

twinning against AIDS Survey Response

1. General Information on Respondents

1.1 Responses by Language

English	French	Spanish	Total
102	16	17	135

1.2 Responses by Region and Country

Africa	Country	Number	Total
	Cameroon	5	
	Ethiopia	2	
	Ghana	4	
	Guinea	1	
	Kenya	5	
	Madagascar	1	
	Namibia	1	
	Nigeria	4	
	Republic of the Congo	1	
	Rwanda	3	
	Senegal	1	
	South Africa	2	
	Tanzania	3	
	Togo	1	
	Uganda	3	
	Zambia	2	
	Zimbabwe	6	
			45
Asia and Pacific			
	Australia	3	
	Bangladesh	3	
	China	1	
	East Timor	1	
	India	14	
	Japan	1	
	Nepal	1	
	Pakistan	4	
	Thailand	1	
			29
Europe			
	Belgium	2	
	Cyprus	1	
	France	1	
	Netherlands	2	
	Romania	1	
	Sweden	1	

	Switzerland	1	
	United Kingdom	2	
			11
Latin America			
	Argentina	2	
	Bolivia	1	
	Brazil	1	
	Chile	1	
	Colombia	4	
	Cuba	1	
	Dominican Republic	1	
	El Salvador	1	
	Guatemala	1	
	Haiti	1	
	Jamaica	1	
	Peru	2	
	Venezuela	4	
			21
North America			
	Canada	14	
	United States	12	
			26
Overall Total			
			132

1.3 Responses by Region and Organisation:

Region	Organisation	Country	Contact
Africa			
	Nsamb'art (social organization in support to local development)	Cameroun	siebetcheu@yahoo.fr siebetcheu@francophone.net
	No Limit for Women Project	Cameroun	nolfowop@justice.com
	DEFENSE SANS FRONTIERES	Cameroun	ebiyick2002@yahoo.fr
	Integrated Education In Development Programs (IEDP)	Cameroun	samagladys@hotmail.com
	Ministry of Transport	Cameroun	daniel_ekwalla@yahoo.fr
	Horn of Africa Initiative	Ethiopia	ahmed@iss.it
	Fatumatu Zehara Aid Organization	Ethiopia	f.z.a.o@telecom.net.et
	Action For Integrated Development	Ghana	mutalib2001@yahoo.com
	Bank of Ghana HIV/AIDS Education Program	Ghana	dseykere@bog.gov.gh
	GSMF International	Ghana	sssagoe@gsmf.com.gh
	Graphic Communications Group Limited	Ghana	adale28@yahoo.com
	PRISM-To strengthen interventions in reproductive health and STD-AIDS	Guinea-Conakry	amiatak@yahoo.fr
	Aga Khan Health Service	Kenya	khakasa2001@yahoo.com

Region	Organisation	Country	Contact
	Christian Development Organisation	Kenya	oromal@yahoo.com
	Learning and Development Kenya (LDK)	Kenya	Learning@africaonline.co.ke
	Health Development and Management Consultants (HDMC)	Kenya	boasienwa@yahoo.com
	ikonzo musanda self help group	Kenya	francisanyona@yahoo.com
	Jereo Salama Isika (We are Healthy!)	Madagascar	vrafaram@tulane.edu
	Oxfam Canada	Namibia	ohep@iafrica.com.na
	Journalists Against AIDS (JAAIDS) Nigeria	Nigeria	omololuf@micro.com.ng
	International Young Christian Students (IyCS) A Member Of The African Network Of Young Peace Builders	Nigeria	imohcolins@yahoo.com
	Center for Development Support Initiatives cedsi	Nigeria	macq5mine@yahoo.com
	ANTI AIDS VANGUARD	Nigeria	paunyeka@lycos.com
	S.O.S. CHILDREN (S.O.S. ENFANTS)	Republic of the Congo	mvkadi@hotmail.com
	Fondation St Dominique Savio for Education (2 submissions)	Rwanda	pnsenga2001@yahoo.fr & fsds8@yahoo.ca
	farmapu-inter & cecotrap-rcogl	Rwanda	alisai2000@yahoo.fr
	Senegalese Association for Family Welfare	Senegal	Abdoulaziz50@hotmail.com
	Potchefstroom University	South Africa	dgweo@puknet.puk.ac.za
	Centre for AIDS Development	South Africa	cadrejhb@cadre.org.za
	USAID Tanzania	Tanzania	acunningham@usaid.gov
	Deutsche Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) Health Programme Tanzania	Tanzania	bergis.gtz@africaonline.de
	Freelance Journalist	Tanzania	svuzo@yahoo.co.uk
	Comité d'Action pour le Potentiel Humain (CAPH)	Togo	caph_togo@yahoo.fr
	Christian Communication Centre	Uganda	gospel@utlonline.co.ug
	Makerere University Institute of Public Health	Uganda	wbazeyo@iph.ac.ug
	Uganda Local Authorities Association	Uganda	liznko@yahoo.com
	Hiv/Aids And Human Rights Youth Network Zambia	Zambia	simonzeis@yahoo.com
	USAID/Zambia (including implementing partners)	Zambia	shodgins@usaid.gov
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Zimbabwe	Tapiwa.kamuruko@undp.org
	Southern Africa Orphanage Hope Foundation	Zimbabwe	cmanunure@avu.org

Region	Organisation	Country	Contact
	(not given)	Zimbabwe	tagwira@zeri.org
	Health Informatics Section - Centre for Evaluation of Public Health Intervention - University of Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	ktisocki@healthnet.zw
	Dialogue on Shelter	Zimbabwe	bethchit@mweb.co.zw
	Zimbabwe Teachers' Association	Zimbabwe	rmangota@yahoo.com
Asia and Pacific			
	HIV/AIDS Pastoral Care	Australia	pastoral_care@bigpond.com
	Pathos	Australia	pathos_sida@yahoo.com
	Brimbank Community Initiatives Inc	Australia	gheaviside@hotmail.com
	CARI(Community Advancement And Research Initiatives)	Bangladesh	cari-org@bdonline.com
	SDNP Bangladesh	Bangladesh	hakik@sdnbd.org
	TREE Foundation Ltd.	Bangladesh	tree@bd.drik.net
	The Futures Group Europe - China	China	tmanchester@51condom.com
	http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ AIDS-INDIA/	East Timor	joe_thomas123@yahoo.com.au
	Society For Development Research & Training (SFDRT)	India	sfdrt@satyam.net.in; aabinand@satyam.net.in
	Government General Hospital India	India	Madan_rad@rediffmail.com
	Tirhut Research And Development Society	India	ngotrd@indiatimes.com
	Freedom Foundation (2 submissions)	India	ashokrau@hotmail.com & freedom@bgl.vsnl.net.in
	B. J. Medical College	India	bddalal@rediffmail.com
	Indu Health Research Foundation	India	dhrutis@im.eth.net
	INSARD (Institute for Social Awareness and Rural Development)	India	insard@yahoo.com
	ISHIMA (Interventions for Sexual Health of the Indian Medical Association)	India	ish@vsnl.net
	SSWARD(society for social welfare)	India	rangasaicv2REDIFFMAIL.COM
	Health Vision & Research	India	arup_dr@yahoomail.co.in & karishmahealth@rediffmail.com
	Foundation for Integrated Research in Mental Health	India	jayasree@vsnl.com
	SOMA	India	mail2kvs@yahoo.com
	Janhit Wings Society (JWS)	India	jwsmj@netscape.net
	Japan AIDS Prevention Awareness Network (JAPANetwork)	Japan	aidsed@gol.com

Region	Organisation	Country	Contact
	UNICEF	Nepal	dchapagain@unicef.org.np
	UKS Research Centre	Pakistan	uks@comsats.net.pk
	RISE (Rural Initiatives in Sustainability & Empowerment)	Pakistan	rise@psh.paknet.com.pk
	AIDS AWARENESS & PREVENTION SOCIETY	Pakistan	aapspk@yahoo.com
	Sustainable Resource Foundation (SuRF)	Pakistan	surf@isb.paknet.com.pk
	Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development	Thailand	afppd@inet.co.th
Europe			
	Prospective International	Belgium	pi@3-1416.org
	CHU (Hospital University Centre) Charleroi-Infectious Diseases	Belgium	jean-claude.legrand@chu-charleroi.be
	Student in psychology currently not in an organisation	Cyprus	Schristina69@hotmail.com
	ENDA Tiers Monde	France	amy_colle@yahoo.fr
	Youth Incentives	Netherlands	j.slootbeek@youthincentives.org
	International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)	Netherlands	m.loevinsohn@cgiar.org
	ACCEPT	Romania	loredanadc@fx.ro
	Europeer at Dept of Community Medicine	Sweden	gary.svenson@smi.mas.lu.se
	Aids-Hilfe Schweiz (Swiss Aids Federation)	Switzerland	jan.suter@aids.ch
	self-employed	UK	BMZ@zatlokal.freeseerve.co.uk
	CAWD (Committee for African Welfare and Development)	UK – projects in Nigeria	pam@cawd.info
Latin America			
	Cable a Tierra - Rehué	Argentina	borile@elbolson.com
	Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Drogadependencia y Sida	Argentina	rtrinch0@rosario.gov.ar
	UNFPA Bolivia	Bolivia	jugarteche@unfpa.org.bo
	Grupo Humanitário de Incentivo à Vida	Brazil	ghiv@msn.com
	Corporacion chilena de prevencion del SIDA	Chile	bonopaolo@entelchile.net
	Fundación Positivos por la Vida	Colombia	positivos@epm.net.co
	Red Colombiana de Personas que viven con VIH-SIDA - RECOLVIH	Colombia	oswrada@telesat.com.co
	Fundacion Arenosa Vive	Colombia	fundarvi@hotmail.com
	Grupo de Autoapoyo HORMIGAS EN	Colombia	liliyame@hotmail.com
	PROSALUD-Manzanillo	Cuba	mestrada@child.grm.sld.cu

Region	Organisation	Country	Contact
	USAID	Dominican Republic	mcastillo@usaid.gov
	Independent Consultant	El Salvador	elevine@integra.com.sv
	Instituto de Educacion Integral para la Salud y el Desarrollo	Guatemala	ana_psl@yahoo.com
	Haïti Health 2004 (Haïti Santé 2004)	Haïti	bdesmangle"hs2004.org
	Jamaica AIDS Support	Jamaica	english@infochan.com
	Impacta Salud y Educaciòn	Peru	cbazan@impacta.org
	Programa de Soporte a la Autoayuda de Personas Viviendo con VIH (PROSA)	Peru	aristiagabriel@hotmail.com
	AMARE Asociaciòn Margariteña de Ayuda Respaldo y Educaciòn en SIDA	Venezuela	amare_sida@yahoo.es
	Asociacion Margaritena de Ayuda Respaldo y Educacion en SIDA	Venezuela	amare_sida@yahoo.es jesusbetancou75@hotmail.com
	Horages sin Violencia	Venezuela	debiasini@telcel.net.ve hogaresinviolencia@cantv.net
	Funcacion Vida Integral	Venezuela	fuvin2000@cantv.net
North America			
	Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users	Canada	gmessinger@hotmail.com
	Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network	Canada	lisad@storm.ca
	Emmanuel International	Canada	baxter@e-i.org
	United Nations Association in Canada	Canada	christine@unac.org
	HIV/AIDS Regional Services	Canada	piker@kingston.net
	Healing our Spirit BC Aboriginal HIV/AIDS Society (2 submissions)	Canada	info@healingourspirit.org & evilearl666@hotmail.com
	Coalition on International AIDS and Development Inc	Canada	randyfleming@canada.com
	First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission (CSSSPNQL)	Canada	gchastroux@csssbnql.com
	Canadian Red Cross Society	Canada	kate.dickson@redcross.ca
	Canadian AIDS Society	Canada	marcl@cdnaids.ca
	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief	Canada	spage@cpar.ca
	The Children of Bethanie	Canada	ledb@cam.org
	Alberta Community Council on HIV	Canada	san.acch@shaw.ca
	Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF)	USA	chunt@saaf.org
	Search for Common Ground	USA	rbesant@sfcg.org
	alan guttmacher institute	USA	bfredrick@guttmacher.org
	MI PWA Task Force	USA	rick-dan@attbi.com
	alpha and omega hiv/aids health initiative	USA	moore.ben@epa.gov

Region	Organisation	Country	Contact
	KAIPPG--Kenya AIDS Intervention/Prevention Project Group	USA (and Kenya for parent org.)	kaippg@earthlink.net
	World Links	USA	klofbloo@yahoo.com
	Hesperian Foundation	USA	darlena@hesperian.org
	Phil Simon Clinic	USA	tom2438@aol.com
	WorldSpace Foundation	USA	rtchwenk@worldspace.org
	Private AIDS researcher	USA	lfuller@worchester.edu
	Sesame Workshop	USA	Chary.Cole@sesameworkshop.org

1.4 Main organizational activities:

Main Organizational Activities of Respondents	
Research	61
Care	28
Advocacy	24
Education	17
Funding	2
Treatment	1

Note: This does not mean that Research is the main organizational activity of 61 of the respondents; it means that 61 respondents chose Research as one of their main activities. Only 30 respondents said they committed more than 40% of their organizational resources to Research (see Q 17).

1.5 Respondents organization type:

Respondent Organizational Descriptions:	
Local/national CBO/NGO/PVO or community group	64
AIDS Service organisation	17
Other (including independent)	15
International NGO (CARE, World Vision, Save the Children)	15
Multilateral (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, PAHO, World Bank, etc)	6
Academic/training institution (university, training center)	5
Bilateral (DFID, NORAD, CIDA, USAID, EC/EU, DANIDA, JICA etc.)	4
Government Department/Ministry	3
Private Sector	2
International foundation (Gates, Rockefeller, Ford, Turner)	2

1.6 Respondents funding sources:

Source of Funding	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	Total
Other [including individual]	57		14			71
Government Department/Ministry	36	20		10		66
Bilateral [DFID, NORAD, CIDA, USAID, EC/EU, DANIDA, JICA etc.]		16	16		9	41
Private sector		5	10	25		40
Local/national CBO/NGO/PVO or		13		4	9	26

community group						
Multilateral [UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, PAHO, World Bank, etc]			4		15	21
Academic/training institution [university, training center]			4	2		6
International foundation [Gates, Rockefeller, Ford, Turner etc]				4		4
AIDS Service Organization					2	2
International NGO [CARE, World Vision, MSF, Save the Children etc]						0

Note: the high number of respondents choosing 'other [including individual]' for this question means that either the question was not understood or we have overlooked a significant funding area for AIDS organizations – ie own income, fee for service or other. It is interesting that INGOs did not appear in any respondents' top 5 sources of funding.

1.7 Respondents staffing levels:

Numbers of staff.	
1 to 5	23
6 to 10	30
10 to 20	27
20 to 50	28
50 or more	24

Note: There is a good balance between different sized organizations but it is worth noting that 60% are fairly small organizations with 20 or less staff.

2. Respondents access to ICTs

2.1 Access to computers, e-mail and Internet broken down by region:

Note: For the purposes of this analysis responses have been broken down into 4 regions – Africa, Asia and Pacific (including Australia and Japan), Latin America (including the Caribbean), and Europe and North America (including Romania). While this was not a perfect solution and mixes some have with have-not countries it reflects the geographic breakdown of response and the limited response from some parts of the world.

The percentages seen in brackets beside numbers of respondents are derived from the actual number of respondents to that questions and not the potential total number of respondents.

Percentage of staff with regular (several hours per week) access to computers.					
	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
0 to 20%	21 (44%)	5 (17%)	7 (33%)	1 (2%)	34 (25%)
20 to 40%	7 (14%)	5 (17%)	3 (14%)	2 (5%)	17 (13%)
40 to 60%	3 (6%)	7 (24%)	3 (14%)	5 (14%)	18 (13%)

60 to 80%	6 (12%)	4 (13%)	2 (9%)	3 (8%)	15 (11%)
80 to 100%	10 (21%)	9 (30%)	6 (28%)	23 (67%)	48 (36%)

Percentage of staff with access to e-mail					
	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
0 to 20%	14 (30%)	3 (10%)	9 (42%)	2 (5%)	28 (21%)
20 to 40%	8 (17%)	9 (31%)	2 (9%)	1 (2%)	20 (15%)
40 to 60%	6 (12%)	7 (24%)	3 (14%)	5 (14%)	21 (16%)
60 to 80%	4 (8%)	3 (10%)	1 (4%)	2 (5%)	10 (7%)
80 to 100%	15 (31%)	8 (26%)	6 (28%)	25 (71%)	54 (40%)

Frequency staff can check e-mail					
	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
Constantly	15 (31%)	10 (35%)	11 (52%)	25 (73%)	61 (45%)
Every day for an hour or more	12 (25%)	11 (37%)	4 (19%)	6 (17%)	33 (24%)
Several times per week	15 (31%)	6 (21%)	6 (28%)	3 (8%)	30 (22%)
Once a week	3 (6%)	1 (3%)	-	-	4 (3%)
Less	2 (4%)	1 (3%)	-	-	3 (2%)

Percentage of staff with access to Internet					
	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
0 to 20%	17 (37%)	6 (20%)	8 (38%)	3 (8%)	34 (25%)
20 to 40%	10 (22%)	7 (24%)	4 (19%)	2 (5%)	23 (17%)
40 to 60%	4 (8%)	5 (17%)	3 (14%)	2 (5%)	14 (10%)
60 to 80%	3 (6%)	2 (6%)	-	5 (14%)	10 (7%)
80 to 100%	11 (24%)	10 (33%)	6 (28%)	23 (65%)	50 (37%)

Frequency staff are able to access the Internet					
	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
Constantly	15 (31%)	8 (27%)	10 (47%)	25 (73%)	58 (43%)
Every day for an hour or more	9 (19%)	11 (37%)	2 (9%)	5 (14%)	27 (20%)
Several times per week	13 (27%)	9 (30%)	6 (28%)	4 (1%)	32 (24%)
Once a week	6 (12%)	1 (3%)	2 (9%)	-	9 (7%)
Less	4 (8%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	-	6 (4%)

Importance of the Internet to respondents' work					
	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall

		Pacific	America	North America	
Very	40 (86%)	26 (86%)	19 (90%)	28 (80%)	113 (85%)
Somewhat	6 (13%)	3 (10%)	2 (9%)	6 (17%)	17 (13%)
Not at all	-	1 (3%)	-	1 (2%)	2 (1%)

Note: While the nature of this survey will bias responses to organizations with Internet and e-mail access, these numbers are still significant given the wide range of organizations. As expected Europe and North America have much higher access than any of the other regions with Africa generally having the lowest connectivity and access. However, even African groups from a variety of geographic and organizational backgrounds still had at least a 30% access to computers, e-mail and Internet. Another interesting point is that all groups felt the Internet was very important to their work.

3. Respondents resource allocation related to HIV/AIDS work:

3.1 Percentage of resources committed to various sectors of HIV/AIDS work:

Respondents whose work was totally HIV/AIDS related.	
Totally HIV/AIDS Related	40 (30%)
Partially HIV/AIDS Related	92 (70%)

Percentage of work focused on HIV/AIDS for those whose work was only partially HIV/AIDS related.	
0 to 20%	26 (26%)
20 to 40%	17 (17%)
40 to 60%	25 (25%)
60 to 80%	21 (21%)
80 to 100%	9 (9%)

Number of respondents by programme area to which 40% or more the work of an organization was committed					
Programme Area	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
Research	10 (21%)	11 (37%)	5 (24%)	4 (11%)	30 (22%)
Care	3 (10%)	10 (33%)	3 (14%)	3 (8%)	19 (14%)
Treatment	1 (2%)	7 (23%)	3 (14%)	2 (5%)	13 (10%)
Advocacy	20 (43%)	13 (43%)	2 (10%)	7 (19%)	42 (31%)
Education	33 (70%)	22 (73%)	15 (71%)	19 (51%)	89 (66%)
Legal Defence	5 (11%)	3 (10%)	4 (19%)	1 (3%)	13 (10%)
Counselling	13 (28%)	13 (43%)	7 (33%)	6 (16%)	39 (29%)
Funding	6 (13%)	3 (10%)	1 (5%)	2 (5%)	12 (9%)

Note: Looking at the overall scores the main areas of focus for the respondents are Education followed by Advocacy, Counselling and Research. Education is a key priority for all the respondents. Advocacy is more important for respondents from Africa and Asia and Pacific and there is an interestingly low score for advocacy in Latin America. It is also interesting to note the very low figures for Care 3 (6%) and Treatment 1 (2%) amongst African respondents.

3.2 Regions where respondents mainly focussed their work:

Geographic region in which respondents said they mainly worked	
East and Southern Africa	46 (34%)
South Asia	20 (14%)
West Africa	18 (13%)
Latin America	16 (11%)
North America	14 (10%)
South East and East Asia	7 (5%)
Western Europe	5 (3%)
Caribbean	5 (3%)
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	2 (1%)
South Pacific	1 (-%)

3.3 Staff and budgets committed to HIV/AIDS work:

Organisational staff committed to HIV/AIDS work	
1 to 5	62 (47%)
6 to 10	26 (20%)
10 to 20	21 (16%)
20 to 50	15 (11%)
50 or more	6 (4%)

Annual organizational budget dedicated to HIV/AIDS (\$US)	
0 to 50,000	77 (60%)
50,000 to 100,000	13 (10%)
100,000 to 250,000	17 (13%)
250,000 to 500,000	4 (3%)
500,000 to 1,000,000	6 (4%)
1,000,000 to 5,000,000	7 (5%)
5,000,000 or more	3 (2%)

4. Examples of lessons or achievements respondents felt would be useful to share with others and challenges that others may be able to help respondents overcome:

Lessons to share
Strategies for community counselling
Engaging youth in the fight against HIV/AIDS
Partnering with the media to do AIDS advocacy
Advocacy against stigma and discrimination
Experience as a national coalition speaking on behalf of community-based ASOs
Providing post-diagnosis counselling
Experience working in rural areas
Experience in reviewing legislation and helping to draft new legislation
Experience in helping to source funding
Developing programmes that combine HIV/AIDS and TB initiatives

Creating programmes that are inclusive of women
Working with nomadic peoples
Working with puppets to build AIDS awareness
Prevention of mother to child transmission programmes
Training NGOs in self-management
Research and short courses in different disciplines and their relationships to HIV/AIDS
Providing appropriate resources
Involving PWAs
Building networks and coalitions
Developing comprehensive multi-sector HIV-control measures
Counselling using holy books
Establishing and sustaining volunteers at the community level
Working with TV and video
Doing community based research
Working with governments and other groups in cross border programmes
Providing harm reduction programmes to IV drug users
Working with organized sex trade workers
Previous experience with twinning
Development of activities related to human rights and HIV/AIDS
Testimonies of people living with HIV/AIDS
Strengthening dialogue between parents and children
Skills in monitoring, motivating and utilizing media
Successful experiences with workplace programmes in Ghana.
Behavioural research on male psychology and high-risk behaviour in the face of HIV/AIDS.
Experience doing advocacy for access to medication for HIV/AIDS patients
Working with the private sector to encourage support for children infected and affected by AIDS
Grassroots mobilization
Prevention initiatives especially in HIV/Agriculture etc.

Challenges to overcome
Responding to fundamentalist resistance to AIDS education and awareness
Finding enough resources
Finding better ways to encourage people to come in for testing
Starting a wellness programme
Developing literacy programmes to support awareness work
Maintaining staff morale
Getting access to drugs for HIV patients
Providing appropriate training to volunteers
Finding more effective and efficient ways to disseminate information
Updating old equipment and infrastructure
Finding ways to educate truck drivers
Building multi-national consensus
Getting a better understanding of issues at the grassroots level
Building AIDS awareness in a low incidence country
Increasing the involvement of women parliamentarians

Finding ways to systematically put lessons together so they are not lost
Developing the skills and commitment of staff
Developing planning and management skills
Finding ways to overcome resistance from church and conservative groups
Finding ways to work across cultural barriers to discuss sex related issues
Finding ways to get more journalists interested in writing more on HIV/AIDS
Adding appropriate ICTs to community information networks
Improving access to documents and information
Learning to better lobby government for policy change and resources
Working more effectively with volunteers
Improving access to Internet and computer technologies
Involving youth more effectively
Do not have enough access to the experiences of other organisations
Finding ways to organize or participate in regional conferences to share experience
Increasing our organizational profile
Improving communication and cross-collaboration
Increasing efficiency in research methods/partnerships
Finding ways of reporting on HIV/AIDS that lead to behavioural change
Better sharing of data and findings so that one does not have to 'reinvent the wheel'
Educating people in the military
Finding the time (or volunteers) to keep materials and website updated.
Becoming more cost effective
In-house and partner capacities related to technical support

5. Number of respondents whose staff had time for mutual learning with other organisations, or could combine such learning with planned travel, plus selected comments and suggestions for other means of twinning:

Staff have time for mutual learning with other organizations	123 (93%)
Staff do NOT have time for mutual learning with other organizations	9 (6%)

Selected comments:

Staff already attend network meetings
This is done already using motivational workshops
We have been trying to identify best practise for our staff to see and learn from
We organise monthly meetings between our staff and other NGOs
We participate in solid networks
Currently such collaboration is limited due to financial and logistical difficulties
This would be a new experience but we are ready to try it
We have not done much of this due to limited information
We think study tours would be helpful
We would be open ICTs to assist as external exchanges are difficult
This needs to be taken more seriously
Time is limited but we do recognise the importance of such learning
Yes but through e-mail only
Using Internet or telephone would be better as we have no travel funds

Staff in our organisation travel and are able to spend some time with HIV/AIDS organisations in places that they visit for the purpose of mutual support and learning	115 (88%)
Staff in our organisation travel and are NOT able to spend some time with HIV/AIDS organisations in places that they visit for the purpose of mutual support and learning	15 (11%)

Selected Comments:

We can travel within Pakistan but have no funds for international travel
Our staff are encouraged to do this
Our partners do not fund this kind of travel
We participate in exchange programmes with US universities
Our HIV coordinator would benefit from such exposure
We cannot do this with existing resources
We have difficulty obtaining visas
We do this a lot but only inside our own country India
Travel outside China is difficult
This would not be a justifiable use of our resources at present
We are only allowed to travel for education or learning
We do this locally

5.1 Selected suggestions for other means of developing twinning relationships between organisations at a distance from each other:

Workshops for capacity building on specific issues
Exchanging information via regular updates
Using ICTs such as teleconferencing and Internet
Develop and distribute course modules for multi-sectoral AIDS control
Exchange programmes for staff between organisations
Ability to participate and interact in conferences and symposiums
Being able to share materials
Using Internet discussion forums
Making better use of Internet solutions for direct staff communication
Promoting twinning between local organisations in the same area
Creation of apprentice positions
Jointly developing and implementing projects
Sharing successful models, programmes and evaluations
Organising study tours
Contributing to a common web site to exchange best practise
Developing collaborative research projects

6. Commitment to, and methods for, exchanging information, skills and experience as an important component in the fight against AIDS.

6.1 The importance placed on improving the ability of groups involved in the fight against AIDS to exchange information, skills, and experience on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being lowest and selected comments:

1. Not important	-
2.	-
3.	4 (3%)
4.	22 (16%)
5. Very Important	105 (80%)

Selected comments:

This is the best way to achieve success in fighting the epidemic
This is most needed for global commitment
We believe that together we have more strengths than weaknesses
Information access is absolutely essential
Strong organisations can strengthen the capacities of the economically disadvantaged
This is fundamentally important because most aids organizations lack resources and permanent staff
HIV/AIDS involvement can be depressing and taxing on the mind of persons working with it. The possibility for burnout is very high and sharing information helps the involved to realise that they are alone.
Without this sharing ISHIMA would not be where it is today
In our developing countries we miss simple information to increase the quality of our services
AIDS necessitates a collective and international fight. Experiences from one part of the world need to be offered to others for the greater benefit of human kind

6.2 The importance placed on twinning partnerships with other organisations to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being lowest and selected comments:

1. Not important	1 (-%)
2.	1 (-%)
3.	13 (10%)
4.	33 (26%)
5. Very Important	78 (61%)

Selected comments:

We would like to learn how other groups develop and finance their activities
Important to know what works/doesn't work in other interventions; more important to adapt lessons learned to local cultures and practices
I believe that this is a good way to start to address the problem from multiple perspectives
Provided that twinning is balanced and not the blind leading the blind
Pooling knowledge and resources will make the response to aids more effective
Twinning may be most helpful in-country between high-functioning and less high functioning districts or NGOs

Only at a certain stage of development
Concerned about 'time wasting'
Aids is an international problem. the solution needs to be international in order to include everybody. twinning is a tool to increase relationship between different regions and nations who need to work together to eliminate aids
Twinning partnerships are important as they provide a means to scale up the support rather than working in isolation

6.3 Respondents rating of the importance of the following methods to enable and improve mutual learning and support between organisations at a distance from one another crisis on a scale of 1 to 5:

	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
University Courses					
1. Lowest	7 (15%)	3 (10%)	2 (10%)	7 (19%)	19 (14%)
2.	4 (8%)	4 (13%)	2 (10%)	9 (25%)	19 (14%)
3.	14 (31%)	8 (27%)	7 (36%)	14 (38%)	43 (33%)
4.	13 (28%)	5 (17%)	4 (21%)	1 (2%)	23 (17%)
5. Highest	7 (15%)	9 (31%)	4 (21%)	5 (13%)	25 (19%)
Short courses and training					
1. Lowest	1 (2%)	1 (3%)	-	2 (5%)	4 (3%)
2.	-	2 (6%)	1 (5%)	-	3 (2%)
3.	7 (15%)	2 (6%)	2 (10%)	9 (25%)	20 (15%)
4.	11 (23%)	12 (41%)	6 (31%)	10 (27%)	39 (30%)
5. Highest	27 (58%)	12 (41%)	10 (52%)	15 (41%)	64 (49%)
Workshops and conferences					
1. Lowest	2 (4%)	-	-	1 (2%)	3 (2%)
2.	3 (6%)	1 (3%)	-	-	4 (3%)
3.	6 (13%)	1 (3%)	1 (5%)	5 (13%)	13 (9%)
4.	10 (21%)	15 (51%)	6 (30%)	16 (44%)	47 (35%)
5. Highest	25 (54%)	12 (41%)	13 (65%)	14 (38%)	64 (48%)
Staff exchanges and secondments to other organisations					
1. Lowest	1 (2%)	-	-	-	1 (-%)
2.	-	-	-	2 (5%)	2 (2%)
3.	7 (15%)	4 (13%)	3 (15%)	7 (18%)	21 (16%)
4.	15 (34%)	9 (31%)	6 (30%)	16 (43%)	46 (35%)
5. Highest	21 (47%)	16 (55%)	11 (55%)	12 (32%)	60 (46%)
New training materials					
1. Lowest	1 (2%)	-	-	1 (2%)	2 (1%)
2.	1 (2%)	1 (3%)	-	2 (5%)	4 (3%)
3.	2 (4%)	6 (29%)	1 (5%)	6 (16%)	15 (11%)
4.	13 (28%)	11 (37%)	4 (20%)	10 (27%)	38 (29%)
5. Highest	29 (63%)	11 (37%)	15 (75%)	17 (47%)	72 (54%)
Distance Education					
1. Lowest	8 (18%)	3 (10%)	1 (5%)	3 (8%)	15 (11%)
2.	9 (20%)	2 (6%)	2 (10%)	7 (20%)	20 (15%)

	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
3.	6 (13%)	8 (27%)	7 (36%)	8 (22%)	29 (23%)
4.	7 (16%)	6 (20%)	2 (10%)	7 (20%)	22 (17%)
5. Highest	13 (30%)	10 (34%)	7 (36%)	10 (28%)	40 (31%)
Distance Mentoring					
1. Lowest	-	-	-	-	-
2.	1 (2%)	2 (6%)	1 (5%)	1 (2%)	5 (3%)
3.	4 (9%)	4 (13%)	2 (10%)	2 (5%)	12 (9%)
4.	11 (25%)	2 (6%)	2 (10%)	12 (33%)	27 (21%)
5. Highest	27 (62%)	21 (72%)	14 (73%)	21 (58%)	83 (65%)
Telephone and Fax					
1. Lowest	2 (4%)	-	2 (10%)	1 (2%)	5 (3%)
2.	9 (20%)	3 (10%)	1 (5%)	2 (5%)	15 (11%)
3.	4 (9%)	7 (25%)	1 (5%)	7 (19%)	19 (14%)
4.	13 (29%)	9 (32%)	7 (35%)	14 (38%)	43 (33%)
5. Highest	16 (36%)	9 (32%)	9 (45%)	12 (33%)	46 (35%)
Internet and Electronic Mail					
1. Lowest	3 (6%)	-	2 (10%)	1 (2%)	6 (4%)
2.	7 (15%)	3 (10%)	-	2 (5%)	12 (9%)
3.	5 (11%)	6 (20%)	4 (21%)	7 (19%)	22 (17%)
4.	14 (31%)	12 (41%)	5 (26%)	14 (38%)	45 (35%)
5. Highest	15 (34%)	8 (27%)	8 (42%)	12 (33%)	43 (33%)

Respondents who scored each section high - 4 or 5:					
	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
University Courses					
	20 (43%)	14 (48%)	8 (42%)	6 (15%)	48 (36%)
Short courses and training					
	38 (81%)	24 (82%)	16 (83%)	25 (78%)	103 (79%)
Workshops and conferences					
	35 (75%)	27 (92%)	19 (95%)	30 (82%)	111 (83%)
Staff exchanges and secondments to other organisations					
	36 (81%)	25 (86%)	17 (85%)	28 (75%)	106 (81%)
New training materials					
	42 (91%)	22 (74%)	19 (95%)	27 (74%)	110 (83%)
Distance Education					
	20 (46%)	16 (54%)	9 (46%)	17 (48%)	62 (48%)
Distance Mentoring					
	38 (87%)	23 (78%)	16 (83%)	33 (91%)	110 (86%)
Telephone and Fax					
	29 (65%)	18 (64%)	16 (80%)	26 (71%)	89 (68%)
Internet and Electronic Mail					
	29 (65%)	20 (68%)	13 (68%)	26 (71%)	88 (68%)

Selected other suggested ideas:

Site visits
Formal academic research whose results are returned to the target population
Exchange of educational material and media programs
Virtual forums
Joint research projects
Newsletters
Follow-up and evaluation
A net based 'encyclopaedia' of aids response
Interactive web sites and web forums
Chat with experts
It is vital to democratize information and to recognise that all of us have rights and responsibilities to our communities

7. Experiences and lessons from twinning:

Respondents with previous twinning experience	72 (54%)
Respondent WITHOUT previous twinning experience	59 (45%)

Selected comments:

We are a member of the Ghana HIV/AIDS network
We have partnerships in 14 countries
We have informal twinning relationships but nothing formal
We have had recent and informal contact with a European organisation
Twinning allowed us to learn a lot and exchange our experiences with others
Not USAID - but our implementers have a variety of types of twinning relationships with other organizations
Only through cultural exchange programmes
We worked with the training and research support group in Zimbabwe to develop www.auntiestella.org
We are presently looking for a twinning partner
We have been trying to go to other countries so that we could start to work together and it has not been easy to get people who were ready for us
We are working with a US based organisation on a project that will create new skills and new opportunities for locally relevant application and development both nationally and regionally. We are also planning training activities that will be jump-started through twinning but eventually will become an important source of income generation for long-term sustainability and maintaining autonomy

Respondents with experience in twinning that initiated the relationship	45 (55%)
Respondents with experience in twinning that were approached by another organisation	36 (44%)

Selected comments:

A mutual funder initiated our twinning partnership
These relationships are mainly initiated by our organisation
We have tried to initiate contact in the past but without response
Our organisation initiated the twinning but have now been approached by another organisation
While we were initially approached we also have in turn approached others who have become part of our international network

What led initiating respondents to do so – selected comments
We had no previous experience in the field and needed assistance
Our needs assessment told us we need outside assistance
We needed information and ideas from other organisations
The need to share and join efforts to best use the resources
The desire to put their material online to make it more accessible
To increase the scope of the program and the amount of resources devoted to the activity. also to combine differing areas of expertise
Twinning funding was available and we had been interested in twinning for a long time
We are mandated by Ministers of Health in the Horn of Africa to control communicable diseases at cross-border level.
Twinning was a natural progression from peer exchanges where communities felt the need to tell others about their programmes and in turn helped them establish their own
Recognition of the magnitude of the threat - and a glimpse of opportunities - as well as the knowledge that we have useful skills and experience

Methods for choosing twinning partners - selected comments
It was based on our area of focus
We invited private sector companies to a meeting and then had follow-on visits
We did not have options of choosing a partner. we only responded to an advertisement
Through existing relationships
By the quality of the partners material
We built on previous cooperation on the ground in other activities
Lawrence Weiser the web master of gayreading had read my reports on the 5th ICAAP on SEA-AIDS and contacted me to write for gayreading. The exchange led him to teach me web designing through e-mails and immediately after that I presume he died
We looked for key people within key national institutions in heavily affected countries with whom we had a solid personal relationship who were in a position to convene the formative deliberations
Developed a list of criteria of what we wanted to learn/gain from a partner
We sought organizations with prior experience in collaboration and management ability
At an HIV meeting in brazil
A mutual acquaintance approached us
One of the members of our organization had a parent who visited Canada and gave a presentation on the situation in Uganda and need to form a partnership with CDN CBO

Objectives of twinning partnerships selected comments:
Strengthening capacity
Exchanging experiences
Building cultural competence

Materials development and distribution
Training
Exchanging local knowledge
Mobilising more resources
To duplicate our work in another region
Gaining new perspectives on management and programmes
Combining respective areas of expertise in information and service delivery to effectively implement a project
Exchanging education tools
Sharing technological capabilities to enable the production and delivery of vital information to the widest possible audience
Adapting workshops to local cultural reality
To be inspired by each other
We wanted to develop a more multi-cultural approach to our work
We have ambitions plans for setting up an appropriate information system to serve the community. we are looking for ways to overcome the lack of a telephone network
Providing opportunities for members of both organizations to become more involved in the work of the sister organisation
We wanted to improve our programme impact
We find it somewhat easier to get funding with 2 or more NGOs involved in projects
We wanted resources translated
To strengthen our capacity to do advocacy work

Respondents who felt their objectives were met	55 (75%)
Respondents who felt their objectives were NOT met	18 (24%)

Selected comments on meeting objectives:
Too early to tell
We did not assess the results
Our twinning is very informal
We had difficulties due to finding limitations and lack of technical support
We believe we have documents of great value
Feed back from beneficiary NGOs was positive

Selected comments on the most important benefits:
Skill development
We have a good adolescent reproductive health website
We have better care and prevention programmes
A network has been established
Our organisation has been sensitised to the HIV/AIDS crisis
We reached a wide spread audience
We demonstrated our ability to participate in a major programme
We heightened the commitment of both organisations
We developed a national model for school-based interventions
We formed a new national network in Belarus
People in a number of institutions thinking in a different way about the relevance of what they are doing to HIV/AIDS - and vice versa. developing plans
Acknowledgement that we're on the right track

Broader awareness and interest in global HIV/AIDS work
We gained the opportunity to have a direct impact on the outcome of a project
Being able to see common themes across countries and to promote those in the US and international forums
We have developed friendships and a sense of mentoring

Selected comments on the greatest obstacles or drawbacks:
Lack of funds for travel
Unrealistic expectations and resource allocation from funders re: what it takes for a strong partnership
Poor Information and Technology facility and technocrats
A project we didn't select was badly prepared
Lack of computers
Lack of time
Lack of trust
No respect of mutual promises
Dependency of the weakest partner
Some institutions withhold to their findings not sharing information
No respect of mutual promises
Non commitment of some members
Sustaining partnerships in the face of financial and logistical difficulties
Lack of transport and facilities to reach rural communities
Power outages and weak infrastructure
Lack of clear definition of common agenda
Different interests between partners
Communication between partners--can't communicate often enough

7.1 The information, skills and experience respondents felt they could share with others:

Selected comments on the kinds of kinds of information, skills and experience respondents felt they could effectively and usefully share with others:
Training modules and manuals on advocacy
Methodology in community counselling
Prevention of std and HIV/AIDS in homosexual and transsexual communities
Working with students and youths
Experience of working with elected representatives
Skills in community based research
Mechanisms and approaches for cross-border collaboration in disease control
Very large number of aids patients and their clinical data
How to implement a school-based intervention in developing countries
Utilizing theatre for research education and empowerment
Documented ICT models for communicating HIV/AIDS info
Information on HIV/AIDS and human rights
Program design
Research results
Information on day to day care and treatment programs and updates on medications
Locally-produced educational and social development information on a variety of topics

including HIV/AIDS
Research findings
Personnel with knowledge of participative methodologies
Information technology skills
Teaching within the Christian community
Grant writing
Indigenous methods
Production of IEC support
A network of schools with computer access
Personal stories
Advocacy & communication strategies
How to conduct a post intervention evaluation at the workplace
Spiritual interpretation of this disease
Legal assistance
Capacity to disseminate information throughout Africa and Asia

7.2 The information, skills and experience respondents felt they could gain from others:

Selected comments on the kinds of kinds of information, skills and experience respondents felt they most needed from others:
Organizational management
Training modules and manuals on advocacy
Contacts with decision-makers of the most relevant Government and NGO entities concerned with AIDS
We are looking for support/ partnerships in setting up a net-based support to national aids control programme
How to analyse data using the computer
Multicultural approach: 75% of the clients are from Africa and Haiti
Sources of funding for the care of the infected and affected
Project development
Mentoring organisational support
Up-to-date and accessible medical information on HIV/AIDS
Training in a variety of areas
How others have organised programmes to involve policy-makers and elected representatives
Effective use of the internet and e-mail
Strategies for reaching iv drug users
Community and university research
Partners for global/domestic advocacy
Ways to deal with cultural barriers to western style grass-roots advocacy
Sexworker program models
Technical training for radio-drama

8. Approaches respondents felt most useful for creating cost and impact effective Twinning experiences that enable their organisations to share or gain the information, skills and experience listed in the comments above and selected other ideas:

	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
University Courses					
1. Lowest	4 (10%)	5 (18%)	3 (17%)	10 (31%)	22 (19%)
2.	7 (17%)	6 (22%)	4 (23%)	11 (34%)	28 (24%)
3.	11 (28%)	6 (22%)	4 (23%)	7 (21%)	28 (24%)
4.	5 (12%)	3 (11%)	5 (29%)	2 (6%)	15 (13%)
5. Highest	12 (30%)	7 (25%)	1 (5%)	2 (6%)	22 (19%)
Short courses and training					
1. Lowest	1 (2%)	1 (3%)	-	2 (5%)	4 (3%)
2.	2 (4%)	-	-	4 (11%)	6 (4%)
3.	3 (6%)	5 (17%)	3 (16%)	5 (14%)	16 (22%)
4.	8 (18%)	9 (32%)	5 (27%)	11 (31%)	33 (26%)
5. Highest	30 (68%)	13 (46%)	10 (55%)	13 (37%)	66 (52%)
Workshops and conferences					
1. Lowest	2 (4%)	-	-	-	2 (1%)
2.	1 (2%)	1 (3%)	-	1 (2%)	3 (2%)
3.	4 (9%)	3 (10%)	1 (5%)	7 (20%)	15 (12%)
4.	11 (26%)	11 (39%)	7 (41%)	17 (48%)	46 (37%)
5. Highest	24 (57%)	13 (46%)	9 (52%)	10 (28%)	56 (45%)
Staff exchanges and secondments to other organisations					
1. Lowest	-	-	-	-	-
2.	2 (4%)	-	-	4 (11%)	6 (4%)
3.	7 (16%)	10 (35%)	1 (5%)	12 (34%)	30 (24%)
4.	8 (18%)	3 (10%)	6 (33%)	12 (34%)	29 (23%)
5. Highest	26 (60%)	15 (53%)	11 (61%)	7 (20%)	59 (47%)
New training materials					
1. Lowest	1 (2%)	-	-	2 (5%)	3 (2%)
2.	-	2 (7%)	-	3 (8%)	5 (4%)
3.	3 (6%)	4 (14%)	1 (5%)	4 (11%)	12 (9%)
4.	8 (18%)	10 (35%)	3 (16%)	12 (34%)	33 (26%)
5. Highest	31 (72%)	12 (42%)	14 (77%)	14 (40%)	71 (57%)
Distance Education					
1. Lowest	5 (12%)	2 (7%)	2 (11%)	2 (6%)	11 (9%)
2.	7 (17%)	5 (18%)	3 (17%)	13 (39%)	28 (23%)
3.	11 (26%)	8 (29%)	5 (29%)	6 (18%)	30 (25%)
4.	8 (19%)	6 (22%)	1 (5%)	7 (21%)	22 (18%)
5. Highest	10 (24%)	6 (22%)	6 (35%)	5 (15%)	27 (22%)
Distance Mentoring					
1. Lowest	-	-	-	-	-
2.	2 (4%)	1 (3%)	-	2 (5%)	5 (4%)
3.	5 (11%)	3 (11%)	2 (11%)	5 (14%)	15 (12%)
4.	11 (26%)	6 (22%)	4 (23%)	14 (40%)	35 (28%)
5. Highest	24 (57%)	17 (62%)	11 (64%)	14 (40%)	66 (54%)
Telephone and Fax					
1. Lowest	1 (2%)	1 (3%)	-	3 (8%)	5 (4%)

	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
2.	7 (16%)	3 (10%)	-	6 (17%)	16 (13%)
3.	8 (19%)	4 (14%)	4 (22%)	9 (26%)	25 (20%)
4.	9 (21%)	12 (42%)	10 (55%)	11 (32%)	42 (34%)
5. Highest	17 (40%)	8 (28%)	4 (22%)	5 (14%)	34 (27%)
Internet and Electronic Mail					
1. Lowest	2 (5%)	1 (3%)	1 (5%)	3 (8%)	7 (5%)
2.	5 (12%)	4 (14%)	2 (11%)	4 (11%)	15 (12%)
3.	5 (12%)	5 (18%)	4 (22%)	4 (11%)	18 (15%)
4.	14 (35%)	8 (29%)	6 (33%)	14 (41%)	42 (35%)
5. Highest	14 (35%)	9 (33%)	5 (27%)	9 (26%)	37 (31%)

Respondents who scored each section high - 4 or 5:					
	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
University Courses					
	17 (32%)	10 (36%)	6 (34%)	4 (12%)	37 (32%)
Short courses and training					
	38 (86%)	22 (78%)	15 (82%)	24 (68%)	99 (78%)
Workshops and conferences					
	35 (81%)	24 (85%)	16 (93%)	27 (76%)	102 (82%)
Staff exchanges and secondments to other organisations					
	34 (78%)	18 (63%)	17 (94%)	19 (54%)	88 (70%)
New training materials					
	39 (90%)	22 (77%)	17 (94%)	26 (74%)	104 (85%)
Distance Education					
	18 (43%)	12 (44%)	7 (40%)	12 (36%)	49 (40%)
Distance Mentoring					
	35 (83%)	23 (84%)	15 (87%)	28 (80%)	101 (82%)
Telephone and Fax					
	26 (61%)	20 (70%)	14 (77%)	16 (46%)	76 (61%)
Internet and Electronic Mail					
	28 (70%)	17 (62%)	11 (60%)	23 (67%)	79 (66%)

Selected other suggested ideas:

Financial support
Finding an approach through which everyone participates
Personal visits to projects
Mentoring should go south to north as well as north to south
Collaborative projects
Pooling local resources
Identification of learning institutions with scholarships
Make sure ways are found to encourage different people to go seminars and workshops

– too often it is the same people who come all the time
Independent server for twinning giving free dot org space for organizations for their own purposes
Scholarships for courses

9. Respondents perception of the role that the Internet based ICTs can play in advancing twinning processes and the kinds of things that can be enabled using ICTs:

A web site dedicated to enhancing the exchange of information, skills and experience on HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support WOULD be a cost effective, useful and widely used tool	117 (92%)
A web site dedicated to enhancing the exchange of information, skills and experience on HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support WOULD NOT be a cost effective, useful and widely used tool	9 (7%)

Selected comments:

Yes, but not all of us have access
A web site can be difficult to integrate into the workplace
In Africa we have a problem with Internet access but we still need to train future users
This would be cost effective in that it is a cheap comparatively and faster method which can get many people from different parts of the world connected and sharing information
It could act as a data base
There are already many sites out there and we need to avoid duplicating efforts
To me it appears excellent because the costs would be low and we would receive a lot of help through this medium
Not all of our organizations have financial support to buy computes
What has been lacking in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe is the lack of information exchange. There was a proliferation of ASOs all of which were duplicating activities and some of which were not appropriate as evidenced by lack of impact (only 20% change). Such a facility would enable stakeholders to check their activities and conduct some kind of self audit.
There are already innumerable websites. it would depend on how a website for twinning would be defined
Particularly if it listed organizations or websites to go to for specific information or materials.
Maybe -- my experience with websites is they sound better in theory than they turn out to be in practice
It is an effective and useful tool not broadly used in Latin countries due to the high costs
The problem of access for resource poor areas has to be addressed
It should complement not replace personal exchange
But not if it is fancy and expensive to download. Email is much more accessible than WebPages. Ideally you would have the ease of access of email

9.1 Respondents ranking of various elements that could be included on a web site to facilitate twinning partnerships and selected other ideas:

	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
Peer review of projects, publications, training materials, courses, strategies, evaluations, methods etc					
1. Lowest	-	-	-	2 (6%)	2 (1%)
2.	-	-	-	2 (6%)	2 (1%)
3.	-	4 (14%)	4 (20%)	6 (18%)	14 (11%)
4.	11 (24%)	3 (10%)	4 (20%)	6 (18%)	24 (19%)
5. Highest	34 (75%)	21 (75%)	12 (60%)	15 (51%)	84 (66%)
Sharing and reviewing organisational plans, programmes, and evaluations					
1. Lowest	-	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-	-
3.	1 (2%)	4 (14%)	1 (5%)	11 (33%)	17 (13%)
4.	9 (20%)	8 (29%)	6 (33%)	6 (18%)	29 (23%)
5. Highest	35 (77%)	15 (55%)	11 (61%)	16 (48%)	77 (62%)
On-line mentorship or supervision					
1. Lowest	-	1 (3%)	-	1 (3%)	2 (1%)
2.	-	1 (3%)	2 (11%)	3 (9%)	6 (4%)
3.	9 (20%)	7 (25%)	5 (27%)	7 (21%)	28 (22%)
4.	19 (42%)	10 (35%)	3 (16%)	10 (30%)	42 (33%)
5. Highest	17 (37%)	9 (32%)	8 (44%)	12 (36%)	46 (37%)
A 'dating service' where needs and resources are profiled and matched					
1. Lowest	-	1 (3%)	-	-	1 (-%)
2.	-	1 (3%)	-	2 (6%)	3 (2%)
3.	6 (14%)	8 (28%)	3 (15%)	6 (18%)	23 (19%)
4.	17 (40%)	8 (28%)	7 (36%)	9 (28%)	41 (33%)
5. Highest	19 (45%)	10 (35%)	9 (47%)	15 (46%)	53 (43%)
Working with documents on-line between 2 or more organisations					
1. Lowest	1 (2%)	1 (3%)	-	2 (6%)	4 (3%)
2.	3 (6%)	1 (3%)	-	4 (12%)	8 (6%)
3.	7 (16%)	7 (25%)	5 (26%)	6 (18%)	25 (20%)
4.	12 (28%)	7 (25%)	6 (31%)	11 (33%)	36 (29%)
5. Highest	20 (46%)	12 (42%)	8 (42%)	10 (30%)	50 (40%)
A central global calendar of training courses, conferences, workshops, university programmes					
1. Lowest	-	-	-	1 (3%)	1 (-%)
2.	2 (4%)	2 (7%)	-	-	4 (3%)
3.	7 (15%)	5 (17%)	5 (25%)	6 (18%)	23 (18%)
4.	8 (18%)	5 (17%)	6 (30%)	5 (15%)	24 (19%)
5. Highest	27 (61%)	16 (57%)	9 (45%)	21 (63%)	73 (58%)
A place where Twinning partnership experiences can be shared and reviewed					
1. Lowest	-	1 (3%)	-	-	1 (-%)
2.	-	2 (7%)	-	1 (3%)	3 (2%)
3.	2 (4%)	1 (3%)	3 (15%)	6 (18%)	12 (9%)
4.	11 (25%)	7 (25%)	6 (31%)	14 (42%)	38 (30%)
5. Highest	30 (69%)	17 (60%)	10 (52%)	12 (36%)	69 (56%)

	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
An on-line Twinning partnership discussion forum					
1. Lowest	-	-	-	1 (3%)	1 (-%)
2.	4 (9%)	2 (7%)	-	2 (6%)	8 (6%)
3.	3 (6%)	5 (17%)	1 (5%)	7 (21%)	16 (13%)
4.	12 (27%)	4 (14%)	11 (61%)	10 (31%)	37 (30%)
5. Highest	25 (56%)	17 (60%)	6 (33%)	12 (37%)	60 (49%)
An on-line regular electronic newsletter profiling such things as particular Twinning partnership experiences, organisational needs, available resources, special calls for assistance etc					
1. Lowest	1 (2%)	-	-	-	1 (-%)
2.	1 (2%)	2 (7%)	-	2 (6%)	5 (4%)
3.	3 (6%)	4 (14%)	3 (15%)	6 (18%)	16 (13%)
4.	12 (27%)	7 (25%)	3 (15%)	10 (31%)	32 (26%)
5. Highest	26 (60%)	15 (53%)	13 (68%)	14 (43%)	68 (55%)

Respondents who scored each section high - 4 or 5:					
	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Europe and North America	Overall
Peer review of projects, publications, training materials, courses, strategies, evaluations, methods etc					
	45 (99%)	24 (85%)	16 (80%)	21 (69%)	108 (85%)
Sharing and reviewing organisational plans, programmes, and evaluations					
	44 (97%)	23 (84%)	17 (94%)	24 (66%)	106 (85%)
On-line mentorship or supervision					
	36 (79%)	19 (67%)	11 (60%)	22 (66%)	88 (70%)
A 'dating service' where needs and resources are profiled and matched					
	36 (85%)	18 (63%)	16 (83%)	24 (74%)	94 (76%)
Working with documents on-line between 2 or more organisations					
	32 (72%)	19 (67%)	14 (73%)	21 (63%)	86 (69%)
A central global calendar of training courses, conferences, workshops, university programmes					
	35 (79%)	21 (74%)	15 (75%)	26 (78%)	97 (77%)
A place where Twinning partnership experiences can be shared and reviewed					
	41 (94%)	24 (85%)	16 (84%)	26 (78%)	107 (86%)
An on-line Twinning partnership discussion forum					
	37 (83%)	21 (74%)	17 (94%)	22 (68%)	97 (79%)
An on-line regular electronic newsletter profiling such things as particular Twinning partnership experiences, organisational needs, available resources, special calls for assistance etc					
	36 (87%)	22 (78%)	16 (88%)	24 (74%)	100 (81%)

Selected other ideas:

A listing of agencies according to their areas of work i.e. advocacy
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Database -- where to go for specific HIV/AIDS topics
Peer exchanges amongst the affected where those with innovative ideas help others
I fear the balance between face2face and distance processes risks being upset. the ICT-based approaches need to support the former
Bulletin board for information requests from organisations
On line counselling courses
Downloadable educational materials
Facilitation in filling staffing needs -- who could help with what a particular organization needs
Lecture and conference material to be downloaded and use in local conditions
Actual research on aids
Youth newsletter
Networks already established should be used to provide constant information about the web site
Resources for helping with project evaluation
Statistical country-based information on HIV/AIDS
Information on living positively with HIV
Development of educational material