REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON HIV, AIDS AND HOUSING

WORKSHOP REPORT
23-26th February, Nairobi, Kenya
From 23rd to 26th February, 2009, in Nairobi, Kenya, Rooftops Canada and Mazingira Institute/ Settlement Information Network Africa (SINA) co-hosted a regional workshop on housing, HIV and AIDS. The workshop included 28 participants from 11 countries to share experiences and gain new tools and strategies for responding to HIV and AIDS within the Human Settlements development agenda. Over four days, the workshop addressed the following topics:

- Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS: What does this really mean in operational terms?
- Networking, advocacy and lobbying for effective mainstreaming
- Planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Training and sustaining trainers, animators and peer educators
- Facilitating and sustaining grass roots initiatives
- Inclusion of women, youth and people living with HIV within programs

Each session was designed as a combination of participant’s presentations, skill building inputs and group exercises. On the fifth day, participants visited housing co-operatives affiliated with NACHU.

Financial support for organizing this event was provided by the Government of Canada through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Agencia Catalana de Cooperacio al Desenvolupament (ACCD).

This report was prepared by Rooftops Canada to reflect the views of the participants in the session, but we accept responsibility for the contents.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

| CONTEXT ................................................................. | 2 |
| WORKSHOP SUMMARY .......................................................... | 3 |
| REVISITING THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN HOUSING, HIV AIDS .......... | 5 |
| MAINSTREAMING HIV AIDS .................................................. | 7 |
| MONITORING AND EVALUATION ............................................... | 9 |
| NETWORKING, ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING .................................. | 10 |
| TRAINING OF TRAINERS, PEER EDUCATORS AND VOLUNTEERS .......... | 11 |
| FACILITATING AND SUPPORTING COMMUNITY BASED GRASS ROOTS INITIATIVES | 13 |
| INCLUSION ........................................................................ | 15 |
| THE WAY FORWARD: PLANNING AND EVALUATION ....................... | 16 |
| SITE VISITS ...................................................................... | 18 |

**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

- ARV/ ART Anti Retro Viral Therapy
- ASO AIDS Service Organization
- CBO Community Based Organization
- M&E Monitoring and Evaluation
- NGO Non-Governmental Organization
- OVC Orphans and Vulnerable Children
- PHA People living with HIV / AIDS
- TOT Training of Trainers
- VCT Voluntary Counselling and Testing
CONTEXT

HIV and AIDS is an urgent housing and human settlements issue especially among women and children living in poverty and suffering from poor housing conditions in urban slums in the South. The link between poverty and HIV prevalence is well established. The impact of inadequate shelter in increasing the vulnerability of the urban poor to HIV and AIDS is now better understood.

HIV and AIDS is increasingly an urban phenomenon. Asia and Africa, the most rapidly urbanizing regions of the world, share many conditions that fuel the HIV epidemic. “Poor living conditions, including homelessness, undermine safety, privacy and efforts to promote self-respect, human dignity and the attendant responsible sexual behaviours”. The immense human settlement challenges in urban slums - overcrowding, tenure insecurity, inadequate water, sanitation and basic services - are intensified by the impact of HIV and AIDS on poverty and vulnerability. High densities, overcrowding and poor housing conditions increase the risk of opportunistic infection. Inadequate water and sanitation increase the disease burden and pose challenges to providing home based care. Surviving family members and orphans lose their homes because they cannot afford housing payments. Women, in particular, are blamed, dis-housed and denied their property / inheritance rights. Children, particularly girls, drop out of school to care for parents. Where the extended family does not take responsibility for orphans, housing communities have to step in to play this role of housing and feeding the children.

Leadership and skills in urban co-operative and community housing initiatives are being eroded due to AIDS related death. Forced eviction - resulting either from insecure tenure or stigma - violates dignity and threatens safety, in addition to disrupting medical regimes, access to nutrition and home based care for those affected. Housing and human settlements actors and agencies are being forced to re-think their strategies for achieving adequate housing.

Much recent evidence points to the importance of secure and affordable housing as an important element of cross-sectoral HIV and AIDS responses and in general health promotion. Housing groups and co-operatives present a natural constituency to focus HIV prevention and stigma reduction efforts. Improved housing conditions not only “address the need for shelter” but have “real and significant continuing effects on individual health”.

While the link between housing and HIV and AIDS is better understood, the responses within the sector have not been as widespread. Rooftops Canada and our partners have worked on mainstreaming HIV and AIDS responses for the past five years. The program has taken place in a context of urban poverty and

---

1 UNCHS, 2001; Van Donk 2006
2 UNCHS 2001
3 Tomlinson 2007, Impact of HIV/ AIDS at the local level in South Africa, Report commissioned by UMP / UNCHS
4 as defined by the CESCR Gen Comment 4
7 Habitat, 2001; Aidala 2007.
vulnerability - a context already challenged by insecure tenure, inadequate water and sanitation and poor housing.

In 2008, Rooftops Canada undertook an assessment of this work in six countries with eight partner organizations. The assessment examined the extent and impact of mainstreaming of the program, and the role of development cooperation in achieving outcomes towards developing a strategy for taking this work further. This workshop was planned to follow up the assessment:

- To review the assessment finding and strategize ways forward.
- To build skills and capacity in specific areas of mainstreaming HIV and AIDS identified in the assessment
- Facilitate the ongoing networking of ideas, resources and horizontal exchanges

WELCOME AND OVERVIEW

Davinder Lamba, Executive Director of Mazingira Institute/ Settlement Network Information Africa (SINA) welcomed the participants to Kenya and the workshop. He was followed by Barry Pinsky, Executive Director of Rooftops Canada, introducing some of the historical context for the work of Rooftops Canada and its partners around Housing, HIV and AIDS.

In the late 1990s, Rooftops Canada’s partners, particularly NACHU in Kenya and HPZ in Zimbabwe, began noticing the impacts of HIV AIDS and the situation was becoming increasingly dramatic. They began responding in 2000, and the first workshop on the subject to share experiences, was held in Vancouver in 2006, preceding the 3rd World Urban Forum. The workshop brought together groups from Africa with Canadian housing cooperatives, social housing groups and organizations working with First Nations (the community most affected by HIV AIDS in Canada). There has been an ongoing effort to expand the network of practitioners and to build an internet community of learning, through networking events at the World Urban Forums and the International AIDS Conferences.

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

This section contains a brief summary report on the workshop. More detailed reporting on each part of the workshop follows this section. The workshop followed up on some of the issues of skill and capacity raised in the assessments. The workshop was structured around six themes:

Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS
This session aimed to deepen the understanding of mainstreaming both conceptually and in terms of concrete operations. Through individual and group exercises participants articulated what mainstreaming meant to them. NACHU, Kenya, presented the Build and Live program, through which they have implemented their mainstreaming strategy. In group discussions, participants arrived at key success factors for mainstreaming, challenges and barriers.

---

8 The overall assessment report and individual country reports are available for download from [www.rooftops.ca](http://www.rooftops.ca).
9 The workshop was covered in the SINA bulletin #66 - [http://www.mazinst.org/66.pdf](http://www.mazinst.org/66.pdf)
The central message in this session was that mainstreaming means adapting an organization’s core programs to take into consideration the impact of HIV AIDS. Organizations need to understand the impact internally and on its constituencies and see mainstreaming as changing how things are done, not what is being done.

Planning, monitoring and evaluation
The assessment identified a gap in systems for program monitoring and evaluation. This session was designed to develop an understanding of the program evaluation cycle and an overview of the logic models for planning, monitoring and evaluation. MES, a South African organization, presented their process of implementing an M&E system.

The session gave participants specific tools to monitor programs. Participants used the model to design evaluation questions, indicators and means of verification. The session reinforced that the value in a logic model is in the process of creating, validating, and modifying the model.

Networking, Advocacy and Lobbying
The assessment noted that many interventions by housing groups mimic those of AIDS service organizations (while recognizing that this may be necessary due to limited by interest and capacity of the ASOs). This session aimed at unpacking what networking means in this context. The session began with three presentations, from Shelter and Settlements Alternatives, Slum Dwellers International and UN Habitat, outlining networking and advocacy efforts within the context of mainstreaming - at a local, regional and international level. In two breakaway sessions, groups discussed networking for service delivery and networking for advocacy and lobbying.

A key message of this session was that collaboration and partnerships are crucial elements of a mainstreaming strategy. It acknowledges that sometimes organizations whose primary objective is land and housing are forced to take a larger role in responding to HIV and AIDS. However, they are not AIDS organizations. They need to stick to their core business and build alliances, collaborations and partnerships both to provide services and for effective advocacy and lobbying.

Training of trainers, peer educators and volunteers
Many organizations have trained members of housing co-operatives and other housing groups or tenants to spread prevention messages and increase awareness. This has lead to reducing stigma and discrimination within housing communities. However, training needs sustained and continued follow up to keep people motivated and relevant. This session examined training methods, trainee follow up and strategies to keep them engaged. Through the Sitole tool, participants explored the journey of a trainer and the challenges they face. While retention of trainers may need some resources, there are many non-resource intensive ways of supporting and facilitating trainers.

Facilitating and sustaining Grass roots initiatives
Community based initiatives have sprung out of the various responses from housing groups. The assessment identified the sustainability of such initiatives as a key mainstreaming challenge, since many of these fall outside an organization’s core business and mandate. This session, looked at how organizations could best engage with such initiatives and facilitate them.
without losing sight of their core business. Participants used a network mapping exercise (also called the web tool or the flow diagram) to look at relationships between NGOs, CBOs and their constituencies. This was followed by three presentations, from PlanAct, IHA-UDP and Housing People of Zimbabwe / Zimbabwe National Association of Housing Co-operatives, who implement community based initiatives.

The session reinforced discussion that took place in preceding sessions. Organizations whose primary objective is land and housing are forced to take a larger role in responding to HIV and AIDS. It brings a new set of activities on to their agenda. It is imperative to form alliances and networks, provide training and support to access government and other resources. Sometimes, where the need is very pressing and where there are no partners, the organization has to step in to support such initiatives even if it falls outside the core business.

**Inclusion**

During a mainstreaming process, one aspect that is often not highlighted is the impact on vulnerable groups including women, youth, children, PHAs and people living with disabilities. This session focused on how mainstreaming efforts can reinforce perspectives of inclusion and vice versa. Participants were introduced to the ‘Inclusion lens’ - a tool to examine conditions of inclusion and exclusion and strategies to overcome exclusion. A key message was that inclusion is important for program effectiveness. Marginalized groups contribute knowledge from their lived experience to strengthen the program. This session included two presentations from CONGEH and COFEPE on how they include women and youth within their programs followed by the testimonies of two women living with AIDS.

**Planning the way forward**

Participants shared what they gained over the course of the workshop using their head (cognitive), heart (affective) and hands (practical). The workshop concluded with groups developing a wish list for future activities. Examples of some identified activities that didn’t need resources are increased electronic exchange, building local relationships with policy makers and ASOS, build capacity of mainstreaming within own organizations. Some activities identified which need new resources are increased south-south exchanged and mentoring, technical assistance on monitoring and evaluation, increased and regional TOT and a training package specific to housing, HIV AIDS.

**Site visits**

On the last day participants visited two cooperative societies that are members of NACHU - Marura housing co-operative in Kariobangi, Nairobi which works with youth and orphaned children responding to HIV and AIDS and K.C.C Settlement where members build incremental housing with loans from NACHU.

**REVISITING THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN HOUSING, HIV AIDS**

The intent of this session was to review collective understanding of the connections between HIV AIDS and human settlements development and why housing organizations should respond.
Why should human settlements development actors respond to HIV and AIDS?
(Responses from workshop participants)

- When we went to meetings and trainings, the leaders were not there. People were dying. Investments in training are lost, active members of housing cooperative feeling like their time is coming to an end and are losing motivation to participate in the cooperative. (Kenya)

- When liaison officers visited sites to see progress of building homes or provide training on building skills they noticed sickly people. There were also women headed households, who were unable to participate in building training program, lacking money for medication, with no ART clinics nearby and they couldn’t afford to travel for care. (South Africa)

- The 2005 evictions were a wake up call for addressing housing needs of PHAs. In urban settings, people and OVCs (orphans and vulnerable children) are evicted on a daily process because of their HIV status. No one is advocating on their behalf. (Zimbabwe)

- During enumerations, HIV illness was emerging as a grave issue. We felt the need to create safe spaces within housing settlements to decrease stigma and discrimination. (South Africa)

- People don’t have homes but we have to provide home-based care. The more you hide, the more visible you become: lots of people are still in denial. There has been an influx of foreign refugees into cities from neighbouring countries - has led to double stigma on refugees who are HIV-positive (South Africa)

- Poverty alleviation is a major challenge. People are renting houses and orphans are left with no homes. We need to help with ART access, community gardening, and survival skills. (Zambia)

- People’s status is discovered only after they die. When you hide your status you cannot access information. Need to encourage positive living through formation of post-test clubs. (Kenya)

- When families are affected their land title is also affected - funds are diverted to ARVs and they cannot maintain subscriptions. We had to look at the specific needs of this group. (Zimbabwe)
There are multiple and complex issues that pose big challenges. It is important that organizations keep focused on their core business while integrating HIV into operations and policies and not become AIDS service organizations.

Some lessons:
- Internal mainstreaming is a pre-requisite for successful mainstreaming. It doesn’t need financial resources
- Where HIV and AIDS is not the organizations core business, it becomes more imperative to invest in building networks and partnerships for services, policy, advocacy and lobbying.
- Monitoring and evaluation systems are required to assess what is the impact on vulnerability, access and for accountability purposes.
- Skill building exchanges (North-South, South-South) promotes learning, exchange and capacity building.
- Documenting good practice aids learning and monitoring.

Discussion following the presentation included:
- the need to recognize non-AIDS actors as relevant players in the response to AIDS and the competition for resources,
- need for “two-way” mainstreaming to include other sectors recognizing the importance of housing,
- limitations imposed by silo approaches to funding and the need to educate donors and funders,
- inclusion of people living with disabilities; and,
- building broad coalitions for effective advocacy and lobbying.

MAINSTREAMING HIV AIDS

With the background of the assessment, this session aimed at deepening the understanding of mainstreaming as conceptually and in terms of concrete operations. Some of the questions discussed in this session were:
- What does it mean to view our work through an HIV and AIDS lens?
- What does mainstreaming mean in operational terms?
- What are some of the challenges to mainstreaming and how can they be overcome?

The first part of this session involved a group exercise to respond to the question: “Using water imagery, how would I draw a picture of what mainstreaming means to me?” Participants individually drew pictures / us using the tool the “River of life” in which participants used a picture to represent HIV and housing mainstreaming. They then gathered into four small groups to share their individual drawings and agree on a consensus drawing for their group. The drawings incorporated concepts that were useful for participants to achieve greater clarity about, and a starting point for the remainder of the workshop on, HIV mainstreaming in the context of housing initiatives. The concepts that were depicted in the drawings included:
- different lenses (e.g., HIV and AIDS, health, gender, youth, etc.) to analyze and act on housing issues
- housing as a core business with established infrastructure and resources with which HIV programs and considerations are integrated
- analyzing HIV and AIDS as one of the contributing factors to housing problems
- consideration of the possible turbulence or obstacles such as policy barriers, financing, competition for resources, or bureaucratic stagnation.

The increase in knowledge and awareness around HIV and AIDS has led to more openness and discussion and reduction in individual experiences of stigma and discrimination.
Mary Mathenge, General Manager of NACHU, presented their mainstreaming approach through the “Build and Live” program. Beginning with internal mainstreaming, NACHU sensitized staff, management and board to the issues before looking externally. Following baseline research on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice with regard to HIV and AIDS in primary housing co-operatives, NACHU embarked on training of trainers as its main strategy. Over 1,000 co-operative leaders have been trained as trainers and they have in turn reached over 100,000 co-operative members. Co-operatives feel empowered to respond to the pandemic. Many of those trained have started community based projects such as a feeding center or co-operative based care for orphans.

NACHU plans to follow up with specialized training (such as in home based care), encourage primary cooperatives to adopt a HIV AIDS policy and collaborate with ASOs to set up VCT centres and for access to treatment and support.

The session concluded with break-away groups indentifying key factors that facilitate the mainstreaming process and challenges and barriers that hinder it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors that facilitate mainstreaming success</th>
<th>Challenges and barriers to mainstreaming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Partnerships, collaboration with relevant institutions that can provide required services.</td>
<td>• Leadership and organizational commitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Leadership and buy-in at all levels of organization on the need to mainstream.</td>
<td>• Lack of clear understanding on why mainstreaming is necessary and how to do it. It might overwhelm the core business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Internal mainstreaming precedes external mainstreaming.</td>
<td>• Lack of understanding amongst both HIV and housing sectors - what each is responsible for, why it is relevant to the other sector, funding competition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Giving HIV and AIDS a human face - need to encourage open and positive living; PHAs leading programs.</td>
<td>• Limited capacity and resources (and fear) - human, financial, information, relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Exchange experiences, mentoring and learning from others who are also mainstreaming.</td>
<td>• Historic silos - health, housing, food - of working in civil society. Constituencies also look at NGOs in that way. Need to see HIV as a social issue that is multi-dimensional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Encourage policy cross-over between national HIV and housing strategies</td>
<td>• HIV and AIDS is a politically charged issue - there is stigma of being an “AIDS organization” or “not being AIDS organization”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Two-way, mutual mainstreaming between HIV and housing strategies</td>
<td>• Politicisation of AIDS - political will, overload of information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mainstreaming tools should align closely with existing strategies e.g. choice of training method, gender, HIV and Habitat.</td>
<td>• Cultural taboo and stigma makes it hard to include PHAs. Without their input and inclusion, it is difficult to mainstream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Resources - particularly information, knowledge and tools.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While the mainstreaming efforts of Rooftops Canada and its partners is relevant and considerable, it is necessary to develop monitoring and evaluation systems to better measure progress, achievements and outcomes arising out of this process.

San Patten, Rooftops Canada Technical Advisor, facilitated a half-day session designed to build a better understanding of models of planning, monitoring and evaluation. Through group exercises, participants gained skills in developing monitoring indicators and means of verifications.

Through presentation and facilitated discussion, participants reviewed principles of program evaluation, why program evaluation is essential, the various types of program evaluation, when they take place within the program cycle, stakeholders within an evaluative process and the role of the evaluator. The session began with plenary discussion looking at some of the biggest challenges in planning, monitoring and evaluating mainstreaming efforts. M&E systems help use available information about the people affected and targeted by an organization’s actions, and organize it in such a manner so as to bring it to life. It takes into account the fact that all phenomena, all behaviours, all people, are in a state of constant evolution.

Elmari Swart from Metro Evangelical Services (MES), South Africa, presented the origins and implementation of the M&E system used by the organization. MES is a Christian organization that works in Johannesburg in partnership with Madhulamoho (a social housing institution that works with families that earn less than R 3500 per month). The partnership offers a holistic service model of social services to clients - many of whom are HIV positive. MES realized they needed an M&E system when others wanted to replicate their model of holistic service provision and donors wanted impact information that the organization didn’t have. MES asked themselves “how do we want to measure change in the organization?” They also looked at the information that they were already gathering and ensured that qualitative data such as client feedback could be captured within the system. The presentation highlighted the need to take into account practicalities - such as technological considerations, literacy, and crime - when implementing the system.

Is the system achieving the desired results and at the end of the day, are we truly empowering people to lead sustainable lives?

Program Evaluation is a cycle - “Understand, Plan, Integrate, Act.”
 Monitoring and evaluation helps us better understand what we observe; planning helps us integrate them and act on them.

The Basic Logic Model

| Resources/Inputs | Activities | Outputs | Outcomes | Impact |

For example: 
**Output** - 30 people, (25 women, 5 men) that 25 men and 5 women increased their awareness and skills in M&E

**Outcome** - The five organizations in which they work improved their program monitoring, evaluation and resulting forward planning.
The next session focused on logic models as a tool to bring together planning, monitoring and evaluation. Participants were walked through the different steps in the logic model (outlined below), “language” (use of action words) for different steps in the model, consideration of barriers within the mainstreaming process, the difference between outputs and outcomes, means of verification/ data collection tools and the need to use multiple senses to define indicators.

In the exercise that followed, groups looked at formative, process and outcome evaluation questions, developed indicators and methods of verification for the questions.

**NETWORKING, ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING**

Mainstreaming is the process of adapting core programs to take into account the impact of HIV and AIDS. However, in practice, many organizations begin to mimic the work of AIDS Service Organizations (ASOs) and struggle with finding balance between the AIDS work and their core business. The assessment recommended that Rooftops Canada and its partners need to invest in and strengthen networking locally, regionally and internationally.

This session aimed to unpack the meaning of networking within this context. The session began with three presentations outlining networking and advocacy efforts within the context of mainstreaming - at a local, regional and international level. In two breakaway sessions, groups discussed networking for service delivery and networking for advocacy and lobbying.

Roxanne Ali from Shelter and Settlement Alternatives (Uganda) presented SSA’s use of networking as their HIV AIDS mainstreaming strategy. SSA is a Ugandan NGO that through research, advocacy/lobbying, networking, information sharing and community outreach, aims to facilitate stakeholder engagement towards planned, affordable and secure human settlements. SSA conducted two research studies - one on the links between housing, HIV and AIDS in informal settlements in Kampala and the other on gender as it relates to the issue. SSA organized workshops and larger stakeholder dialogues between organizations in the AIDS and human settlements sectors. Newsletters dedicated to the issue have helped develop new contacts within both sectors and also raised awareness within government departments. The presentation highlighted some challenges in networking - facilitating communication between sectors, overcoming competition between CSO/ NGOs and CBOs for resources and traditional “compartmentalized” attitudes.

Mary Adhiambo, from Muungano Wa Wana Vijiji (Kenya Homeless People's Federation), a member of the Slum/ Shack Dwellers International, shared the federation and the SDI’s network strategy to respond to HIV and AIDS. SDI’s tools of daily savings, enumeration, land, construction, global exchange skills and training are applied to health based responses. The Federations work with the NGOs to advocate and lobby for their demands. Members form post test clubs - savings schemes specifically designed for member PHAs. On the issue of land in Zambia, the federation leveraged electioneering to acquire land for four herbal gardens. Through regional and global exchange visits federations are able to share these experiences and learn from each other.

Pia Larson, UN-Habitat, focused her presentation on the Alliance of Mayors’ Initiative for Community Action on AIDS at the Local Level (AMICALL). The UN AMICALL Partnership Program, launched in April 2001, with the support of UNAIDS, works together with AMICALL and other partners to strengthen...
capacities to develop and scale up multi-sectoral responses to HIV and AIDS at the local level. The program falls within the Urban Management Program with a focus on training and capacity building of local governments. In Kenya and Malawi, UN-HABITAT supports the national AMICALL chapters through advocacy and promotion of partnerships, program development at country level, resource mobilization, documentation and sharing of lessons learned and institutional support to the alliance. In Kenya, this resulted in a Municipal HIV Response Program and HIV workplace policies.

The plenary discussion that followed focused on these issues:

**Competition among civil society actors:** It is important to create mechanisms to build collaborations - for all stakeholders to be at the table, and feel their contribution has value. Donor education is important in this context. The UNAIDS Civil Society Organization mechanism encourages consortiums of different organizations to build synergies and partnerships as part of the funding criteria.

**Management of networks:** How does one sustain networks? Networks are not an end to itself, but a means to an end - a tool / method for a purpose - information dissemination, learning, advocacy etc. When networking for advocacy, the objective is to create enough critical mass of voices and the numbers of people to add weight to the advocacy issue. It’s easy for a network to be caught up in of legitimacy, ownership and logistics - but it preferred that they are more structured.

**Building synergy:** Within the context of the assessment, human settlements sector groups are trying to address many issues relating to HIV and AIDS. It’s strategic to identify organizations dealing with these issues with more experience, more expertise and build synergies.

In the next session, two break-away groups discussed networking towards advocacy and lobbying and networking towards “services” that are related to doing better with regard to HIV AIDS. The group which discussed networking for services identified some key success factors and key challenges for networking.

### TRAINING OF TRAINERS, PEER EDUCATORS AND VOLUNTEERS

Many organizations have trained housing co-operative members and other housing groups members or tenants to spread prevention messages and increase awareness. The assessment concludes that this approach has lead to reducing stigma and discrimination within housing communities. However, trainees need sustained and continued follow up to keep them motivated and relevant. This session examined training methods, trainee follow up and strategies to keep them engaged.

The session began with two presentations. Rev. Shango from Marura Housing Society, trained through NACHU’s TOT program, spoke about his role as a community trainer and the challenges he faces. Marura Housing Society is located in Kariobangi, a slum associated with crime, drugs and violence. Rev. Shango became a trainer because of extreme poverty and high risks of HIV especially among slum youth engaged in commercial sex. Training from NACHU gave him skills and the strength to take on the issue. He has directly trained 28 people and indirectly reached 140 members. More people in the community are openly living positively. His work with 20 youth has resulted in outreach to
more than 200 youth. He has spearheaded a co-operative effort in shelter and care of 26 AIDS orphans.

During the post-election violence in Kenya, the shelter for the AIDS orphans was looted and destroyed. The challenges Rev. Shango faces include cultural rigidities, inheritance issues and the continuing hostility of some community members to HIV and AIDS information. His biggest challenge is the lack of consistent resources to ensure the shelter, nutritional and educational needs of the children.

**Cudizo Sitole Tool: Used to explore methodological issues in TOT**

Imagine you are a community trainer on the way to a village somewhere in sub-Saharan Africa. You are in the shoes of the driver of the vehicle. Your job is to deliver a training program or workshop to people in the village on certain key areas related to HIV and AIDS so they can become community trainers, peer educators, or animators. Identify the road you are on using features such as terrain, traffic, signs, forks, scenery etc to represent the journey you will take as the trainer. For example, the road might start with a lot of bumps, twists and turns as you define your tasks. You might need a service station to refuel after a training set back. You might stop in a village full of people who are reluctant to engage with you because of stigma, etc.

**Key Messages:**
- Define the starting and end points, and a plan to take you from beginning till the end
- Deal with the issue of drop out and trainer retention (e.g. other organizations may poach trainers who volunteer in your organization by paying them)
- Stakeholder involvement to remove road blocks
- Manage expectations through openness, transparency
- Overcome barriers through changing strategy, preparing Plan B, research
- Look for opportunities - to scale up, to facilitate new initiatives
- Communication and language
- Organize refresher training, retraining, specialized inputs
- Flexibility - to accommodate needs of communities (what time do you hold meetings, where)
- Take into the account the special needs of especially vulnerable groups (women. children. youth. disabled. PHAs).

The second presentation from YUVA highlighted their journey of mainstreaming. A key strategy has been training of trainers. Analyzing their work through the Social Determinants of Health framework enabled them to frame and understand their work in health terms. YUVA has adopted the Stepping Stones model for training trainers as it closely aligns with their rights based training approach. They have trained 19 community animators (women, men and youth) and six staff members as trainers. The training resulted in attitudinal change among all participants and has been most apparent among women and youth. Women have seen HIV and AIDS in the context of gendered violence and youth have seen it in the context of sexuality and rights. The staff training has resulted in HIV and AIDS being consciously integrated into YUVA’s policy work. Youth are developing street plays to raise awareness. The biggest
challenge for YUVA is to follow up on the training and integrate it into their other training approaches. The next sessions were facilitated by Edward Buoro, Advisory with DARAJA: Civic Initiatives Forum, an expert in participatory training methods and HIV and AIDS and gender mainstreaming. Participants were introduced to participatory tools - Cudizo Sitole Tool and the network mapping tool.

Sustaining and following up trainers emerged as key concerns both during the assessment and during the discussion in the workshop. Some strategies to retain motivate and sustain trainers discussed are:

- Training content should have value, even certified/ recognized if possible.
- Progressive training for growth and development. Structured and continuous training to take into account initial, follow up, refresher etc.
- Invest in the people trained. It is acceptable to pay stipends etc. but not salaries. Expectations have to be managed with reasonable incentives that are also sustainable.
- Evaluate progress of the trainer on knowledge, attitude and skills through ‘pre’ and ‘post’ testing
- Capture experiences through case studies, stories of change (considering ethics issues), documents, reports, photographs. Keep training outputs and materials and record them in local languages.
- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation through field visits, reports, feedback on training from community members, in a way that offers encouragement and appreciation.
- External exposure through horizontal learning and exchange, whether within same TOT peer groups
- Support and Mentoring Networks to create a cohort of peers to learn from, support each other and build mentoring relationships with.
- Training can also provide job skills useful in other contexts that will be appreciated by volunteers.

**FACILITATING AND SUPPORTING COMMUNITY BASED GRASS ROOTS INITIATIVES**

Community based initiatives have sprung out of the various responses from housing groups - these include facilitation of groups of home based care workers, herbal and food gardens, shelter and feeding of orphans and vulnerable children. In some cases, community trainers initiate projects. The assessment identified the sustainability of such initiatives as a key mainstreaming challenge, since many of these fall outside an organization’s core business and mandate.

This session, looked at how best organizations could engage with such initiatives and facilitate them without losing sight of their core business. Participants used the network mapping tool (also called the web tool or flow diagram) to look at relationships between NGOs, CBOs and their constituencies - three organizational examples of CONGEH, NACHU and the SDI network were used.

In the discussion that ensued, the group delineated five ways of sustaining grassroots initiatives:
- **Linkages to relevant expertise:** When the initiative is not related to the core business like home base care or counseling for support groups, connect them with service providers or advocates in those particular areas who can take this agenda on. This brings them expertise as well as sustained support.

- **Structured support:** Any support has to be in line with core values, mandate and policies. Structured support towards sustainability includes technical support, nurturing, access to training and outsourced resources e.g. government assistance etc.

- **Hosting:** Provide an umbrella or a platform for the initiative. An example is the care of orphans being undertaken by the Marura Society. Their core business is the housing co-operative, but they have provided a roof for this initiative.

- **Documentation, policy advocacy and lobbying:** Issues arising from the initiatives can inform and strengthen an organization’s advocacy agenda.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Many of these initiatives are outcomes of specific strategies implemented by the organization and need to be accounted for in program monitoring and evaluation.

Three organizations presented their examples of community based initiatives. Housing People of Zimbabwe (HPZ) is an NGO providing technical services to housing co-operatives and groups. Zimbabwe National Association of Housing Co-operatives (ZINAHCO) is the apex organization of primary housing co-operatives and district unions. Achison Mupandwana, from HPZ, explained how a 2001 assessment uncovered the negative impact of HIV and AIDS on housing co-operatives. The organizations are attempting to create a conducive platform to support PHAs and their families through forming support groups affiliated with district unions, promoting urban agriculture, education and school support for OVCs. However, institutional capacity is severely constrained by the political and economic situation in Zimbabwe and a collapsing health infrastructure unable to deal with the cholera and TB epidemic.

Shumani Luruli, from PlanAct, a South African NGO with a broad urban mandate relating to good governance, presented their experience in promoting and supporting grass roots initiatives. Experiences on the ground compelled them to respond to HIV and AIDS. Through training on the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA), networking with government structures and ASOs and providing training on HIV and AIDS, PlanAct supports four grassroots initiatives focusing on HIV and AIDS: The Masizakhe Home Based Care Initiative, Rethabile Co-operative that focuses of food security through urban food gardens, Jozi Ilhomile youth volunteers creating awareness and support and Masisizane Women's Housing project, a housing production co-operative that also supports infected and affected community members. In addition, PlanAct provides organization development (OD) training when these initiatives reach a stage of maturity.

Integrated Holistic Approach-Urban Development Project (IHA-UDP) is an Ethiopian NGO that works on addressing the multiple and interrelated felt needs of the community at the grassroots level through community development, health and housing upgrading. Enkutatash Bekele, presented their HIV / AIDS program within the broader context of their work. The program focus is on prevention through intensive awareness, pre-test and ongoing counseling, nutritional support, free medical services, home-based care and secure income generation and vocation training. They have partnered with ASOs for services such as VCTs and ARV access. The Housing Upgrading
program has provided 71 PHAs with better homes (of a total 500 built). A key success of their strategy toward improved quality of life has been the involvement of PHAs in prevention and income generation activities.

The session reinforced discussion that took place in preceding sessions. Organizations whose primary objective is land and housing are forced to take a larger role in responding to HIV and AIDS. It brings a new set of activities on to their agenda. It is imperative to form alliances and networks, provide training and support to access government and other resources. Sometimes, where the need is very pressing and where there are no partners, the organization has to step in to support such initiatives even if it falls outside the core business.

**INCLUSION**

During a mainstreaming process, one aspect that is often not highlighted is the impact on vulnerable groups within constituencies including women, youth, children, PHAs. This session focused on how mainstreaming efforts can reinforce perspectives of inclusion and vice versa.

San Patten, who facilitated this session, presented the Inclusion Lens\(^{10}\) and using a series of exercises guided participants in its application. Participants analyzed exclusion and inclusion within a human settlements development context.

**The Inclusion Lens**
- Looks at the root causes of poverty, discrimination, disadvantage, and disability
- Looks at social and economic exclusion and inclusion
- Tool for analyzing legislation, policies, programs, and practices
- Tool for activists in social movements and community developers working toward healthy, sustainable communities
- Method for analyzing both the conditions of exclusion and solutions that promote inclusion

This was followed by two presentations from organizations - CONGEH and COFEPE - that focus on gender in their HIV and AIDS programs. The session also included two powerful testimonies from Mary Adhiambo from Kenya and Veronica Katalushi from Zambia on their experiences living positively and their role as health leaders in their communities.

Korothimi Thera from COFEPE - Women’s Co-operative for Environmental Protection - an NGO based in Mali, described their work on gender and HIV AIDS. COFEPE was started by unemployed women to create employment for women in sanitation, waste management and environmental protection. HIV biological, economic, social and cultural factors. Recognizing this, COFEPE has trained members as peer educators on STDs, HIV and AIDS and has trained 80 housing co-operative leaders. The educators organize monthly workshops and home visits to reach more members. COFEPE is also working with youth through workshops in schools with teens to create more awareness.

\(^{10}\) Accessible at: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/canada/regions/atlantic/Publications/Inclusion_lens/inclusion-eng.php#table](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/canada/regions/atlantic/Publications/Inclusion_lens/inclusion-eng.php#table)
Eliane Sylvie Mfoumou presented CONGEH’s work on Gender, Habitat and AIDS. CONGEH is a network of 30 NGOs working in six rural and urban areas of Cameroon, to improve human settlements conditions. In a context where 51% of the population is women, 41% of them are illiterate and two-thirds are affected by HIV/AIDS, CONGEH’s perspective was that no improvement could be achieved without the participation of women. CONGEH began with training 30 trainers on gender, HIV and Habitat. The training included women and men from CONGEH members and local authorities. The focus was on the linkages. This was also reflected in the training tools - posters, booklets. CONGEH implemented social spaces or community spaces where people could meet and discuss issues. They work through women’s groups and are increasingly working with youth. They are trying to mainstream this approach into all aspects of their work - such as microfinance, land rights, economic development and also with local authorities and other NGOs. They are focusing on building the capacity of existing trainers and developing new trainers to have a sustainable volunteer base.

This session was wrapped up with some dos and don’ts of inclusion.

**THE WAY FORWARD: PLANNING AND EVALUATION**

This session began with an exercise called Head, Heart and Hands. The exercise gave participants three very different and important ways to measure the outcomes from the workshop. Head, Heart and Hands addresses three main motivational systems that affect people. Some prefer cognitive approaches (head), some prefer affective (heart) and some prefer practical (hand). The main outcomes reported by the participants are below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Heart</th>
<th>Hands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Mainstreaming includes networking; makes work easier</td>
<td>- Passion of knowing that we are in the right space, right time, - motivation based on everything that I have heard in the room.</td>
<td>- How to monitor and evaluate and training methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Deeper understanding of mainstreaming; Processes and challenges</td>
<td>- Greater compassion for how great the challenges of housing and HIV/AIDS are.</td>
<td>- Stronger emphasis on HIV particularly in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sharing strategies to reach people who are HIV+</td>
<td>- Desire to help PHAs</td>
<td>- Use of the “web” tool to clarify networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Monitor and evaluate</td>
<td>- Include people - such as PHAs</td>
<td>- TOT and Networking skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- TOT quickly translates ideas into action and helps us replicate much quicker.</td>
<td>- More love for this work</td>
<td>- M&amp;E tools and analyzing relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- More to learn from different models</td>
<td>- More confidence</td>
<td>- Things I used to think are difficult are not so now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Be bolder, more courageous</td>
<td>- More happiness/joy. We’re not done.</td>
<td>- Have more TOT tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Better understanding of different organizations, challenges</td>
<td>- Gratitude for people sharing their strategies</td>
<td>- Apply M&amp;E tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Practical knowledge to transfer into material that can be shared</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Work to develop networks, partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Will train TOTs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Participants in two groups then developed a wish list for future activities – those which could be accomplished without resources and those which needed new resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUTURE ACTIVITIES WISHLIST - NO COST</th>
<th>FUTURE ACTIVITIES - NEED NEW RESOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Circulate our newsletters to all participants to share successes, challenges, tools, new projects.</td>
<td>• South-South exchange and mentoring e.g NAHCU- ZINHACO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Visit local policymakers and ASOs to discuss/update and borrow their resources</td>
<td>• Regional TOT workshop (e.g. Edward’s session on TOT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Support each other in policy advocacy</td>
<td>• Training package specific to HIV and AIDS and housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Update your own staff</td>
<td>• More organized communication and networking across and within countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check inclusion in own policies</td>
<td>• Future workshops to share on different issues, update / feedback on implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ask colleagues for advice</td>
<td>• Technical assistance for M &amp; E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lobby donors, influential policy makers to recognize housing as an HIV and AIDS issue and vice versa.</td>
<td>• More support for local forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bring together ASOs and housing organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TOT for key focal persons in organizations that are responsible for TOT - in regional workshop format like this one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Link to international events - AIDS conference, UNGASS, WUF 5 etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Davinder Lamba closed the workshop reminding the group that Nairobi was the city where the concept of mainstreaming was introduced within the context of gender at the UN Third World Conference on Women in 1985. Mary Mathenge of NACHU invited the group to join her in the song Hakuna Matata and thanked everyone for their participation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mainstreaming outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender - Gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment - Sustainability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV and AIDS - Well being</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participant feedback indicates that the workshop fulfilled its objectives. Participants felt they better understood the links between HIV, AIDS and housing, gained clarity on what mainstreaming means within their individual contexts, learned specific skills related to networking, monitoring and evaluation and what inclusion meant in programmatic terms. They agreed that the workshop was a useful networking activity, helped share and learn from each other’s experiences and expect that online networking would facilitate ongoing exchange.
SITE VISITS

Marura Housing Society, Kariobangi, Nairobi, Kenya

Marura Housing Co-operative Society, affiliated with NACHU is within Korogocho, an informal settlement in Kariobangi North, Nairobi. Predominantly low-income, Kariobangi is notorious for crime, drugs and violence. The settlement was adversely affected in the post-election violence that erupted in Kenya. HIV and AIDS is a serious issue within the slum.

We visited two adjacent clusters within the settlement - the first of which was a collection of five brick-built rooms. The owner of these rooms, Wangui Gatana, built them through incremental housing loans from NACHU totaling 200,000 shillings. She rents each room at 1500 shilling per month.

We were warmly received by members of the co-operative, youth leaders, the children and their caregivers in a small courtyard. Rev. Shango Rukiri, trained as a HIV and AIDS trainer through NACHU’s Build and Live program, is the secretary of the Marura Society. Building on this training, the society initiated the Marura Orphan Center, to provide shelter and care for 26 young children orphaned by AIDS. The centre was looted and destroyed in the post-election violence and has been rebuilt as a temporary structure.

The society also has a project to mobilize and engage youth productively and creatively in community life through music and drama. The youth we met are motivated about improving quality of life in their settlement and recognize their role and future leaders.

The society is looking to raise resources to build a secure, permanent home for the children and for a training resource center in the settlement.

KCC Settlement, Nairobi

The KCC Village is located in Kariobangi South in Nairobi Eastlands. It takes its name from the KCC milk processing factory which is located nearby. The residents were relocated from shanties along a railroad line under a sites and services scheme. The settlement has roads, water and sewage connections provided by the local authority.

We visited this settlement to see an example of incremental house construction using NACHU’s housing microfinance loans. Some of the residents had formed housing co-operative. We visited the house of the chair person of the co-operative who used loans from NACHU to build a permanent structure in the front part of his home. As can be seen from the photo alongside, the front portion is built with stone and concrete while the back with sheets and tile roofing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sn.</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Abomo Biya Epse Mbia</td>
<td>CONGEH</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td><a href="mailto:human_aid_action@yahoo.fr">human_aid_action@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ms. Eliane Sylvie MFOMOU</td>
<td>CONGEH</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mfmoueliane@yahoo.fr">mfmoueliane@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Priya Gopalen</td>
<td>Rooftops Canada</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td><a href="mailto:priya@rooftops.ca">priya@rooftops.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>San Patten</td>
<td>Rooftops Canada TA</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td><a href="mailto:san.patten@gmail.com">san.patten@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Barry Pinsky</td>
<td>Rooftops Canada</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td><a href="mailto:barry@rooftops.ca">barry@rooftops.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Enkutatash Bekele</td>
<td>Integrated Holistic Approach Urban Development Project</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:iha-udp@ethionet.et">iha-udp@ethionet.et</a>; <a href="mailto:enkubekele@yahoo.com">enkubekele@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pia Larson</td>
<td>UN Habitat</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td><a href="mailto:UNHabitat.Intern45@unhabitat.org">UNHabitat.Intern45@unhabitat.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Phoebe Simon</td>
<td>YUVA</td>
<td>India</td>
<td><a href="mailto:phoebe.s@yuvaIndia.org">phoebe.s@yuvaIndia.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>John Wachira</td>
<td>National Co-operative Housing Union</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wachira@nachu.or.ke">wachira@nachu.or.ke</a>; <a href="mailto:nachu_ltd@yahoo.com">nachu_ltd@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mary Mathenge</td>
<td>National Co-operative Housing Union</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mary@nachu.or.ke">mary@nachu.or.ke</a>; <a href="mailto:nachu_ltd@yahoo.com">nachu_ltd@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>William Keah</td>
<td>National Co-operative Housing Union</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nachu_ltd@yahoo.com">nachu_ltd@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Deborah Gathu/ Davinder Lamba</td>
<td>SINA/ Mazingira Institute</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:landrite@pamojatrust.org">landrite@pamojatrust.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mary Adhiambo</td>
<td>Muungano Wa Wana Vijji (Kenya Homeless People's Federation)</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:landrite@pamojatrust.org">landrite@pamojatrust.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Wakio Seaforth</td>
<td>Independent Consultant/ Interpreter</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wmnakena@gmail.com">wmnakena@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Edward Buoro</td>
<td>Daraja: Civic Initiatives Forum</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:buorotoed@yahoo.com">buorotoed@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Korothimi Thera</td>
<td>COFEPE</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td><a href="mailto:koro_thera@yahoo.fr">koro_thera@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Shumani Luruli</td>
<td>PlanAct</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shumani@planact.org.za">shumani@planact.org.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nonceba Mkangeli</td>
<td>Community Organization Resource Centre</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:s.marmorato@gmail.com">s.marmorato@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Elmari Swart</td>
<td>MES</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:elmari@mes.org.za">elmari@mes.org.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sifiso Gininza</td>
<td>JHC</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sifiso@jhc.co.za">sifiso@jhc.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Rose Daudi</td>
<td>HAFOTA</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hafota@yahoo.com">hafota@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tumaini A.K Mwailenge</td>
<td>WAT Human Settlements Trust</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wai@raha.com">wai@raha.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Roxanne Ali</td>
<td>Shelter and Settlements Alternatives</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td><a href="mailto:winnwa@yahoo.com">winnwa@yahoo.com</a>; <a href="mailto:roxanne.ali@gmail.com">roxanne.ali@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Dennis Nudhura</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dnduhura@yahoo.com">dnduhura@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Veronica Katulushi</td>
<td>Zambia Homeless and Poor People's Federation</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:s.marmorato@gmail.com">s.marmorato@gmail.com</a>; <a href="mailto:nelson@peoplesprocess.org.zm">nelson@peoplesprocess.org.zm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Achson Mupandawana</td>
<td>Housing People of Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td><a href="mailto:achi@fastemail.com">achi@fastemail.com</a>; <a href="mailto:hpz@housingpeople.org.zw">hpz@housingpeople.org.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tafadzwa Muropa</td>
<td>Swedish Co-operative Centre</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tafadzwa.muropa@sccrosa.org">tafadzwa.muropa@sccrosa.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Ariel Kagu</td>
<td>ZINAHCO</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td><a href="mailto:arielticharwa@yahoo.com">arielticharwa@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPONSORS

The Regional Workshop on HIV, AIDS and Housing, benefited substantially from sponsorship and substantive engagement by the following organizations. We are grateful for their support.

This report and presentations made at the workshop are available for download from http://www.rooftops.ca/english/programsPartners/index.asp?page=117

Comments, questions, and expressions of interest to engage further, are invited.

For more information, please contact:
Barry Pinsky, Rooftops Canada, barry@rooftops.ca
Priya Gopalen, Rooftops Canada, priya@rooftops.ca
Davinder Lamba, Mazingira Institute, davinderlamba@gmail.com

Rooftops Canada is the international development program of co-operative and social housing organizations in Canada. Rooftops Canada works with partner organizations to improve housing conditions, build sustainable communities and develop a shared vision of equitable global development. Rooftops Canada’s focus is on disadvantaged communities in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe.

Mazingira Institute integrates knowledge and practice to advance human dignity, and better habitat, environment and development for all. It operates Settlements Information Network Africa (SINA), established in 1981. SINA promotes shaping and sharing of knowledge and practice in the African region toward this end.

www.rooftops.ca

www.mazinst.org