

Join in circuit on AIDS, love and sexuality, Tibet/China



Overview of the Presentation

- Situation of HIV/AIDS and STIs in Tibet
- Sexual and reproductive health rights in Tibet/China
- Introduction to the SRC Health Programme in a nutshell
- The SRC Join in Circuit (HIV market)
- Evaluation of the Join in Circuit
- Strengths and challenges of the SRC project
- Does SRC project influence sexual and reproductive health rights in Tibet ?



Situation of HIV/AIDS & STI in Tibet

Risk factors in Tibet

- Very poor knowledge & awareness on HIV/AIDS & STIs
- Prostitution is widespread
- Large migrant population from mainland and rural areas
- Polyandry is very common
- Generally tolerant society regarding sexual relations outside married couple
- Condom almost unknown & not even promoted as contraceptive



Situation of HIV/AIDS & STI in Tibet

- Official data on HIV/ AIDS and STIs are unavailable and not published
- HIV/AIDS prevalence is still very low, but in sharp increase (70 cases between 1993 -2008, 130 new cases in 2009-2010)
- STIs are widespread
- High level of stigma and discrimination
- Mostly untrained health workers and unavailability of condoms at grassroot level
- VCT available to all person groups, but partly compulsory
- ART is available, only accessible at Prefecture level





Sexual and reproductive health rights in Tibet

- Government of China Family Planning policy is applied with less rigidity than in mainland China.
- The FP policy promoted by the government is perceived rather positively because of good economic impact on family life and is well accepted by the
- Linking SRH & HIV/AIDS is non-existing in the current government health strategy.



SRC Health Programme in a nutshell

Current project components



Location: Shigatse Prefecture Population: 650'000 habitants Area: 176'000 km² (4 x the size of Switzerland) Economy: agriculture & animal husbandry Semi-arid & cold climate, high altitude (up to 8'848m)

HIV/AIDS prevention: Target group students



Through: Youth Peer Education Public Stands HIV Join in circuit



HIV/AIDS prevention: Target group Government workers



Through: HIV join in circuit Workshops Public stands



HIV/AIDS prevention: Target group general population (urban & rural area)



Through: Public stands HIV Join in circuit







Through:
Outreach visits (saunas, bars, discos, hairdressers etc.)
Workshops
Free condom distribution at Red Cross office (>40'000 pcs/year)



SRC Join in Circuit/ HIV Market

· Origin of concept

Developed by German BzGA, and promoted by GIZ in around 20 countries as "Join In Circuit"

· 2008: Introduction in Tibet by SRC

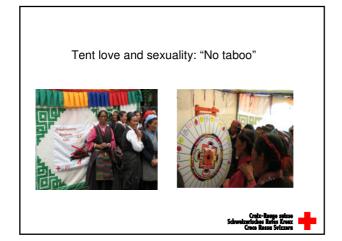
- adapted to the Tibetan context
- suitable for illiterate and low educated participants
- addressing a wide range of public
- attractive presentation
- bilingual Tibetan Chinese
- convivial atmosphere allowing participation & interaction
- integrates sexual and reproductive health with HIV/AIDS in one tool















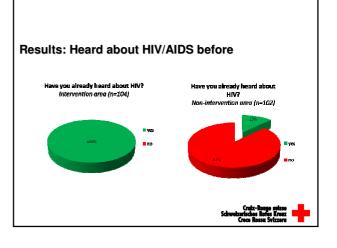


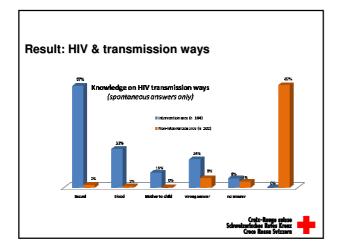
Evaluation of the HIV Market

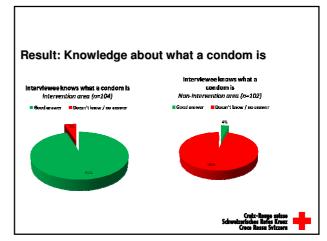
Methodology of the evaluation

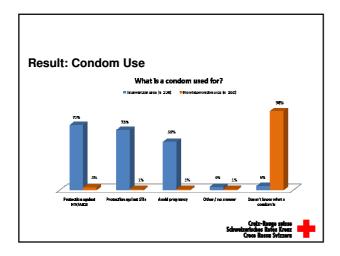
- KAP survey done between December 2010 & January 2011
- Individual interviews with questionnaire with 19 questions related to the 5 topics of the HIV market
- Total of 206 interviews conducted (103 female &103 male)
- Interviews were realised in two rural counties with similar socio-cultural characteristics:
 - Non-intervention area 104 respondents
 - Intervention area of HIV market in 2009 102 respondents
- Impact of the HIV market is measured in terms of difference of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice between intervention and non-intervention areas

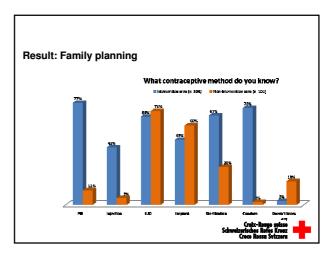


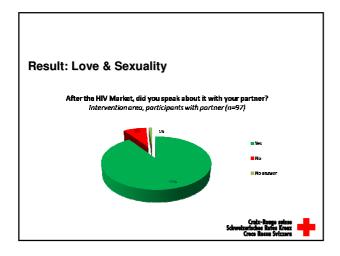


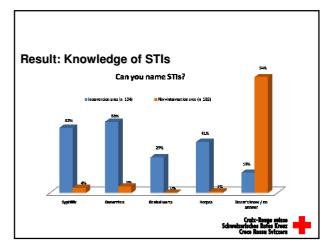












Conclusions of the evaluation

- Very important differences observed between intervention and non-intervention areas, where the knowledge is extremely poor (except on FP methods)
- The knowledge acquired during HIV market is longlasting & also induced behaviour changes
- The participants do appreciate the HIV market, as the methodology is attractive and easy to understand



Strengths of the SRC project

- SRC project is pioneer in the integrative reproductive health and HIV approach in Tibet
- Approach is mainstreamed in the other project components as well (eye care, health promotion)
- High impact of the project amongst the different target groups
- Interaction with peers in real-life situations in local language enhances the sustainability of knowledge
- Increasing collaboration with the MoH; authorities show a strong interest in the HIV market



Challenges of the project

- Students: sustainability of the YPE project (RH & HIV is not officially integrated in school curriculum)
- Sex workers: very high turnover of girls, project is not able to respond to abuses
- Limited availability of condoms, especially in small towns and rural areas
- Access to condoms for unmarried persons through public health services
- Stigmatisation remains very high
- Continuation of the integrated approach once SRC stops activities



Does SRC project influence sexual and reproductive health rights in Tibet ?

- Linking SRH & HIV/AIDS is non-existing in the current government strategy. Can the SRC experience influence policy?
- Government policy for social protection and rights for HIV positive people is not put into practise, can SRC make a difference?
- Within the framework of the FP policy, can the SRC empower people by enhancing decision making and informed choice?

