

**Behavioral Surveillance
Survey of Female Sex
Workers and Clients in
Kathmandu Valley, Nepal:
Round I
2003**

Behavioral Surveillance Survey of Female Sex Workers and Clients in Kathmandu Valley: Round I

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ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
BSS	-	Behavioral Surveillance Survey
FHI	-	Family Health International
FSWs	-	Female Sex Workers
HIV	-	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IDUs	-	Injecting Drug Users
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
LALS	-	Life Saving and Life Giving Society
NCASC	-	National Centre for AIDS and STD Control
SACTS	-	STD/AIDS Counseling and Training Services
SLC	-	School Leaving Certificate
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study was conducted among street and establishment based female sex workers (FSWs) and their clients in Kathmandu.

This is the first round of the Behavioral Surveillance Survey conducted among the two groups: FSWs and their clients in the Kathmandu Valley. The survey was carried out during the months of July and August 2001 to measure risk behaviors which are associated with the risk of HIV infection, such as condom use, sexual behaviors, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, reported cases of STI and their treatment behaviors, exposure to HIV/AIDS messages, and drug habits. This survey will be repeated regularly to identify changes in the behaviors of these two groups over time.

Method of the Study

Mapping: Mapping was carried out systematically to identify all the locations where FSWs were found active, such as dance restaurants, cabin restaurants, *bhatti pasals* (small restaurants serving alcohol), massage parlors, residential settlements (private houses), discos, squatter areas and street corners. The number of establishment-based and street-based sex workers is estimated to be between 4,000 and 5,000. This has served as the basis for developing a sampling frame for the study.

Sampling: All the sites were geographically arranged and a probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling procedure was used, with the primary sampling unit (PSU) a group of sites (client soliciting sites). A total of 400 FSWs and 400 clients were sampled. In order to be included in the sample, the criterion set for FSWs was their having worked in the sex business for at least six months prior to the interview, and the client was eligible if he had visited a FSW at least once in the past year.

A structured questionnaire was administered by trained interviewers to obtain information on the socio-demographic characteristics and HIV risk behaviors such as sexual and drug-using behaviors.

Findings

Female Sex Workers

Background Characteristics: The median age of the FSWs was 21, with 69 percent of the sample being under 25 years. About one-third (32%) of the women were married, 23 percent divorced or separated, and almost one-half (44%) never married. Only one-quarter (27%) were illiterate.

Sex Workers' Characteristics: A majority (92%) of FSWs had sex before the age of 19 years, and the median age at first sex was 17 years. The average period they had been working as a FSW was 2 years, with 40 percent reporting less than a year. This indicates that new FSWs are entering the trade at a relatively short duration. Most (94%) had 1-2 clients (mean 1.3) on any working day. The mean number of working (sex work) days in a week was 3.6.

Income from Sex Work: The average weekly income from sex work was Rs. 3,781 with the average charge per sex act ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 5,000. Sex workers who solicited clients of discos, dance restaurants and cabin restaurants had the highest average income. The four most common types of clients were businessmen, service people, transport workers and police/army men.

Condom Use: Knowledge of condoms is universal among the sex workers of Kathmandu. Ninety-two percent of them said they used a condom during the last sex act with the client. However, only 40% said they used a condom during every sex act in the past year. The consistency of condom use with regular clients and non-paying partners is even lower. Ninety percent reported that the use of a condom is one way of avoiding HIV/AIDS.

Knowledge of STI: The sex workers were poor regarding knowledge of STI. Sixty-five percent confused HIV/AIDS with STI. And very few of the sex workers (6%) mentioned syphilis or gonorrhoea or their common names. White discharge/pus was mentioned by 18%, and ulcer around the genitals by 14%. Sixteen percent of the sex workers reported that they had contracted STI in the past year. Of these, 31% did not treat themselves, and 5% performed self-medication.

Alcohol/Drug Habit: Three quarters of the FSWs consumed alcoholic beverages (40% consumed on a daily basis) and 1.3 percent (5/400) had tried injecting drugs during the past year.

Clients

Background Characteristics: The median age of the clients was 26, ranging from 17 to 45 years. Almost all of them (98%) were literate with 58 percent of them with an SLC degree. Half the clients were married, one percent divorced, and the rest had never been married. Seventy percent of the clients had migrated to Kathmandu from other districts of Nepal. The four most cited occupations by the clients are service (44%), business (32%), driver (8%) and student (7.5%).

Sexual Behavior: Nearly 80 percent of the clients reported that they became sexually active before the age of 20, their median age being 16 years. The average number of FSWs visited in the past year was 5.8, with 75 percent visiting more than 2 FSWs.

Sexual Networking and Expenses on FSWs: Nearly half the clients (47%) meet FSWs in dance or cabin restaurants. Other places of contact were streets (13%), the sex workers' houses/rented houses (11%), lodges/hotels, *bhatti pasals*, discos and massage parlors. Sexual activity takes place in hotels/lodges (50%), sex worker's home (18%), clients homes (12%), friends'/other people's homes (12%) and other locations. The average amount of money spent on an FSW for each sex act was Rs. 690, with the amounts ranging from a minimum of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 5,700.

Condom Use: All the clients knew about condoms. Condom use with the last sex worker was 89%. However, consistent use of condoms with sex workers in the past year was 67%. Consistent use of condoms with the wife was much lower (1.5%). About 98% of the clients reported that the use of a condom is one way of avoiding HIV/AIDS.

Limitation

This study was conducted among street-based FSWs and those working in formal establishments. Many FSWs, such as call girls and sex workers from garment/carpet factories, were not included in this study because of their difficult accessibility. The clients were sampled from the vicinity of the sex workers' places of work. It should be noted that the clients were not from the general population

Program Implication

There is a substantial and growing sex industry in the Kathmandu Valley.

While knowledge of HIV/AIDS is high, consistent condom use with clients and other partners is comparatively low, and virtually non-existent with the spouse. As a consequence, FSWs and their clients are an effective bridge for the spread of infection to the general population.

Programmatic priority should be given to increased and consistent condom use for infection prevention. The effort should not be limited to FSWs and their clients, but also include non-paying partners and spouses.

A majority of the clients are educated. Therefore, reaching and motivating them to practice safer sex is a programmatic imperative.

If programs designed to change risk behaviors reach FSWs and their clients successfully, then over time, risk behaviors should decrease. Follow-up studies of this survey will help monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the behavior change programs targeted at these groups.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal has crossed the “low risk” stage of HIV epidemic and entered the “concentrated epidemic” stage. This means that the prevalence of HIV among the general population is still very low, with cases of antenatal HIV infection numbering less than one percent. But HIV prevalence among defined sub-populations is more than five percent. Those defined sub-populations, which represent the core “high-risk” groups, are female sex workers (FSWs), injecting drug users (IDUs) and returning migrant labor populations (such as in far-western Nepal) from India.

The first case of HIV was detected in Nepal in 1988. Since then 2,883 cumulated cases of HIV/AIDS have been reported as of May 31, 2003 (NCASC, 2003). Among the reported cases, 61.5% of the cases were clients of FSWs or sexually transmitted diseases (STD) patients, 17.0% were female sex workers, and 12.2% of the cases were injecting drug users (IDUs). Although the HIV/AIDS cases reporting system did not talk about variation in the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS due to under-reporting of cases and delays in reporting, it indicates which sub-populations are affected.

A recent study conducted for Family Health International/Nepal (FHI/Nepal) by New ERA showed that HIV prevalence in Kathmandu among male injecting drug users (IDUs) was 68% and among female IDUs it was 16% (New ERA, 2002). Another study carried out by SACTS (2001), also sponsored by FHI/Nepal, put HIV prevalence among Kathmandu FSWs at 17%. In 1998, the HIV prevalence rate among sex workers was 2.7% (SACTS, 1998). And, among a sample of 410 female sex workers in the eastern Terai highway route, 16 (3.9%) were found to be HIV positive (New ERA, 1999). These data are a strong indication of the rapidly increasing trend of HIV prevalence among the high-risk groups in Nepal.

The above data indicate that Nepal has a conducive environment for exploding HIV epidemic among the general population unless there are effective interventions for the “risk groups”. Additionally, Nepal has the “Mumbai” factor. It is a known and accepted fact that many Nepali girls (there is a wide range of estimates made by different organizations and media regarding the number of Nepali girls trafficked to India) are continuously being trafficked to India, especially to Mumbai to be recruited in brothels. One of the New ERA studies (New ERA, 1999) reported that 8 out of 16 sex workers (50%) returned from Mumbai were HIV positive. They were actively working as sex workers in Nepal. Unprotected sexual encounters by “Mumbai returned” sex workers would have a high risk of spreading HIV to their sexual partners. There is a high chance that these sexual partners will be carrying HIV, which can easily pass on to their unsuspecting wives and other female sex partners.

Behavioral surveillance is important in identifying behavioral practices that put people at high risk of becoming infected with HIV and STI, monitoring changes in behavior over time, and in providing key information for planning and evaluating intervention programs. Behavioral surveillance should be an integral component of the national surveillance program on HIV/AIDS and STI to monitor behavior change and guide interventions.

1.2 Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS) – An introduction

Behavioral surveillance is an important tool for identifying behavioral practices that put people at high risk of becoming infected with HIV and STI and monitoring changes in behavior over time. Studies show that the clients of sex workers such as transport workers, industrial workers, migrant workers, police/army personnel, rickshaw wallahs, businessmen, male students, etc. are at high risk of acquiring HIV because of their risky behavior. In the absence of an HIV vaccine, consistent and correct condom use, along with a reduction in the number of sexual partners, are essential to reduce the sexual transmission of HIV (quoted in Mills S., Benjarattanaporn P, et al. 1997). Risk behaviors that are important to track include not only unprotected sexual intercourse between sex workers and clients, but also in other sexual dyads such as multiple sex partners, sex workers with non-paying partners, non-regular sex partners, and husbands and wives (Mills S, Benjarattanaporn P, et al. 1997). HIV epidemic spreads outside the groups of people with high-risk behavior through sexual linkages with populations with a lower level of risk. Behavioral surveillance can help to identify these sexual networks.

The Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS) for HIV prevention programs are based on serologic sentinel surveillance survey methods used to detect the emergence of HIV and monitor epidemic trends. Behavioral surveillance surveys also have the empirical background that HIV is transmitted through “risk behavior” such as unprotected sex with sex workers, sharing of needle among IDUs, multiple sex partners, etc. in Nepal. Behavioral surveillance surveys, consisting of structured questionnaires administered periodically to samples of target groups in specific geographic areas (FHI/Nepal, 1995), are the systems for quantitatively assessing sexual behavior change.

In 1998, the first BSS was conducted in Nepal in 16 Terai districts (extending from Jhapa in the east to Rupandehi in the west) along the major highway routes. Sentinel populations for the study were female sex workers and their clients. The client group included transport workers, industrial workers, policemen and rickshaw wallahs. It has been repeated every year and five rounds of BSSs in this population have already been completed. However there is no BSS in Kathmandu. In this context, this baseline BSS or Round 1 BSS study was conducted among female sex workers and their clients.

1.3 Objectives

The first round of BSS will provide a baseline data for measuring the impact of intervention in reducing risk behavior among the target risk groups: sex workers and their clients.

The baseline survey is important because it sets the methodology, sample design, and standardization of the instrument of data collection. The data collected will be used to compare and analyze trends with the future cycles of the BSS. The main objectives of the first round of BSS were to collect HIV/STD risk behavior data among sex workers and their clients in the Kathmandu Valley. The specific objectives are:

- To collect socio-economic and sexual behaviors of sex workers and their clients.
- To measure risk behaviors which lead to HIV infection, as well as behaviors, such as condom use, which protect people against HIV.
- To establish a baseline data to be used to monitor behavioral changes over time.

In addition to the above objectives, this study had the objective of estimating the number of female sex workers in the Kathmandu Valley and locating the sites where they solicit their clients. These estimated numbers by sites were further used in drawing up a representative sample.

1.4 Study Design and Methodology

1.4.1 Study Population

A cross-sectional survey was designed. Two high-risk sub-population groups were included in this baseline BSS – female sex workers and their male clients. In this baseline survey, no particular sentinel sub-group of male clients has been focused upon. The reason for not focusing on a sentinel group was that there was not enough information on the types of clients who mostly visit sex workers. So this study will also help to determine the male sentinel group/groups to monitor from the next round of the BSS.

1.4.2 Study Sites

The study was conducted in the three districts of the Kathmandu Valley - Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. A majority of the study sites were within and in the periphery of the ring road in Kathmandu. These areas are the metropolitan areas of Kathmandu, where most of the sex trade occurs.

1.4.3 Sample Size

The sample sizes of female sex workers (FSWs) and their clients were determined to be 400 each on the basis of the experience of previous BSS studies to have a sample size large enough for cross-sectional analysis. The sample size of 400 was calculated to enable measurement of behavior change (for example, 15% condom use change) over time among the targeted risk population.

1.4.4 Sample Design

Sampling design is a crucial stage in conducting a BSS because the surveys are to be conducted repeatedly over time to measure the change in high-risk behavior of the study population. The sampling process should be replicable in the next rounds of BSSs to be able to measure the change correctly.

Since there was no reliable size estimation of the sex workers in the Kathmandu Valley, a sampling frame was not readily available to draw a random sample. In this study, a mapping exercise was done to prepare a list of sites used by sex workers to solicit their clients and to estimate the number of sex workers. This list of sites was used as a sampling frame.

The mapping exercise yielded 653 sex work sites where sex workers solicit clients. The number of sex workers in the Kathmandu Valley was estimated to be 4,000-5,000 during the mapping and estimation exercise period (March-May, 2001). The types of sex workers were categorized according to the variety of settings they operated from such as dance restaurants, massage parlors, etc. where the sex workers worked as employees'. Women are not employed as sex workers, which is illegal in Nepal, but as dancers and waitresses in dance restaurants, masseuses in massage parlors, etc. depending upon the type of the establishment. These are

the places where the soliciting takes place. Accordingly, nine types of sex workers were categorized, viz., dance restaurant, cabin restaurant, disco, small hotel/*bhatti pasal*, massage parlor, squatter areas, garment/carpet factory, street sex worker, and residential settlement. Street sex workers are those who solicit by hanging around street corners at certain places. Another type of sex workers form a group of two or more and rent a house from which they conduct sex trade. The rented house could be where the actual sexual activity takes place or just a contact point. There are no brothels in Nepal.

Sampling Procedure for Sex Workers

Of the nine different types of sex workers categorized on the basis of the settings of the formal establishments they were associated with, eight categories were considered for inclusion in the sampling frame. Garment/carpet factory based sex workers were not included in the sample because access to most of the garment/carpet factories was not possible.

The list of all eight types of establishments was arranged by geographical locations. Sites from the northern part of Kathmandu were at the top of the list. From the list of establishments, 40 Primary Sampling Units (or Clusters¹) were selected using systematic sampling with probability proportional to size (PPS). From each cluster, 10 sex workers were selected randomly making a total of 400 sex workers. Following are the numbers of the selected 400 sex workers by type of sex work settings.

Type of Sex Work Setting	No. of Sex Workers Sampled
Cabin Restaurants	126
Dance Restaurants	113
Local Wine Shops (<i>Bhatti Pasals</i>)	77
Street	28
Residential Settlement	23
Disco	20
Massage Parlor	10
Squatter Area	3
Total	400

Sampling Procedure for Clients

The clients were selected through a systematic process so that the different types of clients were enlisted proportionately on the basis of the frequency of visits to sex workers.

The clients of the sex workers could be found in places where the sex workers hang out or work such as dance restaurants, cabin restaurants, discos, *bhatti pasals*, and street corners where sex workers solicit their clients. To recruit different types of clients, the sites/establishments were where the sex workers sampled through PPS sampling methods were selected. In this way, clients of all types of sex workers were recruited from different locations, sites and establishments. The number of clients selected from each site was proportionate to the number of sex workers selected from there. If there were not enough

¹ Primary Sampling Unit or Cluster has at least 20 sex workers. Depending upon sex workers, each establishment have the cluster may one or more establishments. The number sex workers in any establishment varied from one sex worker (in *bhatti pasal* or street) to more than 50 sex workers in disco.

clients at some sites, an adjoining area or a similar establishment was taken as an alternative. All together 400 clients were selected for interviews.

1.5 Research Instrument

A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. For the purpose of questionnaire administration, the population was grouped into two categories: (1) Female Sex Workers (2) Clients. The questionnaire was basically the same for both groups. There was a slight difference in the "Personal information" section of the questionnaire.

The questionnaire included demographic characteristics regarding sexual behaviors, use of condoms, risk perception, awareness of HIV/AIDS/STI, incidence of STI symptoms and alcohol/drug use habit. This information will be used as indicators to measure the behavioral changes among the sentinel groups over time. A set of questionnaires is included in the ANNEX.

Trained interviewers of the same sex administered the questionnaire. Due to the sensitive nature of the project, it was essential to build rapport with the sex workers. Thus they had to be approached two or more times before they agreed to be interviewed.

1.6 Field Operation

There were two phases of the fieldwork – (i) Estimation exercise and mapping, and (ii) Survey work. For the estimation purpose, two teams – one team consisting of one male and one female, and the second team consisting of two males - conducted the estimation exercise. The estimation exercise and mapping took more than two months.

Three teams consisting of male and female field researchers conducted the survey work. Female researchers administered the questionnaires. Occasionally male researchers also interviewed the female sex workers when some sex workers did not want to talk to female researchers. It took about one month to conduct the interviews of the sex workers.

After finishing the administration of questionnaires to the female sex workers, the survey of the clients started. Fifteen male interviewers (7 teams) were mobilized to conduct the behavioral survey of the clients of the sex workers. The reason for mobilizing a large number of male researchers was to compensate for the time lost during the estimation and female sex workers survey period. It took about three weeks to complete the client survey.

Throughout the field period there were disturbances due to political problems. During the initial period of estimation, the dance and cabin restaurants were the targets of the local people who thought that the restaurants were conducting unethical and immoral activities by luring young girls into the sex business. Many of the restaurants were forced to close down temporarily hampering the survey works. During the study period, many restaurants were closed and reopened shortly afterwards. After the estimation exercise was completed, there was a major incident – the massacre of the Royal Family on June 01, 2001. This forced the study team to halt the survey work for about a month.

The fieldwork was started on March 20, 2001 and completed on September 20, 2001, within a period of six months with a gap of about one and half months immediately after the royal massacre.

1.6.1 Informed Consent and Incentives to the Sex Workers

Since confidentiality was one of the most important aspects of this survey, interviewers were not asked their names. They were first told about the purpose of the study, and the interview was administered only after permission was granted. Each sex worker interviewed was given a small amount of money as compensation for local transportation costs.

1.7 Data Analysis

All the completed questionnaires were brought to New ERA and data entry, checking, processing and analysis were performed. Simple statistical tools such as mean, median, frequency, percentages, etc. were used to analyze the data. Cross tabulation examined the differences between the variables and among the different sentinel groups.

CHAPTER 2: THE SEX WORKERS

Sex workers working in Kathmandu are migrants from all over Nepal and comprise all major ethnic/caste groups. Of the 400 sex workers who were sampled for this study, half of the sex workers' (49%) birthplaces were in the Central Region of Nepal (including the Kathmandu Valley), 21.8% of the sex workers' birthplaces were in the Eastern Region, 16.8% in the Western Region, 1.8% in the Mid-Western Region and 0.5% in the Far-Western Region of Nepal. 11.9% of the sex workers were born in the Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur).

2.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Sex Workers

The mean age of the sex workers is 23.1 years (median age 21 years and the ages ranged from 15 to 45). Nearly 11% of the study population was under the age of 18 years. The sex

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Sex Workers

Demographic Characteristics		
	N	%
Age of respondent		
15 – 19	127	31.8
20 – 24	150	37.5
25 – 29	63	15.8
30 – 34	31	7.8
35 – 45	29	7.3
Mean Age: 23.1, Median Age: 21		
Total	400	100.0
Marital Status		
Married	126	31.5
Divorced/Separated	92	23.0
Widow	8	2.0
Never Married	174	43.5
Total	400	100.0
Age at First Marriage		
6 – 14	47	20.8
15 – 19	148	65.5
20 – 24	26	11.5
25 – 33	5	2.2
Median: 16		
Total	226	100.0
Currently Living With		
Female Friends	133	33.3
Husbands	96	24.0
Relatives	48	12.0
Alone	43	10.8
Children	41	10.3
Parents	19	4.8
Male Friends	17	4.3
No Response	3	0.8
Total	400	*
Dependents of Sex Workers		
Yes	166	41.5
No	234	58.5
Total	400	100.0
Total Number of Dependents (Adults + Children)		
One	78	47.0
2 – 3	74	44.6
4 and more	14	8.4
Mean Number of Dependents: 1.8		
Total	166	100.0
Husband Has Co-wife		
Yes	35	27.8
No	89	70.6
No Response	2	1.6
Total	126	100.0

workers belonging to some categories such as dance and cabin restaurants are younger than other groups (with median ages of 20 and 21 years) (ANNEX 1). A majority of the sex workers were literate (73%) of which 2.8% had an educational level of SLC and above, and 4% were literate with no schooling (Table 2). More than half of the sex workers (56.5%) were married at least once. The sex workers were characterized by a divorced/separated ratio of 92/226 or 40.7% among married and once married sex workers. Taking account of entire the study population, 23% of the sex workers were divorced or separated. Another characteristic of the sex workers was that a number of them were co-wives (i.e. the husband has another wife). About a third of the married (27.8%) sex workers were co-wives (Table 1). As revealed by the study population the three most reported ethnicity/caste of the sex workers were as follows: Chhetri/Thakuri 36.8%, Tamang 21.8% and Brahmin 9%. Other responses are shown in Table 2 below. A majority of the sex workers were living in Nuwakot, Jhapa, Dhading, Sunsari, Kavrepalanchok and Sindhupalchok districts before they moved to Kathmandu. Half of the sex workers (52%) were living in Kathmandu for more than 12 months. The mean duration of stay in Kathmandu for those who moved to Kathmandu is 26 months.

About one-fifth (20.8%) of the sex workers were married before they reached the age of 15 years (Table 1). One-third (33.3%) of the sex workers were living with female friends, others

Table 2 : Social Characteristics of Sex Workers

Social Characteristics		
	N	%
Education		
Illiterate	108	27.0
Literate, no schooling	16	4.0
Grade 1 – 5	100	25.0
Grade 6 – 10	165	41.3
SLC and Above	11	2.8
Total	400	100.0
Ethnic/Caste Group		
Brahmin	36	9.0
Chhetri/Thakuri	147	36.8
Newar	27	6.8
Tamang	87	21.8
Magar	26	6.5
Rai/Limbu	28	7.0
Gurung	27	6.8
Sherpa	9	2.3
Others (Chaudhari, Giri/Sanyasi, Damai, etc.)	13	3.3
Total	400	100.0
Birthplace of Sex Workers		
Eastern Region of Nepal	87	21.8
Central Region of Nepal	196	49.0
Western Region of Nepal	67	16.8
Mid-western Region of Nepal	7	1.8
Far-Western Region of Nepal	2	0.5
Others (India, Bhutan and other)	41	10.3
Total	400	100.0

were living with husbands (24.0%), relatives (12.0%), parents (4.8%), male friends (4.3%) and alone (10.8%). More than 41% of the sex workers had economically dependent members in the family with the mean number of dependents being 1.8. Thirty-five percent of the sex workers had adult-only dependents and 12% had child-only dependents.

2.2 Duration of Sex Work

Nearly 14% of the sex workers had their first sex before they reach the age of 15 years. The sex workers had been in the sex trade earning payment in money or kind for between 6 months to 12 years. These who had been working for less than 6 months were not interviewed because information on their risk behavior history could not be taken. The mean number of months of working as a sex worker was 23.8 months (Table 3). More than 62% of the sex workers had been working in the sex business in Kathmandu for less than a year. Very few of the sex workers (8.3%) had worked outside the Kathmandu Valley. Only seven sex workers (1.8%) reported that they had worked for some time in India as sex workers.

Table 3: Working Duration of Sex Work

Working Duration and Places of Sex Work		
	N	%
Age at First Sexual Intercourse		
9 – 14	54	13.5
15 – 19	297	74.3
20 – 24	44	11.0
25 – 33	5	1.3
Median Age at First Sex: 17		
Total	400	100.0
Duration of Sexual Exchange for Money		
6 to 12 months	162	40.5
13 – 24 months	116	29.0
25 – 36 months	58	14.5
37 - 48 months	37	9.3
More than 48 months	27	6.8
Mean Months: 23.8		
Total	400	100.0
Working as a SW from the Interview Location		
Up to 6 months	148	37.0
7 – 12 months	101	25.3
13 – 24 months	80	20.0
25 – 36 months	42	10.5
37 - 48 months	16	4.0
More than 48 months	13	3.3
Total	400	100.0
Worked as a SW in Other Places in Last Two Years		
Yes	33	8.3
No	367	91.8
Total	400	100.0
Worked in Districts (as SW) in Last Two Years (N=33)*		
Eastern Region of Nepal	9	27.3
Central Region of Nepal	23	69.7
Western Region of Nepal	12	36.4
Worked in India as a SW		
Yes	7	1.8
No	393	98.3
Total	400	100.0

2.3 Sex Workers and Their Sex Partners

The average number of clients (i.e., paying sex partners) a sex worker serves varies widely. It depends upon the categories of the sex workers and other characteristics. They reported having an average of 4.1 clients during the past week, and the number ranged from 0 to 19 (Table 4). The sex workers work 3.6 days per week on average with an average of 1.3 clients per day. They were asked two separate questions regarding the number of clients the previous day and the number of clients on the last day of sex to find out the number of clients each entertained in a day. The sex workers reported an average of 0.7 clients on the previous day,

with 45.2% saying they had no client at all the previous day. The sex workers said that they entertained an average of 1.2 clients on the last day of sex, with 84% saying they had one client that day.

Table 4: Number of Clients of Sex Workers

Number of Clients		
	N	%
Average Number of Clients per day		
One	297	74.2
Two	79	19.8
Three– Four	24	6.0
Mean Clients per day: 1.3		
Total		400
		100.0
Number of Clients Visited Yesterday		
None	181	45.2
One	169	42.2
Two	43	10.8
Three – Four	7	1.8
Mean Number of Clients Yesterday: 0.7		
Total		400
		100.0
Number of Clients in the Past Week		
0	9	2.2
One	69	17.3
Two	92	23.0
3 – 4	77	19.3
5 – 10	138	34.5
More than 10	15	3.7
Mean Number of Clients in the Past Week: 4.1		
Total		400
		100.0
Time of Last Sexual Contact		
On the Day of Interview	12	3.0
1 – 2 Days Before	291	72.7
3 – 5 Days Before	75	18.8
6 and more Days Before	22	5.5
Total		400
		100.0
Number of Clients on the Day of Last Sexual Contact		
One	336	84.0
Two	57	14.2
3 – 7	7	1.8
Mean Number of Clients on that Day: 1.2		
Total		400
		100.0
Average Number of Days Worked in a Week		
One	58	14.5
Two	94	23.5
Three	69	17.3
Four to Seven Days	179	44.7
Mean Number of Days Worked in a Week: 3.6		
Total		400
		100.0

Table 4. Three-fourths (72.7%) of the sex workers said they had entertained their last client two days before the interview. Unlike in a brothel situation, the sex workers in the study population did not work everyday.

2.3.1 Types of Clients

The types of clients as reported by the sex workers were mostly businessmen, people in government offices/private offices, transport workers and police/army personnel. Two separate questions were asked to find out the types of clients (Table 5). In the first question, the sex workers were asked about the type of clients who were the most frequent visitors. And in the second question, they were asked about the occupation of the last client. In response to both the questions, the most reported types of clients were similar. The most

frequent type of clients visiting sex workers is also confirmed by the client interview (next chapter).

Table 5: Types of Clients

Type of Clients	Occupation of Most Frequent Clients		Occupation of Last Clients	
	N	%	N	%
	Businessman	251	62.8	120
Service Holder/Officer/Doctor	182	45.5	83	20.8
Transport Worker	101	25.3	43	10.7
Policeman/Soldier	87	21.8	31	7.7
<i>Lahure</i>	77	19.3	32	8.0
Hotel/Restaurant Owner	51	12.8	20	5.0
People from Rich Class	26	6.5	8	2.0
Indian Tourist	20	5.0	12	3.0
Local People/Villagers	19	4.8	5	1.3
Student	17	4.3	7	1.8
Migrant Worker/Wage Laborer	15	3.8	6	1.5
Industrial Worker	10	2.5	4	1.0
Others	82	20.8	29	7.2
Total	400	*	400	100.0

* Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

2.3.2 Sex Workers and Their Sex Partners

This section presents additional information on the number of sex partners the sex workers have inclusive of the clients (i.e., paying sex partners). Since sexual transmission of infection depends on the number of sex partners, the total number sex partners of the sex workers was sought. Non-paying partners included boy friends and regular partners who do not pay for sex. Table 6 shows that about 30% of the sex workers had non-paying sex partners with a minimum of 1 to a maximum 10. The mean number of non-paying partners is 0.4. The mean number of all sex partners (paying and non-paying) in the previous week is 4.6 (compared to the mean of 4.1 paying sex partners).

Table 6: Sex Partners of Sex Workers

Sex Partners of Sex Workers		
	N	%
No. of Paying Sex Partners in the Past Week		
0	10	2.5
1 – 2	159	39.8
3 – 5	112	28.0
6- 10	104	26.0
More than 10	15	3.7
Mean (Paying Partners in the Past Week): 4.1		
Total	400	100.0
No. of Non-Paying Sex Partners in the Past Week		
0	285	71.2
1 – 2	101	25.3
3 – 10	14	3.5
Mean (Non-Paying Partners in the Past Week): 0.4		
Total	400	100.0
No. of Paying & Non-Paying Sex Partners in the Past Week		
0	6	1.5
1 – 2	148	37.0
3 – 5	116	29.0
6 – 10	105	26.3
More than 10	25	6.2
Mean (Paying and non-paying Partners in the Past Week): 4.6		
Total	400	100.0

* Note: Mean figures in parenthesis calculated by taking out the zero.

2.3.3 Types of Sex Practiced by Sex Workers

Many studies on sex workers have reported that they are susceptible to violence or face undesirable situations. Some of the situations they faced put them at risk of contracting STI. Such situations could be rape, anal sex, etc. In this study the sex workers were queried if they had ever faced situations such as forceful demand for sex or demand for types of sex acts that were repugnant to them. Table 7 shows that 17.3% of the sex workers have faced forced

Table 7: Type of Sex Practiced by Sex Workers

Type of Sex		
	N	%
Forced Sex Act Demanded by Clients in the Past Year		
Yes	69	17.3
No	331	82.7
Total	400	100.0
Types of Sex Acts Demanded Forcibly by Clients		
Rape	12	3.0
Anal Sex	4	1.0
Oral Sex	4	1.0
Gang Rape	7	1.8
No such Incidents	373	93.2
Total	400	100.0
Types of Sex Acts in the Past Year		
Oral Sex	39	9.8
Anal Sex	2	0.5
Anal + Manual Sex	1	0.3
Oral + Manual Sex	1	0.3
Only Vaginal	357	89.2
Total	400	100.0
Clients Refusing to Pay for Sexual Services		
Yes	87	21.8
No	313	78.3
Mean No. of such incidences in past six months: 5.4		
Total	400	100.0

sex in the past year. Twelve cases (or 3%) reported they had been raped, four (1.0%) sex workers had performed anal sex, another four (1%) sex workers had performed oral sex and seven (1.8%) sex workers had become victims of gang rape. In response to another question about the type of sex acts they engaged in, 39 sex workers (or nearly 10%) admitted having oral sex. Other responses are shown in the table above. About one-fifth (21.8%) of the sex workers reported that they had had to face clients who refused to pay for sexual services in the past six months (Table 7). The mean number of such incidents in the past six months was 5.4.

2.4 Income of Sex Workers

The reported income from sex work varies between sex workers. These variations could be due to the varying rates for sex acts charged by the different categories of sex workers in the study population. Other reasons could be the varying rates for married and uneducated sex workers compared to their educated and unmarried counterparts.

The mean income from the last sex with a client was Rs. 1,013, with a minimum of Rs. 40 per sex act to a maximum of Rs. 5,000. Both cash and gifts received by the sex workers have been taken into account when calculating the total income from sex work. It is a common custom for clients to offer dresses or cosmetics as gifts after sex.

The weekly mean income from sex work was Rs. 3,781, with the incomes ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 26,000. Two-thirds (66.8%) of the sex workers had an income of between Rs.

1,000 to Rs. 5,000 per week, and one-quarter (24.3%) of them had a weekly income ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 26,000. Seven sex workers (or 1.8%) among them reported to have an income of more than Rs. 20,000 per week. An analysis of income differences among different groups of sex workers, for example, by marital status, categories of sex workers and education level, is given in Annex 2.

For example, sex workers from discos had the highest income from sex work. Those based in dance restaurants, homes and cabin restaurants also had a higher income from sex work. Street, squatter settlement and *bhatti pasal*-based sex workers had the lowest mean income from sex work. Similarly, unmarried sex workers and literate groups of sex workers earned more from sex work. These variations could not be tested statistically because of the low numbers of samples in some categories of sex workers.

Table 8: Income from Sex Work and Other Jobs

Sources of Income and Incomes		
	N	%
Income from Last Time Sex with Client		
Up to Rs. 100	15	3.8
Rs. 101 – Rs. 500	91	22.8
Rs. 501 – Rs. 1,000	106	26.5
Rs. 1001 – Rs. 1,500	71	17.8
Rs. 1501 - Rs. 2,000	40	10.0
Rs. 2000 and above	77	19.3
<i>Range: Rs. 40 – Rs. 5,000</i>		
Mean Income from Last Sex Work: Rs. 1,013		
Total	400	100.0
Weekly Income From Sex Work		
Up to Rs. 1,000	36	9.0
Rs 1,001 – Rs. 2,000	89	22.3
Rs 2,001 – Rs. 3,000	85	21.3
Rs 3,001 – Rs. 4,000	50	12.5
Rs 4,001 – Rs. 5,000	43	10.8
Rs 5,001 – Rs. 10,000	47	11.8
Rs 10,001 – Rs. 15,000	30	7.5
Rs. 15,001 – Rs. 20,000	13	3.3
More than Rs. 20,000	7	1.8
<i>Range: Rs. 200 – Rs. 26,000</i>		
Mean Weekly Income from Sex Work: Rs. 3,781		
Total	400	100.0
Have Other Jobs Besides Sex Work		
Yes	322	80.5
No	78	19.5
Total	400	100.0
Types of Jobs besides Sex Work (N=332)		
*		
Waitress	193	59.9
Dancer in Dance Restaurant	33	10.2
Worker in Restaurant	26	8.1
Owner of <i>Bhatti Pasal</i>	24	7.5
Worker in <i>Bhatti Pasal</i>	9	2.8
Masseuse in Massage Parlor	10	3.1
Domestic help	9	2.8
Laborer in Garment/Carpet Factory	8	2.5
Service (Accountant, peon, etc.)	5	1.6
Retail Shops	6	1.9
Others	6	1.9
Average Weekly Income from Other Sources Besides Sex Work		
Up to Rs. 500	179	44.7
Rs. 501- Rs. 1,000	109	27.3
Rs. 1001 – Rs. 1,500	52	13.0
Rs. 1501 – Rs. 2,000	30	7.5
Rs. 2,000 and above	30	7.5
<i>Range Rs. 100 – Rs. 20,600</i>		
Mean Weekly Rs. 1081		
Total	400	100.0

* Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

The sex workers were asked about their other jobs besides sex work. Eighty percent of the sex workers do other types of work as well. Most of them worked in restaurants as waitresses or dancers, some owned *bhatti pasals*, and others worked as masseuses in massage parlors. Other responses are shown in Table 8. The main reason for working in restaurants or *bhatti pasals* was to have a contact point to solicit clients. The contributions from other types of work to their income are substantial. The mean income from these jobs is Rs. 1,081, with the incomes ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 20,600 per week.

2.5 Knowledge and Use of Condoms Among Sex Workers

All the sex workers reported to have heard of condoms. Radio and television were the important sources of knowledge of condoms for the sex workers, which accounted for 99% and 96.3% respectively. Another important source of knowledge of condoms were pharmacies (92%). Billboards, friends/neighbors, cinema halls, hospitals, and newspapers were sources of knowledge of condoms for at least 50% of the respondents. About a quarter or less have mentioned other sources also (Table 9).

Table 9: Sources of Knowledge of Condoms

Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of Condoms	(N=400)	
	N	%
Percentage who Have Heard of Condoms	400	100.0
Sources of Knowledge of Condoms:		*
Radio	396	99.0
Television	385	96.3
Pharmacy	366	91.5
Billboard/Signboard	285	71.3
Friend/Neighbor	275	68.8
Cinema Hall	237	59.3
Hospital	220	55.0
Newspaper/Poster	204	51.0
Health Post	111	27.8
Comic Book	97	24.3
NGOs	95	23.8
Health Center	58	14.5
HW/Volunteer	30	7.5
Street Drama	20	5.0
Video Van	12	3.0
Other	11	2.7

* Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

The reported use of a condom by sex workers when having sex with the last client was as high as 91.5%. However, of the 140 sex workers who said they had non-paying sex partners, only half (49.3%) said they used a condom with their non-paying partners the last time they had sex. Tables 10–12 below show the frequency of condom use by sex workers with different sex partners during the past year. Consistent use of condoms with the clients and with regular clients in the past year was nearly 40%. But consistent use of condoms is very low with non-paying partners, indicating that regular use of condoms with familiar partners was low. Overall consistent use of condoms among the sex workers is low even with the advent of HIV/AIDS.

2.5.1 Condom Use with Last Client

More than 90% of the sex workers reported using condom with the last client, but only 40% used condoms consistently (during every sex act) in the past month.

Of those who used a condom during the last sex act with a client, 65% of the sex workers reported that they suggested the use of a condom.

Table 10: Use of Condom with Last Client

Use of Condom and Its Consistent Use		
	N	%
Use of Condom with Last Client		
Yes	366	91.5
No	34	8.5
Total	400	100.0
Consistent Use of Condom with the Client in the Past Month		
Every time	158	39.5
Most of the times	204	51.0
Sometimes	30	7.5
Rarely	6	1.5
Never	2	0.5
Total	400	100.0
Who Suggested Using a Condom?		
Myself	238	65.0
My partner	69	18.9
Joint decision	59	16.1
Total	366	100.0

2.5.2 Condom Use with Regular Client

Almost 81% of the sex workers reported having regular clients. But only 38% of them used condoms consistently while having sex with them (Table 11).

Table 11: Use of Condom with Regular Client

Use of Condom and Its Consistent Use		
	N	%
Have Regular Client in the past year?		
Yes	322	80.5
No	78	19.5
Total	400	100.0
Consistent Use of Condom with Regular Clients in the past year?		
Every time	123	38.2
Most of the times	159	49.4
Sometimes	28	8.7
Rarely	7	2.2
Never	5	1.6
Total	322	100.0

2.5.3 Condom Use with Non-Regular Client

Nearly 38% of the sex workers had non-paying sex partners in the past year. Mostly the non-paying partners were persons known to the sex workers, such as boy friend, husband or cohabiting sex partner. The use of a condom during the last sex act with such partners is low (49%) compared to the condom use during the last sex act with clients. Consistent use of condoms with non-paying partners is even lower (7.3%) (Table 12).

Table 12: Use of Condom with Non-Paying Partner

Use of Condom and Its Consistent Use		
	N	%
Have Non-Paying Partner during Past Year ?		
Yes	150	37.5
No	250	62.5
Total	400	100.0
Condom Use with Non-Paying Partner during Last Sex		
Yes	69	49.3
No	71	50.7
Total	140	100.0
Consistent Use of Condom with Non-Paying Partner in the Past Year		
Every time	11	7.3
Most of the times	53	35.3
Sometimes	32	21.3
Rarely	13	8.7
Never	41	27.3
Total	150	100.0

There are some differences in consistent use of condoms among different categories of sex workers, and among married and unmarried sex workers (ANNEX 3). More sex workers from massage parlors, discos and cabin restaurants tended to use condoms consistently than other categories, and similarly, more unmarried sex workers and divorced/separated sex workers used condoms consistently.

2.5.4 Possession of Condom by Sex Worker

All the sex workers were asked whether they usually carried condoms with them. More than a third (35.3%) said they usually carry condoms. The field interviewers requested the sex workers to show the condoms they were carrying at the moment. Seventy-eight percent of those who said they carry condoms were able to show them. Almost half of the sex workers interviewed were carrying three or more condoms with them (Table 13).

Table 13: Possession of Condom by Sex Workers

Use of Condom and Its Consistent Use		
	N	%
Do you Usually Carry Condoms with You?		
Yes	141	35.3
No	259	64.8
Total	400	100.0
No. of Condoms You are Carrying Right Now		
1	15	10.6
2	24	17.0
3 – 5	46	32.6
6 – 10	21	14.9
More than 10	4	2.8
Not carrying right now	31	21.9
Total	141	100.0

2.5.5 Place of Acquisition and Brand Name of Condom

More than half (58.5%) of the sex workers said they can get condoms within 5 minutes from the place of their work (sex work). Only a few sex workers (6.8%) said it takes more than 15 minutes to get them. According to a majority of the sex workers (98.3%), they could get condoms from a pharmacy (Table 14). Half of them (52.3%) said they could get condoms from a hospital. Other places to get condoms were private clinics, retail stores, friends/peers/health posts, etc. The sex workers were queried about the brand names of the condoms used most. The three most popular brands were Panther, Dhaal and Kamasutra. About a

quarter of the sex workers (23.2%) did not know the brand names of the condoms. There seemed to be a preference for certain brand names among the different categories of sex workers. Disco and dance restaurant-based sex workers preferred the expensive Kamasutra and Panther brands, and street, squatter settlement and *bhatti pasal*-based sex workers preferred the less expensive Dhaal and Panther brands (ANNEX 3).

Table 14: Places to Get Condoms and Brand Names Used Most

Condom Acquisition	N	%
Time Needed to obtain Condoms from Nearest Place		
Up to 5 minutes	234	58.5
6 – 10 minutes	108	27.0
11 – 15 minutes	31	7.8
16 – 20 minutes	19	4.8
21 and more minutes	8	2.0
Total	400	100.0
Places Where Condoms are Available		
Pharmacy	393	98.3
Hospital	209	52.3
Private Clinic	154	38.5
General Retail Store (Kirana Pasal)	117	29.3
Peer/Friends	108	27.0
Health Post	89	22.3
Bar/Guest House/Hotel	67	16.8
Health Centre	46	11.5
Paan Shop	23	5.8
FPAN Clinic	9	2.3
NGO/Health Wokers/Volunteers	6	1.5
Clients	2	0.5
Others	1	0.3
Total	400	*
Brand Names of Condoms Used Most		
Panther	124	31.0
Dhaal	88	22.0
Kamasutra	80	20.0
Wildcat	8	2.0
Love	4	1
Japanese	3	0.8
Brands Not Known	93	23.2
Total	400	100.0

* Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

2.6 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

2.6.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among the sex workers in the Kathmandu Valley was high. Almost all of them (99.8%) had heard about HIV/AIDS. Most of the sex workers (98.2%) reported that radio and television were the major sources of their knowledge of HIV/AIDS (Table 15). The other important sources of information were friends/relatives, billboards, cinema halls, newspapers, workplaces and pamphlets and posters.

Table 15: Sources of Knowledge of AIDS Among Sex Workers

Sources of Knowledge of AIDS		
Ever Heard of an Illness Called AIDS ?	N	%
Yes	399	99.8
Sources of Knowledge of AIDS:		
Radio	392	98.2
Television	373	93.5
Friends/Relatives	281	70.4
Billboard/Signboard	240	60.2
Cinema Hall	206	51.6
Newspaper/Magazine	204	51.1
Workplace	204	51.1
Pamphlet/Poster	202	50.6
People from NGOs	99	24.8
Comic Book	91	22.8
Health Workers	34	8.5
Street Drama	19	4.8
School/Teacher	13	3.3
Video Van	10	2.5
Other Sources	16	4.0

* Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

2.6.2 Knowledge of Transmitting HIV/AIDS and Avoiding HIV/AIDS

The sex workers who had heard of HIV/AIDS were asked two questions regarding its transmission and prevention. More than eighty percent (86.1%) of them said HIV/AIDS is transmitted by having sex without a condom, 62.6% said having multiple sex partners, 45.2% said HIV/AIDS is transmitted through blood transfusion, and 28.5% said by syringe/needle. Only about 8% of the sex workers reported that HIV/AIDS is transmitted from an infected mother to her baby (Table 16).

Table 16: Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting HIV/AIDS

Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting AIDS		
Percentage Who Said They Knew How AIDS is Transmitted	N	%
	396	99.2
Ways of Transmitting AIDS:		
Sex without Condom	341	86.1
Multiple Sex Partners	248	62.6
Blood Transfusion	179	45.2
Having Sexual Intercourse	138	34.8
Syringe & Needle	113	28.5
Infected Mother to Baby	31	7.8
Others	9	2.3

* Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Almost 90% of the sex workers were of the opinion that using a condom would prevent HIV/AIDS. Similarly, about half (53.3%) said that avoiding multiple sex partners could prevent HIV/AIDS. Other responses were avoiding blood transfusions, having one sex partner only, avoiding infected needles, and avoiding pregnancy by AIDS infected mothers. (Table 17).

Table 17: Knowledge of Avoiding HIV/AIDS Among Sex Workers

Knowledge of Ways of Avoiding AIDS		
	(N=400)	
	N	%
Percentage Who Said They Knew How to Avoid AIDS	394	98.7
SWs' Responses Regarding Ways to Avoid AIDS		*
Use Condoms	355	90.1
Avoid Multiple Sex Partners	210	53.3
Avoid Blood Transfusions	149	37.8
Abstain from Sex	129	32.7
Have Only One Sex Partner	74	18.8
Avoid using Infected Needles	71	18.0
Avoid Pregnancy by AIDS Infected Mother	12	3.0
Others	10	2.5

* Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

2.7 Access to FHI/NEPAL Messages

From the time FHI started intervention programs along the highway to bring awareness about HIV/AIDS among high-risk group people, various messages regarding the use of condoms for the prevention of AIDS were broadcast and put up on elevated boards. Different media channels were utilized to broadcast the messages. Recently FHI broadcast new messages on HIV/AIDS through various media in the Kathmandu Valley. The new TV and radio messages are *Jhilke Dai Chha Chhaina Condom* and *Condom Bata Suraksh a Youn Swasthya Ko Raksha*.

Table 18: Seen/Heard FHI Character/Message in the Past Year by Sex Workers

Heard/Seen/Read the Following Messages/Characters in Past		
	(N=400)	
One Year	N	%
<i>Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun</i>	344	86.0
<i>Dhaaley Dai</i>	312	78.0
<i>Jhilke Dai Chha Chhaina Condom</i>	280	70.0
<i>Guruji & Antarey</i>	255	63.8
<i>Condom Bata Suraksha, Youn Swasthya Ko Raksha</i>	199	49.8
Use Condom for Protection from HIV/AIDS/STI	183	45.8
Other Message from Radio	7	1.8

* Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Similarly, posters depicting various messages along with visual characters were posted at different places, such as health posts, roadsides, and pharmacies. Older messages - *Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun* and *Dhaaley Dai* - are still popular among sex workers. Newer messages like *Jhilke Dai Chha Chhaina Condom* (70%), and *Condom Batta Suraksha Youn Swasthya Ko Raksha* (49.8%) are catching on fast. There are some differences in the categories of the sex workers who have heard more of these messages. More sex workers from discos and message parlors have reported seeing the new messages (ANNEX 1).

A majority of the sex workers (93%) said they understood the message as “use condom against AIDS” (Table 19).

Table 19: Message Understood by the Sex Workers

Meaning of Message to the Sex Workers as		
	(N=400)	
	N	%
Use Condom Against AIDS	372	93.0
Use Condom Against STI	168	42.0
Use Condom for Family Planning	201	50.3
Use Condom to Protect Sexual Health	8	2.0
Don't Know	1	0.3

* Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Table 20 presents data on IEC materials and condoms received by the sex workers. As an awareness-raising program, the implementing partners of FHI distributed condoms, brochures, booklet and information on AIDS in Kathmandu. Only about a quarter of the sex workers admitted receiving condoms or AIDS messages from field workers.

Table 20: IEC Materials and Condoms received by Sex Workers

Anything Given in the Past One Year by Some One	(N=400)	
	N	%
Condoms	88	22.0
Brochures/booklets	94	23.5
Information about AIDS	127	31.8

2.8 Knowledge and Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

Sex workers are susceptible to contagious diseases due to the nature of their work which involves physical contact with sex partners. Most of the STIs are transmitted through genital contact. This kind of transmission can be minimized if they wear condoms while having sex with clients. Many times, the sex workers do not have control or negotiating power regarding using a condom. To know the extent of the problem of STI and how the sex workers perceived it, they were queried if they had STI symptoms during the past year. The sex workers were asked what they understood by sexually transmitted disease (in Nepali *Youn Rog*). For 65.3% of the sex workers, STI meant HIV/AIDS, for 14.3% it was blisters and ulcer around the genitals, 13.8% said white discharge, etc. Some sex workers gave responses which were not symptoms of STI (Table 21). When asked about the symptoms of STI in the past year, sixty-four sex workers (16%) reported that they had symptoms such as discharge of pus/white discharge (10.5%), sores around the genitals (9.8%), and pain inside the vagina during intercourse (5.8%). Those who reported suffering from STI in the past year said that their place of choice for treatment was private clinic (40.6%), hospital (17.2%), and pharmacy (7.8%), while 4.7% had treated themselves. About a third of the sex workers (31.3%) did not seek treatment.

Table 21: Perception of STI and its Treatment

STD and Its Treatment Among Sex Workers	(N=400)	
	N	%
SWs' Understanding of STD (N=400)		
*		
AIDS/HIV	261	65.3
Blisters & Ulcers Around Vagina	57	14.3
White Discharge/Discharge of Pus/ <i>Dhatu</i> flow	72	18.0
Itching in Vagina	35	8.8
Syphilis (<i>Bhiringi</i>)/Gonorrhoea	34	8.5
Lower Abdominal Pain	23	5.8
Pain in Vagina	6	1.5
Burning Sensation when Passing Urine	6	1.5
Swelling of Vagina	5	1.3
Bleeding	3	0.8
Don't know	13	3.3
Others	24	6.0
Types of STD Symptoms Experienced in the Past Year (N=400)		
*		
No Symptom	336	84.0
Discharge of Pus/White Discharge	42	10.5
Sores Around Genitals	39	9.8
Pain Inside the Vagina During Intercourse	23	5.8
Treatment of STD Symptoms in the Past Year (N=64)		
*		
Private Clinic	26	40.6
Hospital	11	17.2
Pharmacy	5	7.8
Self Treatment	3	4.7
Health Post	2	3.1
No Treatment	20	31.3

* Note: Percentages add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

2.9 Use of Alcohol and Drugs

The last part of the questionnaire had a series of questions regarding the use of alcohol and oral and injecting drugs. A majority of the sex workers (73%) reported consumption of alcohol sometimes during the past year. Forty percent admitted that they took alcohol on a daily basis. Others drank less frequently (Table 22). Only seven sex workers (1.8%) had tried drugs, including injecting drugs. Out of the 400 sex workers, five (1.3%) said that they had injected drugs sometimes in the past year.

Table 22: Use of Alcohol and Drugs Among Sex Workers

Consumption of Alcohol and Drugs	N	%
Consumption of Alcohol		
On a Daily Basis	163	40.7
Once a Week	86	21.6
Less than Once a Week	43	10.7
Never	108	27.0
Total	400	100.0
Tried Any Types of Drugs ?		
Yes	7	1.8
No	393	98.2
Total	400	100.0
Types of Drugs Tried (N=7)		
Ganja	6	85.7
<i>Bhang</i>	6	85.7
Tidijesik	4	57.1
Sleeping Tablets	3	42.8
Chares/Hashish	3	42.8
Nitrocin	3	42.8
Brown Sugar	3	42.8
White Sugar	3	42.8
Smack	2	28.4
Phensidyl	2	28.4
Chares oil	1	14.2
Opium	1	14.2
Codine	1	14.2

* Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Table 23: Knowledge of IDUs and History of Drug Injecting among Sex Workers

Use of Injecting Drugs	Round 1 (2001)	
	N	%
Knowledge of Injecting Drug Users (IDU)		
Yes	69	17.3
No	331	82.8
Total	400	100.0
Relationship with Known IDUs (N=69)		
Friend	42	60.9
Local Boys	16	23.2
Customer at restaurant	8	11.6
Brother	5	7.7
Husband	1	1.4
Clients	2	2.9
Others	2	2.9
Sex Workers' Knowledge of Following People who are IDUs		
Sex Partners, other than clients (N=400)	29	7.3
Husband (N=118)	1	0.8
Regular Partners (N=322)	5	1.6
Clients (N=400)	27	6.8
Injecting History of Sex Workers		
Injected in past 12 months (N=400)	5	1.3
Sharing of Used Needle (N=5)	3	60.0
Rent/Sell Used Needle (N=5)	1	20.0
Know places to obtain new needles and syringes (N=5)	2	40.0
Know any person from whom needles can be obtained (N=5)	2	40.0
Sold/exchanged Sex for Drugs (N=400)	3	0.8

Seventeen percent of the sex workers said they knew people who were IDUs (Table 23). Among the IDUs they knew, most were their friends (60.9%) and local boys (23.2%). Very few IDUs known by sex workers were their relatives. Nearly 7% of the sex workers reported that their sex partners and clients were IDUs.

When queried about their (sex workers') own history of injecting drugs, five of them (1.3%) said that they had taken injections in the past year. Among these five sex worker IDUs, three

had shared used needles, and three had sold/exchanged sex for drugs. Two knew where to get new needles and two knew persons who could get them for them.

CHAPTER 3: THE CLIENTS

Four hundred clients of sex workers were recruited for collecting information on background characteristics, sexual behavior, knowledge and use of condoms, and knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Reliable information on the most likely groups of male population that often visit sex workers in Kathmandu was not available. Information gathered by this baseline survey can be utilized to find out potential client groups for future surveillance.

The clients were selected through a systematic process so that the different types of clients were enlisted proportionately on the basis of the frequency of visits to sex workers. This was challenging work in the beginning. Clients were not easily identified. Field workers needed to be bold to ask people if they ever visited sex workers. Three screening questions were developed to identify the proper clients. The eligibility criteria for inclusion of the screened individual in the study was that he must have had at least one sexual contact with sex workers in the past year.

The main assumption was that the clients could be found in places which the sex workers frequent or where they work, such as dance restaurants, cabin restaurants, discos, *bhatti pasals*, and street corners where sex workers solicit clients. To recruit different types of clients in the sample, they were recruited from the same sites/establishments where the sex workers were sampled. In this way, it was ensured that all types of clients were recruited from different locations, sites and establishments. The number of clients selected from each site was proportionate to the number of sex workers selected from there. If the required number of clients was not available for interview in the selected site, the remaining clients were interviewed from adjoining sites. It took about a month for 15 field workers to complete the interviews with 400 clients.

3.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Clients

Out of the 400 clients of sex workers interviewed for the study, about 75.3% were below the age of 30 years with a median age of 26. The ages ranged from 17 to 45 (Table 24). Slightly more than half (53%) of the clients were married or had once been married. About 40% of the clients in the sample reported living with wife and children. Similarly, about one in ten clients was living alone. Among the currently married clients, about 83% were living with their wives. The percentage of currently married clients who always stayed with their wives during an average month was about 26%. Three-quarters (74%) of all the clients were away from their families for some time in a month. The duration of absence ranged from less than a week (37.7%) to 30 days in a month (1.4%) (Table 24).

Table 24: Demographic Characteristics of Clients

Demographic Characteristics		
	N	%
Age of Respondent		
17 – 19	25	6.3
20 – 24	142	35.5
25 – 29	134	33.5
30 – 34	68	17.0
35 – 39	25	6.3
40 – 45	6	1.5
Median Age: 26		
Total	400	100.0
Marital Status		
Married	207	51.8
Divorced/Separated	4	1.0
Widow	1	0.3
Never Married	188	47.0
Total	400	100.0
Currently Living with		
Wife and Children	159	39.8
With Friends	64	16.0
With Parents	71	17.8
With Relatives	54	13.5
Alone	48	12.0
No Response	4	1.0
Total	400	*
Presently Living with Wife		
Yes	171	82.6
No	36	17.4
Total	207	100.0
Average Days away from Family in a Month		
Up to 7 Days	78	37.7
8 – 14 Days	22	10.6
15 – 21 Days	17	8.2
22 – 29 Days	34	16.4
30 and more days	3	1.4
Always with family	53	25.6
Total	207	100.0

Almost all the clients were literate (97.5%). Moreover, almost two in three clients had SLC and higher education. The survey indicates that more than 10% of the clients had an education up to bachelor level (data not shown).

Table 25: Socio-Cultural Characteristics of Clients

Social Characteristics of Clients		
	N	%
Literacy		
Illiterate	10	2.5
Literate, no schooling	5	1.3
Grade 1 – 5	35	8.8
Grade 6 – 10	120	30.0
SLC and Above	230	57.4
Total	400	100.0
Ethnic/Caste Group		
Brahmin	59	14.7
Chhetri/Thakuri	121	30.3
Newar	77	19.2
Tamang	48	12.0
Magar	32	8.0
Rai/Limbu	18	4.5
Gurung	12	3.0
Giri/Sanyasi/Puri	7	1.8
Others	26	6.5
Total	400	100.0

Table 25: Cont'd...

Social Characteristics of Clients		
	N	%
Birth-place of Clients		
Eastern Region of Nepal	68	17.0
Central Region of Nepal	253	63.2
Western Region of Nepal	45	11.3
Mid-Western Region of Nepal	21	5.2
Far-Western Region of Nepal	7	1.8
Others (India, Bhutan etc.)	6	1.5
Total	400	100.0
Place of Residence before Moving to Kathmandu		
Eastern Region of Nepal	55	13.7
Central Region of Nepal	174	43.5
Western Region of Nepal	34	8.5
Mid-western Region of Nepal	22	5.5
Far-Western Region of Nepal	7	1.8
Always Lived In Kathmandu Valley	93	23.3
Others (India, Singapore, Hong Kong, Korea, etc.)	15	3.7
Total	400	100.0
Period Spent in Kathmandu Since Moving to Kathmandu		
Up to one year	76	19.0
2 – 5 Years	143	35.8
More than 5 Years	88	22.0
Living in Kathmandu from Birth	93	23.2
Median Months: 38 months		
Total	400	100.0

All major ethnic/caste groups of Nepal were included in the client sample. The birthplace of about 63% of the clients was in the Central Region of Nepal. About 17% and 11% of the clients were born in the Eastern and Western regions respectively (Table 25). The data indicates that many of the clients were migrants to Kathmandu from other districts. Responding to the question, “Where did you live before coming to Kathmandu?” about 23% of the clients responded that they have always lived in the Kathmandu Valley, implying that almost three-fourths of the clients were migrants to the Kathmandu Valley. More than a fifth (22%) of the clients who were migrants to Kathmandu had been living in Kathmandu for more than 5 years. The median period of living in Kathmandu is 38 months.

3.2 Occupations and Workplaces of Clients

Forty percent of the clients in the sample were service holders in government or private offices. Similarly, about 32% of the clients were businessmen, about 8% drivers and another 8% students (Table 26). The clients’ workplaces varied widely. The reported places of work were hotels/restaurants (17%), grocery shops (13%), vehicle workshops (12%), and government offices (9%). Some other workplaces reported by the clients were garment shops, travel businesses, garment/carpet factories, film industry, and so forth.

Table 26: Occupations and Workplaces of Clients

Occupations and Workplaces of Clients		
	N	%
Occupation of Clients		
Service	160	40.0
Business	128	32.0
Driver	31	7.7
Student	30	7.4
Contractor for building house/road	8	2.0
Others	27	6.7
Not Engaged in Any Job	24	6.0
Total	400	100.2
Clients' Workplace		
Hotel/Restaurant/ <i>Bhatti Pasal</i>	67	16.8
Grocery, Garment Shops, Cosmetic Shop	50	12.5
Vehicle Workshop/Garage	47	11.8
Government Office	34	8.5
Travel Agency/Airlines	18	4.5
Garment/Carpet Factory	13	3.3
Vegetable/Fruit Vendors	8	2.0
Others	109	27.1
No Work	54	13.5
Total	400	100.1

3.3 Sexual Behavior of Clients

The median age of the clients at first sexual intercourse was 16 years. They had visited an average of 5-6 sex workers in the past year. The number of sex workers visited ranged from one to 50. Three-quarters (75.2%) had visited sex workers more than twice in the past year. The frequency of sexual contact with sex workers in the past month was reported to be about 2–3 times. Thirty-eight percent of the clients had not visited sex workers in the past month. a majority of the clients (88.2%) admitted that their latest encounter with a sex worker happened in the past three months.

Table 27: Sexual Behavior of Clients

Sexual Behavior		
	N	%
Age at First Sexual Intercourse		
8 – 14	35	8.7
15 – 19	279	69.8
20 – 24	80	20.0
25 – 26	6	1.5
Median Age: 16		
Total	400	100.0
No. of Sex Workers Visited in the Past Year		
1 – 2	99	24.8
3 – 5	160	40.0
6 – 10	91	22.7
More than 10	50	12.5
Mean No. of Sex Workers Visited: 5.8		
Total	400	100.0
Frequency of Sexual Contact with SW in Past Month		
None	151	37.8
1 – 2	103	25.8
3 – 5	92	23.0
6 – 10	40	10.0
More than 10	14	3.4
Mean No. of Sexual Contact: 2.5		
Total	400	100.2
Last time Sex with SW		
Last week	77	19.2
1 - 2 weeks ago	117	29.3
3 - 4 weeks ago	61	15.2
2 - 3 months ago	98	24.5
More than 3 months ago	47	11.8
Total	400	100.2

3.3.1 Clients and Sex Partners

Clients maintaining sexual relationship with multiple sex partners are at high risk of HIV/STI transmission if sexual activity takes place without the use of a condom. This section describes the types and numbers of sex partners the clients had in the past year.

Clients have reported up to four different types of sex partners - sex worker, wife, girl friend and other female friend. "Girl friend" is defined as a female partner who has been known to the client for some time and/or has been living together with him. "Other female friend" is defined as a casual female friend the client may or may not know. Also, he may have or not lived with her. Of the 400 clients, 80.5% had sex partners who were not sex workers (Table 28). One-third of the clients (31.5%) reported to have sex with girl friends and 16.8% with other female friends in the past year. The mean number of sex partners including sex workers in the past year reported by the clients is 6.8. More than 80% of the clients have reported two or more sex partners. Among the unmarried clients, about three in five (60.6%) had 2–3 sex partners.

Table 28: Clients and Their Sex Partners

Sexual Partners	N	%
Sex with Other Women Besides SWs		
Yes	322	80.5
No	78	19.5
Total	400	100.0
Sex with Wife in the Past Year		
Yes	204	98.6
No	3	1.4
Total	207	100.0
Sex with Girl Friend in the Past Year		
Yes	126	31.5
No	274	68.5
Total	400	100.0
Sex with Other Female Friend in the Past Year		
Yes	67	16.8
No	333	83.2
Total	400	100.0
Total Number of Sex Partners (Including SW) in the Past Year		
One	78	19.5
Two	250	62.5
Three	69	17.3
Four	3	0.8
Mean Number of Total Partners: 6.8		
Total	400	100.0
Total Number of Sex Partners (Including SW) in the Past Year by Marital Status		
<u>Married</u>		
One	2	1.0
Two	146	70.5
Three	56	27.1
Four	3	1.4
Total	207	100.0
<u>Never Married</u>		
One	74	39.4
Two	101	53.7
Three	13	6.9
Total	188	100.0

3.3.2 Sexual Networking and Expenditure on SW

Clients have reported different places of contact with sex workers. For instance, cabin restaurant (27%), dance restaurant (20%), street corner (13%), sex workers' place of residence (11%), lodge/hotel (7%), and *bhatti pasal* (7%) (Table 29). Hotels/lodges were the places where a majority of the clients had the last sexual contact with sex workers. The next most preferred places for sexual activity were sex workers' homes or the clients' homes. On average, the clients spent Rs. 690 per visit, with two-thirds of them (67%) spending Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 per visit to a sex worker.

Table 29: Sexual Networking and Expenditure on Sex Workers

Sexual Networking and Expenditure on SW		Round 1 (2001)	
	N	%	
Place Where Sex Worker was Found in Last Sex with SW			
Cabin Restaurant	109	27.3	
Dance Restaurant	79	19.8	
On the Street/Market Area	51	12.7	
SW's House/Rented House	44	11.0	
Lodge/Hotel	27	6.8	
Local Bar (Bhatti Pasal)	27	6.8	
Disco	17	4.3	
Friend's House	10	2.5	
Forest/Park	9	2.2	
Others	27	6.7	
Total	400	100.0	
Sexual Networking and Expenditure on SW			
	N	%	
Place Where the Client had Sex During the Last Sex with SW			
Hotel/Lodge	201	50.3	
Sex Worker's House	71	17.8	
Client's Home/Room	47	11.8	
Friend's Room	29	7.3	
Other people's House	20	5.0	
Forest/Bushes/Park/Open Field	13	3.3	
Others	17	4.3	
Total	400	100.0	
Expenditure for the Last Sexual Contact with SW (Rs.)			
Not paid	18	4.5	
Up to Rs. 100	31	7.8	
Rs. 101 – Rs.500	159	39.8	
Rs. 501 – Rs. 1,000	109	27.3	
Rs. 1,001 – Rs. 2,000	71	17.8	
Rs. 2,001 & above	12	3.0	
Mean Rs. 690			
Minimum Cash Paid Rs. 50, Maximum Rs. 5700			
Total	400	100.0	

3.4 Knowledge and Use of Condoms Among Clients

All the clients reported to have heard of condoms. The radio and pharmacies were the important sources of knowledge of condoms for the clients, which accounted for 99.5% and 98.3% respectively. Another important source of knowledge of condoms was newspapers (91.8%). Friends, hospitals, cinema halls, TV, billboards/signboards, etc. were also important sources of knowledge of condom (Table 30). Interestingly, TV as a source of knowledge of condoms is reported in the seventh rank. And some of the responses, such as billboard/signboard, street drama, comic book and video van are found mostly outside the Kathmandu Valley. This may be due to the fact that, as seen in Table 25, many clients were migrants from outside the Kathmandu Valley.

Table 30: Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of Condom

Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of Condom	(N=400)	
	N	%
Sources of Knowledge of Condom:		*
Radio	398	99.5
Pharmacy	393	98.3
Newspaper/Poster	367	91.8
Friend/Neighbor	349	87.3
Hospital	324	81.0
Cinema Hall	308	77.0
Television	289	72.3
Billboard/Signboard	286	71.5
Health Post	240	60.0
Health Center	155	38.8
Health Worker/Volunteer	146	36.5
Comic Book	133	33.3
Street Drama	107	26.8
NGOs	100	25.0
Video Van	68	17.0
Community Event/Training	58	14.5
Community Worker	33	8.3
CRS Company	1	0.3

Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

3.4.1 Places to Get Condoms and Brand Names Known to Clients

Table 31 shows that the pharmacy (98.2%) was the key place to obtain condoms. Other known places to obtain condoms were health posts/health centers (49.2%), hospitals (36%), retail shops (35.5%), *paan pasals* (25%), private clinics (23%) and peers/friends (20%). Eighty percent of the clients purchase condoms. Nearly 90% preferred to buy condoms at a pharmacy. Out of the 64 clients who got condoms for free, 68.8% said they preferred to get them from a peer or a friend. Three brand names of condoms popular among the clients were Panther (35.7%), Kamasutra (28.5%) and Dhaal (14.8%) (Table 31). Panther and Dhaal are USA-made condoms which are repacked in Nepal with Nepali brand names, while Kamasutra is an Indian product. Nearly half of the respondents said they usually carry condoms but the field researchers found that only one-third (33.5%) of the clients were carrying them at the time of the interview.

Table 31: Places to Get Condoms and Most Popular Brand Names

Condom Acquisition	N	%
Known Places to Obtain Condom (N=400)	*	
Pharmacy	393	98.2
Health Post/Health Center	197	49.2
Hospital	144	36.0
<i>Khudra Pasal</i> (Retail Shop)	142	35.5
<i>Paan Pasal</i>	100	25.0
Private Clinic	92	23.0
Peers/Friends	81	20.0
FPAN Clinic	46	11.5
Hotel/Lodge	44	11.0
NGO/Health Workers	25	6.0
Sex Workers	6	1.5
Others	10	2.5
Acquisition of Condom (N=400)		
Purchase	321	80.3
Both (Free and Purchase)	47	11.8
Get Free of Cost	17	4.3
Not Using Recently	15	3.8

Table 31: Cont'd...

Condom Acquisition	N	%
Places to Get Free Condom (N=64)	*	
Peer/Friend	44	68.8
Health Post	20	31.3
Hospital	14	21.9
Health Worker/Volunteer/NGO	12	18.8
Others	6	4.7
Places to Purchase Condom (N=368)		*
Pharmacy	328	89.1
Private clinic	42	11.4
Retail Shop (<i>Kirana Pasal</i>)	28	7.6
<i>Paan</i> shop	21	5.7
Others	7	1.9
Brand Name of Mostly Used Condom (N=400)		
Panther	143	35.7
Kamasutra	114	28.5
Dhaal	59	14.8
Wildcat	34	8.5
Love me	10	2.5
Skinless	9	2.2
Romantic	6	1.5
Others	10	2.5
Not Using Condom Recently	15	3.8
Do You Usually Carry Condom with You? (N=400)		
Yes	198	49.5
No	202	50.5
No. Of Condoms You Are Carrying Right Now (N=400)		
1	36	9.0
2	53	13.2
3 – 6	45	11.3
Not carrying right now	266	66.5

Note: Percentages add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

A higher percentage of clients used a condom while having sex with a sex worker than with any other partner. The reported use of condoms is less with known sex partners. For instance, condom use is lowest when having sex with the wife.

3.4.2 Condom Use with Various Sex Partners

Table 32 shows the use of condoms by clients when having sex with various female sex partners. Nearly 90% of the clients reported using a condom during the last sex act with a sex worker. However, consistent use of condoms (during every sex act) with sex workers in the past year was 66.8%

Table 32: Condom Use by Clients When Having Sex with Various Sex Partners

Type of Sex Partners ->	Sex Worker		Wife		Girl Friend		Other Female Friend	
	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Condom use during last sex								
Yes	355	88.8	23	11.3	89	70.6	57	85.1
No	45	11.2	181	88.7	37	29.4	10	14.9
Total	400	100.0	204	100.0	126	100.0	67	100.0
Consistent condom use in the past year								
Every time	267	66.7	3	1.5	48	38.1	49	73.2
Most of the times	97	24.2	18	8.8	43	34.1	9	13.4
Some times	15	3.8	45	22.1	8	6.3	1	1.5
Rarely	4	1.0	21	10.3	9	7.1	1	1.5
Never	17	4.3	117	57.3	18	14.3	7	10.4
Total	400	100.0	204	100.0	126	100.0	67	100.0

Clients reported a very low use of a condom during the last sex act with their wives. About one in ten (11.3%) married clients used a condom with their wives during the last sex act. Consistent use of condoms with wives in the past year is even lower – only 1.5% (Table 32). The data indicates that use of condoms by clients when having sex with their girl friends and other female friends is much higher compared to condom use with wives. For instance, condom use with girl friends and other female friends during the last sex act was 70.6% and 85.1% respectively. Consistent use of condoms is also high with girl friends and other female friends (Table 32).

3.4.3 Reasons for Not Using Condom

The main reason for not using a condom with the familiar partners reported by clients was “Don’t think it is necessary” and for the unknown partners it was “Condom not available at the moment”. Other common responses were: “No pleasure with condom”, “Partner did not like condom”, and “Did not think I would get HIV/AIDS”. “Using other methods of contraception/wife pregnant” and “Wish to have a child” were other responses for not using a condom with the wife.

Those who had used a condom during the most recent sexual encounter with their sex partners were asked who made the decision to use it. Nearly 90% of the clients said they made the decision, 13.8% said it was a joint decision with the sex worker and 6.8% of the clients said it was the decision of the sex worker. Interestingly, out of the 23 clients who used a condom during the last sex act with their wives, 15 clients (65.2%) said their wives suggested using a condom. This indicates that it is important to promote male awareness of condoms and their use during every sex.

3.5.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

All clients in the sample had heard of AIDS. Most of the clients reported radio, TV, and billboard/signboard as popular sources of knowledge of AIDS. An analysis of the clients’ responses indicates that different types of mass media were the most cited sources of knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Among non-media sources, they mostly mentioned friends/relatives, workplaces, health workers and street dramas (Table 33).

Table 33: Sources of Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Among Clients

Sources of Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	(N=400)	
	N	%
Radio	396	99.0
Television	389	97.3
Billboard/Signboard	387	96.8
Newspaper/Magazine	376	94.0
Pamphlet/Poster	375	93.8
Friends/Relatives	354	88.5
Cinema Hall	313	78.3
Work Place	238	59.5
Health Workers	170	42.5
Comic Book	134	33.5
School/Teacher	118	29.5
Street Drama	110	27.5
People from NGOs	91	22.8
Video Van	67	16.8
Community Event/Training	59	14.8
Community Workers	38	9.5
Other Sources	1	0.3

Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

3.5.2 Knowledge of Transmitting HIV/AIDS and Avoiding HIV/AIDS

Clients who said they had heard of HIV/AIDS were asked if they also knew the ways of transmitting and avoiding it. The top five ways of transmitting HIV/AIDS as reported by the clients were: Sex without a condom, blood transfusion, having sex, sharing syringes/needles and having multiple sex partners. Among these responses, two are risky sexual behaviors – sex without a condom and having multiple sex partners. Other common responses are presented in Table 34.

Table 34: Knowledge Among Clients of Ways of Transmitting AIDS

Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting AIDS		
	(N=400)	
	N	%
Clients' Response Regarding Ways of Transmitting AIDS		
Sex without Condom	366	91.5
Blood Transfusion	264	66.0
Sex itself	255	63.8
Syringe and Needle	221	55.3
Multiple Sex Partners	156	39.0
Infected Mother to Baby	51	12.8
Sharing Blades with Other Person	22	5.5
Sexual Relation with AIDS Infected Person	10	2.5
Others	13	3.2

Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Almost all (98%) of the clients responded that “condom use” is a way of avoiding HIV/AIDS. Similarly, two in five clients opined that “abstaining from sex” and “avoiding blood transfusion” are the ways to avoid HIV/AIDS. “Avoiding the use of infected needles”, “avoiding multiple sex partners” and “avoiding sex with sex workers” are also seen as better ways of avoiding HIV/AIDS by more than one quarter of the clients interviewed during the survey (Table 35).

Table 35: Knowledge Among Clients of Avoiding HIV/AIDS

Percentage Saying How to Avoid AIDS		
	(N=400)	
	N	%
Clients' Response Regarding Ways to Avoid AIDS		
Use Condoms	392	98.0
Abstain From Sex	245	61.3
Avoid Blood Transfusion	229	57.3
Avoid Using Infected Needle	167	41.8
Avoid Multiple Sex Partners	150	37.5
Avoid Sex with Sex Worker	96	24.0
Have Only One Sex Partner	81	20.3
Use New Blade While Shaving	25	6.3
Avoid Sex with Homosexual	15	3.8
Others	26	6.5

Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

3.6 Clients' Exposure to FHI Media Messages

Since FHI started intervention programs along the highways to bring awareness about HIV/AIDS among high-risk groups, messages regarding the use of condoms for the prevention of AIDS were broadcast and put up. Different media channels were utilized. Recently, FHI started to use new messages, especially in the Kathmandu area. Among the new messages are *Jhilke Dai Chha Chhaina Condom* and *Condom Bata Suraksha Youn*

Swasthya Ko Raksha. These messages were shown on TV and broadcast over the radio. And posters depicting the messages along with visual characters were posted at different places, such as health posts, road sides and pharmacies. Older versions of the messages - *Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun* and *Dhaaley Dai* are still popular among clients. Newer messages - *Jhilke Dai Chha Chhaina Condom* (93%), and *Condom Batta Suraksha Youn Swasthya Ko Raksha* (86%) are catching on very fast (Table 36).

Table 36: Seen/Heard FHI Character/Message in the Past Year by Clients

Heard/Seen/Read the Following Messages/Characters in Past One Year	(N=400)	
	N	%
<i>Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun</i>	397	99.3
<i>Jhilke Dai Chha Chhaina Condom</i>	372	93.0
Use Condom for Protection from HIV/AIDS and STI	368	92.0
<i>Condom Batta Suraksha, Youn Swasthya Ko Raksha</i>	344	86.0
<i>Dhaaley Dai</i>	341	85.3
<i>Guruji & Antarey</i>	269	67.3
Other Message from Radio	14	3.5

Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

A majority of the clients (97.5%) reported that they understood the message as “Use condoms against AIDS”. Similarly about two-thirds of the clients understood the messages as “Use condoms against STD”. More than one-third of the clients said that they understood the messages as “Use condoms for family planning” (Table 37).

Table 37: Message Understood by the Clients

Meaning of Message to the Clients as	(N=400)	
	N	%
Use Condom Against HIV/AIDS	390	97.5
Use Condom Against STD	271	67.8
Use Condom for Family Planning	149	37.3
Use Condom to Protect Sexual Health	71	17.8
Others	2	0.5

Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Table 38 presents data on IEC materials and condoms received by the clients. As an awareness-raising program, the implementing partners of FHI have started the distribution of condoms, brochures, booklets, and information on AIDS in the Kathmandu Valley. About 18% of the clients reported that they received condoms and 19.3% said they received brochures or booklets with HIV/AIDS messages. Almost one-quarter of the clients reported that they have received information about HIV/AIDS.

Table 38: IEC Materials and Condoms Received by Clients

Anything Given in the Past One Year by Someone	(N=400)	
	N	%
Condoms	72	18.0
Brochures/Booklets	77	19.3
Information about HIV/AIDS	89	22.3

3.7 Knowledge and Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

Most of the STIs' are transmitted through genital contact. This kind of transmission can be minimized if the clients were condoms while having sex with sex workers or other unknown female partners. To find out the extent of the problem of STI and how the clients perceived it, they were queried if they had STI symptom during the past year.

All the respondent clients were asked whether they experienced any symptoms of STI (such as sores on the genitals, pus/pain during urination) in the past year. Nearly seven percent admitted having experienced such symptoms. The clients who said they had experienced such symptoms were asked where they went for treatment. A majority of the self-diagnosed clients went to private clinics (70.4%), and about one-quarter of them went to pharmacies for treatment (Table 39).

Table 39: Perception of STI and its Treatment

STD and Its Treatment Among Male Respondents	(N=400)	
	N	%
Ever Experienced Sores or Pus/Pain During Urination (STI) in Past One Year (N=400)		
Yes	27	6.8
No	373	93.3
Treatment of STD Symptoms in the Past Year (N=27)		*
Private Clinic	19	70.4
Pharmacy	7	25.9
Self-Treatment	6	22.2
Hospital	5	18.5

Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

3.8 Use of Alcohol and Drugs Among Clients

Ninety percent of the clients admitted consuming alcohol at least once in the past year. About 30% of the clients consumed alcohol on a daily basis and about 41% said they drank at least once a week (Table 40). Out of the 400 clients interviewed, only twenty-one or 5.3% had tried any type of drugs including injecting drugs in the past month. *Ganja* was the main drug used by the clients.

Table 40: Use of Alcohol and Drugs Among Clients

Consumption of Drugs and Alcohol		
	N	%
Tried Any Type of Drugs in the Past Month		
Yes	21	5.3
No	379	94.7
Total	400	100.0
Types of Drugs Tried in the Past Month (N=21)		
Ganja	19	90.5
<i>Bhang</i>	7	33.3
<i>Chares</i>	7	33.3
Nitrocin	7	33.3
Phensidyl	6	28.6
Brown Sugar	5	23.8
Ti Di Jesik	5	23.8
Codine	4	19.0
Smack	4	19.0
<i>Dhaturu</i>	4	19.0
White Sugar	3	14.3
Sleeping Tablet	2	9.5
Chares Oil	1	4.8
Opium	1	4.8
Serapex	1	4.8
Others	4	19.0
Consumption of Alcohol in the Past Month		
Everyday	118	29.5
Once a Week	163	40.8
Less than Once a Week	77	19.3
Never	42	10.5
Total	400	100.0

* Note: The percentages add up to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

When queried about their history of injecting drugs, nine out of the 400 clients (2.3%) said that they had taken injections sometimes in the past year. Out of these nine IDUs, six had shared/rented/sold used needles, two knew where to get new needles and two knew persons who could make them available. Pharmacies were the main places to get new needles and four clients said they could get them from LALS (Table 41).

Table 41: Knowledge of IDUs and History of Injecting Drugs Among Clients

Use of Injecting Drug		
	N	%
Injecting History of Clients of Sex Workers		
Injected in past 12 months (N=400)	9	2.3
Sharing of Used Needle (n=9)	6	66.7
Rent/Sell Used Needle (n=6)	2	33.3
Know places to obtain new needles and syringes (n=6)	6	100.0
Know any person from whom needles can be obtained (n=6)	6	100.0
Known Places/Persons where New Needles can be Obtained (6)		
Pharmacist	6	100.0
LALS	4	66.7
Hospital	2	33.3
Friends	1	0.17

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS

This study was conducted among the visible street and establishment-based female sex workers (FSWs) and the clients sampled from the vicinity of the FSWs' sites. The main purpose of the study was to measure risk behaviors which lead to HIV infection, such as condom use, sexual behaviors, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, reported cases of STI and their treatment, exposure to HIV/AIDS messages and drug habits.

Findings

Sex Workers

It was estimated that there were 4,000-5,000 sex workers in the Kathmandu Valley. This estimation was based on a thorough mapping of the potential sites of the sex workers. However, this estimate might have missed some hidden and hard to reach sex workers.

The median age of the sex workers was 21, with 69% of them being less than 25 years old. More than half of the sex workers were or once married. Twenty-seven percent were illiterate. The data indicates that the sex trade is increasing in Kathmandu. Forty percent of the sex workers entered the sex trade during the previous year, indicating that new sex workers were entering the sex profession. The median age for entering the sex trade was 17 years.

Knowledge of condoms is universal among the sex workers of Kathmandu. About 92% of them said they used a condom during the last sex act with the client. However, only 40% said they used a condom during every sex act in the past year. The consistency of condom use with regular clients and non-paying partners is even lower. Ninety percent reported that the use of a condom is one way of avoiding HIV/AIDS.

The sex workers were poor regarding knowledge of STI. Sixty-five percent confused HIV/AIDS with STI. And very few of the sex workers (6%) mentioned syphilis or gonorrhoea or their common names. White discharge/pus was mentioned by 18%, and ulcer around the genitals by 14%. Sixteen percent of the sex workers reported that they had contracted STI in the past year. Of these, 31% did not treat themselves, and 5% performed self medication.

Three-quarters of the sex workers consumed alcoholic beverages (40% consumed on a daily basis) and 1.3% had tried injecting drugs during the past year.

Clients

The median age of the clients was 26. Almost all of them were literate. A high percentage of the clients (77%) were migrants from other districts to Kathmandu. The professions of most of the clients were service, business, driver or student.

A very high percentage of the clients were involved in sex at an early age. The median age of sexual initiation was 16 years. Three-quarters of the clients had visited more than 2 sex workers in the past year.

A majority of the clients contacted sex workers in cabin restaurants or dance restaurants. Other places of contact were streets, sex workers' houses, lodges/hotels, discos and massage parlors.

The average amount of money spent on a sex worker for each sex act was Rs. 690, with the amounts ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5,700.

All the clients knew of condoms. Condom use with the last sex worker was 89%. However, consistent use of condoms with sex workers in the past year was 67%. Consistent use of condoms with the wife is even lower (1.5%). Ninety-eight percent of the clients reported that the use of a condom is one way of avoiding HIV/AIDS.

Annex - 1

Differences in Responses of Selected Variables Among Various Categories of Sex Workers

Various Variables	<u>Categories of Sex Workers</u>								
	(N=400)	Disco	Dance Resta urant	Cabin Resta urant	Massage Parlor	<i>Bhatti Pasal</i>	House Settlem ent	Street	Squatter
	Percentage	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
IEC Materials Given by Someone									
Condom		55.0	17.7	12.7	30.0	24.7	47.8	28.6	0.0
Brochure/Booklets Information About AIDS		25.0	28.3	21.4	50.0	22.1	30.4	3.6	0.0
		15.0	39.8	25.4	60.0	32.5	43.5	21.4	0.0
Number of Clients in Past Week									
0		0.0	0.9	3.2	30.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
One		0.0	30.1	12.7	60.0	14.3	4.3	3.6	0.0
Two		5.0	32.0	37.3	10.0	6.5	4.3	3.6	0.0
Three – Four		0.0	14.2	23.8	0.0	20.8	30.4	28.6	0.0
Five – Ten		75.0	20.4	22.2	0.0	50.6	56.6	64.3	67.7
More than 10		20.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	6.5	4.3	0.0	33.3
<i>Mean Number of Clients</i>		9	3	3	1	5	5	5	9
Number of Days Worked in a Week									
One		0.0	26.5	11.1	90.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two		0.0	33.6	34.9	10.0	7.8	17.4	3.6	0.0
Three		20.0	9.7	23.0	0.0	18.2	17.4	21.4	33.3
Four to Seven Days		80.0	30.1	31.0	0.0	67.5	65.2	75.0	66.7
<i>Mean Number of Days Worked in a week</i>		5	3	3	1	5	4	5	4
Heard/Seen FHI Characters/Messages in the Past Year									
<i>Dhaaley Dai</i>		95.0	78.0	77.0	60.0	59.0	87.0	71.0	100.0
<i>Guruji and Antarey</i>		100.0	61.0	59.0	60.0	64.0	78.0	61.0	67.0
<i>Condom Lagaau AIDS Bhagaun</i>		100.0	84.0	88.0	100.0	79.0	87.0	86.0	100.0
<i>Jhilke Dai Chha Chhaina Condom</i>		90.0	69.0	76.0	80.0	65.0	78.0	43.0	0.0
<i>Condom Bata Suraksha, Youna Swasthya Ko Raksha</i>		70.0	41.0	57.0	90.0	45.0	61.0	32.0	0.0
Cases of Following STDs Symptoms Reported									
Sores around genitals		5.0	8.8	2.4	0.0	19.5	13.0	25.0	0.0
Discharge of pus		5.0	6.2	12.7	0.0	10.0	4.3	25.0	0.0
Age of Different Categories of SW									
15 – 19		15.0	44.2	37.3	40.0	22.0	8.7	14.3	0
20 – 24		50.0	48.7	46.0	30.0	15.6	30.4	17.9	0
25 – 29		30.0	7.1	10.3	0.0	27.4	30.4	25.0	33.3
30 – 34		5.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	15.5	17.4	25.0	66.7
35 – 45		0.0	0.0	2.4	30.0	19.5	13.1	17.8	0

Annex – 2

Income of Sex Workers by Selected Variables

Selected Variables	Weekly Income from Sex Work Mean (SD) Rs.	Total Paid by Last Client Mean (SD) Rs.	Weekly Income from Other Sources of Income Mean (SD) Rs.
Marital Status (N=400)			
Married (n=126)	3870 (3933)	1131(947)	1064 (781)
Divorced/Separated (n=92)	4479 (4448)	1084 (902)	891 (702)
Widow (n=8)	3044 (3148)	724 (708)	857 (683)
Never Married (n=174)	5311 (5086)	1391(953)	1193 (1763)
Categories of Sex Workers (N=400)			
Disco (n=20)	14280 (4224)	2483 (809)	875 (177)
Dance (n=113)	6380 (5334)	1855 (905)	1429 (1950)
Cabin (n=126)	3506 (2863)	1085 (765)	1055 (820)
Massage Parlor (n=10)	1670 (466)	1286 (667)	920 (916)
<i>Bhatti Pasal</i> (n=77)	2225 (1963)	471 (418)	723 (549)
House Settlement (n=23)	6236 (4451)	1304 (896)	357 (110)
Street (n=28)	2246 (1052)	446 (298)	388 (356)
Squatter (n=3)	1833 (550)	533 (236)	0
Education (N=400)			
Illiterate (n=108)	2841 (2661)	757 (689)	894 (709)
Literate, no schooling (n=16)	2756 (1305)	1247 (730)	930 (425)
Grade 1- 5 (n=100)	3710 (3194)	1073 (822)	974 (726)
Grade 6 –10 (n=165)	6472 (5776)	1568 (1024)	1340 (1896)
SLC and Above (n=11)	5290 (3723)	1950 (2150)	765 (331)
All (N=400)	4620 (4603)	1225 (946)	1082 (1317)

Annex – 3

Condom Use Among Different Groups of Sex Workers

Selected Variables	Consistent (Always) Use of Condom in the Past Month	Condom Use with Last Client	Usually Carry Condom	Two Mostly Used Brand Name of Condom
	%	%	%	
Marital Status(N=400)				
Married (n=126)	24.6	88.9	34.1	Dhaal (35%), Panther (32%)
Divorced/Separated (n=92)	52.2	91.3	37.0	Panther (33%), Kamasutra (19%), Dhaal (37%), Panther (25%)
Widow (n=8)	50.0	87.5	37.5	
Never Married (n=174)	43.1	93.7	35.1	Panther (30%), Kamasutra (24%)
Categories of Sex Workers(N=400)				
Disco (n=20)	55.0	100.0	100.0	Kamasutra (80%), Panther (10%)
Dance (n=113)	39.8	93.8	28.3	Panther (33%), Kamasutra (27%), Panther (29%), Dhaal (20%)
Cabin (n=126)	46.0	90.5	15.1	
Massage Parlor (n=10)	70.0	90.0	0.0	Panther (40%), Don't Know (60%)
<i>Bhatti Pasaal</i> (n=77)	29.9	87.0	53.2	Dhaal (40%), Panther (31%)
House Settlement (n=23)	17.4	100.0	47.8	Panther (44%), Kamasutra (30%)
Street (n=28)	35.7	85.0	53.6	Dhaal (46%), Panther (29%)
Squatter (n=3)	0.0	100.0	100.0	Dhaal (66%), Panther (33%)
All (N=400)	39.5	91.5	35.3	Panther, Dhaal, Kamasutra

Confidential

**Round No. 1 Behavioral Surveillance Survey in
Kathmandu Valley
FHI/New ERA - 2001**

FSW Questionnaire

Namaste! My name is, I am here from New ERA to collect data for a research project. During this data collection I will ask you some personal questions that will be about sexual intercourse, use and promotion of condoms, HIV/AIDS and drugs. The information given by you will be strictly treated as confidential. Nobody will know whatever we talk about because your name will not be mentioned on this form. All the mentioned information will be used only for objectives of the study. This survey will take about 30 to 45 minutes.

It depends on your wish to participate in this survey or not. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer, and you may end this interview at any time you want to. But I hope you will participate in this survey and make it success by providing correct answers to all the questions.

Would you be willing to participate?

1. Yes 2. No

Signature of Interviewer: _____ Date: _____

Has someone interviewed you from New ERA with a questionnaire in last few weeks?

1. Yes 2. No (Continue Interview)

↓

When?

_____ Days ago

101. Respondent ID #: _____
101.1 Write down how you made contact? _____

102. Interview Location
102.1 Name of location (such as tole, crossing, chowk, bahal, lane, VDC,etc):

102.2 District : _____
102.3 Type of Sex Work Establishment SW was interviewed:
1. Disco
~~2.~~ 2. Dance Restaurant
~~3.~~ 3. Cabin Restaurant
~~4.~~ 4. Call Girl
~~5.~~ 5. Massage Parlor
~~6.~~ 6. Bhatti Pasal
~~7.~~ 7. House Settlement
~~8.~~ 8. Street
~~9.~~ 9. Garment/Carpet Factory
~~10.~~ 10. Squatter
~~11.~~ 11. Other (Specify _____)

103. Place of Interview (such as hotel, lodge, restaurant, SW's home, etc): _____
104. Date of Interview : 2058/_____/_____
105. Interview Starting Time : _____
Interview Completion Time: _____
106. Where were you born?
VDC/Municipality: _____
District: _____
107. Where do you live now?
Name of the VDC/Municipality: _____
Name of the Village/Tole: _____
District: _____
108. How long have you been living continuously at this location?
_____ months
109. Before you moved here, where did you live?
Name of the VDC/Municipality: _____
Name of the Village/Tole: _____
District: _____

2.0 Personal Information

201. How old are you?
_____ (Write the completed year)
202. What is your ethnic group?
Ethnicity/Caste _____
203. What class have you passed?
_____ (Write '0' for illiterate, '19' for the literate without attending the school, and exact number for the passed grade)
204. What is your present Marital Status
1. Married (Go to Q. 204.2)
 - ~~1.2.~~ Divorced/Permanently Separated (Go to Q. 204.1)
 - ~~1.3.~~ Widow (Go to Q. 204.1)
 - ~~1.4.~~ Never Married (Go to Q. 204.2.1 then go to Q. 207)
 - ~~1.5.~~ Others (Specify) _____
- 204.1 How old were you when you got divorced/separated/Widowed?
_____ (Write completed year) [Go to Q. 204.2.1]
- 204.2 Are you presently living with your husband?
1. Yes (Go to Q. 205)
 2. No (Go to Q. 204.2.1)
 9. No Response (Go to Q. 204.2.1)
- 204.2.1 Who are you living with now? (Multiple Responses)
1. Male friend/other male
 2. Other male relatives
 3. Other females
 4. Children
 5. Alone
 6. Others(Specify) _____
 9. No Response

[FILTER: If answer in Q. 204 is '4' do not ask Q. 205 and Q. 206]

205. What was your age at the time of 1st marriage?
_____ Years old (write completed year)

[FILTER: If answer in Q. 204 is '2' or '3' do not ask Q. 206]

206. Does your husband have co-wife now?
1. Yes
 2. No
207. Do you have other persons who are dependent on your income?
1. Yes
 2. No (Go to Q. 208)
- 207.1 How many
- Adults: _____
- Children: _____

208. How long have you been exchanging sexual intercourse for money or other things?
 For _____ months 98. Don't know 99. No answer
 208.1 Did you have any sexual intercourse during past one year?
 1. Yes 2. No (**STOP INTERVIEW**)
209. How many months have you been working here at this place?
 _____ months
 209.1 Besides here, where else in Kathmandu have you sold sex? (Worked/made/make contact with clients)

_____ (Write type of Sex Work establishment and address)

210. Have you ever worked in this profession in other locations (outside of Kathmandu Valley)?
 1. Yes (**Go to Q. 210.1**) 2. No (**Go to Q. 210.2**)

↓

- 210.1 Where did you work? (*List all the places mentioned by the respondent*)

VDC/Municipality	Village/Tole	District
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(If any of the place she worked is in India then ask **Q 210.3**)

- 210.2 Have you ever worked in India in this profession?

1. Yes 2. No (**Go to Q. 211**)

↓

- 210.3 Where did you work in India? (*List all the locations worked in India*).

Locations

- 210.3.1 How many months did you work in India in total?

- 210.4 Were you coerced to go there or you went there on your own?

1. Coerced 2. On my own

211. What is your average weekly income from commercial sex?
 _____ Rs. (Cash)+(Gift equivalent to Rupees) _____ Rs. = Total Rs. _____

Other (specify) _____

[Note: If there is '0' in both cash and gift equivalent mentions the reasons]

212. Do you have any other work besides sex work?

1. Yes 2. No (**Go to Q. 214**)

↓

- 212.1 What do you do?

213. What is your average weekly income from other sources?

_____ Rupees

214. Have you ever encountered any client who refuses to give money after having sex?

1. Yes 2. No (**Go to Q. 301**)

↓

- 214.1 How many incidences in past six months _____ Times

3.0 Information on Sexual Intercourse

301. How old were you at your first sexual intercourse?
 _____ Years old 98. Don't know/can't recall

302. Among all of your partners how many were who you had sex with in exchange for money in the past week?
 _____ Number 98. Don't know

303. Among all of your partners how many had sex you without paying money in the past week? (Include spouse and live-in sexual partners)
 _____ Number 98. Don't know

304. With how many different sexual partners in total have you had sex during the past week? (Note: Check total number of partner in **Q. 302 + Q. 303 and Q 304** to make sure the number match).
 _____ Number 98. Don't know

305. Typically, how many clients visit you in a day? _____ Number
 305.1 How many clients visited you yesterday? _____ Number

305.2 How many clients did you have in the past week? _____ Number
306. Of which professions' client mostly visit you? (Give three most types of client)

306.1 In the past month, which profession's client visited you most?

306.2 Which profession's client visited you in the last time?

307. How many days in a week (on average) do you do this business?
_____ Days

308. When did you have the last sexual intercourse with a client?
_____ Days before

309. How many people did you have sexual intercourse with on that day?
_____ (Number)

310. How much rupees or other items did the last client pay you?
_____ Rs. (Cash)+(Gift equivalent to Rupees) _____ Rs. = Total Rs. _____
Others (specify) _____

(Note: If there is '0' in both cash and gift equivalent mention the reasons)

4.0 Use of Condom and Sex Partners

401. The last time you had sex with the client, did you and your client use a condom?
1. Yes 2. No **(Go to Q. 401.2)**

401.1 Who suggested condom use that time?
1. Myself 3. Joint decision
2. My partner 4. Don't know **(Go to Q. 402)**

401.2 Why didn't your client use a condom that time?
1. Not available 6. Didn't think it was necessary
2. Too expensive 7. Didn't think of it
3. Partner objected 8. Other (Specify) _____
4. Don't like them 98. Don't know
5. Used other contraceptive

402. With what frequency did you and all of your clients use condom over the last 30 days?
1. All of the time 3. Some of the time 5. Never
2. Most of the time 4. Rarely

403. Do you have any client who returns regularly to you?
1. Yes 2. No **(Go to Q 404)**

403.1 How often regular clients use of condom with you?
1. All of the time **(Go to Q. 404)**
~~2.~~ Most of the time **(Go to Q. 404)**
~~3.~~ Some of the time **(Go to Q. 404)**
~~4.~~ Rarely **(Go to Q. 404)**
~~5.~~ Never **(Go to Q 403.2)**

403.2 Why do you not use condom with them?
1. Not available 6. Didn't think it was necessary
2. Too expensive 7. Didn't think of it
3. Partner objected 8. Other (Specify) _____
4. Don't like them 98. Don't know
5. Used other contraceptive

404. Think about your most recent non-paying sexual partner. How many times did you have sexual intercourse with this person over the last 30 days?
_____ Number of times 98. Don't know

[FILTER: If answer in Q. 404 is "0" go to Q. 406]

405. The last time you had sex with the non-paying partner did you and your client use a condom?
1. Yes 2. No **(Go to Q. 405.2)**

405.1 Who suggested condom use that time?
1. Myself 2. My Partner 3. Joint Decision 98. Don't know **(Note: Go to Q. 406)**

- 405.2 Why didn't you and your partner use a condom that time?
1. Not available
 2. Too expensive
 3. Partner objected
 4. Don't like them
 5. Used other contraceptive
 6. Didn't think it was necessary
 7. Didn't think of it
 8. Other (Specify) _____
 98. Don't know
406. With what frequency did you and all of your non-paying partners use condoms over the last 12 months?
1. All of the time
 2. Most of the time
 3. Some of the time
 4. Rarely
 5. Never
 6. Do not have sexual intercourse
407. Do you usually carry condoms with you?
1. Yes
 2. No (**Go to Q. 408**)
- 407.1 How many condoms do you have at-hand right now with you?
- _____ Number
408. Which places or persons do you know where you can obtain condoms? (**Multiple answers. DO NOT READ the possible answers given below**)
1. Health Post
 2. Health Center
 3. Pharmacy
 4. General retail store (Kirana Pasal)
 5. Private Clinic
 6. Paan shop
 7. Hospital
 8. FPAN Clinic
 9. Peer/Friends
 10. NGO/Health Workers/Volunteers
 11. Bar/Guest House/Hotel
 12. Other(Specify) _____
 19. No response
 98. Don't know
- 408.1 How long does it take you to obtain a condom close to your house or to where you work?
- _____ Minutes
409. During the past one-year, did any of your sexual partner(s) force you to have sex with them even though you did not want to have sex?
1. Yes
 2. No
 9. No response
410. In the past year, were there any situations/acts that your clients did to you that you disliked?
1. Yes
 2. No (**Go to Q. 411**)
- 410.1 If yes, what are they?
- _____
- _____
411. In the past year, did you have any other type of sex than vaginal? (**INSTRUCTION TO INTERVIEWER: Explain what are: The other types of sex besides vaginal (such as oral, anal)**)
1. Yes
 2. No (**Go to Q. 501**)
- 411.1 If yes, what types?
1. Oral
 2. Anal
 3. Other (specify) _____
- 411.2 What type of sex did you have with your last client?
- _____

5.0 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

501. Have you ever heard of an illness called HIV/AIDS?
1. Yes
 2. No (**Go to Q 601**)
502. Of the following sources of information, from which sources have you learned about HIV/AIDS?
- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1. Radio | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 2. Television | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 3. Newspapers/Magazines | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 4. Pamphlets/Posters | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 5. Health Workers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 6. School/Teachers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 7. Friends/Relatives | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 8. Work Place | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 9. People from NGO | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 10. Video Van | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 11. Street Drama | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 12. Cinema Hall | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 13. Community Workers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 14. Bill Board/Sign Board | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 15. Comic Book | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 16. Others (Psecify)_____ | 1. Yes | 2. No |

503. Do you know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted?
 1. Yes 2. No (**Go to Q 505**)
504. What are those ways? (Multiple answers possible. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below).
 1. Sexual intercourse
 2. Sex without condom
 3. Multiple sex partners
 4. Blood Transfusion
 5. Syringe and Needle
 6. Infected mother to baby
 7. Other (specify) _____
 98. Don't Know
505. Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting HIV/AIDS or the virus that causes HIV/AIDS?
 1. Yes 2. No. (**Go to Q 506**)
- 505.1 What a person can do? (Multiple responses possible. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below)
 1. Abstain from sex
 2. Use condom
 3. Have only one sex partner
 4. Stop sex with multiple partners
 5. Avoid sex with sex worker
 6. Avoid sex with homosexual
 7. Avoid blood transfusions
 8. Avoid using infected needle
 9. Avoid kissing
 10. Avoid mosquito bites
 11. Seek protection form traditional healer
 12. Others (Specify) _____
 19. No response
 98. Don't Know
506. Has anyone given you following information or items in the past year?
 1. Condom 1. Yes 2. No
 2. Brochure/booklets/pamphlets about HIV/AIDS 1. Yes 2. No
 3. Information about HIV/AIDS 1. Yes 2. No
 8. Others (Specify) _____

6.0 Promotion of Condom

601. In the past one-year have you seen, read or heard any advertisements about condoms from the following sources? (**READ THE FOLLOWING LIST**)
- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1. Radio | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 2. TV | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 3. Pharmacy | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 4. Health Post | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 5. Health Center | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 6. Hospital | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 7. Health Workers/Volunteers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 8. Friends/Neighbors | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 9. NGOs | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 10. Newspapers/Posters | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 11. Video Van | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 12. Street Drama | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 13. Cinema Hall | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 14. Community Event/Training | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 15. Bill Board/Sign Board | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 16. Comic Book | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 17. Community Workers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 18. Others (Specify) _____ | | |

602. Can you tell me what did the advertisement say? (Multiple answers. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below)

1. Use condom against HIV/AIDS, Condom for HIV/AIDS prevention, Avoid HIV/AIDS, Use condom against STI/HIV/AIDS
2. Use condom against STI, Condom for STI prevention, Avoid STI
3. Use condom for family planning, Other family planning messages
4. Use condom to prevent sexual health
9. Others (specify) _____

603. Have you seen, heard or read following messages/characters during past one year?

- | | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| 1. <i>Dhaaley Dai</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 2. <i>Guraji and Antarey</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 3. <i>Condom Lagun AIDS Bagaun</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 4. <i>Condom bata surakchhya yonn swasthya ko rakchhya</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 5. <i>Jhilke Dai Chha, Chhaina Condom</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 6. <i>Other from Radio (Specify) _____</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 7. Use Condom for the protection from HIV/AIDS and STI | 1. Yes | 2.No |

603.1 Besides above messages have you seen, heard or read any other messages on STI/HIV/AIDS Prevention or Condom Uses?

1. Yes
2. No (**Go to Q. 604**)

↓

603.2 What are they?

604. During the past one-year what brand of condoms did you use most of the time?

7.0 STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection)

701. Which diseases do you understand by STI?

702. Have you experienced of the following symptoms in the past year?

1. Sores (ulcer) around the private part
2. Discharge of pus
3. Too much pain inside the vagina during intercourse
4. No such symptoms so far (**GO TO Q 705**)
9. Others (Specify) _____

703. When was the last time you had the above mentioned symptoms?

(Write 0 if the answer is less than a week)

_____ weeks ago

704. Where did you go for the treatment of that symptom? (Multiple answers. Do not read the possible answers given below).

1. Private clinic
2. FPAN Clinic
3. Health Post
4. Health Center
5. Hospital
6. Pharmacy
7. Self Treatment (Specify) _____ (**GO TO Q 705**)
8. No Treatment (**GO TO Q 705**)
9. Others (Specify) _____

704.1 Did the people you went for treatment tell you about how to avoid the problem?

1. Yes
2. No (**GO TO Q 705**)

↓

704.1.1 What did he tell you? (Multiple answers. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below).

1. Told me to use condom
2. Told me to reduce number of sexual partners
8. Others (Specify) _____

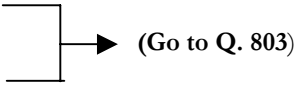
705. I don't want to know the result, but have you ever had an HIV test?

1. Yes
2. No (**Go to Q. 709**)
9. No response

706. Did you voluntarily undergo the HIV test, or were you required to have the test?
 1. Voluntary 2. Required 9. No response
707. Please do not tell me the result, but did you find out the result of your test?
 1. Yes 2. No 9. No response
708. When did you have your most recent HIV test?
 1. Within the past year
 2. Between 1-2 years
 3. Between 2-4 years
 4. More than 4 years ago
 8. Don't know
 9. No response
709. To your knowledge, have any of your sex partners injected drugs?
 1. Yes 2. No
- 709.1 (For Married SW only) Did your husband inject drug?
 1. Yes 2. No
- 709.2 (For having regular partner) Did your regular partner inject drug?
 1. Yes 2. No
- 709.3 (For all) Do you know any of your client ever inject drug?
 1. Yes 2. No
710. Do you know anyone who injects?
 1. Yes 2. No **(Go to Q 801)**
- 710.1 If yes, what is your relationship to him/her (peer, friend, family relationship, etc)

8.0 USE OF DRUGS AND INJECTION

801. During the last 4 weeks how often have you had drinks containing alcohol? Would you say.....**READ OUT LIST**
 1. Everyday 2. At least once a week
 3. Less than once a week 4. Never
 8. Don't Know 9. No response

802. Some people have tried a range of different types of drug. Have you also tried as that drugs?
 1. Yes
 2. No
 8. Don't Know  **(Go to Q. 803)**
 9. No Response

802.1 If yes, which of the following?

READ OUT LIST. MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE.

	YES	NO	DK	NR
1. TiDiDesik	1	2	8	9
2. Brown-sugar	1	2	8	9
3. White-sugar	1	2	8	9
4. Phensidyle	1	2	8	9
5. Codine	1	2	8	9
6. Methadone	1	2	8	9
7. Ganja	1	2	8	9
8. Bhang	1	2	8	9
9. Chares/Hasis	1	2	8	9
10. Chares oil	1	2	8	9
11. Morphine	1	2	8	9
12. Opium	1	2	8	9
13. Heroin	1	2	8	9
14. Serapex	1	2	8	9
15. Hallucinogens	1	2	8	9
16. Sleeping Tablet	1	2	8	9
17. Smac	1	2	8	9
18. Nitrocin	1	2	8	9
19. Dhaturu	1	2	8	9
20. Other (Specify) _____	1	2	8	9

803. Some people have tried injecting drugs using a syringe. Have you injected drugs in last 12 months?(DRUGS INJECTED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES OR TREATMENT OF AN ILLNESS DO NOT COUNT)
1. Yes
 2. No
 8. Don't Know
 9. No Response
- (Go to Q. 812)
804. Think about the last time you injected drugs. Did you use a needle or syringe that had previously been used by someone else?
1. Yes
 2. No
 8. Don't Know
 9. No Response
- (Go to Q. 809)
805. With how many different injecting partners did you share needles or syringes in the past one month?
- _____ No. of People
98. Don't know
 99. No response
806. In the past one month, did you give, lend, rent or sell used needles or syringes to anybody?
1. Yes
 2. No
 8. Don't Know
 9. No Response
- (Go to Q. 808)
807. If yes, how many?
- _____ No. of People 98. Don't know 99. No response
808. In the past one month, when you injected with needles or syringes that had previously used, how often did you clean them?
1. Every time
 2. Almost every Time
 3. Sometimes
 4. Never
 8. Don't Know
 9. No response
809. Can you obtain new, unused needles and syringes when you need them?
1. Yes
 2. No
 8. Don't Know
 9. No Response
- (Go to Q. 812)
810. Do you know of any person or place from which you can obtain new, unused needles and syringes?
1. Yes
 2. No
 8. Don't Know
 9. No Response
- (Go to Q. 812)
811. Where can you obtain *new, unused* needles and syringes?
(DO NOT READ OUT LIST. MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
- | | Yes | No |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| 1. Pharmacist/chemist | 1 | 2 |
| 2. Drugstore/other shop | 1 | 2 |
| 3. Health Worker | 1 | 2 |
| 4. Hospital | 1 | 2 |
| 5. Drug worker/drug agency | 1 | 2 |
| 6. Family/relatives | 1 | 2 |
| 7. Sexual partner | 1 | 2 |
| 8. Friends | 1 | 2 |
| 9. Other drug users | 1 | 2 |
| 10. Needle exchange program | 1 | 2 |
| 11. Buy on streets | 1 | 2 |
| 12. LALS | 1 | 2 |
| 13. Others _____ | 1 | 2 |
812. Have you ever exchanged sex for drugs?
1. Yes
 2. No
813. Have you ever exchanged sex for money so that you can buy drug?
1. Yes
 2. No

Confidential

**Round No. 1 Behavioral Surveillance Survey in
Kathmandu Valley
FHI/New ERA - 2001**

Male Screening Questionnaire

Namaste! My name is, I am here from New ERA to collect data for a research project. During this data collection I will ask you some personal questions that will be about sexual intercourse, use and promotion of condoms, HIV/AIDS and drugs. The information given by you will be strictly treated as confidential. Nobody will know what every we talk because your name will not be mentioned on this form. All the mentioned information will be used only for objective of the study. This survey will take about 30 to 45 minutes.

It depends on your wish to participate in this survey or not. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer, and you may end this interview at any time you want to. But I hope, you will participate in this survey and make it success by providing correct answers of all the questions.

Would you be willing to participate?

1. Yes 2. No

Signature of Interviewer: _____ Date: _____

Respondent Screening Questionnaire

- 1.0 Respondent ID #: _____
- 2.0 Interview Location**
- 2.1 Name of location (such as tole, crossing, chowk, bahal, lane, VDC, etc.)

- 2.2 District: _____
- 2.3 Place of Interviews (such as hotel, lodge, restaurant, etc.): _____
- 2.4 Date of Interview : 2058 / ____ / ____
- 3.0 Information on Sexual Intercourse**
- 3.1 Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a woman before?
1. Yes 2. No (**Stop Interview**) 3. No response
- 3.2 Have you ever had a sex with a sex worker?
1. Yes 2. No (**Stop Interview**)
- 3.3 Have you had sex with any sex worker in the past one year?
1. Yes 2. No (**Stop Interview**)

Confidential

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Male Questionnaire

Namaste! My name is, I am here from New ERA to collect data for a research project. During this data collection I will ask you some personal questions that will be about sexual intercourse, use and promotion of condoms, HIV/AIDS and drugs. The information given by you will be strictly treated as confidential. Nobody will know what every we talk because your name will not be mentioned on this form. All the mentioned information will be used only for objective of the study. This survey will take about 30 to 45 minutes.

It depends on your wish to participate in this survey or not. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer, and you may end this interview at any time you want to. But I hope, you will participate in this survey and make it success by providing correct answers of all the questions.

Would you be willing to participate?

1. Yes 2. No

Signature of Interviewer: _____ Date: _____

Has someone interviewed you from New ERA with a questionnaire in last few weeks?

1. Yes 2. No (Continue interview)

↓
When?

_____ Days ago

101. Respondent ID #: _____

102. Interview Location

102.1 Name of location (such as tole, crossing, chowk, bahal, lane, VDC, etc.)

102.2 District: _____

103. Place of Interview (such as hotel, lodge, restaurant, etc.): _____

104. Date of Interview: 2058 / ____ / ____

105. Interview Starting Time : _____

Interview Completion Time: _____

106. Where is your birthplace?

Name of the VDC/Municipality: _____

Name of the Village/Tole: _____

District : _____

107. Where do you live now?

Name of the VDC/Municipality: _____

Name of the Village/Tole: _____

District : _____

108. How long have you been living continuously at this location?

_____ months

0. Always (Since Birth) (Go to Q. 201)

109. Before you moved here, where did you live?

Name of the VDC/Municipality: _____

Name of the Village/Tole: _____

District : _____

2.0 Personal Information

201. How old are you?
_____ (write the completed years)
202. What is your caste? (Specify Ethnic Group/Caste)
Ethnicity/Caste _____
203. What class have you passed?
_____ (write '0' for illiterate, '19' for the literate without attending the school, and exact number for the passed grade)
204. What is your occupation?

205. What type of establishment do you work?
1. Government Office
2. Hotel
3. Restaurant
4. Travel Agencies
5. Bhatti pasal
6. Contractor for house construction
7. Contractor for Road Construction
8. Garment Factory
9. Carpet Factory
10. Industry (specify type of industry) _____
11. Vegetable, fruit vendors
12. Others (Specify) _____
206. What is your position in the establishment?

207. What is your present marital status?
1. Married
2. Divorced/Permanently Separated (Go to Q. 210)
3. Widow (Go to Q. 210)
4. Never Married (Go to Q. 210)
208. Are you presently living with your wife?
1. Yes 2. No 9. Others (specify) _____
209. What is the approximate number of days in a month that you stay away from your family?
_____ days 999. I always stay with my family
210. What is your current living status?
1. With the family (wife and children) 4. With parents
2. With friends 5. With relatives
3. Along 6. Others (Specify) _____
- ## 3.0 Information on Sexual Intercourse
301. How old were you at your first sexual intercourse?
_____ Years old (Completed years) 98. Don't know/can't say
302. During the past one year, how many different sex workers did you have sexual intercourse with?
_____ (number)
303. During the past one year when did you have the last sexual intercourse with a sex worker? (Write 0 if the answer is less than a week)
_____ Weeks ago
204. Where did you find that last sex worker for sexual intercourse? (**DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below)
1. Disco 8. CSW's House
2. Dance Restaurant 9. Squatter Area
3. Cabin Restaurant 10. Lodge/Hotel
4. Massage Parlour 11. Dinner (Eating House)
5. Local Bar/Bhatti Pasal 12. In Forest/Park
6. On the street 13. Others (Specify) _____
7. Garment/Carpet Factory
305. Where did you have sex with her?
1. Sex worker's own home 5. Other private house
2. Client's home/room 6. Truck/bus
3. Hotel/lodge 9. Other (Specify) _____
4. Forest/Bushes/Park

306. How much rupees or other items did you pay the sex worker that time? (Ask the money spend for sexual contact only)

_____ Rs. (Cash) + (Gift equivalent to Rs.) _____ Rs. = Total Rs. _____

Others (Specify) _____

(Note: If there is '0' in both cash and gift equivalent mention the reasons)

307. In the last one months how many times did you have sexual intercourse with sex workers?
_____ (Times)

308. Did you have sexual intercourse with sex workers in India in the past one year?

1. Yes
2. No (Go to Q. 401)



308.1 Where?

Name of the place : _____

4.0 Use of Condom and Sex Partners

401. Did you use a condom when you had the last sexual intercourse with a sex worker?

1. Yes
2. No (Go to Q. 401.2)



401.1 Who suggested condom use that time?

1. Myself
 2. My partner
 3. Joint decision
 98. Don't know
- (Go to Q. 402)

401.2 Why didn't you use a condom that time?

1. Not available
2. Too expensive
3. Partner objected
4. Don't like them
5. Didn't think it was necessary
6. Didn't think of it
9. Others (Specify) _____
98. Don't know

402. How often did you use condoms while visiting sex workers in the past year?

1. Always (Go to Q. 403)
2. Most of the time (Go to Q. 403)
3. Sometimes (Go to Q. 403)
4. Rarely (Go to Q. 403)
5. Never



402.1 Why do you never use condom?

(FILTER: If the response is not '1' in Q. 207. Go to Q. 407)

403. During the past one-year have you had sexual intercourse with your wife?

1. Yes
2. No (Go to Q. 407)

404. How many times did you have sexual intercourse with your wife over the last 30 days?

_____ Number of times 98. Don't know

405. The last time you had sex with your wife did you use condom?

1. Yes
2. No (Go to Q. 405.2)



405.1 Who suggested condom use that time?

1. Myself
 2. My partner
 3. Joint decision
 98. Don't know
- (Go to Q. 406)

405.2 Why didn't you use a condom that time?

1. Not available
2. Too expensive
3. Partner objected
4. Don't like them
5. Didn't think it was necessary
6. Didn't think of it
9. Others (Specify) _____
98. Don't know

406. How often did you use condoms with your wife over the last 12 months?
 1. All of the time
 2. Most of the time
 3. Some of the time
 4. Rarely
 5. Never
407. During the past one-year have you had sexual intercourse with your girl friend?
 1. Yes
 2. No (Go to Q 411)
408. How many times did you have sexual intercourse with your girl friend over the last 30 days?
 _____ Number of times 98. Don't know
409. The last time you had sex with your girl friend did you use condom?
 1. Yes
 2. No (Go to Q. 409.2)
- 409.1 ↓ Who suggested condom use that time?
 1. Myself
 2. My partner
 3. Joint decision
 98. Don't know
- 409.2 Why didn't you use a condom that time?
 1. Not available
 2. Too expensive
 3. Partner objected
 4. Don't like them
 5. Didn't think it was necessary
 6. Didn't think of it
 9. Others (Specify) _____
 98. Don't know
410. How often did you use condoms with your girl friend over the last 12 months?
 1. All of the time
 2. Most of the time
 3. Some of the time
 4. Rarely
 5. Never
411. During the past one-year have you had sexual intercourse with your other female friends?
 1. Yes
 2. No (Go to Q 415)
412. How many times did you have sexual intercourse with your other female friends over the last 30 days?
 _____ Number of times 98. Don't know
413. The last time you had sex with your other female friends did you use condom?
 1. Yes
 2. No (Go to Q. 413.2)
- 413.1 ↓ Who suggested condom use that time?
 1. Myself
 2. My partner
 3. Joint decision
 98. Don't know
- 413.2 Why didn't you use a condom that time?
 1. Not available
 2. Too expensive
 3. Partner objected
 4. Don't like them
 5. Didn't think it was necessary
 6. Didn't think of it
 9. Others (Specify) _____
 98. Don't know
414. How often did you use condoms with your other female friend over the last 12 months?
 1. All of the time
 2. Most of the time
 3. Some of the time
 4. Rarely
 5. Never
415. Do you usually carry condoms with you?
 1. Yes
 2. No (Go to Q. 416)
- 415.1 ↓ How many condoms do you have at hand right now?
 _____ Number

416. Which places or persons do you know where you can obtain condoms?
(Multiple answers. Do NOT READ the possible answers given below)
1. Health Post
 2. Health Center
 3. Pharmacy
 4. General Retail Store (Kirana Pasal)
 5. Private Clinic
 6. Paan Shop
 7. Hospital
 8. FPAN Clinic
 9. Peer/Friends
 10. NGO/Health Workers/Volunteers
 11. Bar/Guest House/Hotel
 12. Others (Specify) _____
 13. No response
 98. Don't know
417. Do you usually buy condom? or get it free of cost? Or both?
1. I get it free of cost (**Do not ask Q. 417.2 and Q. 417.2.1**)
 2. I buy (**Go to Q. 417.2**)
 3. Both
- 417.1 Where do you usually get freely?
(Multiple answers. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below).
1. Health Post
 2. Health Center
 3. Hospital
 4. FPAN Clinic
 5. Peer/Friend
 6. During Community Programme
 7. NGO/Health Workers/Volunteers
 9. Others (specify) _____
- 417.1.1 What is the most convenient place for you to get a free condom?
(Multiple answers. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below)
1. Health Post
 2. Health Center
 3. Hospital
 4. FPAN Clinic
 5. Peer/Friend
 6. During Community Programme
 7. NGO/Health Workers/Volunteers
 9. Others (specify) _____
- 417.2 Where do you usually buy?
1. Pharmacy
 2. General retail store (Kirana Pasal)
 3. Private clinic
 4. Paan Shop
 9. Others (specify) _____
- 417.2.1 What is the most convenient place for you to buy a condom?
(Multiple answers. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below)
1. Pharmacy
 2. General retail store (Kirana Pasal)
 2. Private clinic
 3. Paan Shop
 9. Others (specify) _____

5.0 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

501. Have you ever heard of an illness called HIV/AIDS?
1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q 601)
502. Of the following sources of information, from which sources have you learned about HIV/AIDS?
- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1. Radio | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 2. Television | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 3. Newspapers/Magazines | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 4. Pamphlets/Posters | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 5. Health Workers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 6. School/Teachers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 7. Friends/Relatives | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 8. Work Place | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 9. People from NGO | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 10. Video Van | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 11. Street Drama | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 12. Cinema Hall | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 13. Community Event/Training | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 14. Bill Board/Sign Board | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 15. Comic Book | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 16. Community Workers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 17. Other (Specify) _____ | | |
503. Do you know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted?
1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q 505)
504. What are those ways? (Multiple answers possible. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below).
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 8. Sexual intercourse | 5. Syringe and needle |
| 9. Sex without condom | 6. Infected mother to baby |
| 10. Multiple Sex partners | 7. Other (specify) _____ |
| 11. Blood Transfusion | 98. Don't know |
505. Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting HIV/AIDS or the virus that causes HIV/AIDS?
1. Yes 2. No. (Go to Q 506)
- ↓
- 505.1 What a person can do?
(Multiple responses possible. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below)
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Abstain from sex | 9. Avoid kissing |
| 2. Use condoms | 10. Avoid mosquito bites |
| 3. Have only one sex partner | 11. Seek protection form traditional healer |
| 4. Stop sex with multiple partners | 12. Other (Specify) _____ |
| 5. Avoid sex with sex worker | 19. No response |
| 6. Avoid sex with homosexual | 98. Don't Know |
| 7. Avoid blood transfusions | 8. Avoid using infected needle |
506. Has anyone given you following information or items in the past year?
- | | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1. Condom | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 2. Brochure/booklets/pamphlets about HIV/AIDS | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 3. Information about HIV/AIDS | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 9. Others (Specify) _____ | | |

6.0 Promotion of Condom

601. In the past one-year have you seen, read or heard any advertisements about condoms from the following sources? (**READ THE FOLLOWING LIST**)
- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1. Radio | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 2. Television | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 3. Pharmacy | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 4. Health Post | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 5. Health Center | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 6. Hospital | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 7. Health Workers/Volunteers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 8. Friends/Neighbors | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 9. NGOs | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 10. Newspapers/posters | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 11. Video Van | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 12. Street Drama | 1. Yes | 2. No |

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 13. Cinema Hall | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 14. Community Event/Training | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 15. Bill Board/Sign Board | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 16. Comic Book | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 17. Community Workers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 18. Other (Specify) _____ | | |

602. Can you tell me what did the advertisement say? (Multiple answers. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below)

1. Use condom against HIV/AIDS, Condom for HIV/AIDS prevention, Avoid HIV/AIDS, use condom against STI/HIV/AIDS
2. Use condom against STI, Condom for STI prevention, Avoid STI
3. Use condom for family planning, other family planning messages
4. Use condom to prevent sexual health
9. Others (Specify) _____

603. Have you ever seen, heard or read following messages/characters during past one year?

- | | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| 1. <i>Dhaaley Dai</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 2. <i>Guriji and Antarey</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 3. <i>Condom Lagann AIDS Bhagann</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 4. <i>Condom Bata Surakchhya Youn Swasthya Ko Rakchhya</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 5. <i>Jhilke Dai Chha, Chhaina Condom</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 6. Other from Radio (Specify) _____ | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 7. Use condom for the protection from HIV/AIDS and STI | 1. Yes | 2. No |

603.1 Besides above messages have you seen, heard or read any other messages on STI/AIDS Prevention or Condom Uses?



- | | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 1. Yes | 2. No (Go to Q. 604) |
|--------|----------------------|

603.1.1 What are they?

604. During the past one-year what brand of condoms did you use most of the time?

7.0 STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection)

701. Have you ever experienced sores (Ulcer) on your private part during past one year?

- | | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 1. Yes | 2. No (Go to Q. 704) |
|--------|----------------------|

702. When was that last time?

(Write 0 if the answer is less than a week)

_____ weeks ago

703. Where did you go for the treatment of that disease? (Multiple answers. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below).

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Private Clinic | 6. Pharmacy |
| 2. FPAN Clinic | 7. Self treatment (Go to Q 704) |
| 3. Health Post | 8. No treatment (Go to Q 704) |
| 4. Health Center | 9. Others (specify) _____ |
| 5. Hospital | |

703.1 Did the people you went for treatment tell you about how to avoid the problem?



- | | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 1. Yes | 2. No (Go to Q. 704) |
|--------|----------------------|

703.1.1 What did he tell you? (Multiple answers. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below).

1. Told me to use condom
2. Told me not to have more than one sexual partners
9. Others (specify) _____

704. Have you ever experienced pus/pain during urination in past one year?

- | | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 1. Yes | 2. No (Go to Q. 801) |
|--------|----------------------|



704.1 When was that last time?
(Write 0 if the answer is less than a week)

_____ weeks ago

705. Where did you go for the treatment of that disease? (Multiple answers possible. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below).

1. Private Clinic
2. FPAN Clinic
3. Health Post
4. Health Center
5. Hospital
6. Pharmacy
7. Self treatment (Go to Q. 801)
8. No treatment (Go to Q. 801)
9. Others (specify) _____

705.1 Did the people you went for treatment tell you about how to avoid the problem?

1. Yes
2. No (Go to Q. 901)



705.1.1 What did he tell you? (Multiple answers. **DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below)

1. Told me to use condom
2. Told me not to have more than one sexual partner
9. Others (specify) _____

8.0 USE OF DRUGS AND INJECTION

801. During the last 4 weeks how often have you had drinks containing alcohol? Would you say.....**READ OUT LIST**

1. Everyday
2. At least once a week
3. Less than once a week
4. Never
8. Don't Know
9. No response

802. Some people have tried a range of different types of drug. Have you also tried as that drugs?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

→ Go to Q. 803

802.1 If yes, Which of the following, if, any have you tried? **READ OUT LIST, MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE.**

	YES	NO	DK	NR
1. TiDiDesik	1	2	8	9
2. Brown-sugar	1	2	8	9
3. White sugar	1	2	8	9
4. Phensidyle	1	2	8	9
5. Codine	1	2	8	9
6. Methadone	1	2	8	9
7. Ganja	1	2	8	9
8. Bhang	1	2	8	9
9. Charas	1	2	8	9
10. Chares oil	1	2	8	9
11. Morphine	1	2	8	9
12. Opium	1	2	8	9
13. Heroin	1	2	8	9
14. Serapex	1	2	8	9
15. Hallucinogens	1	2	8	9
16. Sleeping Tablet	1	2	8	9
17. Smac	1	2	8	9
18. Nitrocin	1	2	8	9
19. Dhaturu	1	2	8	9
20. Other _____	1	2	8	9
21. Other _____	1	2	8	9

803. Some people have tried injecting drugs using a syringe. Have you injected drugs in last 12 months?(DRUGS INJECTED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES OR TREATMENT OF AN ILLNESS DO NOT COUNT)

- 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 8. Don't Know
 - 9. No Response
- } → (STOP INTERVIEW)

804. Think about the last time you injected drugs. Did you use a needle or syringe that had previously been used by someone else?

- 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 8. Don't Know
 - 9. No Response
- } → (GO TO Q. 809)

805. With how many different injecting partners did you share needles or syringes in the past one month?

- 1. _____ No. of People
- 98. Don't know
- 99. No response

806. In the past one month, did you give, lend, rent or sell used needles or syringes to any different people?

- 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 8. Don't know
 - 9. No response
- } → Go to Q. 808

807. If yes, to how many different people?

- _____ No. of people
- 98. Don't know
- 99. No response

808. In the past one month, when you injected with needles or syringes that had previously used, how often did you clean them?

- 1. Everytime
- 2. Almost every Time
- 3. Sometimes
- 4. Never
- 8. Don't Know
- 9. No response

809. Can you obtain new, unused needles and syringes when you need them?

- 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 8. Don't Know
 - 9. No response
- } → (STOP INTERVIEW)

810. Do you know of any person or place from which you can obtain new, unused needles and syringes?

- 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 8. Don't Know
 - 9. No response
- } → (STOP INTERVIEW)

811. Where can you obtain *new, unused* needles and syringes?

(DO NOT READ OUT LIST. MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Yes	No
1. Pharmacist/chemist	1	2
2. Drugstore/other shop	1	2
3. Health Worker	1	2
4. Hospital	1	2
5. Drugworker/drug agency	1	2
6. Family/relatives	1	2
7. Sexual partner	1	2
8. Friends	1	2
9. Other drug users	1	2
10. Needle exchange program	1	2
11. Buy on streets	1	2
12. LALS	1	2
13. Others (Specify)_____	1	2

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