

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

**BY**

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## Introduction

- Concepts of HIV/AIDS.
- Prevalence of AIDS in Nigeria:

1994	3.8%
1996	4.5%
1999	5.6%
2001	5.4%
2003	5.0%
2005	4.4%

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