TREND AND CHALLENGES OF HIV/AIDS COUNSELLING IN NIGERIAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS: A CASE STUDY OF KWARA STATE

BY

YAHAYA Lasiele Alabi PhD
Department of Guidance and Counselling,
University of Ilorin,
Ilorin,
Kwara State,
Nigeria.
Introduction

- Concepts of HIV/AIDS.
- Prevalence of AIDS in Nigeria:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevalence rate varies across the six geo-political zones. The least is 2.6% (South-west) and the highest is 6.1% (North-central).

- Prevalence more common among the youths, ages 18 - 48 years (Adeyipo, 2007).
Effects of HIV/ AIDS on Nigeria

- Psychological stress.
- Erasing decades of progress (Stanecki, 2002).
- Reduction in life expectancy (e.g. 47 years).
- Economic depression (Dixton et al;2002).
Relevance of counselling to HIV/AIDS

- Provision of psychological support.
- Enlightenment of general public on HIV/AIDS.
- Modification of human behaviours.
- Prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- Control of HIV/AIDS.
- Management of HIV/AIDS.
Counselling in Nigerian Schools: Focus

- Career guidance (e.g. choice of subjects).
- Control, management and prevention of deviant behaviours among students (NPE, 2002).
Purpose of the study

• To identify the trend of HIV/AIDS counselling in secondary schools.

• To assess the challenges confronting HIV/AIDS Counselling in secondary schools.

• To compare the views of respondents on the challenges of HIV/AIDS counselling in secondary schools base on place of work and professional qualification.
Significance of the study

• Provide information to students, teachers, counsellors, school administrators, health officers, governmental and non-governmental agencies on trend and challenges of HIV/AIDS counselling in secondary schools.

• Provision of HIV/AIDS counselling in schools.
Methodology

- Research Design: Descriptive survey
- Population and sample.
- Instrumentation (TCHAQ).
- Administration of Instrument.
- Method of data analysis: Descriptive and inferential statistics.
Results

Trend:
• Counselling activities focus on:
• Career guidance.
• Prevention, management and control of deviant behaviours.

Challenges:
• Ignorance.
• Non-existence of governmental policy on HIV/AIDS counselling.
• Negative attitude of school administrators.
• Negative attitude of students.
• Negative attitude of teachers and other school personnel.
• Inadequate support of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
• Inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS counselling.
• Inadequate facilities for the provision of HIV/AIDS counselling.
• Stigmatization and discrimination against HIV/AIDS victims.
• Inadequate qualified personnel.
• Hypotheses: The two null hypotheses were rejected at 0.05 alpha level.
Conclusion:

- HIV/AIDS counselling in secondary schools is yet to take off effectively.
- Many challenges are hindering effective implementation of HIV/AIDS counselling.

Recommendations:

- Counselling should be given the required supports.
- Effective provision of HIV/AIDS counselling in schools.
- Organizations of enlightenment programmes on the importance of HIV/AIDS counselling.
- Engagement of professionals in HIV/AIDS Counselling.
- HIV/AIDS Counselling in schools should be included in National Policy on Education.
Thanks for listening