

PROTECT A CHILD &
CHANGE THE WORLD



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HUNYANI HILLS HOTEL HIV AND AIDS AWARENESS TRAINING WORKSHOP REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After conducting a two day HIV and AIDS Peer Educators Training Workshop in partnership with three Chinese NGOs in December 2009, New Hope Foundation (NHF) embarked on a roll out exercise. This entailed a one day training workshop for Hunyani Hills Hotel staff on 14 January 2010. The workshop's goal was "to raise awareness on HIV and AIDS issues to Hunyani Hills Hotel staff for the purpose of promoting behavior change."

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Organizational

*New Hope foundation (NHF) was born as a national & regional response to the **HIV** and **AIDS** pandemic. Its main reason for existence being to work towards creating a better, secure environment and a brighter future for children and women. New Hope Foundation (formerly New Hope Zimbabwe) was founded in the year 2000 by Pastor Elfas Zadzagomo the current Board Chairman. Its objectives are achieved through the facilitation and provision of access to quality and valuable education, psychosocial support and subsistence to the needy and vulnerable community.*

Workshop Objectives:

To provide information on

- **HIV and AIDS prevention**
- **Living positively with HIV and AIDS"**
- **Correct and consistent use of condoms**

There were twenty seven participants composed of sixteen males and eleven females. Their ages ranged from nineteen to sixty eight. A participatory approach was the methodology that was adopted so that the adult participants that we had would grasp the concepts by being actively involved. The participants raised a number of fundamental concerns. For instance they complained about the inadequacy of the allocated time and revealed that they had expected to have HIV tests at the end of the session. The NHF staff is convinced that in the future the training workshop should stretch even up to three days

so as to incorporate all the essential components without any haste. That would also give room for HIV testing.

ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION

There were 27 participants 4 Peer Educators & 4 NHF staff members. The following table shows the participants and their demographic characteristics.

		AGE RANGE					
		19 and below	20 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 +
MALE	16	-----	09	01	03	02	01
FEMALE	11	01	04	03	01	01	01
TOTAL	27	01	13	04	04	03	02

The hotel staff comprised those from management,(general staff that is chefs, room - services, gardeners and bar tenders) as well as students on attachment.

INTRODUCTION

The workshop had been scheduled to run from eight thirty in the morning up to four thirty in the afternoon. However, due to some logistical challenges faced at the NHF office, some delays were encountered. So the session kicked off one hour later at nine thirty and ended at five thirty.

METHODOLOGY

The five facilitators mainly utilized power point presentations, group discussions, lectures role play and question and answer methods. The power point presentations were used on topics such as HIV/AIDS Overview in Zimbabwe, introduction to HIV and AIDS, transmission and prevention, progression and living positively with HIV and AIDS .This was meant to cater for illustrations as well as for the participants to read for themselves

At the beginning, sheets with pre- test questions were distributed to the participants. This was to measure the level of their knowledge on the issues under discussion. Group discussions were carried out for the following topics; Risks to hotel workers and Living Positively with HIV/AIDS. It was meant for the participants to reveal the reality of their occupational and social experiences. The question and answer technique was implemented on the correct and consistent use of condoms. The aim here was to elicit the participants` attention, to provoke their thinking and motivate them. Lastly the role play method was used during the wrap up so as to gauge how much the participants had understood and gained from the training.

Energizers were applied at intervals to stimulate participants and to relieve them from fatigue after a long lecture. A post test questionnaire was also distributed to measure the level of knowledge that the participants had gained.

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

Firstly the manager of the Hotel, Mr C Chiguri welcomed everyone to the training session. He went on to reveal the house- keeping guides. From there he handed over to the director of the programme. The Director of the Programme, Mr T Muzire from NHF, spelt out the goals and objectives of the workshop and introduced the NHF National Coordinator. The National Coordinator, Mrs F Jowa, then introduced the NHF Board Chairman, Bishop E Shangwa and led the house into compiling the ground rules. Afterwards she called on the house to make self- introductions. Sheets with a pre-test questionnaire were issued out and instructions were given to the participants.

FIRST PRESENTATION

The first presenter deliberated on the HIV and AIDS overview in Zimbabwe using a lecture method. He highlighted on the HIV and AIDS prevalence rate for the whole world sub- Saharan Africa and lastly Zimbabwe. In addition he revealed facts about the first cases recorded and chronicled the decrease of the prevalence rate from 1997 to 2009. Furthermore he manifested the impact of HIV and AIDS on humans economically and socially.

SECOND PRESENTATION

The second presenter focused on three major themes .These are definitions, transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS. The stress was on prevention so as to halt the spread of the virus. The presenter showed the gravity of the epidemic by tracing the origin, the formulation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in connection with HIV and AIDS and the devastating effects as highlighted by the former Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Koffi Annan.

THIRD PRESENTATION

The third presenter explained the progression of the HIV virus from the time it enters the human body to the time when a person is declared a Person Living with HIV AIDS. She also showed the stages that one goes through according to a World Health Organization (WHO) Clinical Stages of AIDS report.

FOURTH PRESENTATION

The fourth presenter dwelt on the risks of HIV and AIDS to Hotel workers. She used the group discussion method so that the reality at Hunyani Hills Hotel is revealed. The participants then exposed their experiences during feedback. Some of the risks are sexual tourists, being raped by clients (both males and females) and financial incentives offered by clients. The presenter also portrayed the far reaching consequences of the epidemic to the hotel workers, families, local communities and the hospitality industry as a whole.

FIFTH PRESENTATION

The fifth presenter started by asking questions based on the progression of HIV to AIDS that she had deliberated earlier on. A few participants responded after discovering that the concepts had not been comprehended. A group work approach was adopted so that the participants can analyze how a person living with HIV can live positively, socially, mentally, physically and who, where, why people should be tested. The participants displayed meaningful feedback. Later the presenter articulated on how nutrition, water and exercise are important to people living with HIV and AIDS. Lastly, she underscored on palliative or home based care. Three handouts were also distributed for the participants' further reading.

SIXTH PRESENTATION

The sixth presenter used a question and answer method to find out how much the participants knew about condoms and using them. He also invited some participants to demonstrate on how to open them as well as to fill them with air up to their furthest ability. He then explained the correct ways and assigned some participants to role play what they had learned. They displayed their understanding of where to buy condoms, why they should buy them, how to use and how to dispose them after use. After that a post test questionnaire was attended to and the participants' sheets were collected. The closing remarks were uttered by a representative of the hotels' management as Mrs Hickey had already left the place.

LESSONS LEARNT

The participants were asked to reveal their expectations and fears during the time of self introductions. As a result they disclosed the following points:

1. Some expected to go through a fruitful and mutual learning experience.
2. Others feared for the young generation which is not able to stick to one partner.
3. In addition some anticipated to save lives using the knowledge that they would have gained from the workshop.
4. They also hoped to go through HIV testing at the end.
5. Furthermore others looked forward to teaching others especially the young people.
6. More to that some had a feeling that they would learn more about abstinence.
7. Finally some hoped that married people would benefit a lot.

During most presentations, a lot of questions were asked by the participants. They also went through the sessions in a relaxed manner. However when the topic of HIV progression was being deliberated on there was a tense atmosphere. The audience was very attentive and appeared frightened by the information that was being presented to them. Even at the end, no question was asked during the gathering. Few bold ones approached the facilitators privately during lunch and after the whole session with personal questions that had been provoked by the topic.

Below are some of the questions asked by the participants during and after the sessions?

- 1 Where did AIDS originate from?
- 2 What is the reaction of the society to AIDS education?
- 3 We have AIDS orphans in the society. Tell us what is being done for their best interests by
 - a- Civic organizations
 - b- The Government
 - c- The society in general
- 4 Is it possible to see that someone is HIV positive?
- 5 For how long can the virus survive outside the human body?
- 6 Is it possible for women to rape men?
- 7 How strong and reliable are condoms?
- 8 Is it safe to eat food that has been left by a person living with HIV/ AIDS?
- 9 Can deep kissing transmit the virus?
- 10 Do condoms remain effective in instances whereby some males engage in great speed like they are possessed during coition?
- 11 Can one acquire the disease by sharing clothes with a person living with HIV/AIDS?
- 12 Why is it that some people contract sexually transmitted diseases yet they use condoms?
- 13 How safe is it to wear two condoms during sexual intercourse?
- 14 Who has the responsibility to dress a condom onto the male sexual organ between couples?
- 15 What should I do to make my partner accept putting on a condom during sexual intercourse?
- 16 What comes first between HIV and AIDS?

Most of the questions were answered. However, when the questions generated long debates they were cut short for the sake of time.

CHALLENGES

The training session met with several constraints that affected its smooth flow.

1. **Limited Time:** The one day arrangement was quite inadequate for the exhaustion of the selected topics. No outdoor activities were carried out yet they contribute towards psychosocial training, thus making the training a complete package.
2. **Erratic participant attendance:** Some of the participants were also on duty. That meant that they had to switch from the workshop room to attend to other duties. As a result they missed out on some of the presentations. In particular Mr Chiguri asked a significant question but when the answer was discussed he was no longer in the room.
3. **Heterogeneity:** The group was made up of people from various walks of life which created certain hitches as the session progressed.
 - a. The mixing of semi- literate participants with those who are fluent made one language (shona) to be dominant during the training. However when some of the people were asked to speak or read the material shown on the board, they declined to take part. Their excuse was that they were unable to read.
 - b. Some of the people were not active because they were uncomfortable due to the presence of their partners and seniors at work. More to that, the eldest participant of 68 was shy during the presentation of the topic of Correct and Consistent use of condoms. She even covered her face with an exercise book to avoid eye contact with the young people who were in the room.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In the future adequate time is needed. The training workshop requires at least three days since the issues concerning HIV/AIDS are very crucial. In addition, the participants displayed a keen interest to learn more since the training demystified some of the myths and misconceptions that they had. If adequate time is offered, the outdoor activities will be conducted and those who desire to be tested can have the chance.
2. Another factor is that for participants to de-role and participate effectively, they need to be trained with people of their generation. They will identify with each other and become active in as far as the answering of questions or role playing is concerned.
3. Furthermore, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material, on HIV and AIDS, needs to be offered to both the hotel staff and clients. Condoms should also be sourced from an organization that provides them freely. That way they can be availed around the hotel freely since some people are afraid to buy them. It will also help those

people who get involved in sexual intercourse without prior arrangement to have safer sex.

4. There is need by the Government to champion policies that integrate the tourism and hospitality industry with HIV and AIDS prevention programs and activities. This will go a long way in minimizing the magnitude of the risks that the hotel staff and clients face.

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