

2009 Pacific Youth Festival – Safe Festival EVALUATION REPORT



Report compiled by Jovesa Saladoka,
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SPC
Secretariat
of the Pacific
Community

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Abbreviations

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
BCC	Behaviour change communication
FRCS	Fiji Red Cross Society
HDP	Human Development Program
NAC	National AIDS Committee
NACA	National Advisory Committee on HIV & AIDS
PYF	Pacific Youth Festival
PYC	Pacific Youth Council
RMC	Regional Media Centre
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
USP	University of the South Pacific
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations HIV/AIDS Program
VCCT	Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing

Summary of Activities

The development of the 2009 Pacific Youth Festival Safe Festival campaign primarily stemmed from lessons learned¹ during the 1st Pacific Youth Festival–Safe Festival Campaign, which resulted in the following recommendations:

- Involvement of the target group at all stages of the campaign – planning, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Use of the peer to peer approach to disseminate information and products and provide services and support
- Development of BCC materials that participants wear or use
- Distribution of both male and female condoms

In partnership with UNFPA, PYC and Fiji NACA, a BCC Team comprising young people from the three subregions (Melanesian, Micronesia and Polynesia) and one French territory were trained in how to develop a communication project specifically for the Festival. The team was responsible for finalising the campaign theme and messages and communication methods for disseminating information, services and products relating to condom use and HIV testing. Approximately 400 safe festival bags were prepared for festival delegates. Each bag contained a condom wallet (with male and female condoms), rain poncho, t-shirt, water bottle and wristband. While the bags seemed to be the most popular Safe Festival item, water bottles and wristbands were also in demand.

Other communication materials and products produced as part of the BCC strategy were TV and radio spots, posters and drop-down banners.

The peer education component of the Festival was coordinated and supervised by the Fiji Ministry of Health, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS) and Reproductive and Family Health Association of Fiji (RHAF). Nineteen peer educators from various organisations in Fiji were recruited to be part of the Safe Festival Peer Education Outreach. They worked in pairs to conduct outreach on a one-on-one basis at various sites around the USP Campus, which was the main venue for the Festival. Outreach involved disseminating HIV and STI information, and providing condoms, referrals, mentoring and support.

With assistance from the USP School of Journalism, a group of final year journalism students from Fiji and Solomon Islands were mobilised and trained in HIV media reporting. The main aim of the training was to develop a media plan that would complement on-the-ground marketing and other BCC activities. During the Festival, the journalism students produced a daily newsletter and online blog on HIV related events that took place during the Festival. Both

¹ Drysdale R, Evaluation Report: Pacific Youth Festival 2006 – Safe Festival Campaign, SPC, 2006

the blog site and newsletter were called TokSex. Approximately 300 TokSex newsletters were distributed at 7 am for the six days of the Festival.

A VCCT Centre was also set up by the Fiji Ministry of Health to provide HIV and STI counselling and testing for youth delegates. Approximately 17% of youth targeted during peer education outreach were referred to the VCCT Centre and another 70% stated that they would have an HIV test within the next 6 months after the Pacific Youth Festival.

Summary of key achievements

- Capacity building of Pacific youth in BCC, peer education and media outreach
- Involvement of relevant government ministries, civil society, regional organisations and UN agencies in the design and implementation of the campaign
- Active involvement of youth in the development, implementation, evaluation and reporting of the PYF Safe Festival campaign
- Mobilisation of multiple funds and resources to support the campaign
- Campaign launched by a rugby star to promote youth sexual health
- BCC participants trained in gender and HIV issues
- Nine different materials and products, condom dispensers, radio/TV spots, daily newsletters and blog sites produced to promote the campaign's key messages on condom use and HIV testing
- 300 TokSex newsletters distributed daily
- Specific message on gender and HIV developed
- Approval rating of 98% from youth delegates asked to evaluate the Safe Festival Campaign
- Daily peer education outreach by 20 young people trained to disseminate information and condoms and provide referrals to related services
- Two condom dispenser models produced to cater for male and female condoms
- 4556 male condoms, 373 female condoms and 2790 lubes distributed by peer educators and through condom dispensers
- 300 Safe Festival bags distributed to country delegates
- Pre-departure HIV sessions presented to 8 countries
- More than 70% of youth delegates received HIV/STI, condom use and HIV testing information through banners, posters and t-shirts
- 50% of youth delegates received HIV/STI, condom use and HIV testing information through a TV spot
- 53% of youth delegates received HIV/STI, condom use and HIV testing information through the TokSex newsletter
- 17% of young people reached accessed VCCT services and 15% took an HIV test
- More than 75% of young people reached intended to have an HIV test in the 6 months following the PYF
- More than 80% of young people reached approved the use of condom dispensers
- More than 70% of young people reached could state at least two ways to prevent HIV

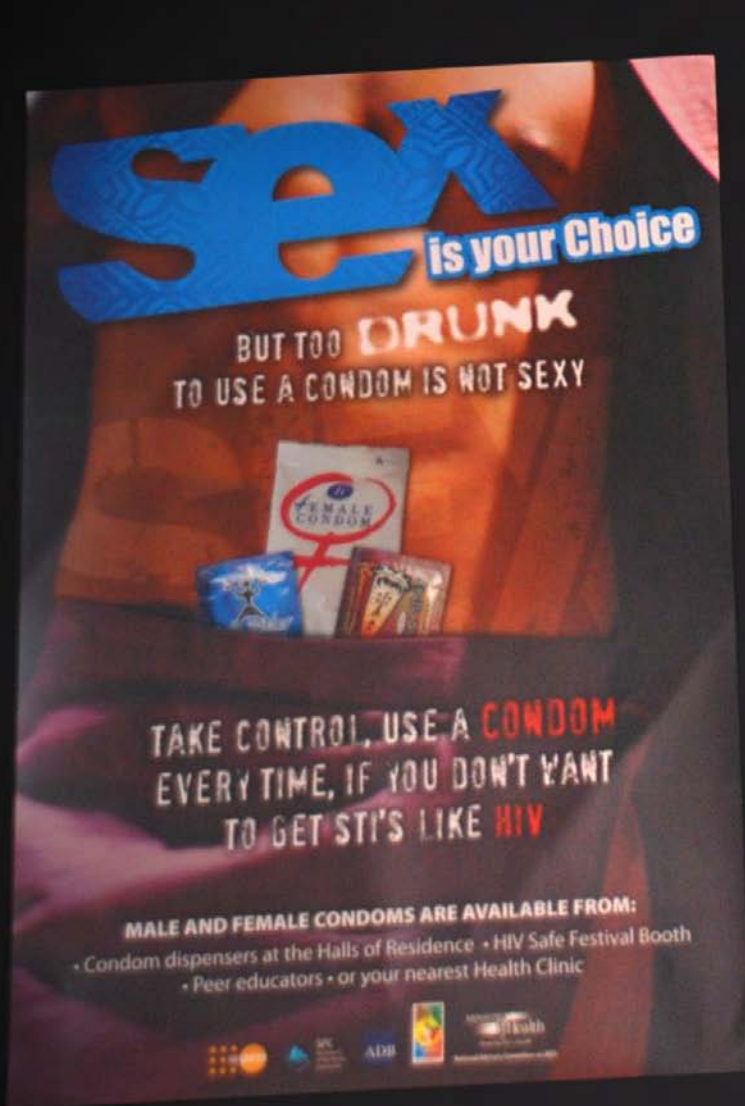
Summary of lessons learned

- Regional events demand regional consultation. This means that youth representatives from the three subregions of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia must be consulted, particularly in finalising messages and material development.
- Finalisation of messages and communication methods is a challenge, particularly when consulting widely with members of the target group from the region as well as with technical partners. Sufficient time must be allowed to conduct this consultative process efficiently.
- Support from the corporate sector and the business community helps put the issue of HIV and youth on the public agenda. Sufficient time must be allocated to consult the corporate sector on its involvement in such events.
- Peer education in combination with other communication methods is key to supporting those who express the intention to change their behaviours and attitudes.
- While condom dispensers were widely accepted by young people as a suitable method of improving access to condoms and distributing them, timely instalment at strategic points would have been better (condom dispensers were installed only in the last two days of the Festival).
- Capacity building of young people in various aspects of the campaign guaranteed their active and meaningful participation.
- Use of modern technology and communication channels for future campaigns, such as internet chat rooms and mobile phones, needs further exploration.

Recommendations

As a result of the evaluation of the 2nd Pacific Youth Festival Safe Festival Campaign, the following recommendations are made for the next Festival:

- ✓ Any future campaigns should be tailored to the needs and issues of young people. This is essential in creating an atmosphere where young people can freely discuss sexual issues and access the necessary products and services without fear of being stigmatised, scorned or bullied.
- ✓ Young people have to be involved in all stages of the campaign – planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting.
- ✓ Young people must be provided with all the necessary skills, knowledge and support to enable them to actively and meaningfully participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of any campaign.
- ✓ Involvement of different sectors and organisations is essential in generating much needed support and recognition for youth issues and HIV & STI prevention. This encourages dialogue at the leadership level, particularly on sensitive issues such as condom use.
- ✓ Training on gender and HIV & STI issues must be included in any future campaigns to ensure that gender issues are addressed.
- ✓ Peer education activities encourage youth to access condoms and visit HIV and STI testing sites.
- ✓ A combination of communication channels must be considered to ensure maximum reach. It is recommended that a combination of peer education, mass media and advertising (including banners, posters and T-shirts) be used to reinforce the main messages and encourage youths to access products and services.
- ✓ HIV and STI testing services have to be readily available if youths are to access them.
- ✓ Condoms (both male and female), lubricant and instructions/guides on proper and consistent usage should all be made available to young people at such events.
- ✓ All commodities and products must be printed and packed for distribution at least a week before the Festival.
- ✓ Whilst condom dispensers encourage easy uptake of condoms, ample time must be allowed for their design, production and installation, and a proper plan must be put in place for refilling and maintaining them.
- ✓ Future campaigns should consider items that can either be worn and/or used as a way to promote key messages.
- ✓ Future campaigns must consider the use of modern technology to assist in disseminating information and supporting behaviour change.
- ✓ The campaign should be launched a week before the actual event to generate public discussion on related issues and force the HIV issue on to the national agenda. Parents and family members should be involved in the launch to encourage frank discussion on HIV at the family level.



- ✓ A high-profile role model should be approached to promote the campaign to encourage youth participation and involvement.
- ✓ Pre-departure HIV sessions should be presented to youth delegates to educate them on HIV and STIs and inform them of the relevant services available on site.
- ✓ Peer educators should be fully briefed on their specific roles and responsibilities during the Festival, with appropriate recognition of their existing knowledge and skill base and peer education experience
- ✓ The monitoring and evaluation process must be thoroughly discussed with peer educators, who should be provided with skills for asking and reporting survey questions
- ✓ The partners responsible for each part of the campaign strategy should report on a timely basis, with a focal point appointed before the campaign to oversee and manage the overall campaign report.
- ✓ The HIV campaign should form an integral part of the whole Festival to foster partnership and recognition.

Introduction

Pacific youth are central to the HIV response in the region.² As of 2007, 4,103 new cases of HIV were reported in the region. The majority of these cases were people between the ages of 15 and 29. Even though the number of reported HIV cases is relatively low, other indicators of risk and vulnerability such as STIs³ are high among youth aged 15 to 24.

Whilst education on sexual health including HIV has improved over the past 10 years, getting young people to recognise their risks for HIV and STI infection and to adopt safe behaviour remains a challenge. Unsafe sexual practices are widespread and remain a primary factor in the transmission of HIV and STIs among young people.⁴ According to a 2006 survey of young people in three Pacific countries, at least two thirds reported having sex in the last 12 months. Most reported not using condoms consistently. Binge drinking is common throughout the Pacific and is often the prelude to unsafe sexual practices. Other personal beliefs and attitudes to condom use, combined with cultural beliefs, religious norms and societal expectations, continued to intensify young people's vulnerability to HIV and STIs.

HIV and STI testing has significantly improved in some countries of the Pacific, although the accessibility of these services remains an issue for youth. Resistance to accessing testing facilities may also reflect the need to adequately address the quality of services and continuum of care. Many test confirmations, including HIV, require laboratory diagnosis in another country. Such processes rely heavily on logistics, including timely freighting, testing and sending test results back to countries.

The Pacific Regional Strategy on HIV and other STIs 2009–2013 acknowledges the need to intensify efforts and combine expertise and resources to curb further spread of HIV and STIs among young people.⁵ The Pacific Youth Strategy 2010, Component 3 - Promoting healthy lifestyles, further expands on the strategy by identifying key areas of prevention, care and treatment to halt the spread of HIV and STIs among Pacific youth. These strategies are also in line with Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG): Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

But within the milieu of youth risk and vulnerability lies enormous potential for youth to change the course of the epidemic.⁶ In Uganda, for example, a dynamic youth movement against AIDS launched a campaign to delay sexual initiation, reduce the number of partners and increase condom use. Between 1990 and 2000, HIV prevalence among pregnant teenagers (15–19 years) in Kampala fell from 22% to 7%.

² SPC HIV & STI Section, Cumulative reported HIV, AIDS and AIDS deaths: All Pacific Island countries and territories, Australia and New Zealand to December 2007 (2008).

³ WHO/SPC Second generation surveillance surveys of HIV, other STIs and risk behaviours in six Pacific Island countries (2004-2005) (2007).

⁴ WHO, SPC and others.

⁵ SPC (2006).

⁶ Cohen A, Beyond slogans: Lessons of Uganda's experience ABC & HIV/AIDS, New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute (2003).

The development of specific HIV activities for the Safe Festival campaign focused on these issues as well as lessons learned from the Pacific Youth Festival 2006 Be Wise Campaign, which resulted in the following recommendations:

- Involvement of the target group at all stages of the campaign – planning, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Utilisation of the peer to peer approach in the dissemination of information and products, and provision of services and support
- Development of BCC materials that participants can wear or use
- Distribution of both male and female condoms



Young Fijian men at 2nd PYF opening ceremony

Background to Pacific Youth Festival and Safe Festival Campaign

The 2nd Conference of Pacific Youth Ministers in Port Moresby, PNG, in December 2005, adopted a resolution that the 1st Pacific Youth Festival (PYF) be held in Tahiti in 2006. The Festival aimed to bring together over 1000 youth leaders aged 16–35 from 25 countries and territories of the Pacific Community, to share experiences and promote their vision of how young Pacific Islanders can lead positive change in their communities and make an impact on the agenda for regional development.

The 2nd PYF held in Suva, Fiji, aimed to empower youth to attain a sustainable future. The objectives of the Festival were to:

- ✓ increase awareness on key issues that affect young people
- ✓ establish and strengthen networking and partnerships
- ✓ provide skill building opportunities for young people

The theme for the 2nd PYF was “Actioning the Youth Agenda” and taking stock of experiences and lessons learned on youth development. Based on priority areas of youth development in the 22 countries and territories of the Pacific, four thematic areas were identified as pillars upholding the entire PYF programme:

1. Promoting healthy living
2. Pacific identity
3. Climate change adaptation
4. Governance, peace and security

Concurrent skill building sessions were developed under each thematic area to provide opportunities for young people to explore these broad themes and identify areas that they could be actively involved in on returning to their countries.

In trying to address the sexual health needs of Pacific youth, the SPC HIV & STI Team was tasked to coordinate the Promoting healthy living programme and develop the Safe Festival Campaign, in consultation with young people. With the overall PYF goal and themes in mind, the focus of the Safe Festival Campaign was to promote safe sexual behaviour among Pacific youth through provision of information, products and services.

The major focus of the 2009 PYF Safe Festival Campaign was on building the capacity of young people to develop, implement and evaluate their own campaign. Based on the objectives, three specific areas of skill building were organised: BCC material and product development, peer education, and media & HIV. The media training specifically targeted final-year journalism students at USP, who were approached to cover the mainstream media aspects of the festival.

The key issues identified in the BCC training, and discussed during media and peer education capacity building, related to lack of condom use, drunkenness, and lack of testing among youth. Lack of respect for women in decision-making was also highlighted. All peer education activities, mass media outreach and communication material/product development focused on these risk factors.



Peer educators at the opening of the 2nd Pacific Youth Festival

(Photo: SPC Regional Media Centre)

2009 PYF Safe Festival Campaign

A total of 330 young people from 14 countries and territories participated in the 2nd PYF. The objectives of the Safe Festival campaign were to:

- ✓ Create a supportive environment for developing positive attitudes to safer sexual behaviour by accessing sexual health information and condoms
- ✓ Prompt at least 75% of young participants to engage in peer-to-peer discussion of safer sexual behaviour during the Festival
- ✓ Promote HIV testing and get at least 20% of young participants to approve of it and seek testing within the next 6 months

Key issues that were addressed during the campaign were identified and developed based on risk factors identified by participants during the BCC capacity building training. These factors included:

- ☞ Low self esteem
- ☞ Lack of confidence
- ☞ Lack of knowledge
- ☞ Cultural restrictions/taboo preventing women from discussing sensitive issues
- ☞ Alcohol
- ☞ Belief that women are 'not important' and are often 'led' by men
- ☞ Unavailability of condoms
- ☞ Skin to skin/flesh to flesh sex
- ☞ Peer pressure
- ☞ Uncontrollable feelings
- ☞ Too drunk to use a condom
- ☞ 'Men's culture' to have sex with more than one partner
- ☞ Personal belief that only sex workers can get HIV

Key themes and messages for the campaign were developed by prioritising these risk factors. Common risk factors were determined and validated by young people themselves and through relevant studies conducted in the Pacific.⁸ Lack of condom use, getting drunk and lack of HIV testing were singled out as the most common issues. A total of 14 messages were developed and pre-tested in Vanuatu, Fiji, New Caledonia, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Tonga. Based on this initial round of testing, further pilot testing of messages was conducted in Fiji, Niue, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and FSM.

⁸ WHO, SPC and others; Drysdale R, Evaluation report: Pacific Youth Festival 2006- Safe Festival Campaign, SPC, 2006.

Campaign theme

Sex is your choice

Key campaign messages

Key behavioural factors:

- ✓ Condom use
- ✓ HIV testing
- ✓ Women not being able to negotiate condom use

Communication products:

- ✓ Shoulder bags
- ✓ Water bottles
- ✓ Wristbands
- ✓ T-shirts
- ✓ Posters – 3 designs with 3 key messages
- ✓ Banners (two designs)
- ✓ Condom wallets

Designs are attached as Annex 1.

Mass media

- ✓ TV/radio spots (addressing the two behavioural factors)
- ✓ Daily newsletter
- ✓ Blog site

In addition, the campaign used the Love Patrol TV Series (Wan Smolbag 2006) courtesy of SPC, and safe sex kits, male and female condom dispensers, condoms and lubricant courtesy of UNFPA.

Funding for the safe festival campaign

The campaign was supported by the:

- Asian Development Bank
- NZAID
- Pacific Response Fund
- Solomon Islands National AIDS Committee
- Fiji National Advisory Committee on AIDS

Sustaining knowledge and skills

To monitor the utilisation of skills gained by participants in the capacity development workshop, SPC HIV & STI programme staff (in particular, BCC staff) will maintain contact with them and their respective national youth organisations. They will be assisted and encouraged to utilise and share their skills in their organisations and also at a national level, linking them with National AIDS Councils (NACs) (or equivalent) and Ministries of Health, if they are not already part of these bodies.

Key Activities and Achievements

Capacity building

To ensure meaningful youth participation in the campaign and guarantee that the design and implementation of activities were youth driven, three capacity building training sessions were held:

- ☞ Behaviour change communication (BCC) material development
- ☞ Peer education
- ☞ Media and HIV

1. Behaviour change communication training

The overall goal of the BCC training was to increase young people's knowledge and skills in developing a communication project targeted at youth delegates of the 2009 PYF. An interesting aspect of the training was the inclusion of gender as an important component in addressing the risks and vulnerability of women. The capacity building training targeted at least two young people from each of the three subregions of the Pacific: Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The training was organised by SPC in partnership with UNFPA, PYC and Fiji NACA. The training programme is attached as Annex 2.

Recruitment of participants was conducted in partnership with the PYC through their national affiliates. The following criteria were used to select and recruit youth participants:

- ✓ Member of an existing organization involved in sexual and reproductive health services targeting young people
- ✓ Active involvement in sexual health programmes for youth
- ✓ Participated in HIV and STI training in the last two years
- ✓ Own justification for their involvement and participation in the PYF Safe Festival Campaign

The list of countries and participants are attached as Annex 3.

Based on the funds available, countries were selected as follows:

- ☞ One country from each of the subregions of Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia
- ☞ Country that had not participated in previous PYF BCC training



Key achievements

1. Youth participants from the three subregions and one French territory

Eight participants representing five countries from the three different subregions participated in the training. All participants recruited were affiliated to a member organisation involved in sexual and reproductive health initiatives targeting young people. Countries represented were FSM, Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga and New Caledonia. The training was also an opportunity to introduce the New Caledonian participant to youth HIV activities being carried out in other Pacific countries and to network and share relevant experiences.

2. Communication plan

The training resulted in the development of a communication project designed specifically for youth delegates attending the 2nd PYF. The communication plan detailed:

- (i) Risk and vulnerability factors that needed to be addressed during the festival
- (ii) Goals and objectives of the communication project
- (iii) Primary and secondary audiences to be targeted
- (iv) Communication methods and strategies
- (v) Monitoring and evaluation indicators and methods

3. *Working in partnership-UNFPA/PYC/MOH*

The overall success of the training due to the partnership established from the beginning with Fiji's Ministry of Health and NACA, the Pacific Youth Council and UNFPA. The relationship resulted in the meaningful involvement of the selected countries and ensured the choice of young people who were able to take on the responsibility of implementing the BCC communication project.

Lessons learned

1. *Timeframe for training and implementation*

It is imperative that a stringent time frame is defined for such initiatives. While the training can be completed, the challenge lies in the timely delivery of outputs stipulated in the communication project, including the development of communication materials and products for the PYF.

2. *Country responses*

Country involvement and endorsement is paramount, but this process takes considerable time as responses depend heavily on national 'readiness' and priorities. Ample time must be allocated to allow flexibility.

3. *Papua New Guinea's involvement in the training*

Given the magnitude of the HIV epidemic in PNG and the level of commitment required in its national response, it was only fitting that PNG's involvement was sought. However, there was no response from the organisations and individuals identified. The 'right' people and organisations must be identified initially if responses and commitments are to be obtained.

2. *Peer education refresher training*

The peer education component of the campaign was coordinated and funded by the Fiji National Advisory Committee on AIDS. Expressions of interest in participating in the peer education campaign were sought through local networks. Interested peer education programmes were asked to submit names of peer educators who were available to be part of the Festival team. The resulting list of participants is attached as Annex 4.

The purpose of the refresher training was to equip peer educators with the skills, knowledge and reporting ability needed for an event-based campaign. The training programme therefore addressed these issues as well as exploring other aspects of peer education that needed revisiting, including VCCT, communication skills, behavior change, and monitoring and evaluation. The training was also an opportunity to gauge individual peer educator competencies, an important required before buddy pairs are identified for peer education outreach.

Facilitators were recruited from a range of organisations and agencies including ADRA, FRCS, RFHAF, Fiji Ministry of Health, UNDP, UNFPA and SPC.

The training programme is attached as Annex 5.

Achievements

- 19 peer educators were recruited from five different organisations to participate in the refresher training
- The training program was a result of an assessment conducted to gauge the current knowledge and skill needs of peer educators as well as mapping of key sexual health issues that needed to be addressed through peer education during the 2nd PYF
- The active and full participation of other organisations and agencies guaranteed the multi-sectoral approach to the Safe Festival campaign needed for its effective implementation. The involvement of UNFPA, UNDP and SPC in the refresher training added value to the learning process, particularly in updating the group on the latest HIV information and approaches in peer education
- The training resulted in the development of a peer education plan that was executed during the Pacific Youth Festival

Lessons learned

- Sufficient time to mobilise the resources and support required for efficient delivery of a campaign is essential. Well-defined time lines are required for each activity, particularly those that needed to be completed before the actual campaign
- Wider involvement of organisations involved in peer education is needed to generate support and higher-level recognition
- A proper assessment of peer education needs and issues may be required before training is conducted as this process may influence the training programme



Peer education refresher training



Role plays and pilot peer outreach during training

3. Media Training

Media training was co-facilitated by SPC's Regional Media Centre (RMC) and funded by the Fiji NACA and Solomon Islands NAC. Journalism students were recruited by the Divisional Head of the Journalism Programme and Acting Head of the School of Language, Art and Media at USP, based on competency and commitment to contributing to the Safe Festival Campaign. A total of 10 journalism students from Fiji and Solomon Islands were recruited for the training as they were the only countries represented in the final year of the programme. The list of participants is attached as Annex 6.

The training addressed knowledge and interviewing skills related to sexual health communication, specifically dealing with HIV and STIs. Students were sensitised to the issues during the workshop and significantly at the PYF, having to deal with people living with HIV (PLWHIV) on a daily basis.

During the workshop, attitudinal impacts were discussed, given that participants had not been exposed to preventative measures specifically relating to the use of female and male condoms. Mainstreaming HIV and STIs in media studies was a need identified during the training, particularly in higher or tertiary levels of education.

At the PYF Safe Festival Campaign, students were given minimal supervision and worked on their own in identifying issues for reports and in compiling stories. Producing a maximum of four stories on a daily basis was a major challenge that gave students a taste of the realities of meeting deadlines.

RMC provided technical support in the form of editing, newsletter design and photography during the PYF. Evaluations also noted that students have since begun to raise awareness on HIV and STIs among their peers at USP, with a network established to encourage this process.

The main outcome of the three-day training was the development of a media plan to be implemented during the Festival. The training programme is attached as Annex 6.

The three activities included in the plan were:

1. A daily newsletter
2. A blog site
3. Radio announcements via USP Radio Pasifik

To reinforce branding and recognition, all images used in the development of the newsletter template and blog site were consistent with Safe Festival campaign materials and products.



Sample newsletter



4. Safe Festival Campaign Launch

The Safe Festival Campaign Launch was an opportunity for key individuals and organisations to witness first hand the various activities developed specifically for the PYF. It was also an occasion to reflect on and identify key leadership roles focused on advocating for specific preventative methods, including accessibility of services and products, for young people.

The purpose of the launch was to build a positive public perception of the Safe Festival Campaign. The key note address was delivered by the Director-General of SPC, while the campaign was officially launched by 21 year old Waratah rugby player, Ratu Nemani Driu Nasiganiyavi.

The launch was attended by heads of UN Agencies, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives from civil society and government and heads of delegations to the PYF. As a way of empowering youth, the launch was chaired by the head boy and head girl of Dudley High School in Fiji. Ample time was spent with both students in public speaking and a teacher provided mentoring and support.



Waratah rugby player, Ratu Nemani Nasiganiyavi, launching the Safe Festival Campaign



Safe Festival peer educators at the launch with Ratu Nemani Nasiganiyavi



MCs – head boy & head girl of Dudley High School

4. Peer education outreach

Twenty peer educators worked in pairs on a two-hour daily shift for six days to:

- ✓ Disseminate sexual health information on a one on one basis to youth delegates during the festival.
- ✓ Distribute condoms (male and female) and lubricants
- ✓ Provide referrals to services such as HIV and STI testing where necessary
- ✓ Replenish condom dispensers

Daily reports and journal entries were updated and submitted to peer education supervisors.

The following information was recorded either in the peer education report template or journal entries:

1. Date:
2. Sex of client
3. Age group
4. Race
5. Record of questions asked by clients
6. Record of referrals/services
7. Record of experiences shared by client
8. Other observations

It was the responsibility of selected supervisors to consolidate data and information and facilitate daily debriefing sessions. These sessions were compulsory for everyone to attend as they enabled the peer education team to discuss activities carried out and to address difficult situations.

An Operation Centre was also set up to house peer educators and all materials/products for outreach and display. The Centre was also a 'spot' for educators to 'hang out' and debrief after each shift.

All information relating to the peer education report and analysis is recorded in the 'Findings' section of this report.



Peer educator talking to Tongan delegates

5. Condom dispensers

In partnership with UNFPA, condom dispensers were manufactured to complement distribution of condoms by peer educators and from the booth. A range of focus group discussions with young people from USP identified the need for harmonising condom services in convenient and accessible locations for young people.

Achievements:

- Consultations with youth to get feedback on appropriateness, acceptability and usability of condom dispensers
- Peer educators trained to replenish dispensers
- Two types of condom dispensers were designed and manufactured – one for male and one for female condoms
- Illustrated instructions on how to use condoms were designed
- A total of 2981 male condoms, 85 female condoms and 2377 lubes were accessed from condom dispensers installed in various locations around the USP campus

Lessons learned:

1. Delay in finalising the design resulted in 'last minute' production of the dispensers. Some were not assembled properly and peer educators found difficulties in opening them during replenishment.
2. Printed instructions were blurred and difficult to read on some of the dispensers
3. Some dispensers were not utilised as they were fixed in locations not regularly accessed by young people. However, halls of residence and dining hall toilets were hotspots where condoms continued to run out.

The overall evaluation is included in the 'findings' and 'discussion' section of this report

6. Information booth

An information booth was set up. As Fiji NACA was responsible for the coordination of the activity, no data was available when this report was finalised. Booths run by other organisations and agencies also distributed HIV and STI information and condoms.

7. VCCT Centre

HIV and STI testing services were also available on site, with pre- and post-test counselling provided. Nurses worked in shifts to ensure availability of services, particularly in the evening and 15% of youth delegates were tested for HIV.

Findings

Evaluation tool

Apart from peer education reports, a questionnaire that was initially developed for the 1st PYF-Be Wise Campaign was adapted for the Safe Festival Campaign, taking into account the campaign objectives.

A copy of the questionnaire is attached as Annex 7.

Target

The initial target of the evaluation process was a cross section of the 330 youth delegates from the 14 participating Pacific countries. However, the majority of those who took part in the evaluation were Fiji delegates. The questionnaires were administered by Fijians, which itself could have been a barrier along with language.

Youth delegates were randomly selected in common areas such as the dining hall, shops and halls of residence. Love Patrol DVDs were given to all evaluation participants as a token of appreciation for their participation.

Results

A total of 77 youth delegates participated in the evaluation of the Safe Festival Campaign, which represented 22% of all youth delegates. A cross section of delegations from participating countries was targeted, but the majority of those interviewed were from Fiji; 48% of respondents were female with more than half of respondents residing in rural areas; and as expected the majority of those interviewed were in the 20–24 age group.

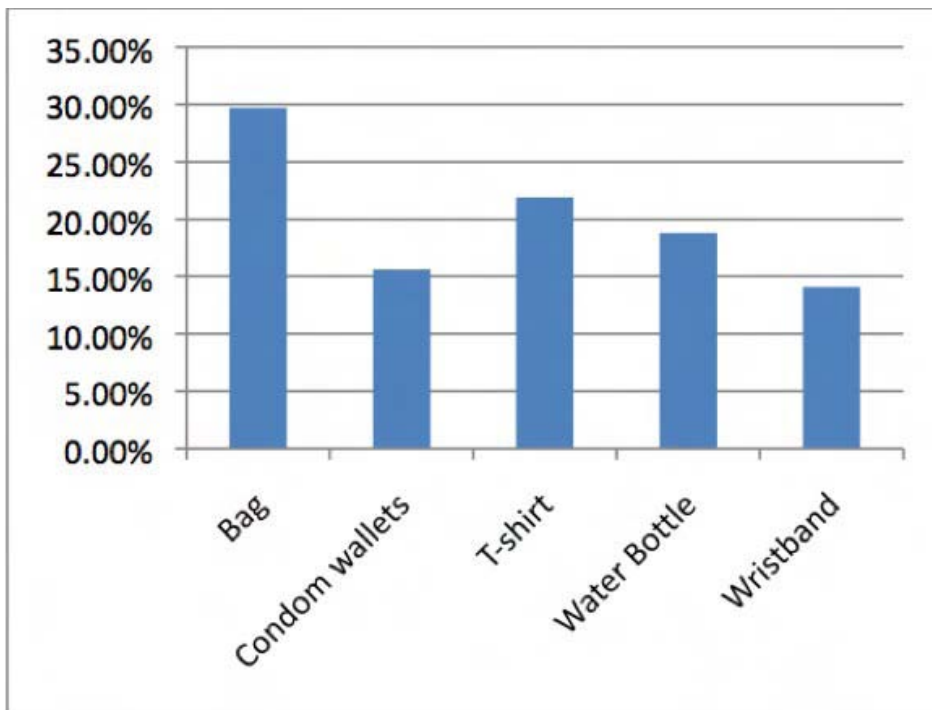
Approximately 400 Safe Festival bags containing all items were distributed to participating countries (with the exception of New Caledonia and Tahiti, which did not collect their bags). Bags were either collected by heads of delegations or taken directly to the halls of residence where delegates were accommodated.

Bags were the most sought after item with about 29% stating that they were the best. Overall, 58% of respondents who participated in the evaluation of the Safe Festival thought that the Safe Festival bag and contents were excellent, while 40% rated them good.

The table below gives the ratings for the usefulness of the items in the bag.

Item	No.	Percent
Bag	19	29.70%
Condom wallets	10	15.60%
T-shirt	14	21.90%
Water Bottle	12	18.80%
Wristband	9	14.10%





Reasons given for liking the items included the following:

- ✓ Wristband: It's unique
- ✓ Bag: Message on the back really stands out
- ✓ Wristband: Cool, everyone is wearing it
- ✓ Bag: People carried it around everywhere
- ✓ Bag: It creates awareness
- ✓ Bag: Can carry things around
- ✓ Water bottle: Design, usefulness, reminder every time the bottle is raised to sip water
- ✓ Condom wallets: Able to use condoms to protect myself from STIs and HIV
- ✓ Condom wallets: Make condoms available, discreet, no-one knows the content
- ✓ Condom wallets: Condoms inside wallets, people pick up wallets easily, colour is attractive

Apart from printed items, youth delegates reported receiving HIV/STI, condom use and HIV testing information from the following communication materials and products:

1. Peer education - 43%
2. Banners - 74%
3. T-shirts -70%
4. Posters - 74%
5. TV spot - 50%
6. TokSex Newsletter - 53%
7. Condom Dispensers - 44%
8. TokSex Blog - 10%
9. Radio - 7%

The following were the main messages of the campaign, as perceived by youth:

- Abstinence
- Always be faithful to your partner
- Always think twice before doing it
- Always use protection for your benefit and your partner's
- Anyone can be infected. You can't tell unless you have a test
- "I have to try and treat infected people like normal people"
- Awareness of HIV, play safe every time, e.g. using condoms
- Be safe and protect yourself
- Condom use
- Decision is our responsibility
- Ensure safe sex if you are going to have sex
- Get a HIV test, you never know
- Keep on walking safe
- Make a better choice for safer sex
- Making our own choice based on our own thinking
- Message is clear and it reminds us to be aware of HIV and take control
- No one can stop people having sex, we just need to be careful
- Play safe, we are women, check yourselves
- Safe sex choice
- Safer sex practices, it is my responsibility

Peer education outreach took place in different venues on the USP Campus. Venues were selected based on a risk mapping exercise conducted by peer educators. These 'spots' included the halls of residence, gardens and common recreation areas. In the evaluation, 43% of youth delegates reported discussing information on sexual health with a peer educator.

A total of 655 individuals were reached during the five days of the festival. Of this, 61% were young people between the ages of 15 and 24.

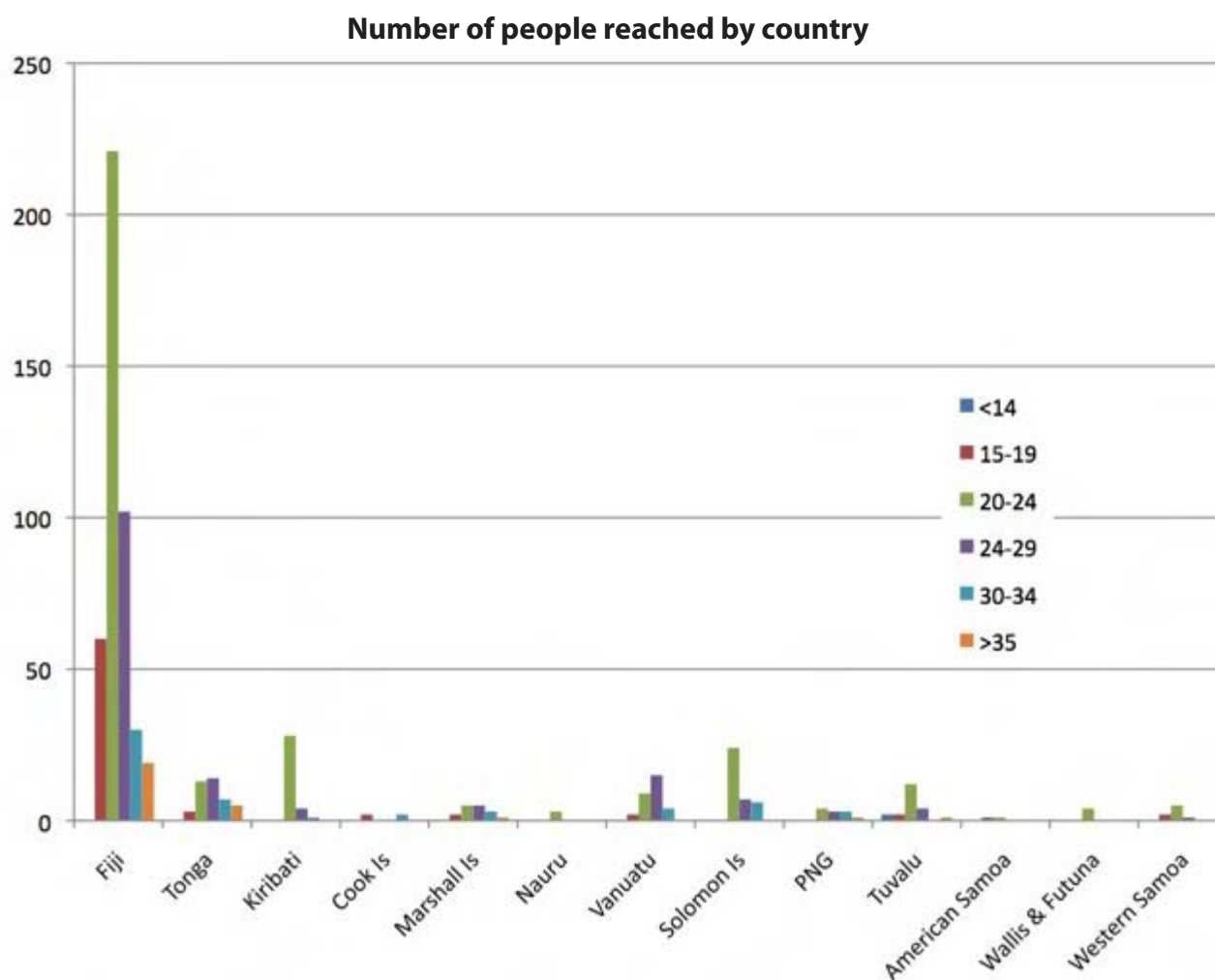


Peer educators conducting outreach at the Safe Festival Booth

The table below provides an age breakdown of the people who were targeted during outreach. More males than females were reached during the festival.

Age	Male	Female
<14		1
15-19	38	37
20-24	189	138
24-29	108	65
30-34	33	18
>35	16	12
Totals	384	271

As illustrated in the graph below, the majority of delegates who benefitted from the peer education outreach were Fijians. All peer educators were from Fiji.

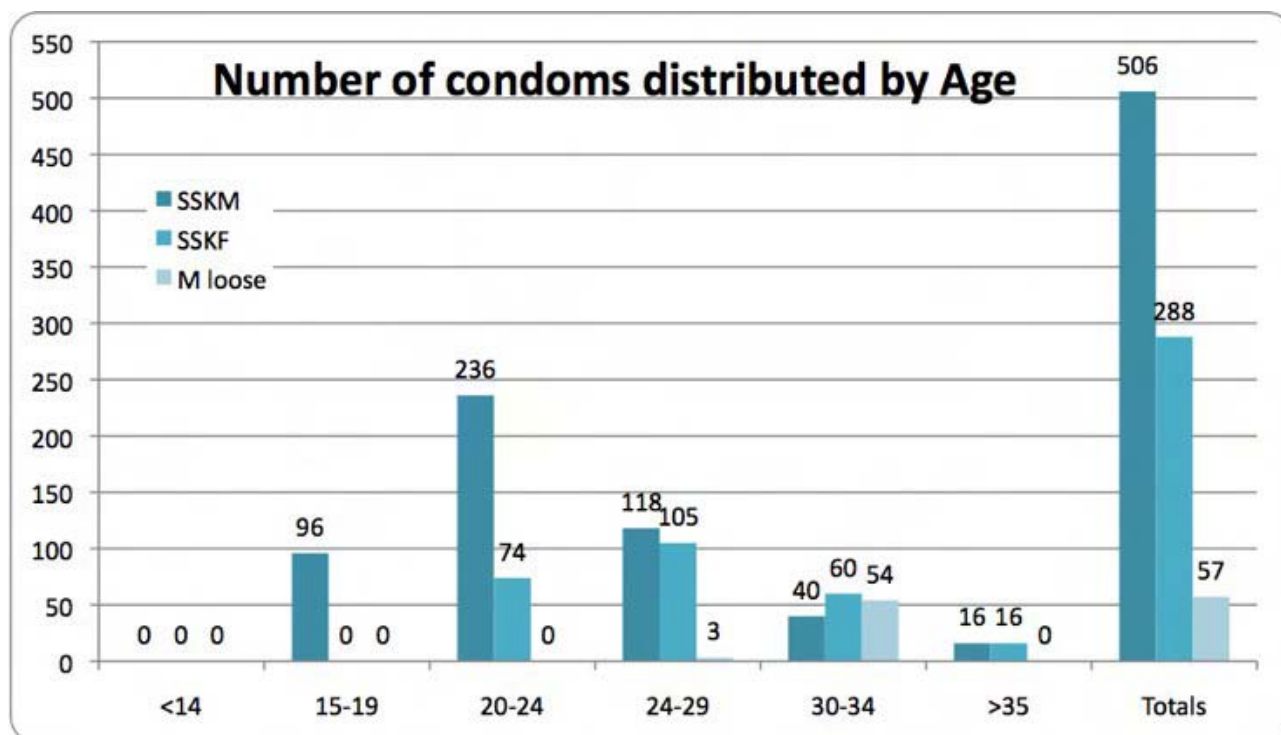


As expected, most were in the age categories of 15 to 24. Due to language barriers, no outreach was conducted with youth delegates from New Caledonia, Tahiti and Wallis and Futuna.

As part of the outreach, both male and female safe sex kits were distributed. Each male kit contained 3 male condoms and 3 lubes, and female kits contained one female condom and one lube. Within the five days of outreach, a total of 506 male and 288 female safe sex kits were given out by peer educators (i.e. 1518 male condoms and lubes, and 288 female condoms and 864 lubes). This figure does not include condoms that were distributed via Safe Festival Bags and dispensers. A few loose condoms were also distributed.

As expected the majority of those who accessed condoms from peer educators were youths between the ages of 20 to 24.

The graph below gives the breakdown of condom distribution by age.



Key: SSKM-Safe Sex Kit Male ; SSKF-Safe Sex Kit Female; M-loose male condoms

The table below provides a summary of the number of condoms (both male and female) and lubricants accessed from condom dispensers.

Total Male Condoms	Total lubes from male condom dispenser	Total female condoms	Total lubes from female condom dispenser
2981	2054	85	323

While 44% of respondents said that they collected condoms from condom dispensers, 40% stated no and 15% said that they never saw one. Of those who collected condoms from the dispensers, 44% were males and 37% females. All respondents approved of the dispensers with 84% stating that they 'are very useful' and 15.9% 'useful'.

When asked about the location of condom dispensers, the majority of youths suggested toilets/ washrooms and other public areas that young people frequented, with reasons ranging from easy accessibility to privacy. The table below is a summary of responses on making condom dispensers readily available:

- easy access and readily available
- a way of breaking silence and enabling people to come out
- accessible and private
- access for those too shy to go to clinics
- because it is in a private place, unlike getting it from the booth
- can just pick any; can pull whatever you need
- comfortable on design of the dispensers and how they are presented
- constant reminder of safety

- I liked the idea - most are too shy to go and get condoms
- in this era condoms should be readily available
- it helps with protection, young people can use condoms during sex
- It is comfortable and easy to access ; no charge
- makes condoms available for young people
- makes it accessible here
- on campus it is very useful 'coz they don't have access in other places
- some people are too shy to get them from pharmacies, H/Cs, etc.
- some youths may not be able to buy or go to the H/C; it's very private
- to prevent people who can't control their sex drive from getting HIV
- would be good to have this in all town centres and villages
- young people are too shy to access condoms from elsewhere
- The installation of condom dispensers was delayed until the last two days of the festival, which limited the number of condoms thus distributed.
- In relation female condoms, more than half of respondents (54%) stated that they had seen female condoms before, while about 40% said this was the first time.
- 81% of delegates stated that they talked about sexual health issues with their friends during the PYF. Of these, more than half talked to peer educators (54%) while others spoke to friends both in and outside of their own country delegation.
- A total of 57 festival delegates were referred to the VCCT Centre for HIV counselling and testing during peer education outreach, slightly more than the 15% initially targeted. Of these 50 were tested for HIV. Only 4 of those tested were from a country other than Fiji.
- In the evaluation, 72% of respondents stated that they intended to have an HIV test within the next 6 months. Of these 47% were females.



USP final year journalism students from Fiji and Solomon

Conclusion

The strong capacity building approach that the campaign took ensured that the design, implementation and evaluation of the 2nd PYF Safe Festival Campaign were orchestrated by young people themselves. Capacity building in BCC, peer education and media involved a holistic approach to developing the skills and knowledge of campaign participants. As one of the major intended outcomes of the campaign was the use of skills and knowledge at country level after the festival, focal points have been identified in different countries to assist young people in participating in HIV prevention activities.

Community involvement and regional recognition is essential in any type of campaign. Public dialogue on issues relating to sexual behaviour, and support for those living with HIV, can only happen with appropriate leadership and commitment. The involvement of a rugby star in the launch of the campaign together with support from different leaders in the community triggered public interest in youth sexual health issues and set the scene for the Safe Festival campaign.

The campaign took an inclusive approach to different sectors and individuals. Active participation from the Fiji Ministry of Health, NGOs, regional and international partners added value to the design and implementation of activities. As noted earlier, the campaign was supported by various donors, UN agencies and regional organisations.

The Safe Festival Bags were the most sought after item during the Festival. As highlighted in the evaluation, usability was the main reason for their popularity.

A combination of communication methods was used to encourage young people to adopt safe sexual behaviours and to have an HIV test. As evident from the evaluation data, the use of peer education, media outreach and printed communication materials/items reinforced the campaign theme and messages.

As the evaluation indicated, young people were able to identify different prevention methods as a result of the messages received from the campaign, and had increased awareness of making safe choices and responsible decisions. More than 70% of those interviewed identified at least two HIV prevention methods.

Both male and female condoms were distributed via peer educators, condom dispensers and Festival bags. Accessibility and privacy were cited as key issues in obtaining condoms.

17% of young people were referred to the VCCT Centre and more than 75% expressed the intention to have a test within the 6 months after the Festival.

Annex 1: Material designs



Annex 2: BCC Training Program

Developing Effective Communication Materials for Regional Events “Pacific Youth Festival” Capacity Development Workshop

Date: Monday 09 March – Friday March 2008

Venue: Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Nabua,
Regional Media Centre training room

Facilitators:

- Jovesa Saladoka, Prevention Officer, SPC
- Isikeli Vulavou, Program Associate, UNFPA
- Guest speaker: Emily Naidike (Regional Media Centre)

Goal of the workshop:

To develop skills of participants in producing communication materials with behaviour change approaches for regional events and campaigns.

Outcome:

At the end of the workshop, it is anticipated that messages for the Pacific Youth Festival – Safe Festival campaign materials targeting young people and youth leaders attending the festival, would have been developed for finalisation of design and layout by RMC and pre-testing with target groups.

Training Objectives

By the end of the workshop, participants will

- understand the key elements of behaviour change communication
- have identified risk behaviours and attitudes amongst Pacific Youth
- have improved skills in facilitating focus group discussions
- have improved skills in developing IEC materials for targeted groups and campaigns
- have developed tools/methods for undertaking pretests of communication materials
- have improved skills in monitoring and evaluation of communication materials

Developing Effective Communication Materials for Regional Events – Pacific Youth Festival				
Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
8.30am Introductions Workshop objectives Participant pretest	8.30am Presentations from organisation reps – young people from the Pacific sub-regions	8.30am Communication objectives: Safe festival campaign	8.30am Communication Channels & Media: Mass Media Presentation Key guidelines for mass media production <i>RMC staff</i>	8.30am Measures of Success – Monitoring & evaluation
1 0 . 2 0 a m M O R N I N G T E A (2 0 m i n s)				
Introduction to Understanding behaviour change & maintenance Behaviour Change Communication	Initial Planning: Developing the Goal & behavioural objectives	Review & assessment of messages and materials currently available Message design and development: Developing effective messages	Graphics/Design Expert Key guidelines for print materials & graphics <i>RMC staff</i>	Developing M&E Indicators and plan for Communication strategy BCC criteria
1 2 . 3 0 p m L U N C H (1 h r)				
Behavioural approaches in communication materials	Audience research: Situational 'Market' Analysis to find the Communication Keys (SMA-CK)	Pre-testing: Methods for pre-testing - Expert review - Readability tests - Interviews - Focus groups	Drama/Script Writing: Key guidelines for drama/script writing <i>RMC staff</i>	Where to from here – Action planning for pre-testing, development, distribution of materials
3 . 0 0 p m A F T E R N O O N T E A (1 5 m i n s)				
The regional context – Analysis of the situation Risk factors & risk settings: factors that put youth at risk of acquiring HIV/AIDS/STI infection 4.30pm close	Segmenting target audiences Cost vs. Value 4.30pm close	Skills for consulting the target group: Planning & facilitating focus group discussions 4.30pm close	Implementing Communication strategy: Communication actions for the Youth Festival 4.30pm close	Action planning cont' Evaluation of workshop 4.30pm close

Learning Objectives

Day 1

At the end of Day 1 participants will:

- understand the key elements of behaviour change communication
- have updated their knowledge on HIV/AIDS & STI issues amongst youth in the Pacific
- have identified the risk behaviours and attitudes in Pacific communities

Day 2

At the end of Day 2 participants will have:

- commenced the development of a communication strategy including the goal & behavioural objectives
- analysed the target audience and shared important information about its members
- identified important communication keys for the development of messages

Day 3

At the end of Day 3 participants will have:

- developed communication objectives for the safe festival campaign
- have reviewed current/ past materials on HIV/AIDS/STI and related areas & assessed their effectiveness
- identified important messages for a communication strategy
- have developed skills in pre-testing and a plan for pre-testing the messages and materials with members of the target audience

Day 4

At the end of Day 4 participants will have:

- explored the utilisation of mass media as a communication channel
- key guidelines for developing print materials and graphics
- explored the utilisation of drama as a communication channel
- chosen the channels through which the messages will be delivered
- confirmed appropriate channels of communication, media & activities for reaching target audience members

Day 5

At the end of Day 5 participants will:

- understand the key elements of monitoring and evaluation for communication strategies
- developed performance indicators based on the communication objectives
- developed a plan for distribution of materials
- developed an action plan for developing, pre-testing and finalising the communication materials based on behaviour change approaches

Annex 3

List of participants for BCC Training

Name	Sex	Country	Organisation
Raynold J Raymond	M	Federated States of Micronesia (Ponape)	FSM AHD Program PO Box 1182, Pohnpei Email: banelaraw@yahoo.com
Aqela Mataitini	F	Fiji (Suva)	Ministry of Education, National Heritage, Culture & Arts Youth & Sports, PO Box 2448, Govt Buildings, Suva Tel: 679 3315960 Email: aqela.mataitini@govnet.gov.fj
Sotia Williams	F	Fiji(Labasa)	c/ Ministry of Education, National Heritage, Culture & Arts Youth & Sports Labasa
Peni Rokodinono	M	Fiji (Lautoka)	C/ Ministry of Education, National Heritage, Culture & Arts Youth & Sports Lautoka
Aisha Begum	F	Fiji(Lautoka)	C/ Ministry of Education, National Heritage, Culture & Arts Youth & Sports Lautoka
Adrien Lelevai	M	New Caledonia	chanteur.de.mes.dames@hotmail.com
Morrisen Daniel	M	Vanuatu	Youth Challenge International PO Box 1105, Port Vila Email: mdaniel@youthchallenge.org.vu Tel: 678 28182
Pamela Misinale	F	Tonga	Tonga National Youth Congress Tel: 676 25474 Email: pmicnle86@yahoo.com

Annex 4

List of participants for peer education training

Organisation	Name
Ministry of Health-Adolescent Health & Development	a. Alesi Nasulinibawa b. Ruci Vositia c. Litea Bola d. Vatea Ravoka e. Miriama Rasaubale f. Tomasi Niucavu g. Jonetani Ravula h. Vula Vakarau i. Aminiasi Mucunabitu
Reproductive and Family Health Association of Fiji	j. Vuli Rota k. Sera Ratu Loco l. Alisi Loco m. Losalini Senicaucau n. Saunikalou Qolivicicia
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	o. Sina Suliano
Fiji STAHS	p. Grace Likusuasua q. Amini V Tudrau
Other	r. Sesenieli Bui s. Puamau Bogiono

Annex 5

Pacific Youth Festival 2009 - Safe Festival Campaign Peer Education Refresher Training 6th – 7th July 2009

Day One – Monday 6th July

Time	Session	Facilitator
8.00am – 8.30am	Registration	Chairperson: Isoa Vakarewa
8.30am	Session One Overview of PYF and Safe Festival Campaign	Manaini Rokovunisei
9.00am	Session Two Overview of HIV/STI – National & Regional Perspective	Maca Racule
9.45am	Session Three HIV and The Pacific Culture	Sala/Robert
10.30am	M O R N I N G T E A	
10.50am	Session Four Values Attitudes and Self Concept	Matelita Seva
12.00pm	Session Five Behavior Change Approaches	Matelita Seva
1.00pm	L U N C H	
2.00pm	Session Six VCCT	Sitiveni (AHD)
2.45pm	Session Seven HIV/STI 101	Leone Tupua
3.45pm	A F T E R N O O N T E A	
4.00pm	Session Eight Q & A Games Discussions/Clarifications Reflections	Leone Tupua Chairperson
4.45pm	E N D O F D A Y S P R O G R A M	

Day Two Tuesday 7th July

Time	Session	Facilitator
8.00am – 8.30am	Registration	Chairperson: Matelita Seva
8.30am	Re Cap	Rapportouer
9.00am	Session One Communication	Isoa Vakarewa
9.45am	Session Two Peer Education 101	Sevuloni Ratu
10.30am	M O R N I N G T E A	
10.50am	Session Three Event Based Peer Education Scenarios Difficult Situations Practical's	Isoa Vakarewa
1.00pm	L U N C H	
2.00pm	Session Four Report Writing M & E Tools VCCT Referrals Booth Set Up	Leone Tupua
3.00pm	A F T E R N O O N T E A	
4.00pm	Session Five Peer Ed Briefing Buddy Pairs Roles Code of Conduct Reflections	IV/LT/MS Chairperson

Annex 6

List of participants – Media Training

Name	Program at USP	Phone	Emails
1. Setaita Tavanabola	BA Journalism, Management & Public Administration	9378616	tavanabola@gmail.com
2. Unaisi Moce	BA in Journalism & Tourism	7362590	unamoce@gmail.com
3. Kalpana Prasad	BA Journalism & Tourism	8638345	kalpana1niz@gmail.com
4. Nanise Nawalowalo	BA in Journalism & Politics	9436730	nwalowalo@gmail.com
5. Davidson Kukutu	BA Journalism & Psychology	7230956	deegaak9@gmail.com
6. Alex Akwai	BA Journalism & Psychology	7262434	laealomi@gmail.com
7. Vincent Obimae	BA/LLB	7391187	vobimaea@gmail.com
8. Maria Laqeta	BA Journalism & Psychology	9216562	mllaqeta5@gmail.com
9. Lyn Vaike	BA Journalism & Sociology	9485728	vaike.lyn@gmail.com
10. Carlos Saliga	BA Journalism & Politics	7136319	jms_slg@yahoo.com

Annex 7

Building Bridges in Sexual Health Communication 3 day programme

Facilitators: Ruci Mafi, Etivina Lovo, SPC Regional Media Centre

Amelia Makutu, Communications Associate UNAIDS Pacific Programme

Robyn Drysdale, Prevention Adviser, SPC HIV & STI section

Participants: USP 3rd year Journalism students

Aim of the workshop:

- Support of a mutual partnership between regional and local media, SPC, Fiji Ministry of Health, USP, local and regional NGOs and other development partners in the context of media coverage and capacity building at the Safe Festival Campaign at the 2009 Pacific Youth Festival in Fiji;
- Improved awareness and understanding of sexual health and reporting skills required for in-depth and accurate media coverage of sexual health issues;
- Shared understanding of medical and behavioural technical terms and issues linked to key projects under the implementation of the Regional Strategy on HIV and other STIs;
- Development of strategic actions and set up for ongoing development of health reporting.

Training Objectives

By the end of the workshop, participants will:

- understand how individuals and communities need to change in relation to HIV & other STI prevention, treatment and care;
- understand the role of the media in behaviour change and in community education in relation to sexual health issues;
- understand the need to build partnerships with NGOs, MoH and development partners under the Pacific Regional Strategy on HIV and other STIs.

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME:

Building Bridges in Sexual Health Communication		
Day 1: Wed 24 June '09	Day 2: Thursday 25 June '09	Day 3: Friday 26 June '09
<p>8am</p> <p>Opening: <i>Workshop objectives</i> <i>Building relationships</i></p> <p>Facilitator: Ruci</p> <p>1) Safe Festival Campaign & Role of Media at the Pacific Youth Festival</p> <p>Facilitator: Amelia & Robyn</p>	<p>8am</p> <p>6) Recap on Day One</p> <p>Pitch and Peer Critic news stories</p> <p>General questions and discussion</p> <p>Facilitator: Ruci</p>	<p>8am</p> <p>11) Recap on Day Two</p> <p>Pitch and Peer Critic news stories</p> <p>General questions and discussion</p> <p>Facilitator: Ruci</p>
B R E A K 1 0 . 0 0		
<p>2) Sexuality, sexual health and attitudes 101</p> <p>Facilitator - Robyn</p>	<p>7) Stigma and Discrimination <i>(The role of media in saving lives or destroying them/ Public right to know / Role of media in education and information in public health /Responsibility for objectivity and accuracy)</i></p> <p>Facilitators: Amelia and Robyn</p>	<p>12) Media as partners in the Pacific Regional Strategy on HIV and other STIs, and in National HIV and STI strategies <i>(Including drawing the link between need for media collaboration with NGOs and Government)</i></p> <p>Facilitator: Robyn and Amelia</p>
L U N C H 1 2 . 3 0		
<p>3) Epi Update on HIV & other STIs in the region <i>(using 2008 SPC epi info and SGS result, ex: Chlamydia in ANT women...)</i></p> <p>Facilitator: Amelia</p> <p>4) Risk factors, risk settings and vulnerability <i>(Including gender based violence, gender inequality, homophobia, influence of traditional authority figures, access to condoms...)</i></p> <p>Facilitator: Robyn</p>	<p>8) Continue with session 7)</p> <p>9) Digging deeper and fitting sexual health in the daily news round- Beyond doctors, pills and workshops</p> <p>Facilitator: Amelia</p>	<p>13) Role of Media and coverage of the Safe Festival Campaign at PYF</p> <p>Facilitator: Robyn and Ruci</p>
B R E A K 2 . 4 5		
<p>5) Roundtable on Ideas for stories based on the day's sessions</p> <p>Evaluation of day 1</p> <p>Facilitator: Ruci</p> <p>End 4pm</p>	<p>10) Roundtable on Ideas for stories based on the day's sessions</p> <p>Evaluation of day 2</p> <p>Facilitator: Ruci</p> <p>End 4pm</p>	<p>14) Roundtable on Ideas for stories based on the day's sessions</p> <p>Evaluation of the workshop</p> <p>Facilitator: Ruci</p> <p>End 4pm</p>

Annex 8

2nd PYF- Safe Festival Campaign – Evaluation Form

1. Overall, what do you think of the Safe Festival bag & content? (tick the box that describes it best)

- Excellent Good Fair Poor Very poor

2. Which items are useful for raising awareness about safe sex, HIV & sexually transmitted infections (STIs)? (tick a box for each item).

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bag | <input type="checkbox"/> Very useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Not useful |
| T-shirt | <input type="checkbox"/> Very useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Not useful |
| Water bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> Very useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Not useful |
| Wristband | <input type="checkbox"/> Very useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Not useful |
| Condom wallets | <input type="checkbox"/> Very useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Not useful |
| Raincoats | <input type="checkbox"/> Very useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Useful | <input type="checkbox"/> Not useful |

3. Which is the best? _____

Why? _____

4. Is this your first time to see the female condom?

- Yes
- No ⇒ Please describe where you have seen it before: _____
- _____
- Don't know/ not sure

5. What main message did you get from the Safe Festival Campaign? _____

6. Did you discuss safer sexual behaviours with your peers/ friends during the festival?

- Yes Who with? (Tick): A Peer Educator Peers in my delegation Peers in other country delegations Other (explain) _____
- No

7. The main campaign message is "Sex is Your Choice" – What are the 3 safe sex choices?

- _____
- _____
- _____

8. Did you see or hear any other messages about HIV/STIs, condom use or HIV testing during the PYF? (Tick all that apply)

- Peer educators Banners T-shirts Posters
 TV ads SexTok Newsletter SexTok Blog Condom dispensers
 Other (specify): _____

9. Did you collect condoms from the Condom Dispensers?

- Yes No Didn't see one

10. What do you think of condom dispensers as a way of making condoms readily available to young people?

- Very useful Useful Not useful

Comments: _____

Where would be useful places to put condom dispensers? _____

11. Would you consider getting a HIV test in the next 6 months?

- Yes
 No Why (Tick): Don't need Scared/nervous Already had one
 Hard to access in my country
 Don't know/ not sure

12. Did your team do any sessions or talks on HIV/STIs or safe sex before leaving for Fiji?

- No
 Yes Describe: _____
 Don't know/ not sure

13. Also please tell us your:

Country: _____ (Tick): Urban/ Town centre Rural area/ Outer island

Gender: Female Male

Age group: 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-39 40-49 50+

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<http://www.unaids.org/en/default.asp>

Sex

is your choice

LOVE IS RESPECTING THAT CHOICE

USE A CONDOM EVERYTIME YOU HAVE SEX

MALE AND FEMALE CONDOMS ARE AVAILABLE FROM:

- Condom dispensers at the Halls of Residence • HIV Safe Festival Booth
- Peer educators • or your nearest Health Clinic

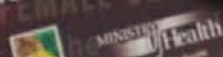
SEX is your choice

BUT TOO DRUNK TO USE A CONDOM IS NOT SEXY



TAKE CONTROL, USE A CONDOM EVERY TIME, IF YOU DON'T WANT TO GET STI'S LIKE HIV

MALE AND FEMALE CONDOMS ARE AVAILABLE FROM: dispensers at the Halls of Residence • HIV Safe Festival Booth • Peer educators • or your nearest Health Clinic



IS YOUR CHOICE BUT TOO DRUNK TO USE A CONDOM IS NOT SEXY

LOVE IS RESPECTING THAT CHOICE

USE A CONDOM EVERYTIME YOU HAVE SEX

