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## 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 hav

- 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 economic factors

#### Environment Framework

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

- 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**

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			



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

- 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

- 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		

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
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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 pop ulation of mosquitoes, which cause malaria and facilitate the spread of HIV -Natural resources -The lake					

**Group 3: Koibatek District**

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Problem</b>	<b>Causes Consequences People affected</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS Environment Linkage</b>	<b>Interventions</b>
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Kenya Workshop on HIV/AIDS and the Environment

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Problem</b>	<b>Causes Consequences People affected</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS Environment</b>
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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



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## **6.2 Annex 2: Participants' Workshop Agenda**

**DAY 1: 9<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2008**

TIME    TIME

**DAY 2: 10<sup>TH</sup> 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: 11<sup>TH</sup> 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	9.00 9.00	53300