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Appendix I

Guideline for In – depth interviewing the community leaders.

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1. Introduction and Interviewee's background.
 - 1.1 What is your occupation? What is your social and financial situation ?
 - 1.2 What kind of work you do for the village ?
 - 1.3 How did you come to work at the position you have now? How long do you think you will work in this position? why? Please detail.
2. AIDS prevention and control.
 - 2.1 In your opinion, what is AIDS ?
 - 2.2 What did you learn about AIDS? Where from ?
 - 2.3 Please detail, the characteristics of HIV/AIDS patients that you seen ?
 - 2.4 How can HIV infected? What are the risk behaviors ?
 - 2.5 Please detail, the normal activities of life can be infected HIV and which ways can not.
 - 2.6 How can you protect yourself from getting infected with AIDS ?
3. AIDS and its impact on the community
 - 3.1 What do you think about the AIDS problem in your village? What is the village's major problems cause by AIDS ?
 - 3.2 Did any outsiders (such as doctors , health personnel , monks) come to the village and provide information or campaign about AIDS? Please detail the activities.
 - 3.3 In your opinion , how are villagers affected by the AIDS epidemic ? Is there any kind of discrimination toward HIV/AIDS persons from their families and others villagers? Why ?
4. AIDS and community concern.
 - 4.1 How many HIV/AIDS persons are living in your village? Which group of them ?
 - 4.2 Do you think the number of AIDS will increase? Why ?

- 4.3 In your opinion, what can be done to protect villagers from getting infected with AIDS ?
 - 4.4 How do you help and take care HIV/AIDS persons ? How do you advise them to do ?
 - 4.5 Are you afraid the persons who get HIV/AIDS ? Why ?
 - 4.6 Who take care the HIV/AIDS persons in your village ? How they do ?
 - 4.7 How many villagers affected from HIV/AIDS persons ?
 - 4.8 Do you think there are HIV/AIDS persons who keep he/her infection secret living in the village ? Why they keep themselves ?
5. Recommendation and problem solving.
- 5.1 In your opinion , which ways can help and support HIV/AIDS persons. Who should be involved in this matter ? Please detail.
 - 5.2 Can the community cope the problem by itself ? How ?
 - 5.3 In your opinion, how can government agencies help and support HIV/AIDS persons ?
 - 5.4 In your opinion , how can the NGOs help and support HIV/AIDS persons ?

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Appendix II

Guideline for Observation of training activities

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1. Participation of participants

- 1 Did every participant attend the training at all time and day?
- 2 How was the atmosphere of the training?
- 3 How were the reactions of the participants towards training methods such as during group discussion?
- 4 How was group works' presentation of each group?
- 5 During the training, did the participants leave the training to their home for personal business?
- 6 In group division, were all small groups from had participated from all the four groups: elderly group, village leader group, housewife group and healthcare volunteer group?
- 7 Was there question asking between participants and facilitators?

Appendix III

QUESTIONNAIRE

Number of Questionnaire

1-3

Project “Village Leaders training to reduce discrimination against HIV/AIDS patients” A case study of Ban Nong Khun Yai, Moo1, Nong Khun Yai Sub district, Nong Phok District, Roi-Et Province.

Explanations

1. Use to assess knowledge of participants of “village leader training to reduce discrimination against HIV/AIDS patients” project. A total of 40 people, one questionnaire per one person.
2. Questionnaire consists of three parts:
 - Part 1. General information of participants
 - Part 2. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS
 - Part3: Opinion and attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS.
3. Please answer questions on your own understanding
4. The answers will be kept confidential

Group of respondents: 4

Date..... Month.....Year.....Village Code 5-6

Village.....Sub District.....Sub district Code 7-8

District.....Province.....

Part 1. General information of participants

Explanations: Please fill in the blank space or (x) in the brackets.

Information	For official use
1. Your age.....years	9-10 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Education Level	11 <input type="checkbox"/>
[] 1. Did not finish compulsory education.	
[] 2. Primary education	
[] 3. Junior high school or equivalent	
[] 4. Senior high school or equivalent	
[] 5. Diploma or equivalent	
[] 6. Bachelor Degree or equivalent	
[] 7. Higher degree	
3. Marital status	12 <input type="checkbox"/>
[] 1. Single	
[] 2. Married	
[] 3. Widows, Divorced, Separated	
4. Number of family members.....persons	13-14 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Family's average income/month.....Baht	15-19 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Have you ever seen HIV/AIDS patients?	20 <input type="checkbox"/>
[] 1. No	
[] 2. Yes	
7. How many HIV/AIDS patients have you ever seen? (Include those who have passed away and those still alive).....persons	21-23 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Part 2. Knowledge and understanding about HIV/AIDS.

Explanations: Please mark (x) the provided blank space according to your understanding.

Statement	Agree	Disagree	Not sure	Official use
1. HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from sharing food or using utensils such as glass plates, spoons etc. with HIV/AIDS patients.	24 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through touches, embraces, kisses with HIV/AIDS patients.	25 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from sharing places such as bed room, toilet or living room with HIV/AIDS patients.	26 <input type="checkbox"/>
4. HIV/AIDS can be infected through sexual intercourse without condom with infected persons.	27 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. HIV/AIDS can be infected through sharing needle for injecting drug uses with persons with HIV/AIDS.	28 <input type="checkbox"/>
6. HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from receiving blood product or organ transfer from HIV/AIDS patients.	29 <input type="checkbox"/>
7. HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through mosquito's bites, if the mosquito bite a HIV infected person then bite non HIV infected person.	30 <input type="checkbox"/>
8. HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through participating in traditional activities with persons with HIV/AIDS.	31 <input type="checkbox"/>
9. Generally, symptoms of AIDS will not show for many years if infected persons are healthy.	32 <input type="checkbox"/>
10. Even though HIV/AIDS infected people' symptoms do not appear, still they can transfer the disease to others.	33 <input type="checkbox"/>

Part 2. (Continued)

Statement	Agree	Disagree	Not sure	Official use
11. Blood test is the only way to assure whether you have HIV/AIDS.	34 <input type="checkbox"/>
12. Skinny and fatigued persons could be HIV/AIDS infected persons.	35 <input type="checkbox"/>
13. Risks of AIDS are that it destroys the body immune system and cause people prone to disease and are difficult to be treated leading to death.	36 <input type="checkbox"/>
14. If take immediate treatments for HIV/AIDS when symptoms have not shown, the disease can be cured.	37 <input type="checkbox"/>
15. No vaccines or medicines can cure HIV/AIDS.	38 <input type="checkbox"/>
16. At the present, there are medicines that can effectively treat HIV/AIDS.	39 <input type="checkbox"/>
17. HIV/AIDS treatments are symptoms treatment only.	40 <input type="checkbox"/>
18. If persons with HIV/AIDS keep themselves healthy and fit, they can live for many years.	41 <input type="checkbox"/>
19. Supports and cares for HIV/AIDS can make them live longer	42 <input type="checkbox"/>
20. HIV-positive persons can live with family and community.	43 <input type="checkbox"/>

Part 3. Opinion and attitudes of people towards HIV/AIDS patients

Explanations: With questionnaire about opinion and attitudes, there are no right or wrong answers. Please select the answer you think most match your opinion and your attitudes

Statement	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	For official use
1. AIDS is the most frightful disease?	44 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Living with persons with HIV/AIDS is high risk of infection.	45 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Safe sex, and no drug uses are a key to AIDS free.	46 <input type="checkbox"/>
4. HIV/AIDS infection is a matter of fate.	47 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Accurate knowledge about HIV/AIDS will reduce fear of the disease.	48 <input type="checkbox"/>
6. HIV/AIDS patients should be taken cared by from people in community because they are so compassionated.	49 <input type="checkbox"/>
7. Wealthy, good looking and high educated people will not be infected with the disease.	50 <input type="checkbox"/>
8. Village leaders, healthcare officers, housewives and elderly are persons who can encourage and lead people in the community to care for HIV/AIDS patients without discrimination.	51 <input type="checkbox"/>
9. HIV/AIDS people should not be allowed to participate in community activities.	52 <input type="checkbox"/>
10. HIV/AIDS patients can live normally with the community.	53 <input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix IV

Guideline of Lesson learning.

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Lesson 1. Happy and Healthy Living.

Objective : To realize that your life has many steps from childhood to old age, and what you do today may affect your life now and in the future.

There are many needs and problems in life. You will learn how to fulfill your needs and solve your problems as well as to help others.

Contents :

1. Life is long process consisting of many steps.
2. In every step in life, there are many needs and problems.
3. How to fulfill needs and how to solve problems.
4. Examples of needs and problems that are important to your life and your family.

Note for facilitators. Explain the objectives of the training, what are the lessons that the trainees will be learning, and why these training lessons are important to their lives, their family members, and to their community. And then, the trainees introduce themselves, to divide the trainees into small groups (6 – 10 trainees/group),

Lesson 2. Community counseling.

Objective : To understand that community – based counseling is a part of normal daily life and to be able to give counseling in the community as well as encourage other people to give counseling.

In lesson 1. We talked about needs and problems in life and how to fulfill your needs and solve your problems. However, in real life sometimes we can not solve some problems and can not fulfill all needs. Therefore, we may become sad, depressed, angry, afraid or very excited. If our friend becomes like that, we can help by listening patiently and give by the information and examples so that psychological stress of our friend is reduced and he/she can make good decisions. This is community – base counseling.

Contents.

1. You may need counseling when you are very angry, sad, afraid, confused, very excited or happy. Counseling is talking to someone and listening.
2. Counseling makes you calm down and your mind peaceful. Then you can listen, think clearly and make good decisions by yourself.
3. Counseling is not lecturing nor a health education. It is not telling the person what to do, but only giving information and examples the person can use to make decisions and take action. It also involves talking about feeling and emotions.
4. Community – based counseling can take place with anyone in the community at any place in the community. But clinic – based counseling is given by doctor, nurse or social worker in a clinic or hospital.
5. Community – based counseling has existed in Asian countries for a long time. For example, when we are sad, we talk to our friends.
6. To give good counseling we need to be patient, to listen with attention, and to have compassion.
7. Community – based counseling can be used for every topic in life including HIV/AIDS.

Support materials: Charts and VDO.

Lesson 3. How to make good decisions.

Objective : To be able to make good decisions by yourself to fulfill your needs and solve your problems.

Core contents :

1. In order to take good actions you need to make good decisions.
2. Practicing the 10 steps in decision – making.

Facilitators : Ask the participants to tell experiences in decision - making.

Lesson 4. Reproductive Health and Birth Spacing.

Objective : To understand your body, how to take care of it and about being

parents. These issues are important to the well – being of yourself and your family.

- Core contents :**
1. How to take care of our body and our personality.
 8. Understanding the relationship between men and women.
 9. How the body is made and ways to have a desirable number of children in the family.
 10. How sexually transmitted diseases can harm our bodies and how to prevent them.

Materials : Posters and VDO.

Lesson 5. HIV/AIDS.

Objective : To understand what is HIV/AIDS and how it relates to our life and our family because HIV/AIDS can be one of the major public health problems in the future in the community. We need to prevent HIV and we need to show compassion for persons with HIV/AIDS.

- Core contents :**
1. What is HIV/AIDS ?
 2. How one gets HIV/AIDS ?
 3. What happens when one gets HIV/AIDS ?
 4. How to prevent HIV/AIDS ?
 5. What to do if one gets HIV/AIDS ?
 6. Showing compassion and helping people with HIV/AIDS.
 7. The ways HIV/AIDS is not transmitted.

Support Materials : VDO.

Lesson 6. Family and Community Care for Persons with HIV/AIDS.

Objective : To understand that persons with HIV/AIDS can stay at home normally. The family can take care of them just like people who have other diseases, such as cancer or diarrhea. They need love and compassion as taught by our religion.

- Core content :**
1. How we take care of people who are ill in general.

2. Family and community bonds are still very strong in our country. These bonds can be used to help us help people with HIV/AIDS because they should be cared for by their family and community.
3. Person who are ill with AIDS have needs that can be easily met by the family and community.

Conclusion.

Objective : To review the core contents of all six lessons and apply what you have learned to true – to – life scenarios.

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