on secondary information from publications and from players, i.e. district actors. Among other objectives, the forum was deliberately prepared for the consultant team to share the study finding with other stakeholders. The presentations based on case studies and other experiences from various places in Tanzania were made to demonstrate the linkages of HIV/AIDS with management of the environment. The presentations also featured the HIV/AIDS status of Tanzania and the magnitude of the problem as it affects conservation.

### **4.2 Discussion**

Participants wanted to know why Mbeya region had a high HIV prevalence rate while it is among the regions which have a stable economy compared to regions like Pwani, Morogoro and Kigoma which are said to have a low prevalence rate.

In response to this, the presenter stated that despite the Mbeya region having a stable economy, there are a number of factors which are fuelling the HIV spread in the region. The most obvious is that Mbeya is in the transport corridor leading to the two neighbouring countries of Malawi and Zambia. This makes truck drivers stay for some time at the border and definitely involve themselves in love affairs with women around those areas.

## 5. Community Presentations

Participants were told to break into groups and try to discuss issues pertaining to environmental management and HIV/AIDS. To facilitate this process, groups were given some leading questions which were derived from the previous presentations and from experiences of participants.

### 5.1 Group One

**QUESTION: - IN WHAT WAY IS ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION DEALT WITH?**

- Village environmental council established by the village laws.
- Village auxiliary police.
- Respective villagers.

**QUESTION:-WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT AND HIV/AIDS?**

A relationship is observed as follows:

- I. In the areas where fishing activities take place, gatherings of people from different places leads to new infections of HIV/AIDS.
- II. The above also applies in mining areas such as Mererani, forestation and road construction.
- III. In urban areas like Dar Es Salaam, the following places facilitate the spread of infection:
  - Night clubs and bars
  - Weighing areas and
  - Traditional ngomas i.e. *unyago*

**QUESTION: - WHAT ARE ENVIRONMENT-RELATED DISEASES?**

- Malaria
- Air-borne diseases
- Worms and bilharzias
- Diarrhoea and cholera
- STDs and HIV/AIDS
- Malnutrition-related diseases
- Diseases of the brain, heart and ulcers

### 5.2 Group Two

**QUESTION: - WHO IS AFFECTED BY THE ENVIRONMENT AND IN WHAT WAY WITHIN THE FAMILY/COMMUNITY/NATION?**

a) FAMILY/COMMUNITY

#### I. Children

- If the environment is not clean, diseases affect them e.g. diarrhoea, fever, worms, bilharzias etc.
- Digging out sand leaves out deep holes which could cause death to children.

#### II. Women

- They walk long distances in search of water and firewood.
- Unclean environment affects pregnant women leading them to acquire different kinds of diseases.

#### III. Men

- They walk long distance in such of house building materials.

#### IV. Nation

- The economy deteriorates due to loss of income.

**QUESTION:** - HOW IS OUR ENVIRONMENT (NATURAL RESOURCES) USED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS?

- Different herbal medicines are used to treat diseases like HIV/AIDS.
- Income from natural resources is used for treatment, food and clothes.
- Firewood and charcoal are obtained for cooking purposes.
- Fruits, vegetables and honey help improve health of HIV/AIDS patients.
- Water, fish and meat are obtained for food.

**QUESTION:** - WHAT STEPS OR ACTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO DEAL WITH THE ENVIRONMENT?

- a) An individual is responsible for cleaning and keeping the environment in good order in accordance with the law.
- b) The community should do a follow-up to ensure laws are effectively kept.
  - Anyone who burns forests should be charged.
- c) Different campaigns, national and international are carried out.
  - Environmental day celebration.
  - National day of tree planting.

**QUESTION:** - WHAT CHANGES HAVE BEEN OBSERVED THAT ARE CAUSED BY THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE PAST 2, 5 AND 10 YEARS?

- Air-borne diseases, for example, tuberculosis and asthma, have increased due to the weather changes.
- Disease outbreaks, e.g. cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, have increased because of environmental pollution caused by overpopulation.
- STDs have increased leading to the spread of HIV/AIDS (which has been contributed to by different factors including poverty).

#### 5.3 Group Three

**QUESTION:** WHAT ALTERATIONS HAVE BEEN SEEN IN THE ENVIRONMENT?

- I. Disappearance and decrease of water sources, for example:
  - Umwe pond- Ikwiriri and Ndambwe Muyuyu .
- II. Reduction or disappearance of animals
- III. The disappearance of tree species, for example:
  - Mko
  - Mninga
  - Mvule
  - Mpingo
- IV. Weather changes
  - It does not rain according to a predictable pattern.

Therefore:

- An individual, family or community is not certain about food.
- The nation incurs a high cost to import food from abroad which damages our economy.



- These changes have been caused by people not having plans of continuous usage of the available resources.

**QUESTION:** WHAT HEALTH PROBLEMS ARE CAUSED BY HIV/AIDS RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT?

**ANSWER:** The health problem is kwashiorkor.

- HIV/AIDS reduces the work force, an important factor in food production. This leads to lack of nutritional food which consequently causes kwashiorkor which is a health problem.
- In order to deal with this problem, the community has instead engaged in unsafe sexual practices which cause transmission of HIV/AIDS.

#### **5.4 Group Four**

**QUESTION:** HOW AND IN WHAT WAYS ARE WE USING THE NATURAL RESOURCES AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE?

- Sustainability.
- Business.
- Health and to tackle HIV/AIDS.
- Community development.
- Capital.

**SUSTAINABILITY:**

- Small scale fishing for food consumption.
- Water for domestic use.
- Firewood and charcoal for cooking purposes.
- Sand for building purposes.
- Trees for building purposes.

**BUSINESS:**

- Honey/wax for selling purposes.
- Timber/wood for furniture purposes.
- Animals and hunting for tourism.
- Large scale fishing for business purposes.

**HEALTH AND HOW TO TACKLE HIV/AIDS:**

- Natural herbal medicines.
- Honey as a medicine and to improve health.
- Wild fruits to improve vision.
- Paw paws to treat diarrhoea.
- Mikirika for the treatment of stomach disorders.
- Wild pineapples for increasing CD4 count.
- Mlonge for increasing CD4 count and for malaria treatment.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:**

- Fish - increasing community's income.
- Timber/wood - increasing community's income.

#### **ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH**

**QUESTION:** WHO IS AFFECTED BY THE HEALTH PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THE ENVIRONMENT?

**ANSWER:** The ones affected are the people in that particular community living in that kind of environment.

**QUESTIONS:**

- (i) WHAT PROBLEMS IN THE COMMUNITY/FAMILY/ NATION INVOLVE ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION?
  - Random fire outbreaks.
  - Lack of good agricultural tools.
  - Illegal fishing.
  
- (ii) HOW CAN THIS BE DELT WITH?
  - Environment committee should be empowered.
  - By-laws should be formulated and used.
  - Education should be provided about better fishing and agricultural methods together with loans to the community members to enable them to purchase farming tools and equipment.
  
- (iii) WHAT RELATION DOES IT HAVE WITH HIV/AIDS AND HEALTH?
  - Random fires and cutting trees without a proper plan reduces natural medicines which increases the CD4s of HIV/AIDS patients.
  - Bomb fishing causes fish to disappear and patients to lack a nutritive diet.

**5.5 Group Five**

**QUESTION:** WHO IS CONCERNED WITH THE CHANGES OF THE ENVIRONMENT WITHIN THE FAMILY/COMMUNITY/NATION?

**ANSWER:** In the family: family leaders and the members themselves,  
In the community: all community members,  
At national level: community and all leaders and NGOs.

**QUESTION:** WHAT STEPS ARE TAKEN TO DEAL WITH HEALTH PROBLEMS IN THE FAMILY/COMMUNITY AND NATION?

**In the family surroundings:**

- Improving the environment: e.g. eradicating stagnant water, clearing bushes, digging toilets etc.
- Joining in the plan of contributing for treatment.
- Volunteering in the construction of dispensaries (financially or working).

**In the community:**

- Volunteering in building health centres.
- Supervising activities concerning health services in the community.
- Finding means to solve health problems, for example, sponsors.

**At the national level:**

- Making sure health centres and dispensaries provide services.
- Making sure medicines are available in those centres and dispensaries.
- Discovering, performing and supervising the performance of different projects initiated by the community which improve health services.

## PROBLEMS IN THE AREA OF HEALTH

**QUESTION:** WHAT HEALTH (HIV/AIDS) PROBLEMS ARE RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT? WHAT ACTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO DEAL WITH THEM?

### Individual

- Deficiency of clean and safe water.
- Lack of toilets.

### Family

- Poor income and poverty.
- Absence of natural resources.

### Community

- Isolation.
- Uprooting or cutting down of local medicinal plants and trees.
- Losing persons with competence in natural remedies.

### Nation

- Improper utilization of natural resources of the nation without considering the HIV/AIDS infected people.
- Not allocating a separate portion of the national budget to HIV/AIDS.
- The nation being dependent (sponsored) in this crisis.
- Not having effective policies/plans of developing different environmental and HIV/AIDS projects.
- Investment and privatization policies not considering HIV/AIDS infected people.

## STEPS TAKEN:

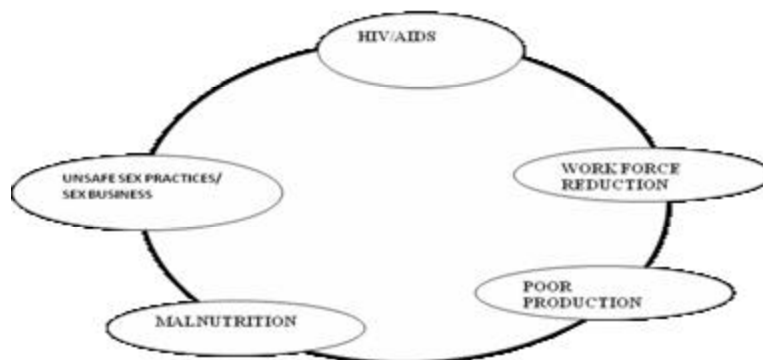
### Individual

- Constructing wells.
- Constructing toilets (Plan International) Kibaha, Mlandizi.
- Having long term projects.

### Family

- Improving means of production, for example, effective agriculture.
- Providing education on caring for HIV/AIDS patients.
- Having a habit of planting trees before cutting them.
- Preserving the environment so that it can provide a nutritive diet to those with HIV/AIDS.

## HIV related issues



## 6. Community Action Plans

As part of the process, participants had been requested to bring their action plans which would be revised and enriched through discussion and comments from participants. However, most of the action plans were poor so the facilitator gave participants guidelines and the plans were revised with assistance from both consultants and the IUCN Country Director.

The following tables represent the Action Plans for the communities represented in the workshop which were Kibaha, Muyuyu and North Umwe.

### 6.1 Action Plan on Environment and HIV/AIDS - Kibaha District

#### BASIC PURPOSE: - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS AND THE FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS.

MAIN PURPOSE	CHANCE	LIMITATIONS	SOLUTIONS	STEPWISE ACTIONS	COSTS		PARTIES TARGETED
					Abroad	Within	
1. Classifying and building the capacity of coping with HIV/AIDS in parents from 60 at present to 600 in the year 2011.	Parents School committee Specialists	Lack of efficient education on HIV/AIDS. Funds	Educate parents and school committees about HIV/AIDS	Funds mobilization. Mobilizing parents and school committees Giving three day trainings.	14,712,000	50,000	Ward leaders Villages Streets Specialists Community
2. Prevention of HIV/AIDS infections in the community from 7% currently down to 2% in	Community Specialists	Poor knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Funds Passive customs and traditions.		Giving lessons in groups.	8,274,000	25,000	Specialists Streets Public Community

MAIN PURPOSE	CHANCE	LIMITATIONS	SOLUTIONS	STEPWISE ACTIONS	COSTS		PARTIES TARGETED
					Abroad	Within	
2011.		Many bushes near residential premises.					
3. To add more fruit trees from 14 to 28 by 2011.	Land Groups Trees Specialists	Poor knowledge on establishment of agenda in groups Insufficient capital.			11,032,000	30,000	Forest experts Ward environment committee Villages Streets Agriculture experts Community
4. Classifying and providing reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and environmental education from 20 schools currently to 68 in the year 2011.	Parents School Experts School committee	Lack of reproductive health education, HIV/AIDS and environmental education materials. Lack of funds	Acquiring funds Providing education.	Exploring the needs of parents and the community Gatherings for mobilization Provision of training periodically. Those that will benefit are 4800	22,000,000	50,000	Administrative districts Villages Streets Community

MAIN PURPOSE	CHANCE	LIMITATIONS	SOLUTIONS	STEPWISE ACTIONS	COSTS		PARTIES TARGETED
					Abroad	Within	
5. Mobilizing and providing reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and environmental education to workers in 2 health centres and 36 dispensaries.	Health workers. Health centres, dispensaries and experts.	Little understanding of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and environment. Funds	Providing training to health workers.  Funds	Community mobilization.  Training the 190 health workers of dispensaries	32,000,000	30,000	Administrative districts. Villages. Streets. Community.
6. Capacity building and increasing awareness of the relationship between HIV/AIDS, and the environment from 0 to 61 in the year 2011.	Committee Experts	Poor education Lack of funds	Providing education Funds.	Teaching	7,698,000	20,000	Hamlets Streets Community Stakeholders
7. Monitoring and evaluation of success and the challenges that have risen in the performance of the project.	Committee Experts Community		Getting results and producing reports for the stakeholders and sponsors.	Preparing hints.			Hamlets Streets Community Stakeholders

### 6.2 Action Plans for HIV/AIDS and Environment - Muyuyu.

**MAIN PURPOSE:** TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT.

**ADDITIONAL PURPOSES:** TO IMPROVE SUPERVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT TOGETHER WITH COMBATING THE HIV/AIDS INFECTION RATE

MAIN ACTIVITY	MIN OR ACTIVITY	WHO TO SUPERVISE	RESOURCE/COST	SOURCE OF FUNDS	WHERE	START TIME	DURATION
1. Tackling the HIV/AIDS new infections	Conducting HIV/AIDS education and recognizing the infected.	HIV/AIDS committee and environment committee.	I. HIV/AIDS committee and environment committee. II. Staff of HIV/AIDS organizations III. HIV/AIDS infected people. IV. Tutors. V. Religious and village leaders. VI. Society – elders, widows - youth, pastoralists - fishermen - married people		Muyuyu	October 2008	7 days
2. Improvement in maintenance of the environment.	Conducting training about profitable environment maintenance.	HIV/AIDS committee and environment committee.	HIV/AIDS committee and environment committee, 10 people. Different stakeholders dealing with or utilizing village resources e.g. - fishermen - pastoralists - farmers		Muyuyu	Nov. 2008	8 days
3. Empowering villagers on how to use	Reduction of taxes for Muyuyu villagers and	HIV/AIDS committee and environment	- HIV/AIDS committee and environment committee.		Muyuyu	Dec 2008	1 day

Tanzania Workshop on HIV/AIDS and the Environment

or earn with the resources available in the village.	increasing them for people from outside Muyuyu village.	committee.	-Muyuyu villagers. - Village council.				
4. Improving the projects or other activities present in the village.	Providing capital to groups and individuals	HIV/AIDS committee and environment committee	- The villagers - Entrepreneurs - Village council - Ponds, land, forests.		Muyuyu	January 2008	
5. Providing economic and social aid to orphans, widows, widowers and people living with HIV/AIDS.	Establishing orphanages and consultation centres for people infected and living with HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS committee and environment committee.	HIV/AIDS committee and environment committee.		Muyuyu	March 2009	
6. Displaying publicity to demonstrate the relationship between environment and HIV/AIDS.	Establishing groups of mobilization	HIV/AIDS committee and environment committee.	Groups of artists, HIV/AIDS committee and environment committee		Muyuyu	Dec 2008	
7. Planting trees	Starting a farm for planting trees	Environment committee and the village council	Farm of 10 hectares, tree seedlings, sand		Muyuyu	March 2009	
8. Establishing forests in the village reserve.	Separating the village from the forest reserve .	Village government	The villagers		Muyuyu	March 2009	
	Measuring the forest area.	Environment committee and village land committee.	Counting the resources of the forest. Costs of surveying		Muyuyu	April 2008	
Provision of health care to pregnant women infected with HIV/AIDS.	Provision of proper nutrition service to mother and child and how to care for the child so as not to infect him/her.	HIV/AIDS committee, environment committee and village government.					



### 6.3 Action Plan on HIV/AIDS and Environment - North Umwe

#### FROM SEPTEMBER 2008 TO SEPTEMBER 2011

MAIN PURPOSE	ACTIVITIES	NEEDS	COSTS	RESPONSIBLE PART	DURATION
Increasing the health services to HIV/AIDS patients.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of training to HIV/AIDS infected people and workers.</li> <li>- Services to be available within the village area.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village government</li> <li>- HIV/AIDS committee</li> <li>- Environment committee</li> <li>- District council.</li> </ul>	January 2009– March 2009
Raising income and nutritive diet of infected people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishing groups for local poultry.</li> <li>- Establishing groups of bee-keeping.</li> <li>- Providing training.</li> <li>- Establishing vegetable and fruit farming.</li> <li>- Establishing groups of small scale businesses.</li> <li>- Establishing of milk cow keeping.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village government</li> <li>- HIV/AIDS committee</li> <li>- Environment committee</li> <li>- District council.</li> </ul>	October 2008 – October 2011
Increasing income acquired from natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discovering new resources , e.g. planting telecommunication posts.</li> <li>- Finding new sources of tax.</li> <li>- Exploring new sources of income.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village government</li> <li>- HIV/AIDS committee</li> <li>- Environment committee</li> <li>- District council.</li> </ul>	January 2009 – March 2009
Doing a follow up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Providing training for village leaders</li> <li>- Providing training for the HIV/AIDS and environment committees.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village government</li> <li>- HIV/AIDS committee</li> <li>- Environment committee</li> <li>- District council.</li> </ul>	January 2009 – December 2009
Establishing groups of tutors for youth and forming a network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Choosing youth to be trained</li> <li>- Training the tutors.</li> <li>- Providing health services .</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village government</li> <li>- HIV/AIDS committee</li> <li>- Environment com mittee</li> <li>- District council.</li> </ul>	January 2009 – January 2011

## **7. Appendices**

### **7.1 Appendix 1 - Medicinal plants**

During the workshop, one of the participants from North Umwe, who was also elected to be the Workshop Chairperson, Mr. Ndudumwene Salumu, claimed to have been a traditional healer for several years. He also shared his experience with participants by explaining about some medicinal trees and what they treat. Some of the trees were:

1. Muweza Tabu
2. Mkungu Mwali
3. Muhanga Hangiwa
4. Mnafisi mfenesi
5. Nnu Pembe
6. Ngumia Simba
7. Nguyu
8. Mmbaazi (2-3 years old)
9. Mlangamia
10. Mwiya
11. Mzimu pori
12. Mmundi Mtandi
13. kivumbashi
14. Mkaburi Shamsi
15. Nkambenda
16. Mpatakuwa

**7.2 Appendix 2: Workshop Programme**

<b><i>DAY ONE: 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2008</i></b>		
Time	Activity	Actor
10:00 –10:20 hrs	Registration	All
10:20 – 10:25 hrs	Welcoming remarks	IUCN/UMATI
10:25 – 10:40 hrs	Introduction and expectations	All
10:40 - 11:00 hrs	Opening Remarks	IUCN
11:00 - 11:15 hrs	Set up rules and important announcements	All
11:15 – 11:30 hrs	Objectives of the workshop, process and expected outcome	IUCN
11:30 – 11:50 hrs	(Part I) Presentation of the findings from the desk research on linkage between HIV/AIDS and Environment management	
11:50 -12:00 hrs	Discussions	
12:00 – 12:20 hrs	(Part II) Presentation of the findings from the desk research on linkage between HIV/AIDS and Environment management	Rosemary
12:20- 12:30 hrs	Discussions	All
12:30-14:00 hrs	Lunch	All
14:00 -15:00 hrs	Groups discussion of the findings	Group work
15:00 – 16:00 hrs	Group works presentations	Plenary
16:00 – 17:00 hrs	Logistics	IUCN
<b><i>DAY TWO: September 3<sup>rd</sup> 2008</i></b>		
8:30 – 9:30 hrs	Recap of the previous day	Rosemary
09:30 – 10:00 hrs	Why are we emphasizing on integrated action plans on HIV/AIDS and environment?	IUCN
10:00 – 10:30 hrs	Presentations of the community action plans	Participants
10:30 – 11:00 hrs	Tea break	
11:00- 12:00 hrs	Presentations of the community action plans	Participants
12:00- 12:30 hrs	Discussions	All
12:30 – 14:00 hrs	Lunch break	All
14:00 –16:00 hrs	Improvement of the action plans and closure	All
<b><i>DAY THREE: September 4<sup>th</sup> 2008</i></b>		
08:30 – 09:00 hrs	Recap of the previous day	Rosemary
09:00 – 10:30 hrs	Presentation of improved community action plans	Representatives
10:30 – 11:00 hrs	Tea break	All
11:00 – 11:30 hrs	Discussions	All
11:30 – 12:00 hrs	Workshop evaluation	All

### 7.3 Appendix 3 - List of Participants

**COMMUNITY WORKSHOP TO REVIEW STUDY FINDINGS ON LINKAGES BETWEEN HIV/AIDS ISSUES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECTS ACTIVITIES IN RUFJI AND KIBAHA DISTRICTS  
2<sup>ND</sup> – 4<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2008 – IKWIRIRI, RUFJI**

S/No.	FULL NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	CONTACTS
1.	Catherine Mrosso	Ag. CHACC	Community Development	<b>Mobile: 0784 518243</b> <b>E-mail: camrosso@yahoo.com</b>
2.	Said M. Mtambo	Ag. DCDO	Community Development	<b>Mobile: 0712 571554</b>
3.	Asha Shaha	IUCN – Rufiji	Utete	<b>Mobile: 0784 303363</b>
4.	Innocent B. Mamku	Ag. DACC	Utete Hospital	<b>Tel: 0787 999384</b>
5.	Sebastian Gaganija	DEMO	RDC	<b>Mobile: 0784 424204</b> <b>E-mail: gaganijas@yahoo.com</b>
6.	Stamili Juma Mpendu	Member HIV Committee	North Umwe	<b>Mobile: 0783 315812</b>
7.	Amina Ally Mapande	Member HIV Committee	Muyuyu	<b>Mobile: 0787 835549</b>
8.	Abdarahman S. Issa	Country Director	IUCN TCO	<b>Tel: +255 22 669084/5</b> <b>Mobile: +255 754 570234</b> <b>Fax: +255 22 669088</b> <b>E-mail: issa@iucn.or.tz</b>
9.	Harafa Mauseni Mpendu	Secretary Environment Committee	Muyuyu	
10.	Grace Tete	Field Coordinator TOR	Rufiji District Council, Tanzania	<b>Mobile: +255 22 784 734157</b>
11.	Mohamed Abdu	Member Environment Committee	Muyuyu	<b>Mobile: 0782 826077</b>
12.	Ismail R. Ngogota	Member HIV Committee	Muyuyu	<b>Mobile: 0782 813821</b>
13.	George M. John	Research Evaluation Officer	UMATI	<b>Tel: 0713 551770</b> <b>E-mail: reo.umati@yahoo.com</b>
14.	Frank S. Mbelwa	Director	Datacope Arts Kibaha	<b>Mobile: 0764 561404</b>
15.	Edina Majara	Kijarua Yam	YAM Umata Kibaha	<b>Mobile: 0763 765242</b>
16.	Beatus Lisoso	Member HIV Committee	Kibaha	<b>Mobile: 0754 054677</b> <b>E-mail: beatuslisoso@yahoo.co.uk</b>

S/No.	FULL NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	CONTACTS
17.	Dr. M. Kombo	Ag. DMO	Rufiji	<b>Mobile: 0787 019915</b> <b>Fax: 023 2010317</b>
18.	Fatina Sadiki Mkande	Nurse Health Kibaha TC	Kibaha	<b>Mobile: 0754 371587</b>
19.	Mussa Salum Milyango	Chairman HIV Committee	North Umwe	-
20.	Ndumwene Salum		North Umwe	-
21.	Makamba Ramadhani	Shekhe Muslim Religion	Kibaha	<b>Mobile: 0786 369461</b>
22.	Herman Mbunda	Project Coordinator	UMATI	<b>Tel: 2117774</b> <b>Mobile: 0754 457733</b> <b>E-mail: hmbunda@yahoo.com</b>
23.	Philemon P. Mbunda	Coordinator Youth Volunteers Development Association	Kibaha	<b>Tel: 0755 451344</b>
24.	Upendo David	Member Environment Committee	Visiga Ward Kibaha Town	<b>Mobile: 0713 802860</b>
25.	Joyce M. Nkhoma	Member HIV Committee	Mwendapole Ward Kibaha	<b>Mobile: 0755 244438</b>
26.	Redepta M. Salim	Afisa Mtendaji Mtaa Visiga Kati	Visiga Ward Kibaha	<b>Mobile: 0712 739236</b>
27.	Hamisi M. Chikaula	DYO	DED Rufiji	<b>Tel: 023 2010304</b> <b>Mobile: 0784849466/0774849466</b> <b>Fax: 023 2010317</b> <b>E-mail: chikah@yahoo.co.uk</b>
28.	Peter J. Senzighe	Mwalimu/Mtaalamu Macho (Member Environment Committee)	Ward Mlandizi	<b>Mobile: 0787 996935</b> <b>E-mail: senzighe petro@yahoo.com</b>
29.	Shauri E. Yombayomba	Chairman YAM UMATI – Kibaha (PEER EDUCATOR)	Kibaha	<b>Mobile: 0755 938283</b>
30.	Tity S. Maziku	Teacher Primary School (UMATI – Afya ya Uzazi na Ujinsia)	Mlandizi	<b>Mobile: 0783 068330</b>
31.	Haji Mussa Kirungi	Environment Committee Secretary	North Umwe	<b>Mobile: 0787 175519</b>
32.	Mohamed Hamis	Environment Committee Member	Kibaha	<b>Mobile: 0786 697503</b>
33.	Hussein Harry Gamaliel	Agriculture Officer	Rufiji District Council	<b>Mobile: 0784 339113</b> <b>E-mail: harry_gamaliel@yahoo.com</b>
34.	Nasra Omari	Environment Committee Member	Ikwiriri	<b>Mobile: 0777 644318</b>

S/No.	FULL NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	CONTACTS
35.	Rashid Nokolage	HIV Committee Member	Muyuyu	<b>Mobile: 0784 648343</b>
36.	Muhsin Kilonzo	Laboratory Technician HBC Focal Point	FPCT Ikwiriri Mission	<b>Mobile: 0784 210637</b> <b>E-mail: kilonzo3@yahoo.com</b>
37.	Lucas Mrumapili	Ag. DED	Rufiji District Council	<b>Tel: 023 2010304</b> <b>Mobile: 0784 718312</b> <b>Fax: 023 2010317</b> <b>E-mail: luke2008@yahoo.com</b>
38.	Albet Dede	DPLO	Rufiji District Council	<b>Tel: 023 - 2010304</b> <b>Mobile: 0715 568701</b> <b>Fax: 023 2010317</b> <b>E-mail: albert_sylvester@yahoo.com</b>
39.	Leo Rwegasira	DLNREO	Rufiji District Council	<b>Mobile: 0713 503738/0787 503738</b> <b>Fax: 023 2010317</b> <b>E-mail: rwegasiraleo@yahoo.com</b>
40.	Johnson Maliyawatu	DALDO	Rufiji District Council	<b>Mobile: 0786 493016</b>
41.	Siasa Msumi	Driver	Rufiji District Council	<b>Mobile: 0784 741578</b>
42.	Aidano Kurube	Driver	Rufiji District Council	<b>Mobile: 0787 362101</b>
43.	Macmillan George	Consultant/Rapporteur	Dar es Salaam	<b>Mobile: 0755 448992</b> <b>E-mail: mc_george@yahoo.com</b>
44.	Rosemary B. Mwaktwange	Consultant/Facilitator	Dar es Salaam	<b>Mobile: 0755 019284</b> <b>E-mail: rosemary@newhabari.com</b>
45.	Vivian Bashemererwa	Consultant	Dar es Salaam	<b>Mobile:</b>
46.	Betran D. Mfalamagoha	WEO	M.M/Mdogo Mlandizi	<b>Mobile: 0784 376473</b>
47.	Mujungu Makomba	Logistic	IUCN Tanzania	<b>Tel: + 255 2669084/5</b> <b>Mobile: + 255 732 179026</b> <b>E-mail: mujungu@iucn.or.tz</b>
48.	Lilian Somi	Secretary	IUCN – Tanzania	<b>Tel: +255 2669084/5</b> <b>E-mail: iucndar@iucn.org</b> <b>lilian5somi@yahoo.com</b>