

Dialogues on Teaching and Learning

A Scholarship Symposium

(Concurrent Session Two - 11:20 -12:15; G3040)

Presentation

Citizenship and Global Perspective HIV/AIDS service organizations in Kenya

By Dr. Peter N. Njenga, PhD, MBA, BCom, CPA(k)

■ Presentation Objective :

- Based on a study done in Kenya, this presentation **integrates an awareness of how social, organizational, and global issues are interrelated with individual and local concerns.**
- It will further stress the need of practically **applying the findings of academic research** to attain the intended goal... (as opposed to "shelving" the academic and intellectual "wealth").

Agenda

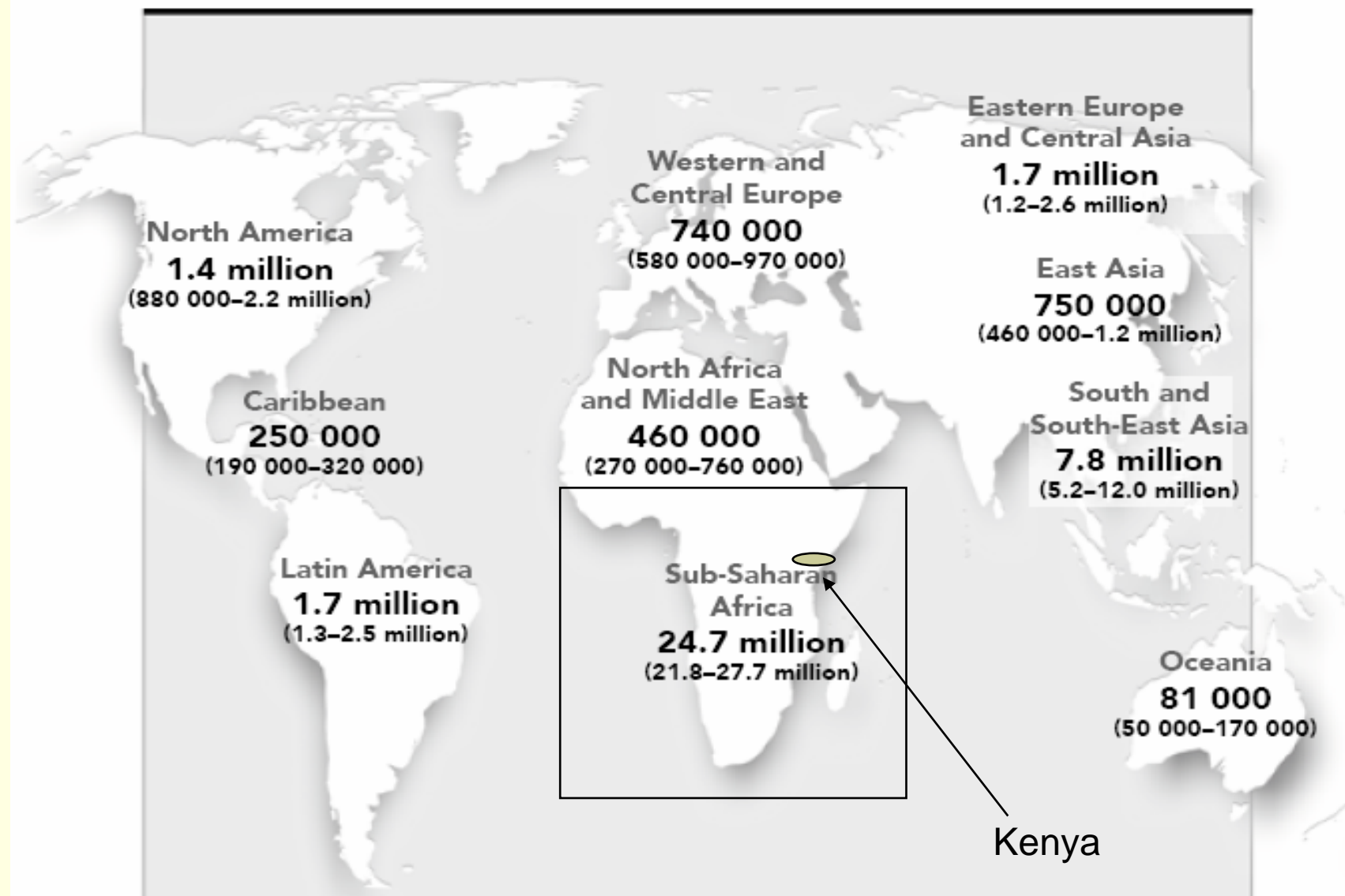
- 1 Introduction (3 Min)
- 2. Global HIV/AIDS **statistics** , global impact, and why Canadians should be concerned and involved. (10min)
- 3. **Research** findings on **Sustainability** issues of HIV/AIDS Service organizations in Kenya. (15 min)
- 4. How the research findings has been **practically applied by the researcher.** (5 min)
- 5. **Proposed Strategies** for Kwantlen involvement in local and global issues. (10 min)
- 6. Summary (5 Min)
- 7. Discussions & Questions (5 min)

(RULES: Contributing speakers will be allowed 1 min each)

Introduction

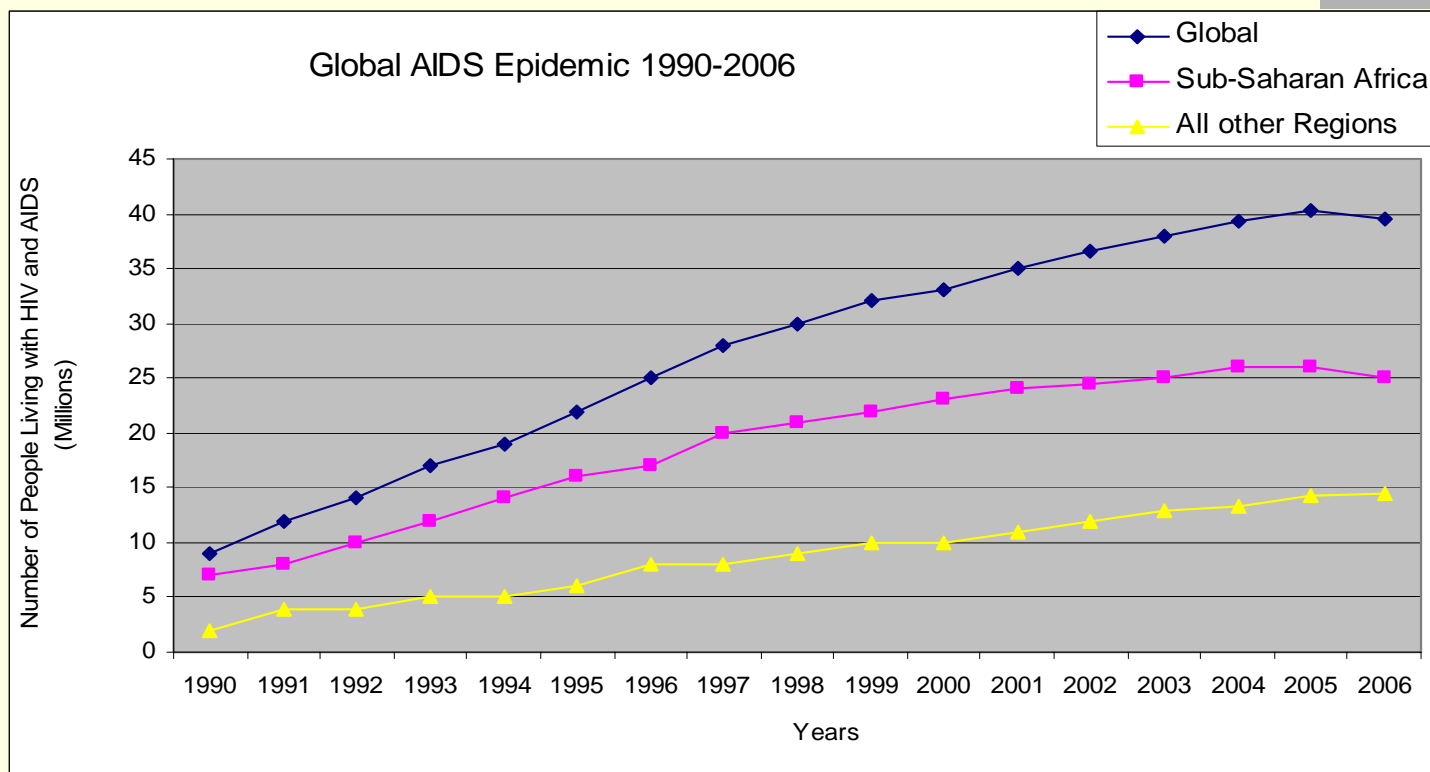
- The effects of monstrous tentacles of **HIV/AIDS** disease has **affected both the local and global thinking**.
- It should be emphasized that transmission and management of HIV/AIDS Disease is **a global concern that defies the citizenship rhetoric**.
 - It Encroaches mankind domain through the “waters of life”.
- The evils of social and organizational effects has been more **pronounced in Sub-Saharan Africa** more than any other place in the globe.
- The **author** of this presentation is a **Kenyan citizen**, and Kenya is a country in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Based on a research done on Kenyan HIV/AIDS Service Organizations, this presentation integrates an awareness of how **social, organizational, and global issues** are **interrelated** with individual and local concerns.
- It will further stress the **need of practically applying the findings** of academic research to attain the intended goal... (as opposed to "shelving" the academic and intellectual "wealth").

Global: People living with HIV and AIDS in 2006



(Source: Extracted from UNAIDS Reports: 2006)

1. Global HIV/AIDS Statistics –Trend & Distribution



(Source: Extracted with permission from UNAIDS Reports: 2003,2004, 2005, 2006)

Summary:

- **Global:** People living with HIV and AIDS increased from 9m in 1990 to **40m** in 2006 (about 344%)
- In **Sub-Saharan Africa:** from 7m in 1990 to **25m** in 2006 (257%)
- In 2006: Of the global 40m living with HIV/AIDS, **63%** were found in sub-Saharan Africa. (cf: 2003, was **66%**); 1.3m were found in USA, and about **60** thousands in **Canada**.
- Q: Why do you think the spread of HIV/AIDS is so high in Sub-Saharan Africa?

Why Should Canadian's be concerned at the Local level

AS at Jan 4, 2007

- **HIV/AIDS in Canada**
 - 58,000 people in Canada are living with HIV/AIDS.
 - 30% of the 58,000 are *unaware* that they are infected.
 - 2,483 Canadians were diagnosed with HIV in 2005, which is 13% more than were diagnosed in 2001.
 - It is estimated that over 4,000 Canadians are infected with HIV each year.
 - 43.5% of HIV infections are transmitted through men who have sex with men.
 - 30.8% of HIV infections are transmitted through heterosexual contact.
 - 20.5% of HIV infections are transmitted through injection drug users.
 - In 2003, females accounted for 42.5% of positive HIV test reports among youth aged 15 to 29.
 - Source: <http://www.actoronto.org/website/home.nsf/pages/hivaidstatscan>
- * Every two hours, someone in the country becomes infected with HIV.
- Women now account for one-fifth of people with HIV/AIDS, up from one-tenth in 1995.
 - (Ref: CBC News-August 20, **2007** | 7:37 AM ED)
- Q: ARE YOU CONCERNED?

Research Title: “The Long-Term Self-Sustainability of Kenyan HIV/AIDS Service Organizations, in the Absence of International Funding”

Overview: Sustainability Conceptual model - Factors affecting Org. Sustainability



-Research on Kenyan HIV/AIDS Service organizations

- Title: The Long-Term Self-Sustainability of Kenyan HIV/AIDS Service Organizations, in the Absence of International Funding
- Problem: The study problem recognized that international donors have funded HIV/AIDS service organizations in Kenya, but although other research has identified problems found in USAID-funded projects, this research explored what the impact on the Kenya HIV/AIDS service organizations might be if these international donations were unavailable. These organizations may cease to exist if international funds are withdrawn, and this would surely disrupt the Kenyan society and intensify the diffusion of HIV/AIDS worldwide.
- Basic Assumption: Withdrawal of global donations & funding from Kenya
- Theory: Project financing and Org. Sustainability theory (e.g. Herrera et al, 2003). - Designed & categorized factors were: economic, social, environmental, Org. Specific, and Self- financing)
- Methodology: Qualitative in approach, based on grounded theory design
- Population: The population of interest was composed of the 425 HIV/AIDS Service Org. in Nairobi or Central province in 2005. This was extracted from the Kenyan directory that indicated all 682 HIV/AIDS Service organizations.
- Sample: Using G*Power model to estimate a sample size (using 18 predictors , power of 0.8, alpha of 0.05, and a small effective size of 0.015. - Randomly Selected & mailed 210 samples; (However, good responses used in analysis was 141)
- Measurement: 5 point Likert Scale
- Analysis: Used computer SPSS software & NUD*IST (N-6) software.

-Research findings application & Implementation

- **Results:** The research findings resulted in 18 specific major competence factors that determined sustainability.
- Among these **factors** include **economic** (planning, local funding, cost control, curbing fraud); **social** (cultural change in funding expectations); **environmental** (disease prevention); **project specific** (liquidity, synergy); and **self-financing** *such as* farming , business ,financial investments, real estate, membership fees
- **Conclusion:** Yes. HIV/AIDS Service organizations in Kenya can initiate self financing strategic projects to supplement international donations.
- **Recommendations:** Where practical, international donors should peg funding to a supplemental proposal on self financing projects and audits.

What has this Researcher (Peter) done

- Formed and registered a Charitable org. named “Dr Njenga Foundation of Sustainable HIV/AIDS Projects”
 - With interests in Canada (British Columbia) and Kenya
- Through the foundation, raising funds and initiating **self-financing projects** that support existing HIV/AIDS Projects in Kenya.
- Currently working on **HIV/AIDS’ orphans** project in Kenya
- Effectively **propagating** the need to commence **self-financing projects** in Kenya- to Support HIV/AIDS service organizations.

- Get involved : www.drnjengafoundation.org
- What do you recommend?

Strategies for Effective Utilization of Research Work

Strategies:

1. Do not Shelve it! Discuss your results to all stakeholders. (Universities, Industries, Relevant Subject Organizations).
2. Sell your idea(s) openly... locally and globally (use the power of internet)
3. Copy write your work.
4. Do you think of others strategies?

Proposed Strategies for Kwantlen involvement in global & Citizenship issues

1. **Individuals:**

-Localized presence on social issues that negatively and positively affect immediate neighborhood.

e.g.. Programs involved in operational, finance, and promotion of HIV/AIDS projects, cancer projects, drug misuse projects, etc

1. **Organizational:**

- Establishment of student exchange program to underdeveloped as well as developed nations.

-Promotion of Kwantlen agenda in Sub-Saharan Africa.. a presence marketing tool in countries like Kenya where students will be more than willing to come and study in Canada commercially.

-Establishment of HIV/AIDS counseling center.

-Establishment of drug misuse counselling center
etc

Q. Suggest other strategies

Summary

- Current HIV/AIDS Statistics indicates that Kwantlen should **be aware and be involved** in HIV/AIDS issues both locally and globally.
- social, organizational, and global issues are **interrelated** with individual and local concerns.
- Research work should be **practically utilized** , and academic ideas be openly marketed.
- **Citizenship** is a function of **global** issues.
- **Organizational sustainability** is a function of economic, social, environmental, specific, and self reliance factors.

- Questions & Feedback?

Where to Get More Information

- Alexander T. A., Klusmeyer D., Jackson V. (2001). *Citizenship Today: Global Perspectives and Practices*.
- CIA World Factbook – Kenya. Retrieved July 30 2007 from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/ke.html>
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- Herrera, U. A. F., Charles, A. T., Lluch, C. S. E., Ramirez, A. H., Hernandez, V. S., & Orlega R. A. (2003). A regional-scale sustainable development index: The case of Baja California Sur, Mexico. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World of Ecology*. 10(2003), 353-360.
- Njenga, P.N. (2006). *The Long-Term Self-Sustainability of Kenyan HIV/AIDS Service Organizations, in the Absence of International Funding*. PhD Dissertation, Walden University, Minnesota, USA.
- UNAIDS (Joint United Nations Program on AIDS). (2004). *Global AIDS epidemic 2004 summary*. HIV/AIDS conference in Bangkok, Thailand, 2004, July 12. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from <http://www.unaids.org>
- UNAIDS. (2006). *Global Summary of the AIDS epidemic December 2006*. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from <http://www.unaids.org>