E-learning: Education in the prevention in SIDA/AIDS

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INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organisation (WHO) observes the rapid progress in information and communications technologies (ICTs) as offering unprecedented opportunities to transform the exchange and delivery of health information, education and services all over the world. According to the UNAIDS source there are 78 million people who have been infected with HIV and 35 million who have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the first cases appeared. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV / AIDS (UNAIDS) leads and inspires the world to realize its global goal of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero deaths related to AIDS. UNAIDS unites the efforts of 11 United Nations organizations (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and World Bank) and works closely with global and national partners to end The AIDS epidemic by 2030 as part of the Sustainable Development Goals.

OBJECTIVE

(1) to promote campaign and education on AIDS / STI

(2) to promote the use of the technology among young people, as interchange form, breaking with the existing prejudices around these methods

(3) to increase participation of youth and youth-led organizations in ITU's regional and global activities

(4) to increase the possibilities of the young people to like agents of the development in the communities.

Figure 1: Education in Indigenous People

BENEFICIARIES

- Schools in rural and urban areas who have access to the internet
- Networks of HIV-positive people
- Specific information on characteristics of the beneficiaries will be collected and compiled as part of the documentation.

Figure 2: ICT in the Universities

CHALLENGES

ICT has the potential for 'leapfrogging' in developing countries to accelerate the development of the young as well as of adult generations, to empower them to access and to use information, which was for long a barrier, to learn faster

and eventually to stimulate local entrepreneurship for the benefit of their local communities.

Hopefully, early linkages between the impact of investing in the livelihood development of young people through empowerment and education can be demonstrated, thus lowering the HIV/AIDS / STI, infection rate among young people through economic empowerment of the youth. In order to decrease their risk of AIDS / STI, infection today, it is essential that youth receive education about HIV, obtain condoms and clean needles when needed, and have access to health and rehabilitative services.

Figure 3: Sexual Education

CONCLUSION

• The effective use of the technology would have to contribute to reinforce diverse forms of youthful participation. Special measures will be due to adopt to connect to the young people in rural regions, considering that the fast advances in the matter of wireless technology have done possible to surpass to a reasonable cost the physical obstacles that represented the distance and the topography, and that during long time limited the development of the infrastructure of the telecommunications in the rural regions.

• It would have to be centered in increasing to the a campaign in schools and universities. It is urgent to enable the professors and to grant technical and pedagogical endorsement to them.

• To harness the educational directors and, the development of materials, resources that promote the active participation in the educative space in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and that are generated within the framework of the education.

• It is essentially tried to conform human networks, with the support of the Tics that motivate and harness, in dynamic and systematic form, the interaction between the people, who fortify the generation, dissemination and exchange of information and knowledge based on the professional objectives, institutional and social in each context in individual

• Is indispensable to generate the bases for the establishment of strategic alliances between the public institutions and participant organizations of the civil society with a view to the implementation of joint initiatives or to the collaboration in concrete actions in strategies for the prevention of HIV/AIDS in the region doing use of the ICT.

• The adoption of measures would be due to encourage to facilitate the access to the Internet and to increase in general the knowledge of the ICT.

Figure 4: Work Group

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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