

IMPACT OF CONDOM DAY EVENTS IN THREE DISTRICTS

Final Report

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CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION ACTIVITIES
Nepal Field Office

कपा
CREHPA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1994, NRCS with the technical support of CEDPA has been making concerted efforts to mobilize the community and raise awareness about the dual advantages of condoms and enhance condom usage among sexually active population by coordinating Condom Day events in the country. The present study is aimed at analyzing the impact of such a national level event on knowledge, intentions and behaviors in relation to condom use for family planning and disease prevention.

Public response to Condom Day has been overwhelming. The study has shown that a large majority of the respondents have observed or participated in the events with interest. The participants were mostly self-motivated or motivated by the community-based health workers/volunteers of the village. Most of them were aware about the intention of the events and became informed about condom and its attributes including the dual advantages of the device.

Communities were found to have positive attitude towards the campaign. This is apparent from the fact that almost all the respondents interviewed liked the events held in their villages and wanted such events to be held in the following year too. Moreover, almost all of the male and female respondents mentioned that they would approve their spouse, brothers, sisters and children to observe/participate in the events. However, two in five female respondents from Dhanusha would not allow children to the event on the ground of their age.

The events have been effective in increasing community awareness especially on the dual advantages of condom use - family planning and prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS. Moreover, there has also been a substantial increase in the percentage of male and female respondents who were aware about the various attributes of condoms during the three months following the Condom Day events. Such positive changes in percentage are not generally observed in among the respondents of the control sites. On the contrary, a significant proportion of male and female respondents in the control sites had not seen a condom at all.

A very wide gap exists between the program and the control sites as regards to the proportion of respondents reported to have ever used condom in the past three months. For instance, in the control areas, the proportion of male respondents ever using condom in the last three months was very negligible (4 % and below). In contrast, between one-fourth to over one-third of male respondents in the program sites have reported to have used condoms during the past three months. Moreover, current use of condoms in the program sites are two to three folds higher as compared to the current use rate in the control sites. There has also been a significant increase in current use rates in all the three program sites in the follow-up study. Moreover, a very large percentage of female respondents in program sites (71% - 80%) would ask their spouses to use condoms for disease prevention. On the other hand, most male respondents (72% - 82%) mentioned that they would use condoms in future as a birth prevention measure and only a quarter to

one half of them would use condoms for disease prevention also. These statistics obviously portray the positive impact of the Condom Day on knowledge and attitudes of the target population.

The study has shown that Condom Day has motivated people to talk about the events with their spouse and with their friends and relatives. The sharp increase in the percentages in the follow up study further corroborates the fact that the event has been very effective in overcoming the social barrier or shyness among the community members to talk openly about condoms. Majority of the female and male respondents mentioned that they were comfortable talking with their spouse and friends/relatives about the matter.

Recommendations

- i) VDC level programs/events require much wider publicity. There is also a need to have sufficient time for preparatory work (logistics arrangements, meetings, etc.), orientation workshops for the events;
- ii) The local organizers should encourage inclusion of variety of entertainment programs as these programs attract the public the most. The viewers should also be encouraged to participate in their traditional dresses, if possible.
- iii) Elderly people and unmarried youths are particularly challenging audience to reach by the campaign. The organizers should make every effort to inform them about the purpose of the events and also involve them in organizing the events.
- iv) Speeches should be scheduled side by side or alternately along with entertainment programs. However, relevant educational lectures or speeches should not be reserved to the last part of the program of the day;
- v) For program sustainability, the organizers should to invite all the elected representatives of the VDC to participate at the event and obtain their commitment for allocation of a part of the VDC budget for such events in future.
- vi) Local NGOs and CBOs of the village should be actively involved as "local organizers" and they should be asked to share the responsibility of undertaking key aspects of the program;
- vii) The social marketing agencies like the Nepal CRS Company should be invited to display condoms and other contraceptives at the site of the Condom Day events. The service providers from health post and sub-health post should also be invited to provide contraceptive information and services to the participants.
- viii) A pre- and post- event interviews be conducted among a sample of different categories of the population of the village where Condom Day is organized. Such a research design will help to assess the changes in knowledge, attitude and behavior of the community before and after the events; and also examine the characteristics of the population who do not participate in the events and reasons for non-participation.

Abbreviations & Acronyms

AHW	Auxiliary Health Worker
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEDPA	Center for Development and Population Activities
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPAN	Family Planning Association of Nepal
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HP	Health Post
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
JHU/PCS	Johns Hopkins University/Population Communication Service
MCHW	Maternal and Child Health Worker
NFHS	Nepal Fertility and Health Survey
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
MWRA	Married Women of Reproductive Age
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
VDC	Village Development Committee

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Once considered an ineffective contraceptive method, the status of the male condom has risen in proportion to the growing awareness of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), especially HIV/AIDS, as a public health problem. Today, family planning managers have begun to promote condom not only as a contraceptive device but also as a prophylactic against STDs and HIV/AIDS. In fact, with the rapid spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) which is caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) the need for condoms (latex condoms) have become increasingly popular worldwide as a readily available, relatively inexpensive and effective device for protection against sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS.

Condoms prevent infections and pregnancy - but only when people use them correctly and consistently. A recently completed study on 'Sexual risk behavior and condom use among men in border towns of Nepal' revealed that half of the men (unmarried and married men) had not used a condom during their last causal sex with their last non-regular sex partner. Moreover, one-third of the surveyed male respondents did not use condoms every time they had causal sex with their non-regular sex partner (CREHPA, 1999).

Narrowing the gap between condom need and use is a major public health challenge. In Nepal, at least 24000 people are living with HIV/AIDS and another 14 have died. An estimated 30000 new infections occur every day. About 6 of every 10 new HIV infections are to women and many newborns contract the virus from infected mothers. Condom promotion campaigns help to improve the image of condoms, portray them as fun, reliable, and important, and foster safe sexual behavior and teach condom negotiation skills.

As an effort to raise awareness about condom use for disease prevention (against STDs and HIV/AIDS) and birth spacing, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), with technical assistance from Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) began coordinating Condom Day - a national awareness campaign - nearly four years ago. Each year, more than 30 government agencies, NGOs, INGOs and private firms participate in this effort. Condom Day is conducted in the fall at a time when most migrant men return home for rice harvest and the festival season. Although, there is no adequate information on the total volume of seasonal labor migration, it is estimated that between 30 to 40 percent of the male population of the project districts migrate seasonally to India in search of wage labor (NRCS 1998).

With each year, Condom Day has become increasingly popular and coverage has continued to expand. In the first year, an estimated 50,000 people in 33 districts were

reached with health messages and condoms. In the third year, over 150,000 people in 56 districts were reached. This year, 200,000 people in 60 districts are being targeted.

The main objectives of Condom Day are as follows:

1. Increase male involvement and responsibility for family planning decision-making;
2. Increase women's awareness of HIV/AIDS and reproductive tract infections (RTIs), and educate them about the importance of using condoms for family planning and disease prevention; and
3. Increase acceptance of condoms as an effective family planning and disease prevention method.

In order to understand the impact of mass/community mobilization efforts such as Condom Day on condom use for birth spacing and disease prevention in rural Nepal, CEDPA and its NGO partners - NRCS and the Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN) - contracted the Center for Environment Health and Population Activities (CREHPA) to conduct an impact assessment. The study has been conducted with financial and technical support from the Johns Hopkins University, Population Communication Services (JHU/PCS). With the conduct of this study CEDPA intended that assessment tools would also be developed and tested, which can be used to measure the impact of other CEDPA-supported mobilization efforts in the country.

Goal Statement:

To understand the effectiveness of large scale events in communicating family planning and reproductive health messages, and to study the impact of Condom Day on knowledge, intentions and behaviors in relation to condom use for family planning and disease prevention.

1.2 Objectives of the Impact Assessment

The main objective of the study is to understand and document the impact of mass/community mobilization efforts such as Condom Day on knowledge, extent of message reach, comprehension and retention of message regarding condom use by:

- a) developing, testing and applying evaluation instruments, which measure the effectiveness of mass/community mobilization efforts on knowledge and intentions as regards to condom use;
- b) measuring the impact of Condom Day activities on the knowledge, extent of message reach and intentions of men and women, particularly migrant men and their wives, in three districts regarding use of condoms for family planning and/or disease prevention; and

- c) assessing individual and community receptivity and responsiveness to Condom Day and the activities implemented to celebrate the event.

1.3 The Study Design

The impact study was conducted in three selected sites where Condom Day activities were held (Program Site) and also in three sites where such events was not carried out (Control site). *Structured Interviews (Rapid Survey)* and *Focus Group Discussions* were the main tools used for gathering information about the impact of the Condom Day events.

Information regarding communities' perceptions and attitudes towards Condom Day events, the extent of knowledge retained by them, and changes in behavior patterns, as influenced by the events was solicited from the communities twice using structured interview questionnaire as well as through focus group discussion. The first round of information collection was undertaken immediately after the Condom Day events were staged (initial study), while the second round was launched three months later (follow-up study).

1.3.1 The Study Sites:

The present impact assessment was carried out in three sites suggested by the organizers where Condom Day events took place (one site per district). The districts included in the study were Kailali, Udaypur and Dhanusha, which are CEDPA-supported program areas for its family planning and reproductive health activities. Each program site was a village ward where a CEDPA implementing partner NGOs (NRCS or FPAN) had organized Condom Day events on October 10, 1998 through elected representatives of the village, community leaders, volunteers, local cultural groups, Junior Red Cross Circles, health workers, schools and community members. The selected program sites are: Janakinagar in Kailali, Rampur in Udaypur and Bagchauda in Dhanusha district. Of the three sites, Janakinagar (Kailali District) and Rampur (Udaypur Districts) are remote VDCs while Bagchauda (Dhanusha District) is located quite close to the district headquarters (Janakpur).

For the purpose of comparison, in each district, *three control sites* - Malakheti VDC in Kailali, Mainamaini VDC in Udaypur and Kanakpatti VDC in Dhanusha - were selected because no Condom Day events had been carried out in these sites in the past ore being planned for the year. The selection of the control sites was done in consultation with the district level staff of partner NGOs and other key informants.

The selection of the control sites (one village ward per district) was done carefully to ensure that the population of the selected site was not influenced by Condom Day events. Attempts were also made to ensure that the control sites had similar demographic, socio-economic and psychographic characteristics as those of the program sites.

1.3.2 Respondents for the Study

All people participating in Condom Day events and those not participating in the events formed the target respondents (sampling frame) for the rapid survey. Participants for the *focus group discussions* included migrant men, wives of migrant men, key informants of the village (village opinion leaders, school teachers, social workers, etc.), unmarried male youths (15-22 years of age), and both clinical and non-clinical community-based health workers. Unmarried female youths were not selected purposively in the focus group discussions as it was assumed that they would feel shy to participate or discuss openly about condoms.

Each participant's name, home address, sex, age, marital status and migration status were recorded on the day of the events using a special registration sheet (Screening Format) prepared for the purpose. Seasonal migrants were considered as those who had remained outside the district or in a foreign country for employment/economic pursuit for at least a month during the past year. In case of female participants, the migration status of her spouse was sought. Children (under 14 years of age) and elderly persons (55 years and over) were excluded from the primary lists since they were not the primary audience for condom promotion (not under sexually active age group) through social mobilization efforts.

Table 1.1 presents the approximate number of participants attending the events and the number of participants (aged 15-54 years) recruited by the team and listed using the Screening Format for sampling.

Table 1.1 Size of Participants at the Event and Number of Participants registered in Screening Format for Sampling

Site for the Event	<i>Kailali</i>	<i>Udaypur</i>	<i>Dhamusha</i>
	Janaki-nagar	Rampur thoxila	Bagchauda
<i>Approx. participants*</i>	2,000	1,500	700
# participants listed by the Study Team:			
Female			
Male	528	242	208
Total	484	425	365
	1,012	667	573

* Based upon sample head counts.

1.3.3 Sampling Procedure

The target for the rapid survey was to interview 200 respondents from each program site and 100 respondents from each control site. Male and female respondents were equally represented in the sample. Considering the location of the study sites and expected number of attendance at the events (2000 per site), a 10 percent i.e. 200 respondents was considered to be adequate for the impact study.

Based upon the primary lists compiled from the screening format, four separate lists representing four categories of target audience were prepared on the evening of Condom Day. The four categories identified in consultation with CEDPA and its partners were: a) migrant males, b) spouses of migrant males, c) non-migrant males, and d) spouses of non-migrant males. Wherever possible, participants from far off villages (which accounted for a very small proportion of the participants) were excluded from the sampling frames because of practical difficulties associated with time and distance factors to visit them at their homes.

Table 1.2 presents the district-wise distribution of the sample for the impact assessment (both Initial and Follow-up studies).

Table 1.2 District-wise target sample distribution of respondents for the Impact Assessment

1. Rapid Survey	Kailali		Udaypur		Dhanusha		Total	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Male	100	50	100	50	100	50	300	150
Female	100	50	100	50	100	50	300	150
Total	200	100	200	100	200	100	600	300

P = Program area C = Control area

1.3.4 Sample Performance

Initially, it was considered that 50 participants from each category would be approached for individual interviews. However, the desired sample size could not be achieved in case of the migrant males in Kailali and Dhanusha districts. Where the desired sample size (target audience) for a specific category could not be met, the respondents from other categories (of same sex) were approached for completing the targeted sample size. The respondents were selected by using a systematic random sampling technique (if there were more than the required number of participants in the sampling frame). No prior information about the study was given to the respondents while preparing the lists.

Interviews were conducted at the homes of the participants. The addresses in the lists were used to locate the homes of the target respondents. However, due to a lack of the names of household heads on the screening format, the interviewers faced some difficulty in locating the homes of female respondents.

Depending upon the availability of the respondents at their homes (villagers were quite busy due to harvesting season), each team member completed between 6-8 interviews on average per day.

District-wise distribution of category-specific samples covered for the impact assessment (Rapid Survey) is presented in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 District-wise Distribution of Samples covered in the Impact Assessment (Sample Performance)

Categories of Respondents	Kailali		Udaypur		Dhanusha		Total	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Male								
Seasonal migrant male	21		28		45		94	
General male	79		72		55		206	
Total	100	50	100	50	100	50	300	150
Female								
Spouse of migrant male	50		18		50		118	
General female	50		82		50		182	
Total	100	50	100	50	100	50	300	150
Both sexes	200	100	200	100	200	100	600	300

Note: P = Program area, C = Control area

1.3.5 Qualitative Component: The Focus Group Discussions

In each program site, five focus group discussion sessions—each session with a specific category of participants—were conducted. The focus group sessions were organized separately among migrant men, wives of migrant men, key informants of the village (village opinion leaders, school teachers, social workers, etc.), unmarried male youths (17-22 years of age), and community-based health workers. Where migrant people were not available for focus group sessions, non-migrant people were substituted. As far as possible, the same participants were invited for the second round of focus group sessions carried out three months later during the Follow-up Study.

Focus group sessions were organized by a separate team comprised of two facilitators—one male and one female facilitator. Table 1.4 presents the district wise distribution of focus group sessions along with the number of participants.

Table 1.4 District-wise Distribution of Focus Group Sessions

Categories	Dhanusha	Kailali	Udaypur	Total
1. Key Informants	ONE (9)	ONE (8)	ONE (10)	THREE (27)
2. Community Health Workers	ONE (7) all female community volunteers	ONE (5) 3 male & 2 female 1 AHW, 1 support staff of HP, 1 MCHW, 1 FCHV	ONE (7) 1 male & 6 female 1 AHW, 6 FCHV	THREE (19)
3. Male	ONE (7) seasonal migrant males	ONE (8) general male	ONE (6) 3 migrant male, 3 general male	THREE (21)
4. Female	ONE (7) spouse of seasonal migrant male	ONE (7) spouse of seasonal migrant male	ONE (6) 2 spouse of seasonal male, 4 general female	THREE (20)
5. Unmarried young boys	ONE (8)	ONE (9)	ONE (5)	THREE (22)
Total	FIVE (38)	FIVE (37)	FIVE (34)	FIFTEEN (109)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate number of participants in the FGD sessions.

1.3.6 The Sampling Procedure for the Follow-up Study

The targeted sample size for the follow-up study was the same as those of the initial impact study (200 respondents for each program site and 100 for each control site in each district). The same respondent interviewed in the initial study was approached again for administering the follow-up questionnaire.

In the event of loss for the follow-up survey, (follow-up losses are expected in such a study design), new respondents were selected from the original screening format (lists of Condom Day participants) and interviewed. Replacement of the respondents was done by the same sex.

Table 1.5 presents the number of new respondents interviewed to overcome the follow-up loss in both program and control sites. As the table shows, the percentage of new respondents interviewed is 18.2 in program sites and 15.3 in the control sites. Relatively, a higher proportion of males (21% in program and 17% in control) than female respondents (15% in program and 14% in control) could not be traced during the follow-up visit and therefore, new respondents had to be interviewed in their place.

The proportion of respondents from program sites lost to follow-up was the highest in Udaypur (25%), and the lowest in Dhanusha (11%). Kailali district experienced a high follow-up loss in the control site (20%). (Table 1.5).

Table 1.5

Replacement of Follow-up Loss of Survey Respondents

	Program Sites						Control Sites					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
All districts												
Initial survey respondents	255	85.0	236	78.7	491	81.8	129	86.0	125	83.3	254	84.7
New respondents	45	15.0	64	21.3	109	18.2	21	14.0	25	16.7	46	15.3
Total	300	100.0	300	100.0	600	100.0	150	100.0	150	100.0	300	100.0
Dhanusha												
Initial survey respondents	91	91.0	87	87.0	178	89.0	49	98.0	43	86.0	92	92.0
New respondents	9	9.0	13	13.0	22	11.0	1	2.0	7	14.0	8	8.0
Total	100	100.0	100	100.0	200	100.0	50	100.0	50	100.0	100	100.0
Udaypur												
Initial survey respondents	80	80.0	69	69.0	149	74.5	39	78.0	43	86.0	82	82.0
New respondents	20	20.0	31	31.0	51	25.5	11	22.0	7	14.0	18	18.0
Total	100	100.0	100	100.0	200	100.0	50	100.0	50	100.0	100	100.0
Kailali												
Initial survey respondents	84	84.0	80	80.0	164	82.0	41	82.0	39	78.0	80	80.0
New respondents	16	16.0	20	20.0	36	18.0	9	18.0	11	22.0	20	20.0
Total	100	100.0	100	100.0	200	100.0	50	100.0	50	100.0	100	100.0

The timing of the follow-up study (mid-January to mid-February) coincided with the marriage season including the occurrence of a major national festival (*Maghe Sangrati*) on January 14. As a result, the majority of the female respondents who were lost to follow-up had reportedly gone to celebrate the festival at their maternal homes and over stayed there or they had to go to attend the marriage of their relatives. For example, in program sites, 70% of the female respondents in Udaypur and 69% in Kailali who were lost to follow-up had cited these two reasons by their family members. On the other hand, about half of the male respondents (52%) in Udaypur had gone for work outside the district but within the country while another one-fifth (22%) had gone to India for work during the follow-up study period. In Kailali, 40% of the male respondents who were lost to follow-up had gone for work within the country and 10% had gone to India for similar reason. Moreover, about a third (30%) had gone for their educational career hence they could not be contacted. The reasons for follow-up loss in control sites were also quite similar.

1.4 Research Instruments

Two types of research instruments - a *structured questionnaire* for conducting the individual interviews and a *discussion guide/checklists* for conducting focus group discussions - were prepared by the research team in consultation with the representatives of JHU/PCS, CEDPA and their partners. The same questionnaire and checklist were used for the follow-up study after making necessary changes to suit the purpose of the re-interviews. For example, The section on Background Characteristics (*Section B of the Questionnaire*) was not re-administered unless the respondent was a substitute. In addition, questions on source of motivation to attend the event, awareness about family members' participation and respondent informing family members about his/her participation in Condom Day events were not asked during the following up interviews.

1.5 The Field Work

The study was divided into two phases: the first phase was conducted at the time of Condom Day on October 10, 1998, and the second phase, the *follow-up study* was conducted three months after. As mentioned earlier, Condom Day coincided with Nepal's biggest festival season and the return of most migrant laborers for harvest season. The follow-up study was conducted at the beginning of another agricultural season (Mid-January 1999).

The field team for the impact assessment study comprised of six facilitators (for the purpose of conducting focus group discussions) and eighteen enumerators (for individual interviews). A team of eight field researchers – two facilitators and six enumerators (three male and three female enumerators) – was responsible for conducting the fieldwork in each project district. One research professional from CREHPA coordinated the fieldwork in each program site.

All field team members received a three-day orientation about Condom Day, its scope and its objectives, as well as an orientation to the objectives of the study, and techniques of conducting FGDs and rapid interviews. The orientation was held at CREHPA office from 5th to 7th October. CEDPA and its partners as well as representatives of JHU/PCS participated in the orientation.

The study teams departed from Kathmandu for the study areas on 8th October 1998 and reached the assigned sites on 9th October, a day before Condom Day. Field work for the rapid survey began with 'on the spot' screening of participants on Condom Day, 10th October 1998. Home-based individual interviews and focus group sessions began from the second day onwards. All fieldwork in the program sites as well as in the control sites was completed on 18th October. The field teams arrived in Kathmandu on 19th October. Debriefing meetings were held on 26th and 27th October 1998 among the study team members, representatives from CEDPA/Washington and CEDPA/Nepal, and representatives from NRCS and FPAN. In the meetings, the field team members

presented the status of the fieldwork performance, constraints in conducting the fieldwork, and their personal experiences and perceptions about Condom Day events.

1.6 Characteristics of Respondents Interviewed

1.6.1 Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of the study population for both the program and control sites are presented in Table 1.6. No marked difference in the age composition and marital status of male respondents in program and control sites is seen. However, a relatively high proportion of male and female respondents in program sites was literate as compared with the respondents in control sites. The reasons for high level illiteracy especially among women in both program and control sites are basically due to their remote locations and also due to the socio-cultural barriers among Maithali and Tharu speaking *Terai* community (Dhanusha and Udaypur, respectively) those discourage girls education.

Male migrants are adequately represented in the program site samples, except in Udaypur (28%) and Kailali (21%) districts. Likewise only 18 percent of the female respondents in Udaypur program site were spouses of migrant males.

In terms of occupation, a large majority of the male respondents in Dhanusha and Udaypur sites were farmers. In Kailali, 39% of male respondents were students. Likewise, over one-fifth of the male respondents in Dhanusha were engaged in business or industrial work (Table 1.6)

Table 1.6

Background Characteristics of the Respondents: Program and Control Sites

<i>Background Characteristics</i>	Dhanusha		Udaypur		Kailali		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Program site								
<i>Age</i>								
15-24	23.0	37.0	21.0	40.0	52.0	52.0	32.0	43.0
25-34	52.0	30.0	34.0	35.0	35.0	27.0	40.3	30.7
35-44	19.0	26.0	26.0	18.0	13.0	16.0	19.3	20.0
45+	6.0	7.0	19.0	7.0	-	5.0	8.3	6.3
<i>Marital status</i>								
Unmarried	-	14.0	-	26.0	-	36.0	-	25.3
Married	100.0	86.0	100.0	74.0	100.0	64.0	100.0	74.7
<i>Education</i>								
Illiterate	70.0	25.0	61.0	12.0	46.0	12.0	59.0	16.3
Literate	30.0	75.0	39.0	88.0	54.0	88.0	41.0	83.7
<i>Occupation</i>								
Student	-	7.0	-	16.0	-	39.0	-	20.7
Farmer	12.0	50.0	35.0	55.0	8.0	44.0	18.3	49.7
Service	2.0	11.0	2.0	10.0	-	11.0	1.3	10.7
Business/Industry	1.0	22.0	5.0	10.0	-	2.0	2.0	11.3
Housewife	82.0	-	55.0	-	91.0	-	76.0	-
Other	3.0	10.0	3.0	9.0	1.0	4.0	2.3	7.7
<i>Migration status</i>								
Migrant	50.0	45.0	18.0	28.0	50.0	21.0	39.3	31.3
Non-migrant	50.0	55.0	82.0	72.0	50.0	79.0	60.7	68.7
Control Site								
<i>Age</i>								
15-24	18.0	20.0	26.0	40.0	18.0	48.0	20.7	36.0
25-34	32.0	36.0	34.0	20.0	44.0	30.0	36.7	28.7
35-44	32.0	28.0	30.0	24.0	28.0	16.0	30.0	22.7
45+	18.0	16.0	10.0	16.0	10.0	6.0	12.7	12.7
<i>Marital status</i>								
Unmarried	-	6.0	-	36.0	-	36.0	-	26.0
Married	100.0	94.0	100.0	64.0	100.0	64.0	100.0	74.0
<i>Education</i>								
Illiterate	86.0	38.0	86.0	34.0	62.0	24.0	78.0	32.0
Literate	14.0	62.0	14.0	66.0	38.0	76.0	22.0	68.0
<i>Occupation</i>								
Student	-	4.0	-	16.0	-	28.0	-	16.0
Farmer	2.0	58.0	60.0	84.0	34.0	54.0	32.0	65.3
Service	-	16.0	-	-	4.0	6.0	1.3	7.3
Business/Industry	2.0	14.0	-	-	2.0	8.0	1.3	7.3
Housewife	82.0	-	40.0	-	54.0	-	58.7	-
Other	14.0	8.0	-	-	6.0	4.0	6.7	4.0
<i>Migration status</i>								
Migrant	6.0	8.0	8.0	-	22.0	6.0	12.0	4.7
Non-migrant	94.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	78.0	94.0	88.0	95.3

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CONDOM DAY EVENTS

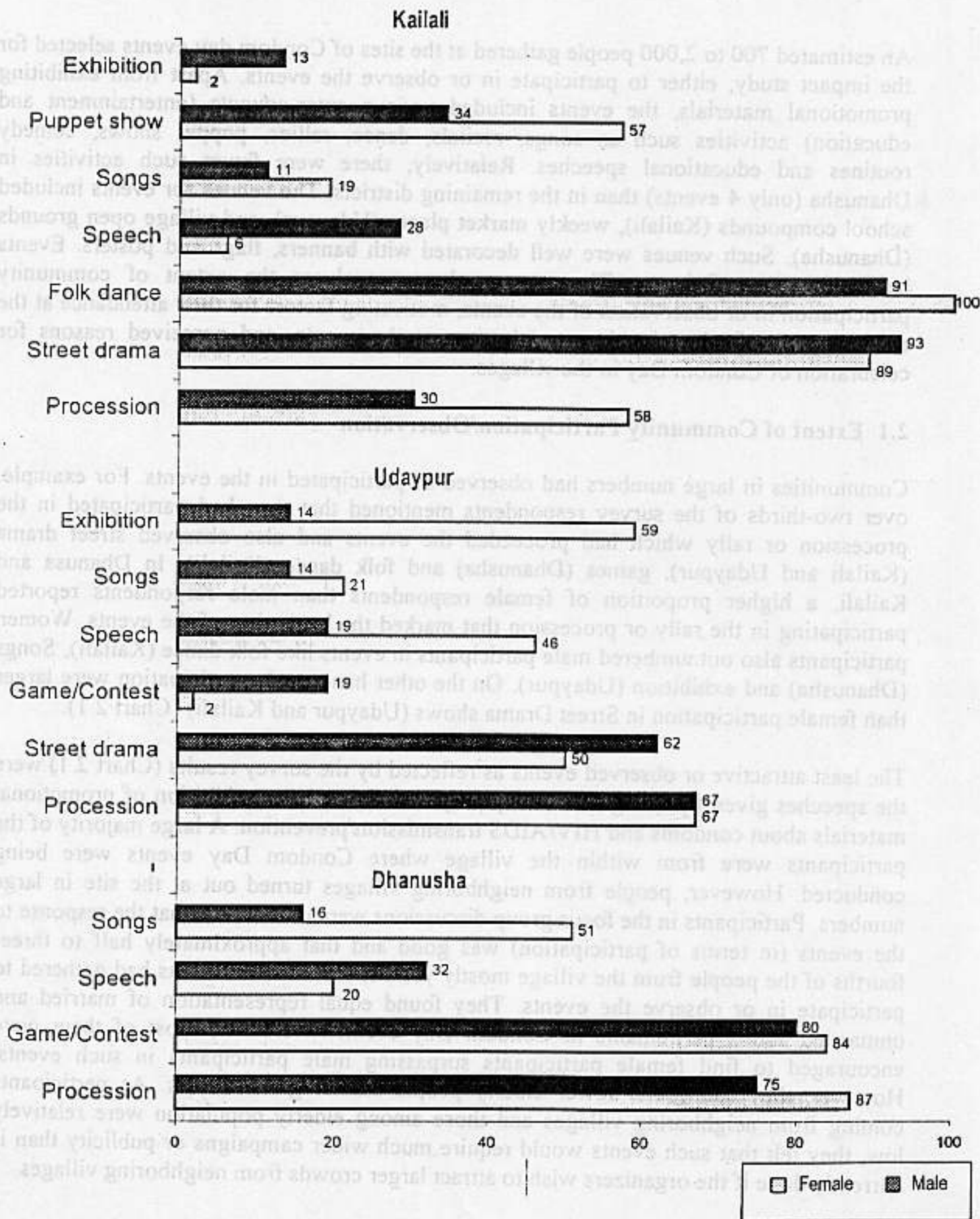
An estimated 700 to 2,000 people gathered at the sites of Condom day events selected for the impact study, either to participate in or observe the events. Apart from exhibiting promotional materials, the events included various *enter-educate* (entertainment and education) activities such as songs, recitals, dance, rallies, puppet shows, comedy routines and educational speeches. Relatively, there were fewer such activities in Dhanusha (only 4 events) than in the remaining districts. The venues for events included school compounds (Kailali), weekly market places (Udaypur), and village open grounds (Dhanusha). Such venues were well decorated with banners, flags and posters. Events lasted for 4 to 5 hours. The present chapter analyses the extent of community participation in or observation of the events, motivating factors for their attendance at the events, types of educational materials seen at the events, and perceived reasons for celebration of Condom Day in the villages.

2.1 Extent of Community Participation/Observation

Communities in large numbers had observed or participated in the events. For example, over two-thirds of the survey respondents mentioned that they had participated in the procession or rally which had proceeded the events and also observed street drama (Kailali and Udaypur), games (Dhanusha) and folk dance (Kailali). In Dhanusa and Kailali, a higher proportion of female respondents than male respondents reported participating in the rally or procession that marked the beginning of the events. Women participants also outnumbered male participants in events like folk dance (Kailali), Songs (Dhanusha) and exhibition (Udaypur). On the other hand, male participation were larger than female participation in Street Drama shows (Udaypur and Kailali) (Chart 2.1).

The least attractive or observed events as reflected by the survey results (Chart 2.1) were the speeches given by village leaders, poetry recitals, and the exhibition of promotional materials about condoms and HIV/AIDS transmission/prevention. A large majority of the participants were from within the village where Condom Day events were being conducted. However, people from neighboring villages turned out at the site in large numbers. Participants in the focus group discussions were of the view that the response to the events (in terms of participation) was good and that approximately half to three-fourths of the people from the village mostly youths, students and adults had gathered to participate in or observe the events. They found equal representation of married and unmarried adults participants in Condom Day events. Moreover, most of them were encouraged to find female participants surpassing male participants in such events. However, they had found fewer elderly people attending the events. As participants coming from neighboring villages and those among elderly population were relatively low, they felt that such events would require much wider campaigns or publicity than is currently done if the organizers wish to attract larger crowds from neighboring villages.

Chart 2.1 Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Participants in Condom Day Events



2.2 Motivating Factors for Participation

Among the participants who had come to observe the events, over two-thirds of male respondents in Dhanusha, (66%) both female and male respondents in Udaypur (71% and 69%) were self motivated after learning about the events through village-level campaigns/publicity conducted by the organizers for the events. In contrast, close to two-thirds of female respondents in Dhanusha (61%) were motivated by CEDPA supported community health workers and over half of the female respondents in Kailali (55%) were motivated by NRCS volunteers to participate in the events. One in seven female respondents in Udaypur and one in ten male respondents in Kailali were motivated by their friends to attend the events (Table 2.1)

Table 2.1 Persons/Institutions Motivating for Condom Day Participation: Program Sites

Source of motivation	Dhanusha		Udaypur		Kailali		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
No one	14.0	66.0	69.0	71.0	30.0	46.0	37.7	61.0
Health worker	61.0	5.0	-	4.0	-	2.0	20.3	3.7
NRCS staff	2.0	-	1.0	10.0	55.0	17.0	19.3	9.0
Community volunteer	20.0	10.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	11.0	7.7	7.3
Friend	-	-	14.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	6.3	5.0
Other local NGO	1.0	18.0	9.0	-	-	1.0	3.3	6.3
Student	-	-	-	-	7.0	4.0	2.3	1.3
Other*	2.0	1.0	5.0	9.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	6.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	300	300
N	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

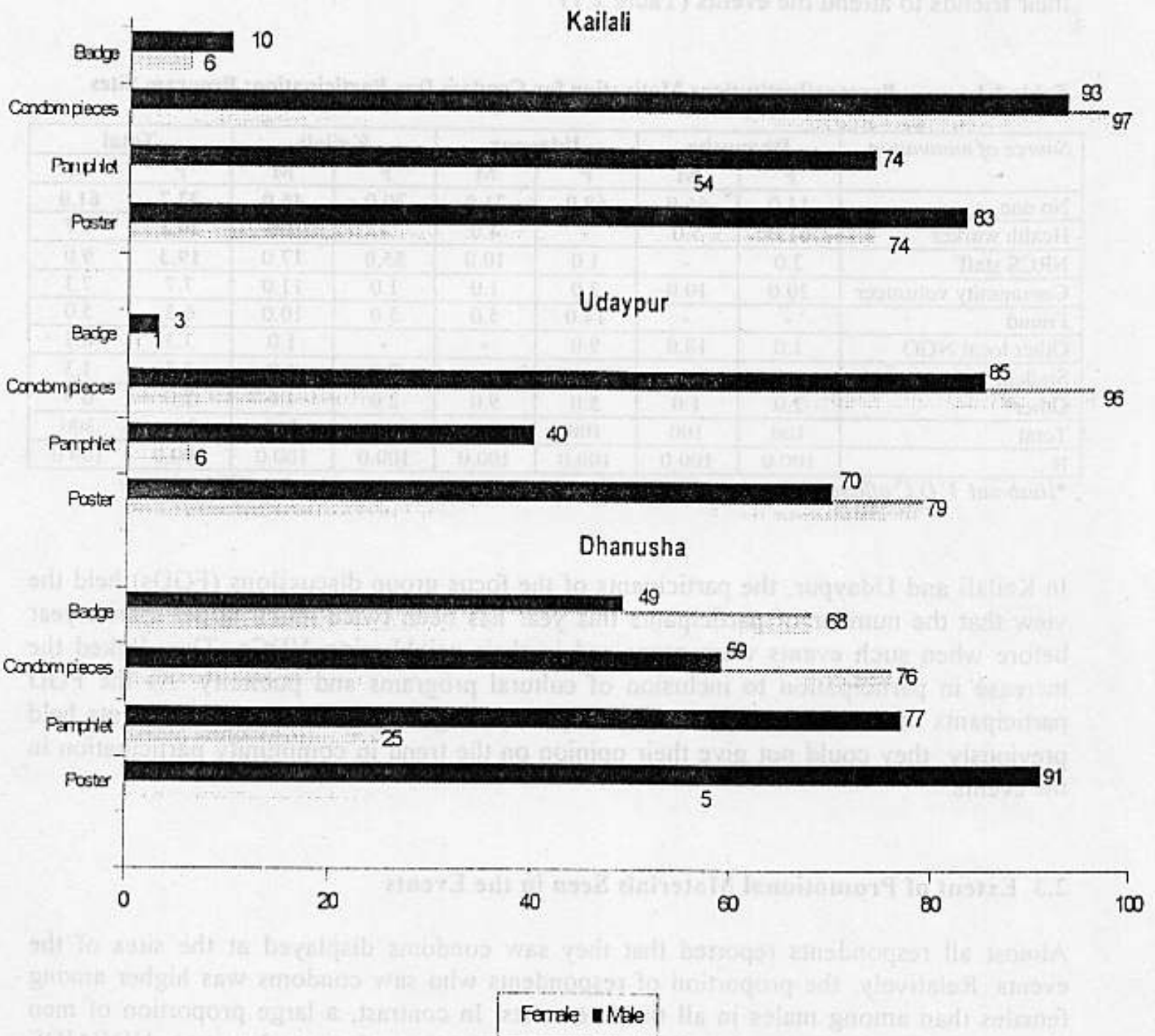
*Husband, V.D.C officials, Consumer groups, Watchmen, Family member, Teacher, Club

In Kailali and Udaypur, the participants of the focus group discussions (FGDs) held the view that the number of participants this year has been twice much larger than a year before when such events were organized in their neighboring VDCs. They linked the increase in participation to inclusion of cultural programs and publicity. As the FGD participants in Dhanusha did not have any knowledge about Condom Day events held previously, they could not give their opinion on the trend in community participation in the events.

2.3 Extent of Promotional Materials Seen in the Events

Almost all respondents reported that they saw condoms displayed at the sites of the events. Relatively, the proportion of respondents who saw condoms was higher among females than among males in all the three sites. In contrast, a large proportion of men than women reported that they have read or seen posters (on condom use, HIV/AIDS etc.) and pamphlets displayed at the site of the events. Other promotional materials cited by the respondents include badges, play cards, banners, etc. (Chart 2.2)

Chart 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Participants by Types of Promotional Materials Seen in Condom Day Events



PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONDOM DAY EVENTS

3.1 Perceived Reasons for Celebrating Condom Day

Table 3.1 shows the perceived reasons for celebrating Condom Day as mentioned by the respondents in the program sites. As the table shows, "To aware people about STDs and AIDS" and "To increase awareness about condoms" were the two most frequently mentioned reasons given by both the male and female respondents in all the three sites. That Condom Day is also celebrated with men as the target audience of the events, was mentioned by the female respondents. For example, a considerable proportion of female respondents in Dhanusha (31%) and Udaypur (28%) perceived that the event was celebrated to increase condom acceptance among males in the villages. Similarly, over one-third of female respondents in Dhanusha (35%), over one-fifth of male respondents in Udaypur (22%) and over one-sixth of female respondents in Kailali (17%) were of the view that such events are organized for fun as well as for condom education (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1 Perceived Reasons for Celebration of Condom Day: Program Sites

Perceived Reasons	Dhanusha		Udaypur		Kailali		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
To make people aware on STDs & AIDS	48.0	54.0	42.0	50.0	67.0	78.0	52.3	60.7
To increase awareness about condoms	68.0	67.0	37.0	36.0	41.0	39.0	48.7	47.3
To increase condom acceptance among males	31.0	18.0	28.0	13.0	11.0	18.0	23.3	16.3
For fun & education about condoms	35.0	13.0	2.0	22.0	17.0	11.0	18.0	15.3
To promote condom usage for dual purpose	24.0	12.0	5.0	5.0	30.0	13.0	19.7	10.0
For family planning purpose	1.0	2.0	4.0	10.0	-	6.0	1.7	6.0
For small family	2.0	1.0	30.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	12.3	4.0
For happy family	-	-	6.0	4.0	-	1.0	2.0	1.7
Don't know	6.0	2.0	18.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	10.0	3.3
N	100	100	100	100	100	100	300	300

Percentages total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses.

F = Female, M = Male

The primary target audience of the Condom Day as perceived by the participants of the focus group discussions were: i) ignorant and illiterate people of the village; ii) low caste community, iii) seasonal migrants; and iv) those having large number of children. They felt that such events were held to educate persons having risky sexual behaviors. "To make people talk openly about condoms"; "To make people see, and learn about condoms"; "To encourage people to seek advice on potential problems/issues related to sexual health"; "To remove the habits of hiding sexual health problems"; "To make aware about sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS"; etc, were the common responses of the FGD participants during the Follow-up study. The participants were also of the

view that Condom Day events targeted youths (20-25 years) as they constitute the most vulnerable group from the point of view of STDs/AIDS transmission. For instance, majority of the participants of FGDs held among for community health workers, adult males and youths during the Follow-up study, stressed that Condom Day was meant for young migrants who work and stay out of home and indulge in casual sexual relations and gets infected with STDs. For some participants, the events are held for backward, illiterate communities and those who do not practice family planning. Some of them even opined that the events are meant for those having large family size.

3.2 Extent of Information Gained from Condom Day Events

A large majority of male and female respondents seem to have been enlightened about the condoms and their attributes from the events. It is evident from Table 3.2 that both male and female respondents mentioned condoms as a device for protecting themselves from contracting STDs and HIV/AIDS. A higher percentage of female respondents (78%) than male respondents (46%) came to recognize condoms as a family planning device.

Table 3.2 Types of Information Gained from Condom Day Events: Program Sites

Types of Information Gained	Dhanusha		Udaypur		Kailali		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Condoms prevent STDs	57.7	57.7	8.9	49.4	48.5	67.0	40.3	58.5
Condoms prevent AIDS	53.6	56.7	45.6	50.6	87.6	61.7	63.4	56.6
Condoms as FP method	95.9	50.5	57.0	43.2	76.3	44.7	77.7	46.3
Knew about condoms	38.1	64.9	51.9	16.0	27.8	23.4	38.5	36.0
Use of condoms	26.8	38.1	30.4	22.2	23.7	36.2	26.7	32.7
Other*	-	-	-	3.7	-	7.5	-	3.7
N	97	97	79	81	97	94	273	272

Percentages total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses.

*Not to have sex with multiple partners fecklessly; Removal of shyness; Not to have sex at early age

3.3 Attitude towards Condom Day Events

Respondents' attitudes towards the events were generally positive. This is apparent from the fact that almost all (96% female and 100% male) respondents in all the three districts liked the events held in their villages (Table 3.3). It is also encouraging to find almost all female and male respondents reporting Condom Day events should be held in their villages in the coming year (Table 3.4).

Table 3.3 Extent to which Respondents liked Condom Day

	Female					Male				
	AGE		Migration Status		Total	AGE		Migration Status		Total
	<25	25	Migrant	Non-migrant		<25	25	Migrant	Non-migrant	
All districts										
Liked very much	71.9	69.1	76.3	65.9	70.0	65.9	53.8	55.3	60.7	59.0
A good event	25.0	26.5	20.3	29.7	26.0	34.1	45.6	44.7	38.8	40.7
Did not like at all	3.1	4.4	3.4	4.4	4.0	-	.6	-	.5	.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	96	204	118	182	300	129	171	94	206	300
Dhanusha										
Liked very much	78.3	77.9	80.0	76.0	78.0	83.8	58.7	62.2	72.7	68.0
A good event	17.4	22.1	18.0	24.0	21.0	16.2	41.3	37.8	27.3	32.0
Did not like at all	4.3	-	2.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	23	77	50	50	100	37	63	45	55	100
Udaypur										
Liked very much	38.1	59.5	66.7	52.4	55.0	55.0	51.7	46.4	55.6	53.0
A good event	52.4	30.4	22.2	37.8	35.0	45.0	46.7	53.6	43.1	46.0
Did not like at all	9.5	10.1	11.1	9.8	10.0	-	1.7	-	1.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	21	79	18	82	100	40	60	28	72	100
Kailali										
Liked very much	82.7	70.8	76.0	78.0	77.0	61.5	50.0	52.4	57.0	56.0
A good event	17.3	27.1	22.0	22.0	22.0	38.5	50.0	47.6	43.0	44.0
Did not like at all	-	2.1	2.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	52	48	50	50	100	52	48	21	79	100

Table 3.4 Proportion of Respondents who think Condom Day should be observed Next Year

	Female					Male				
	AGE		Migration Status		Total	AGE		Migration Status		Total
	<25	25+	Migrant	Non-migrant		<25	25+	Migrant	Non-migrant	
All districts	95.8	92.6	94.9	92.9	93.7	98.4	95.9	97.9	96.6	97.0
Dhanusha	95.7	98.7	98.0	98.0	98.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	98.2	99.0
Udaypur	90.5	83.5	83.3	85.4	85.0	95.0	90.0	92.9	91.7	92.0
Kailali	98.1	97.9	96.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Participants of focus group discussions considered Condom Day useful and educative since such events helped to make people aware about the sexually transmitted diseases. They were confident that the events had good impact among the literate communities and youths. However, they opined that the elderly people of the village were either indifferent to the event or they had not appreciated it at all. Moreover, some participants especially from the unmarried youth category perceived that such events could encourage social corruption. Moreover, they believed that if the people see a person buying a condom, he would be considered a "Badmas" meaning bad character person.

3.4 Approval of Family Members' Participation in the Events

Most respondents, irrespective of sex, would approve their family members such as spouses, brothers, sisters and even their children observing/participating Condom Day events. Comparatively, the respondents in Kailali as well as in Dhanusha gave a very high approval rating for family members' participation in such events. In Udaypur, there has been a very high approval rating for the participation of spouses, brothers and sisters but not for the children, especially by the female respondents (Table 3.5). Age appears to be a dominant factor ("Children are small"; "Would learn when they mature") for not approving children's participation in Condom Day events.

Table 3.5 Percentage of Respondents who want their Family Members to Participate in Condom Day Events

	Dhanusha		Udaypur		Kailali		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Spouse	96.0	87.1	80.0	91.7	97.0	96.9	91.0	91.4
Brothers	98.0	92.0	80.0	98.0	97.0	97.0	91.7	95.7
Sisters	97.0	87.0	80.0	91.0	97.0	96.0	91.3	91.3
Children	88.0	91.9	62.0	83.8	86.0	93.8	78.7	89.7

Table 3.4 Proportion of Respondents who think Condom Day should be observed Next Year

District	Male				Female			
	Total		AGE		Total		AGE	
	Mean	SD	<25	25+	Mean	SD	<25	25+
Kailali	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.7	98.8
Udaypur	99.2	98.2	98.1	98.4	98.0	98.0	98.7	98.7
Dhanusha	92.7	92.7	92.0	98.4	98.0	98.0	98.7	98.7
All districts	95.8	95.6	94.9	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8

Participants of focus group discussions considered Condom Day useful and effective since such events helped to make people aware about the sexually transmitted diseases. They were confident that the events had good impact among the literate communities and youth. However, they opined that the elderly people of the village were either indifferent to the event or they had not appreciated it at all. Moreover, some participants especially from the unmarried youth category perceived that such events could encourage social corruption. Moreover, they believed that if the people see a person buying a condom, he would be considered a "Masturbator" meaning bad character person.

IMPACT OF CONDOM DAY EVENTS ON COMMUNITIES' KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR

The impact of Condom Day events on communities' knowledge is analyzed on the basis of their level of awareness about condoms, including those who have actually seen condoms and who know about advantage of condoms. Similarly, change in behavior is measured in terms of the extent of condom usage following the events and communication with spouses and friends/relatives about Condom Day events as well as the ease with which they communicate with them. Wherever possible, program and control sites data have been compared both for initial and follow up study to measure the differences in awareness and use of condoms.

It may be mentioned that knowledge about condoms among married women of reproductive age as reflected in the 1991 national survey (*Fertility, Family Planning and Health Survey, 1991*) was a mere 52% which increased to 75% in 1996 (NFHS, 1996). At the district level, the knowledge about condoms among the married women as per 1991 survey was 40% in Udaypur, 48% in Dhanusha, and 38% in Kailali (1996 NFHS data at district level is not available). Likewise, the proportion of ever users of condoms in these three districts were negligible; 2.2%, 1.3%, and 2.0% respectively.

The impact of the CEDPA supported ACCESS Project in increasing knowledge about condoms has been noteworthy. For instance, the pre-program knowledge of condoms in Udaypur, Kailali and Dhanusa districts were respectively 17%, 26% and 51%. The post-program evaluation showed a near universal knowledge of condoms among the married women of reproductive age (MWRA). In other words, between 94% and 98% of the MWRA in these districts knew about condoms (CREHPA, 1999).

4.1 Exposure to Condoms

Table 4.1 presents the proportions of respondents who have ever seen a condom. As the table shows, everyone participating in Condom Day events has seen a condom. In contrast, a considerable proportion of respondent especially female respondents in control sites had not seen a condom. The proportion of female respondents who reported not having seen a condom at all was very high in Udaypur (56% in the initial study and 34% in the follow-up study). Moreover, during the initial interviews, roughly one-fourth of male respondents in control site of Udaypur reported of not seeing a condom (Table 4.2)

Table 4.1 Percentage of Respondents who have seen a Condom: Program and Control Sites (Initial and Follow-up Studies)

	Female				Male			
	Initial		Follow-up		Initial		Follow-up	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Program Sites								
Dhanusha	99	1	100	-	100	-	100	-
Udaypur	98	2	100	-	99	1	100	-
Kailali	99	1	100	-	100	-	100	-
Control Sites								
Dhanusha	76	24	98	2	92	8	100	-
Udaypur	44	56	66	34	76	24	92	8
Kailali	80	20	90	10	100	-	100	-

4.2 Knowledge about Advantages of Condoms

Table 4.2 presents the respondents' knowledge about various advantages/attributes of condoms (other than as a family planning method). It is evident from the table that there has been a substantial increase in the percentage of male and female respondents who are aware of various advantages of condoms in the past three months (between initial and follow-up surveys) in program sites.

Such positive changes are not observed among the respondents in control sites except in Dhanusha District. The control site in Dhanusha was located close to Janakpur, the district headquarters and easily accessible to the city and surrounding villages.

A district-wise comparison of program sites show, almost all male and female respondents in Kailali are aware of at least one advantage (other than condoms as a family planning method) of condoms. In this district, most (over 80%) of respondents, irrespective of sex, knew that condoms prevents HIV/AIDS. Moreover, the proportion of both male and female respondents mentioning condoms for safer sex has increased overtime by about two to five folds in program sites. Likewise, over one-third to one-half of both the sexes in the program sites had knowledge that condoms prevent STDs. In the follow-up study, these proportions have also shot up considerably in this district. Similar percentage increases are observed in program sites of Dhanusha and Udaypur districts (Table 4.2)

Table 4.2 Percentage of Respondents Aware of Various Advantages of Condoms (other than as a Family Planning Method)

	Program site				Control site			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Initial	Follow-up	Initial	Follow-up	Initial	Follow-up	Initial	Follow-up
Dhanusha								
Prevention of STDs	64	67	76	74	10	32	29	42
Prevention of HIV/AIDS	62	77	69	75	14	14	41	52
Safer sex	21	33	28	18	12	34	8	16
Don't know	18	11	3	-	80	48	37	22
Udaypur								
Prevention of STDs	21	34	44	80	15	21	49	60
Prevention of HIV/AIDS	58	77	75	82	30	36	76	71
Safer sex	4	16	19	46	-	-	10	6
Don't know	32	21	9	8	67	55	20	21
Kailali								
Prevention of STDs	55	65	68	89	30	26	22	68
Prevention of HIV/AIDS	88	92	80	80	39	26	58	54
Safer sex	10	24	3	17	-	4	-	6
Don't know	5	4	3	2	50	62	34	10

Condom Usage

4.2.1 Ever use of Condoms in Last Three Months

Table 4.3 presents the use of condoms as reported by both male and female respondents in program and control sites. As the table shows, in all the three districts, there exists a very wide gap between the program and the control sites as regards to the proportion of respondents reported to have ever used condoms in the past three months. In the control areas, the proportion of male respondents ever using condom in the last three months was very negligible, i.e. is 4 % and below. In contrast between 26% to 39% of male respondents in the program sites reported that they have used condoms during the past three months (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 Percentage of Respondents Reporting Condom Use during Last Three Months i.e., between Initial and Follow up Studies

	Program Site		Control Site	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
All districts	17	30	4	5
Dhanusha	23	39	2	2
Udaypur	4	26	1	2
Kailali	23	26	2	4

4.2.2 Current Use of Condoms

The current use of condoms as reported by male and female respondents in both program and control sites is presented in Table 4.4. As the table shows, the current use rate in the program sites is between two to four fold higher than the current use rate in control sites.

The impact of Condom Day events on increases in condom usage is evident from the fact that there has been a significant shift in percentages among males reporting current use of condoms in the follow-up study as compared with those recorded in the initial study (from 14% to 26%) in program sites. Such reported increases in use is very sharp in Dhanusha (11% to 33%) and Kailali (14% to 22%) and there is a slight reported increase in Udaypur (17% to 22%). For reasons unknown, the percentage figures as reported by female respondents do not exhibit much difference between the two study periods except in the case of Kailali District (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 Percentage of Respondents Reporting Current Use of Condoms at the time of Initial and Follow-up Studies: Program and Control sites

	Program site				Control site			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Initial	Follow-up	Initial	Follow-up	Initial	Follow-up	Initial	Follow-up
All districts	11	15	14	26	5	5	6	7
Dhanusha	19	19	11	33	2	4	6	4
Udaypur	4	4	17	22	4	6	6	6
Kailali	11	22	14	22	8	6	6	10

The impact of Condom Day in increasing the demand for condoms was highlighted by the majority of the community-based health workers participating in the FGDs during the Follow-up study. According to them, the demand for condom has increased in the villages and they were being sought after for condom supply. *"Now, we do not have persuade the males to take along the condoms pieces from us when we meet them. Instead, they, come looking for us for condoms". "Earlier, people never used condoms even when it was available freely. Now, they are buying it too"* were common remark from the FGD participants in Udaypur and Dhanusha.

4.2.3 Future Condom Use Intentions and Reasons for Use

The proportion of respondents in program sites who would use or persuade their spouses to use condoms in the future is very high. For example, nearly two-thirds of the female respondents (63%) and three-fourths of male respondents (74%) in program sites reported that they will use/persuade their spouses to use condoms in future. The corresponding proportions in the control sites are quite low; 27% and 54% respectively (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Percentage of Respondents who would use/ask Spouses to use Condoms in Future

	Program Site		Control Site*	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
All districts	63	74	27	54
Dhanusha	58	78	22	41
Udaypur	56	64	27	63
Kailali	75	81	30	60

* Among those who were aware of condoms

Table 4.6 presents the reasons for using or asking spouses to use condoms in future. It is encouraging to find that a very large percentage of female respondents in program sites (71% - 80%) would ask their spouses to use condoms for disease prevention. On the other hand, the large majority of male respondents (72% - 82%) mentioned that they would use condoms in future as a birth prevention measure. Only a quarter to one half of the male respondents mentioned that they would use condoms for disease prevention also. In control sites, most male and female respondents would use condoms in future for birth spacing. However, over one-third of the female respondents (29%) said that they would ask their spouses to use condoms for disease prevention (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 Percentage of Respondents by Reasons for Condom Use in Future

	Dhanusha		Udaypur		Kailali		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Program Site								
For birth spacing ^(a)	43	72	48	81	59	80	51	77
For disease prevention*	79	56	71	25	80	47	77	44
Other**	2	6	-	13	1	1	1	6
N	58	78	56	64	75	81	189	223
Control Site								
For birth spacing ^(a)	82	95	100	92	71	97	82	95
For disease prevention*	18	-	33	42	36	3	29	17
Other**	-	5	-	-	7	3	3	3
N	11	20	9	26	14	30	34	76

(a) "For Birth Spacing" also includes "for fewer children", for preventing conceptions"; "for happy family" and "for family planning"

* "For disease prevention" also includes "prevention of STDs" "prevention of AIDS", "for self protection"; "for safer sex", etc

**Other includes: no side effects of condom; for experiences easy method; seek of wife's health; less expensive, etc.

4.3 Communication about Condom Day Events with Spouses and Friends/Relatives

Couple or spousal communication enables husbands and wives to know each other's attitudes towards family planning and contraceptive use. It can also encourage shared decision-making and overcome any fear or concern about the possible side-effects of a method.

Inter-spousal communication about Condom Day events as well as communication with respondents' friends and relatives is analyzed in Table 4.7. This table also compares the changes in the proportion of respondents who have communicated with their spouses and friends in the last three months (Initial vs Follow-up survey period).

It is evident from the table that a large percentage of male and female respondents had talked with their spouses as well as with their friends/relatives regarding Condom Day events. The sharp increase in the percentage in the follow up study, as reflected in Table 4.7, indicates that Condom Day has been effective in overcoming some social barriers or shyness among the community members. It has encouraged them to discuss condom use openly with their friends/relatives as well as with their spouses (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7 Percentage of Respondents who Reported having Communicated with their Spouses and Friends/Relatives Regarding Condom Day Events: Initial & Follow-up Studies

	Female		Male	
	Initial	Follow-up	Initial	Follow-up
Spouse				
All districts	47.3	68.0	69.7	82.3
Dhanusha	60.0	82.0	70.6	89.2
Udaypur	39.0	56.0	68.1	72.6
Kailali	43.0	66.0	70.3	84.3
Friends/Relatives				
All districts	67.3	85.0	82.0	85.0
Dhanusha	89.0	96.0	90.0	93.0
Udaypur	41.0	68.0	73.0	81.0
Kailali	72.0	91.0	83.0	81.0

4.4 Easiness in Communicating about Condom Day Events

Both the initial and follow-up study results have shown that most respondents have felt comfortable talking with their spouses as well as with their friends/relatives about Condom Day events. Comparatively, females were less likely than males to be comfortable talking about the events with their spouses and also to some extent with their friends and relatives. For example, the proportion of female respondents mentioning easiness in communication with spouse and friends/relatives hover around 70%-80% as against over 92 to 98 % among male respondents. No apparent changes in percentages between initial and follow-up study results have been observed in this respect in any of the three districts (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8

Percentage of Respondents who Feel Comfortable Talking with Spouses and Friends/Relatives on Condom Day Events : Initial and Follow-up Studies

	Female		Male	
	Initial	Follow-up	Initial	Follow-up
Spouse				
All districts	71.3	67.1	93.2	90.7
Dhanusha	69.0	75.0	91.8	98.8
Udaypur	73.0	58.0	95.8	76.7
Kailali	72.0	68.4	92.2	95.7
Friends/Relatives				
All districts	75.3	82.3	96.0	93.0
Dhanusha	75.0	87.0	96.0	99.0
Udaypur	73.0	67.0	95.0	84.0
Kailali	78.0	93.0	97.0	96.0

4.5 Respondents' Estimates of Condom Acceptors in the Community

The respondents' perceptions regarding to the proportion of condom users in their villages varied greatly by sex and residence (districts). For example, the large percentage of males in Dhanusha and Udaypur perceived that less than 25% of the couples use condoms in their village. In Kailali the large percentage of males (37%) believed that the condom users are approximately between 25% to 50%. The proportion of males saying a high condom usage (over 50%) are very few in Dhanusha (6%), one-eighth in Udaypur and one-fifth in Kailali. In contrast, the majority of female respondents in Udaypur (63%) and Kailali (52%) were unable to estimate the proportion of condom users in their village. In Dhanusha over one-third (37%) of the female respondents could not estimate the condom users of their villages. The proportion of female respondents mentioning low condom usage (less than 25%) were 31% in Dhanusha, 30 % in Kailali and 15% in Udaypur (Table 4.9).

It is evident from the Table 4.9 that the estimates given by the respondents are much higher than the ones shown by the study presented in Table 4.4 above females than males are unable to estimate on the condom users of their community/village.

Table 4.9 Percentage of Respondents with their Estimates of the Proportion of Couples in their Community Using Condoms

% Estimates of Condom Users in the Community	Dhanusha		Udaypur		Kailali		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Program site								
None		1.0	3.0		2.0		1.7	.3
Very few (less than 25%)	31.0	57.0	15.0	44.0	22.0	30.0	22.7	43.7
Some (25%-50%)	26.0	27.0	9.0	22.0	9.0	37.0	14.7	28.7
Most (more than 50%)	6.0	6.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	20.0	9.3	13.0
Don't know	37.0	9.0	63.0	21.0	55.0	13.0	51.7	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	100	100	100	100	100	100	300	300
Control site								
None	2.0	6.1	15.2		10.9		8.6	2.1
Very few (less than 25%)		42.9	21.2	46.3	34.8	56.0	18.0	48.6
Some (25%-50%)			3.0	14.6	6.5	18.0	3.1	10.7
Most (more than 50%)			3.0	4.9	4.3	2.0	2.3	2.1
Don't know	98.0	51.0	57.6	34.1	43.5	24.0	68.0	36.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	49	49	33	41	46	50	128	140

condoms in their village. In Kailali the large percentage of males (37%) believed that the condom users are approximately between 25% to 50%. The proportion of males saying high condom usage (over 50%) are very few in Dhanusha (6%), one-eighth in Udaypur and one-fifth in Kailali. In contrast the majority of female respondents in Udaypur (61%) and Kailali (52%) were unable to estimate the proportion of condom users in their village. In Dhanusha over one-third (37%) of the female respondents could not estimate the condom users of their village. The proportion of female respondents mentioning low condom usage (less than 25%) were 31% in Dhanusha, 30% in Kailali and 15% in Udaypur (Table 4.9).

It is evident from the Table 4.9 that the estimates given by the respondents are much higher than the ones shown by the study presented in Table 4.4 above females than males are unable to estimate on the condom users of their community/village.

youths' perceptions of their role and responsibilities as sex partners and safer sex practice needs to be assessed and information (IEC) tailored accordingly to gain their interest and support to the events.

- iv) As speeches appeared to be the least attractive of all the events, such speeches should be scheduled side by side or alternately along with entertainment programs. However, relevant educational lectures or speeches should not be reserved to the last part of the program of the day;
- v) For program sustainability, the organizers should to invite all the elected representatives of the VDC to participate at the event and obtain their commitment for allocation of a part of the VDC budget for such events in future.
- vi) NRCS and other participating organizations in Condom Day should actively involve local NGOs and CBOs of the village as "local organizers" and they should be asked to share the responsibility of undertaking key aspects of the program such as publicity, community motivation, sitting arrangements, etc.;
- vii) As the events have generated demand for contraceptives, it may be worthwhile to invite social marketing agencies like the Nepal CRS Company for displaying condoms and other contraceptives and also for providing contraceptive information and services at the site of the Condom Day events. The service providers based in outreach health services such as health post and sub-health post should also be invited to contribute actively in providing contraceptive information and services to the participants.
- viii) The study design for future impact evaluation should be a community-based study (and not participant/exit interview types) with a pre- and post- event interviews conducted among a sample of different categories of the population of the village where Condom Day is organized. Such a research design will help a) changes in knowledge, attitude and behavior of the community before and after the events; and b) examine the characteristics of the population who do not participate in the events and the reasons for non-participation..

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Condom Day as an entertainment-cum-education (enter-educate) activity is a powerful way to reach target audience with sexual and reproductive health information. The study has shown that the Condom Day has been successful in mass/community mobilization and community acceptance of the events as well as in creating public awareness about the dual attributes of condoms.

The timing of the events (October) is appropriate as it coincides with the country's biggest festival season when most seasonal migrant males return to their village to attend the festival and also for crop harvests. However, some male members of the community felt that the events be held during Mid-November or December when farmers would be quite free from their harvesting work.

The study has shown that the increase in community participants in the events has been due to the inclusion of cultural programs. The level at which such events are held (from local to VDC level events) has also been responsible for larger public response/participation.

The impact of Condom Day in enhancing mass/community awareness about the advantages of condoms as well as in increasing condom usage is well documented in the study. Condom Day has motivated people to talk about the events with their spouse and with their friends and relatives. The event has also been very effective in overcoming the social barrier or shyness among the community members to talk openly about condoms. The wide percentage gap existing between the program and the control sites as regards to ever-use of condoms also exemplify the program impacts.

The following *recommendations* have been made on the basis of the present study:

- i) VDC level programs/events require much wider publicity to attract people from adjoining VDCs. There is also a need to have sufficient time for preparatory work (logistics arrangements, meetings, etc.), orientation workshops for the events;
- ii) The local organizers should encourage inclusion of variety of entertainment programs as these programs attract the public the most. The viewers should also be encouraged to participate in their traditional dresses, if possible, to ensure larger public attraction.
- iii) Elderly people and unmarried youths are particularly challenging audience to reach by the campaign. The focus group discussions showed, these segments of population were not too appreciative of the Condom Day events. It is, therefore imperative for Condom Day organizers to make every effort to inform them about the purpose of the events and involve them in organizing the events. Moreover,

youths' perceptions of their role and responsibilities as sex partners and safer sex practice needs to be assessed and information (IEC) tailored accordingly to gain their interest and support to the events.

- iv) As speeches appeared to be the least attractive of all the events, such speeches should be scheduled side by side or alternately along with entertainment programs. However, relevant educational lectures or speeches should not be reserved to the last part of the program of the day;
- v) For program sustainability, the organizers should to invite all the elected representatives of the VDC to participate at the event and obtain their commitment for allocation of a part of the VDC budget for such events in future.
- vi) NRCS and other participating organizations in Condom Day should actively involve local NGOs and CBOs of the village as "local organizers" and they should be asked to share the responsibility of undertaking key aspects of the program such as publicity, community motivation, sitting arrangements, etc.;
- vii) As the events have generated demand for contraceptives, it may be worthwhile to invite social marketing agencies like the Nepal CRS Company for displaying condoms and other contraceptives and also for providing contraceptive information and services at the site of the Condom Day events. The service providers based in outreach health services such as health post and sub-health post should also be invited to contribute actively in providing contraceptive information and services to the participants.
- viii) The study design for future impact evaluation should be a community-based study (and not participant/exit interview types) with a pre- and post- event interviews conducted among a sample of different categories of the population of the village where Condom Day is organized. Such a research design will help a) changes in knowledge, attitude and behavior of the community before and after the events; and b) examine the characteristics of the population who do not participate in the events and the reasons for non-participation..

ANNEXTURES

IMPACT STUDY OF CONDOM DAY EVENTS IN THREE DISTRICTS

LIST OF CONDOM DAY PARTICIPANTS SCREENING FORMAT

Name of the district

S.No	Name of participant	Full address VDC/Ward/Tole	Age	Sex	Marital status	Seasonal Migrant? (Self/Spouse) Yes/No
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						

IMPACT STUDY OF CONDOM DAY EVENTS IN THREE DISTRICTS
JHU-PCS/CEDPA/CREHPA
October 1998

Individual Questionnaire

Section A: Introduction

A.1	Name of District: 1. <i>Dhanusa</i> 2. <i>Udaypur</i> 3. <i>Kailali</i>	<input type="text"/>
A.2	Study Site: 1. Program 2. Control	<input type="text"/>
A.3	Name of the VDC and Ward #.....	
A.4	Name of the Respondent	
A.5	Respondent's ID # in the lists	
A.6	Name of the Head of the Household:	
A.7	Name of the Interviewer..... Date of Interview.....	

Section B: Background Characteristics

Q.no.	Questions	Code	Skip to
B.1	Gender of the respondent	Female..... 1 Male..... 2	
B.2	What is your current age?	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B.3	What is your marital status?	Unmarried..... 1 Married..... 2	
B.4	What caste/ethnicity do you belong to?	Caste <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B.5	What is your highest level of education?	Never been to school 1 Non-formal education 2 Primary (I-V)..... 3 Secondary (VI- SLC)..... 4 IA & above 5	
B.6	What is your main occupation?	Student..... 1 Farmer..... 2 Service..... 3 Business/industry..... 4 Housewife 5 Other (Specify)..... 6	
B.7	Have you or your spouse worked outside this place (within Nepal or in a foreign country) in the last 12 months?	Worked in India..... 1 Worked in towns of Nepal..... 2 Worked in other countries..... 3 Not worked outside this place.... 4	B.9
B.8	How frequent or at what time interval the visit to that place has to be made?	Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B.9	Have any of your other family members worked outside Nepal or in towns of Nepal in the last 12 months?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	

Section C: Perceptions on Condom Day

FOR CONDOM DAY PARTICIPANTS ONLY

Q.no.	Questions	Code	Skip to..																																
C.1	Why do you think the event is celebrated?	To increase awareness about condoms.....1 To increase condom acceptance among males.....2 To aware people on STDs and AIDS.....3 To promote condom usage for dual purpose.....4 For Fun and Education on condoms.....5 Other (specify).....6 Don't know.....8																																	
C.2	Who asked you to participate in the CONDOM DAY?	No one.....1 NRCS staff.....2 Other local NGO.....3 Health worker.....4 Field Volunteer.....5 Other (specify).....6																																	
C.3	Which of the following Condom Day events did you participate/observe? <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"><u>Mentioned</u></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"><u>Not mentioned</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Exhibition</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Street drama.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Procession</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Local dance.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Puppet show.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Game/competition.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Other (Specify)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Mentioned</u>	<u>Not mentioned</u>	1. Exhibition	1	2	2. Street drama.....	1	2	3. Procession	1	2	4. Local dance.....	1	2	5. Puppet show.....	1	2	6. Game/competition.....	1	2	7. Other (Specify)	1	2	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> </table>									
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7. Other (Specify)	1	2																																	
C.4	Do you think you learn anything from CONDOM DAY?	Yes 1 No 2	C.6																																
C.5	If yes, what did you learn out of the CONDOM DAY event? Any other things? <i>[NOTE: DO NOT READ POSSIBLE RESPONSES, BUT CODE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED]</i> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"><u>Mentioned</u></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"><u>Not mentioned</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>About condom.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Use of Condom.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Condom as FP device...</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Condom can protect from STDs....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Condom can protect from AIDS....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (Specify).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Mentioned</u>	<u>Not mentioned</u>	About condom.....	1	2	Use of Condom.....	1	2	Condom as FP device...	1	2	Condom can protect from STDs....	1	2	Condom can protect from AIDS....	1	2	Other (Specify).....	1	2	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr> </table>												
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Condom can protect from AIDS....	1	2																																	
Other (Specify).....	1	2																																	
C.6	What types of IEC materials have you seen in the CONDOM DAY event? Any other things?	Brochure1 Poster2 Pamphlet 3 Condoms.....4 Badge.....5 Other (Specify).....6																																	

Section D: Attitude towards Condom Day

FOR CONDOM DAY PARTICIPANTS ONLY

Q.no.	Questions	Code	Skip to..				
D.1	Do you see any use of celebrating CONDOM DAY?	Yes1 No2					
D.2	Why do you say so? Please explain with reason.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
D.3	Do you think there should be a CONDOM DAY celebration next year?	Yes1 No.....2					
D.4	To what extent did you like the CONDOM DAY?	Liked very much.....1 A good event.....2 Did not like at all3					
D.5	Who among your family members participated in CONDOM DAY events? <div style="text-align: center;"> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Yes</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>No</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>DK</u></td> </tr> </table> </div> 1. Spouse 1 2 8 2. Brother 1 2 8 3. Sister 1 2 8 4. Children (<12 years).... 1 2 8		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>				
D.6	Did you talk to your spouse about what you saw or heard at CONDOM DAY?	Yes1 No2					
D.7	Did you talk to your friends/relatives about CONDOM DAY?	Yes1 No2					
D.8	Did you feel comfortable talking about the CONDOM DAY with your spouse and friends/relatives? <div style="text-align: center;"> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Yes</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>No</u></td> </tr> </table> </div> Spouse 1 2 Friends/relatives 1 2		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>					
D.9	Would you ask/want your spouse to come and observe the CONDOM DAY event?	Yes1 No2	D.11				
D.10	If yes, why?	<table border="1" style="width: 50px; height: 50px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td> </tr> </table>					D.12
D.11	If no, why?	<table border="1" style="width: 50px; height: 50px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td> </tr> </table>					

D.12	Would you ask/want your brother to observe the CONDOM DAY event?	Yes1 No2	D.14				
D.13	If yes, why?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					D.15
D.14	If no, why?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					
D.15	Would you ask/want your sister to observe the CONDOM DAY event?	Yes1 No2	D.17				
D.16	If yes, why?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					D.18
D.17	If no, why?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					
D.18	Would you ask/want your children to come and observe the CONDOM DAY event?	Yes1 No2	D.20				
D.19	If yes, why?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					D.21
D.20	If no, why?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					
D.21	Do you want the youth and adult members of your family receive educational messages regarding birth spacing, STDs and AIDS etc.?	Yes.....1 No.....2					
D.22	Have you informed your family members that you are participating in the CONDOM DAY event?	Yes.....1 No.....2					
D.23	What do you think the elders appreciate or do not appreciate the CONDOM DAY event?	Appreciate1 Do not appreciate2 Can't say.....8					
D.24	What do you suggest to improve this event for the effective result?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr></table>					

Section E: Knowledge and Practice of Condom

FOR ALL

Q. no.	Questions	Code	Skip to..				
E. 1	Have you ever seen a condom?	Yes 1 No 2					
E.2	How did you know about the condom for the first time?	Health worker.....1 Friend2 Radio3 TV4 Magazine/Newspaper..... 5 Film6 Spouse7 Brochure/Pamphlet8					
E.3	According to you, how does the condom prevent pregnancy?	Condom prevents sperms to pass into the uterus..... 1 Other (specify)..... 2 Don't know8					
E.4	For what <u>other</u> purpose condom is useful?	Prevention of STDs.....1 Prevention of HIV/AIDS....2 Safer sex.....3 Other (specify).....4					
E.5	Where can you get condom?	Health Facility1 Pharmacy2 Grocery shop3 Pan shop4 Health Workers5					
E.6	Have you/your spouse ever obtained/bought a condom?	Yes1 No2					
E.7	Have you/your spouse ever-used one?	Yes1 No2	E. 12				
E.8	Do you/your spouse find condoms easy to use?	Very easy1 Somewhat Easy2 Difficult3					
E.9	Do you/your spouse use condom even today?	Yes1 No2	E. 11				
E.10	How often do you use condoms?	All the time 1 Frequently 2 Sometime 3 Never4					
E.11	How did you learn the use of condom?	Friend1 Brochure/Pamphlet.....2 Health Worker.....3 Spouse4 Learned by doing.....5 Pharmacist6 Other (Specify)..... 7					
E.12	Would you use/ask your spouse to use condoms in future?	Yes.....1 No.....2	E.14				
E.13	If yes, why?	<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>					E.15

E.14	If no, why?	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					
E.15	Would you ask your other partner (apart from spouse) to use condoms in future?	Yes.....1 No.....2	E.17				
E.16	If yes, why?	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					E.18
E.17	If no, why?	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					
E.18	What proportion of couples in your village/ole do you think use condoms for contraption or protection from STD/AIDS disease?	None1 Very few (less than 25%).....2 Some (25%-50%)3 Most (more than 50%)4 Don't know8					

Thank you for your time. This is the end of the Interview.

**IMPACT STUDY OF CONDOM DAY EVENTS IN THREE DISTRICTS
JHU-PCS/CEDPA/CREHPA
October 1998**

Focus Group Discussions

[Among Key Informants/Community Health Workers/General Community (Men, Women, Youths)]

A. Knowledge & Perception on CONDOM DAY

1. To what extent the people of this locality are aware of CONDOM DAY?
What types of people are more familiar with CONDOM DAY and what types of people are less familiar? *[Probe about age, sex etc.]*
2. In your (collective) opinion, why is CONDOM DAY celebrated?
3. What types of people constitute the primary target audience of CONDOM DAY?
4. In your opinion, to what extent CONDOM DAY would influence in condom usage?
5. What is the general attitude of the community towards CONDOM DAY?
(Probe which category of population has positive attitude and which has negative attitude towards CONDOM DAY)
6. What proportion of couples in your village do you think use condoms for contraception and/or protection from STDs/AIDS?
*For contraception
For protection from STD/AIDS
For both purposes*

B. Participation

1. What was the extent of community participation in CONDOM DAY?
Which category of population had greater participation and which category had lesser participation?
2. What was the extent of female participation?
(If female participation was low, then probe: What were the reasons for low female participation?)
3. Who (organization or person) had played major role in CONDOM DAY? What role did they play? Do you know Roving Educator and CAG Leader of this village?
4. As compared to the last year's CONDOM DAY events, how was the community participation this year?
5. In which activities/events people participated with great enthusiasm? Which events had less participation? *(Probe for gender, age and social status).*
6. What should be done to ensure even greater participation of the community?

C. Impression on CONDOM DAY

1. How do the people feel about CONDOM DAY?
2. What messages did CONDOM DAY deliver to the people?
3. What aspects of CONDOM DAY events impressed the people most?
What was the memorable event of CONDOM DAY?
4. What aspects of CONDOM DAY events impressed the people least? Why?
(Probe if any event did not impress at all)
5. How should CONDOM DAY be celebrated next year?
6. Do you think that CONDOM DAY has helped people to acknowledge/realize the fact that they need to talk about sexuality and condom without hesitation among themselves?

D. Sustainability

1. What is the nature of contribution/support of the community in CONDOM DAY?
2. How should the community contribute in celebrating CONDOM DAY next year?
3. In your opinion, what should be the nature of contribution from the community in order to make CONDOM DAY more effective/successful?
4. What roles should you play in order to make CONDOM DAY more effective?
5. What should be done to sustain CONDOM DAY through local efforts?

E. Recommendation

1. What suggestions do you give for making CONDOM DAY more effective?

**IMPACT STUDY OF CONDOM DAY EVENTS IN THREE DISTRICTS
JHU-PCS/CEDPA/CREHPA**

January 1999

**Individual Questionnaire for
Follow-up Study**

Section A: Introduction

[THIS SECTION SHOULD BE FILLED UP BEFORE VISITING RESPONDENT'S HOME]

A.1	Name of District: 1. <i>Dhanusa</i> 2. <i>Udaypur</i> 3. <i>Kailali</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A.2	Study Site: 1. Program 2. Control	<input type="checkbox"/>
A.3	Name of the VDC and Ward #.....	
A.4	Name of the Respondent	
A.5	Respondent's ID # as appearing in the list	
A.6	Name of the Head of the Household:	
A.7	Name of the Interviewer..... Date of Interview.....	

A.8 Outcome of the visit

	Number of visits made	Date of visit	Time of visit	Outcome
A.8.1	First visit			
A.8.2	Second visit			
A.8.3	Third visit			

- Code for outcome of visit:**
1. Interview completed .
 2. Respondent not at home,
 3. Respondent gone out of village fordays
 4. Respondent outside the country
 5. Respondent refused to give interview

Section B: Background Characteristics

FOR REPLACEMENT CLIENT ONLY

Q.no.	Questions	Code	Skip to..
B.1	Gender of the respondent:	Female.....1 Male.....2	
B.2	What is your current age?	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B.3	What is your marital status?	Unmarried.....1 Married.....2	
B.4	What caste/ethnicity do you belong to?	Caste <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B.5	What is your highest level of education?	Never been to school1 Non-formal education2 Primary (I-V).....3 Secondary (VI- SLC).....4 IA & above5	
B.6	What is your main occupation?	Student.....1 Farmer.....2 Service.....3 Business/industry.....4 Housewife5 Other (Specify).....6	
B.7	Have you or your spouse worked outside Nepal or in towns of Nepal in the last 12 months?	Worked in India.....1 Worked in towns of Nepal.....2 Worked in other countries.....3 Not worked.....4	B.9
B.8	At what time-interval in year do you/your spouse usually leave the village to work in that place?	Months <input type="text"/>	
B.9	Has any of your other family members (other than you or your spouse) worked outside Nepal or in towns of Nepal in the last 12 months?	Yes.....1 No.....2	

Section C: Perceptions on Condom Day

FOR CONDOM DAY PARTICIPANTS ONLY

Q.no.	Questions	Code	Skip to..																																												
C.1	Why do you think CONDOM DAY is celebrated?	To increase awareness about condoms..... 1 To increase condom acceptance among males..... 2 To aware people on STDs and AIDS..... 3 To promote condom usage for dual purpose..... 4 For Fun and Education on condoms..... 5 Other (specify)..... 6 Don't know..... 8																																													
C.2	Which of the following Condom Day events have you participated/observed? <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Mentioned</u></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Not mentioned</u></th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Exhibition</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Street drama.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Procession</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Local dance.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Puppet show.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Game/competition</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Speech</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Songs</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Poem</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. prize distribution ceremony</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Mentioned</u>	<u>Not mentioned</u>		1. Exhibition	1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Street drama.....	1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Procession	1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Local dance.....	1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Puppet show.....	1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Game/competition	1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Speech	1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Songs	1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Poem	1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. prize distribution ceremony	1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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C.3	Do you think you learn anything from CONDOM DAY?	Yes 1 No 2	C.5																																												
C.4	What did you learn out of the CONDOM DAY event? Any other things?	About condom..... 1 Use of Condom..... 2 Condom as FP device..... 3 Condom can protect from STDs... 4 Condom can protect from AIDS. .5 Removal of shyness..... 6 Not to have sex fecklessly..... 7 Other (Specify)..... 9																																													
C.5	What types of IEC materials have you seen in the CONDOM DAY event? Any other things?	Brochure 1 Poster 2 Pamphlet 3 Condoms..... 4 Badge..... 5 Other (Specify)..... 6																																													

Section D: Attitude towards Condom Day

FOR CONDOM DAY PARTICIPANTS ONLY

Q.no.	Questions	Code	Skip to..								
D.1	Do you see any use of celebrating CONDOM DAY?	Yes1 No2									
D.2	Why do you say so? Please explain with reason.	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>									
D.3	Do you think there should be a CONDOM DAY celebration next year?	Yes1 No.....2									
D.4	To what extent did you like the CONDOM DAY?	Liked very much.....1 A good event.....2 Did not like at all3	D.5.2								
D.5.1	What information/activities made you like condom day & Why ?		D.6								
D.5.2	What information/activities made you not like condom day & Why ?										
D.6	<u>During the past three months</u> , did you talk to your spouse about what you saw or heard at CONDOM DAY?	Yes1 No2									
D.7	<u>During the past three months</u> , did you talk to your friends/relatives about CONDOM DAY?	Yes1 No2									
D.8	Did you feel comfortable talking about the CONDOM DAY with your spouse and friends/relatives? <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"><u>Yes</u></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"><u>No</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">Spouse</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">1 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">Friends/relatives</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">1 2</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	Spouse	1 2	Friends/relatives	1 2	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>			
<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>										
Spouse	1 2										
Friends/relatives	1 2										
D.9	Would you ask/want your spouse to come and observe the next CONDOM DAY event?	Yes1 No2	D.11								

D.10	If yes, why?	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					D.12
D.11	If no, why?	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					
D.12	Would you want your brother to see the next CONDOM DAY event?	Yes 1 No 2	D.14				
D.13	If yes, why?	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					D.15
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D.15	Would you want your sister to see the next CONDOM DAY event?	Yes 1 No 2	D.17				
D.16	If yes, why?	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					D.18
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D.18	Would you ask/want your children to come and observe the next CONDOM DAY event?	Yes 1 No 2	D.20				
D.19	If yes, why?	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					D.21
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D.21	Do you want the youth and adult members of your family receive educational messages regarding birth spacing, STDs and AIDS etc.?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	D. 23				

D.22	If yes, why?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	D.24
D.23	If no, why?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
D.24	What do you think the elders (> 55 years) appreciate or do not appreciate the CONDOM DAY event?	Appreciate 1 Do not appreciate 2 Can't say 8	
D.25	What would you suggest be done to improve this event for next year so that more people would be interested in participating ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Section E: Knowledge and Practice of Condom

FOR ALL

Q. no.	Questions	Code	Skip to..
E.1	Have you ever seen a condom?	Yes 1 No 2	
E.2	How did you know about the condom for the first time?	Health worker 1 Friend 2 Radio 3 TV 4 Magazine/Newspaper 5 Film 6 Spouse 7 Brochure/Pamphlet 8	
E.3	According to you, how does the condom prevent pregnancy?	Condom prevents sperms to pass into the uterus 1 Other (specify) 2 Don't know 8	
E.4	Are condoms for any other purposes? Describe.	Prevention of STDs 1 Prevention of HIV/AIDS 2 Safer sex 3 Other (specify) 4	
E.5	How did you learn the use of condom?	Friend 1 Brochure/Pamphlet 2 Health Worker 3 Spouse 4 Learned by doing 5 Pharmacist 6 Other (Specify) 7	

E.6	Where can you get condom?	Health Facility 1 Pharmacy 2 Grocery shop 3 Pan shop 4 Health Workers 5					
E.7	Have you/your spouse ever obtained/bought a condom?	Yes 1 No 2					
E.8	Have you/your spouse ever-used one?	Yes 1 No 2	E.12				
E.8.1	<u>During last 3 months</u> , have you/your spouse ever used a condom?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Not necessary 3					
E.9	Do you/your spouse find condoms easy to use?	Very easy 1 Somewhat Easy 2 Difficult 3					
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E.11	How often (regularly or sometimes) do you use condoms?	All the time 1 Frequently 2 Sometime 3 Never 4					
E.12	Would you use/ask your spouse to use condoms in future?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	E.14				
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E.15	Would you ask your other partner (apart from spouse) to use condoms in future?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 No partner other than spouse 3	E.17				
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E.18	What proportion of couples in your village/tole do you think use condoms for contraception or protection from STD/AIDS disease?	None 1 Very few (less than 25%)..... 2 Some (25%-50%) 3 Most (more than 50%) 4 Don't know 8					

Thank you for your time. This is the end of the Interview.