



DOCUMENTING THE PROGRESS OF THE 100% TARGETED CONDOM PROMOTION PROGRAMME IN MYANMAR



National AIDS Programme
Department of Health
Ministry of Health

Collaborating Agencies



**Documenting the progress of
100% Targeted Condom Promotion
Programme in Myanmar**

Acknowledgements

This document is prepared by Dr. Tun Myint, focal person of the 100% TCP Programme, for the National AIDS Programme, Myanmar.

The National AIDS Programme would like to thank all those health professionals, Condom Core Groups, local authorities, and agencies involved in the 100% Targeted Condom Promotion programme for their contribution in preparing this manuscript; and UN agencies for their financial and technical support.

Contents

The 100% Targeted Condom Promotion (100% TCP) programme in Myanmar

<i>Abbreviations</i>	5
<i>Executive Summary</i>	7
I. Introduction	9
II. The 100% Targeted Condom Promotion Programme	
A. Objectives	15
B. Expected outcome	15
C. Reasons a 100% TCP programme is needed	16
D. World Health Organization's policy on promotion of 100% Condom Use Programme	16
III. Introduction of the 100% TCP Pilot Project in Myanmar	
A. Background	19
B. Site selection	20
C. Preparation for advocacy meetings	22
D. Preparation for the 100% TCP pilot project	24
IV. Implementation of the 100% TCP Pilot Project	
A. Roles and responsibilities	29
B. Monitoring and evaluating the pilot project	31
C. Keys for success of 100% TCP programme	31
V. Achievements of the 100% TCP Pilot Project	
A. Programme monitoring	35
B. Programme evaluation	36
C. Programme constraints	38
D. Programme impact	39

VI.	Scaling up the 100% TCP Nationwide	41
VII.	Conclusions and Recommendations	
	A. Conclusions	49
	B. Recommendations	50
VIII.	Future Plan	53
IX.	Bibliography	57

Abbreviations

100% CUP	100% Condom Use Programme
100% TCP	100% Targeted Condom Promotion programme
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BSS	Behavioural sentinel surveillance
CCG	Condom Core Group - a multisectoral working group
DMO	District Medical Officer
DSW(s)	Direct Sex Worker(s)
EE(s)	Entertainment establishment(s)
FHAM	Fund for HIV/AIDS in Myanmar - Joint funding mechanism for the Joint Programme
FSW(s)	Female Sex Worker(s)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSS	HIV sentinel surveillance (serosurveillance)
IDUs	Intravenous drug users
IEC	Information, education, and communication
ISW(s)	Indirect Sex Worker(s)
KAPB	Knowledge, attitudes, practices, and behaviour
NAC	National AIDS Committee
NAP	National AIDS Programme
NGO(s)	Non-governmental organization(s)
NHC	National Health Committee
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PSI	Population Services International
SEAPICT	Southeast Asia and Pacific Intercountry Team of UNAIDS
SGS	Second Generation Surveillance
STD(s)	Sexually transmitted disease(s)
STI(s)	Sexually transmitted infection(s)
TMO	Township Medical Officer
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is one of the priority diseases and a disease of national concern in the National Health Plan of Myanmar. The National AIDS Programme (NAP), the responsible body for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in Myanmar, is composed of forty AIDS/STD prevention and control teams nationwide. The general objective of the NAP is to increase the awareness and perception of HIV/AIDS in the community by promoting access to information and education leading to behavioural change and adoption of a healthy lifestyle. One of the NAP's HIV/AIDS prevention and control strategies is the 100% Condom Use Programme among targeted populations.

The 100% Condom Use Programme among female sex workers (FSWs) and their clients has been implemented in Myanmar since 2001. The present Myanmar programme - 100% Targeted Condom Promotion (100% TCP) programme was modelled on the two national programmes in Thailand and Cambodia, but expanded and modified to fit the Myanmar context. Both the Thailand and Cambodian programmes focus on increasing condom use among targeted populations most likely to acquire and transmit STIs and HIV. Both programmes depend on the support of national and

services, and a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation. The 100% TCP programme in Myanmar was piloted in 4 townships: Kawthaung, Tachileik, Bago, and Pyay in 2001. After a year of implementation the pilot project was evaluated and it was documented that the programme was effective in preventing STIs/HIV; and socially acceptable, feasible, and effective. Data analysis showed an increase in condom distribution, an increase in self-reported condom use among the FSWs, and a significant decline in STIs among them. As the evaluation team recommended expansion, the NAP has planned to scale up the 100% TCP programme nationwide. In 2002, the 100% TCP programme was expanded to 11 additional townships and in 2003, 43 additional townships were added throughout the country for a total of 58 townships. The NAP has planned to implement the 100% TCP programme in all townships by the year 2008 assuming that all the required resources are available.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_19905

