

Introduction

The HIV/AIDS has become a major developmental challenge. The emerging complexity of the epidemic has made it an issue that touches all aspects of human life. And the perspectives are diverse: social, medical, human rights, ethical, legal, religious, cultural and political. The need to prevent the epidemic and provide care and support to those infected and affected calls for an unprecedented response from all sections of society. In a world where no cure for AIDS has been found yet, prevention programmes remain the only mainstay of all measures to combat the epidemic. AIDS education should be a top priority in facing this health and human crisis. In most affected communities, the incidence of HIV infection is high and prevention efforts are low. To this end targeted interventions (TI) strategy has been formulated by National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) with four specific components namely behaviour change communication, condom promotion, STD awareness and counseling and creating an enabling environment to combat the disease. The role of NGOs with grassroots presence is considered an important clinch-pin for ensuring out- reach of the programme.

Migration of economically productive sections of the population is a common phenomenon all over India. About 264 million Indians migrate primarily for work to different parts of the country. Significantly, the migration happens from resource poor rural settings to urban areas. The epidemic is slowly moving beyond its initial focus among sex workers. Sub-epidemics are evolving with potentially explosive spread among groups of Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) and among Men having Sex with Men (MSM). The pandemic has seen courageous and creative responses from people living with HIV/AIDS, and those living with its social impact; the communication approaches that have been developed to tackle HIV/AIDS hold lessons for us all. Therefore, efforts must be made to develop strong partnerships among the media, government, and NGOs. However, this must be achieved through negotiation, sensitization of media owners, and proposal of sound communication strategies. It also requires strengthening the individual skills and institutional capacity of government, private sector, and non-governmental agencies to develop and implement targeted interventions programmes In India, as elsewhere, AIDS is perceived as a disease of 'others' of people living on the margins of society, whose lifestyles are considered 'perverted' and 'sinful'. Discrimination, stigmatisation and denial are the outcomes of such values, affect life in families, communities, workplaces, schools and health care settings. Because of HIV/AIDS related discrimination,

appropriate policies and models of good practice remain underdeveloped. People living with HIV and AIDS continue to be burdened by poor care and inadequate services, whilst those with the power to help do little to make the situation better. NGOs play a pivotal role in the prevention of HIV/AIDS as they work closely with people who engage in high-risk behaviour; they can create an effective network to enhance awareness and achieve behaviour change and encourages area and population-specific intervention programmes by grassroots-level NGOs. It has been realised that NGOs, can more actively and successfully get involved in various care and support programmes.

General Objective

To enhance capacities of NGO officials in build up skills in planning, implementation and monitoring of the HIV/AIDS programme in the Targeted Intervention areas.

Specific Objectives

At the end of the training programme, the participants should be able to:

- Describe the roots of HIV/AIDS transmission and its vulnerability in the context of migrations, urbanization and globalization;
- List out communication skills and participatory learning and action approach in relation to HIV/AIDS prevention;
- Demonstrate interpersonal communication, counseling skills and attitude mappings skills.
- Explain various mechanisms of intersectoral coordination and community mobilization to combat HIV/AIDS and
- Formulate interventional strategy and action plan for high risk groups to prevent HIV/AIDS and its cost effective management of PLWHA programmes.

Course Contents

- Concept of HIV/AIDS intervention communication strategy
- Participatory learning and action Need assessment, setting priorities; group dynamics and working with communities

- Intersectoral coordination and community participation
- Counseling skills, attitude mapping and its application
- Social mobilization and networking with different sectors
- Interpersonal communication skills
- Monitoring and evaluation of their own programme
- Behaviour change communication
- Understanding the virus, working with HIV/AIDS people

Methodology

Participatory methodology would be used throughout the course. The methods include: Lecture discussion, role-play, exercise games, group work/group discussion, brainstorming, demonstration, participant's presentation, visit to institution/organisations working in targeted interventions.

Duration

Five days (October 13-17, 2008)

Nature of Participants

The training programme is proposed for heterogeneous group of different participants of NGO officials from states; this will comprise of programme officers, managers, supervisors, officials from grassroot NGOs and other designated stakeholders. Priority will be given to the high-prevalence HIV/AIDS states in first year of training.

Number of Participants

(25-30) Participants from NGOs exclusively working on prevention and management of HIV/AIDS.

Course Outcome

On completion of the programme participants should be able to deal with interventions in the field of HIV/AIDS and improve knowledge and skills about implementation of targeted intervention programme in HIV/AIDS. At the same time participants will be able to develop and organise similar type of training programmes at their work places.

Venue

Teaching Block,
National Institute of Health and Family Welfare,
Munirka, New Delhi-110067.

Course Coordinating Team

Course Director : Prof. Deoki Nandan
Course Coordinator : Dr. Y. L. Tekhre
Course Co-coordinators : Dr. Neelam Makol,
Mrs. Vandana Bhattacharya
Course Associate : Mrs. Rita Rani



About the Institute

The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare is a premier autonomous Institute, funded by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. It has kept pace with the new thinking and substantially contributed to the health manpower development in the country.

NIHFW serves as an apex 'technical institute' as well as a 'think tank' to promote national health and family welfare programmes in the country through education and training, research and evaluation, consultancy and advisory services, specialised projects, etc.

Location of the Institute

It is situated in south Delhi, near Jawaharlal Nehru University and Munirka DDA Flats. It is easily accessible from both the Indira Gandhi International Airport and the New Delhi Railway Station, approximately 7 kms. and 15 kms. respectively. Pre-paid taxis/auto-rickshaws are available.

Course Fee

There is no Course Fee. TA /DA /other expenses will be borne by the participant/sponsoring institute.



Accommodation

Moderate hostel accommodation at nominal rates would be provided to the participants within the Institute's Campus.



Weather

Weather in October will be pleasant and temperature will be min. 20° C and max. 25° C.



Last Date for Receiving Nominations

25th September, 2008

(Participants are requested to make travel plans on receipt of confirmation of participation from NIHFW.)

Further Correspondence to be addressed to:

Dr. Y. L. Tekhre
Course Coordinator

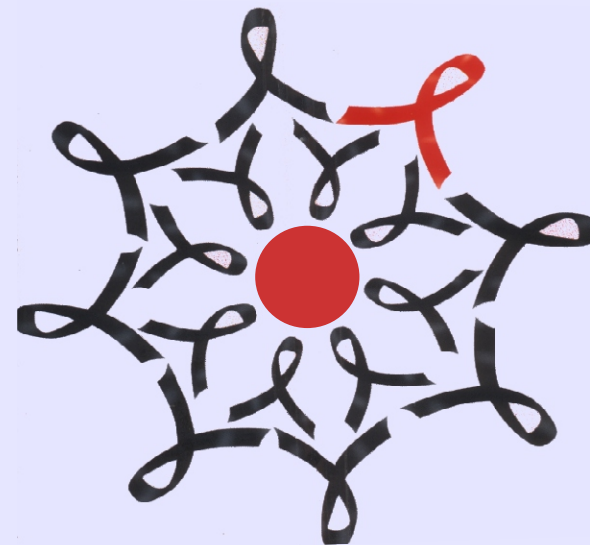
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Training Course on Capacity Building of NGOs Engaged in Prevention and Management of HIV/AIDS

13-17 October, 2008



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National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
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