

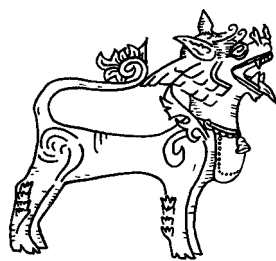
**Behavioral Surveillance
Survey in the
Highway Route of Nepal:
Round No. 1
May 1999**



Behavioral Surveillance Survey In The Highway Route of Nepal: Round No. 1

Submitted To:

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~ New ERA Study Team ~

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	:	AIDS Control and Prevention
BSS	:	Behavioral Surveillance Survey
FHI	:	Family Health International
FSW	:	Female Sex Worker
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HS	:	Higher Secondary School
IW	:	Industrial Worker
NCASC	:	National Center for AIDS and STD Control
RW	:	<i>Rickshawala</i>
STD	:	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	:	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SW	:	Sex Worker
TW	:	Transport Worker
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

As of May 31, 1998, 1067 persons had been identified as HIV positive, of which 209 are full-blown cases of AIDS (National Center for AIDS and STD Control - NCASC). Of these 131 were male and 78 were female. The first known case in Nepal of HIV positive was identified in 1988. These data were maintained by NCASC since 1991 by conducting annual and biannual HIV sentinel surveillance of population subgroup, which includes antenatal women, STD patients, and sex workers in various regions. The limitation of this data was that blood tests were conducted among the incoming patients to the hospital.

Regular compilation of such data indicate that cases of AIDS/HIV are increasing rapidly in Nepal and HIV infection is highest among the high-risk groups such as female sex workers and clients of sex workers. The sex workers are known as high-risk group because they tend to have multiple partners and non-use of condoms besides other behaviors. Due to mobile nature of sex workers inside country and across the border (between India and Nepal), they easily transmit the HIV virus to the next client.

Research carried out along the highway routes indicated that the majority of the clients of sex workers are transport workers, industrial workers, migrant workers, police/army personnel, *rickshawalas*, male students, etc. This group of clients posses high risk of acquiring HIV because of their risky behavior (New ERA, 1995; 1997). 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 client, but also in other sexual dyads such as sex workers with non-paying partners, non-regular sex partners, and husbands and wives (Mills S, Benjarattanaporn P, et al. 1997). This study is the first cycle of a program of behavioral surveillance survey to regularly measure and monitor HIV risk behaviors in selected high-risk population groups on the highway routes of the Nepal.

1.2 Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS)

The Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS) for HIV prevention programs is based on serologic sentinel surveillance survey methods used in many countries to detect the emergence of HIV and monitor epidemic trends. Behavioral surveillance surveys are systems for quantitatively assessing sexual behavior change, consisting of structured questionnaires, administered periodically to samples of target groups in specific geographic areas (FHI/AIDSCAP, 1995).

From this year (1998), BSS is incorporated in upcoming program of AIDSCAP/Nepal project, which since 1993 was involved in the prevention of HIV/AIDS in Nepal with a goal of reducing the rate of sexually transmitted HIV infections in Nepal's Terai region (AIDSCAP's project area are the major highway routes of Nepal). The

project's purpose was to reduce sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among the high-risk groups (sex workers and their clients) (FHI/AIDSCAP, 1998).

The main purpose of the BSS is to determine AIDS related behaviors in the project area of AIDSCAP and measure the behavioral change over time.

FHI/AIDSCAP entered the second phase of program implementation on May 1997 and will last until the September 2002. The project area includes highway routes and major urban areas of the Terai covering 16 districts stretching from Bhairawa in the west (Rupendehi) to Kakadbhitta (Jhapa) in the east. This represents an expansion of the AIDSCAP I project both eastward and westward. The project's key interventions to target groups will be:

- sexually transmitted infections (STI) diagnosis and treatment;
- condom social marketing and distribution; and
- behavioral change interventions (BCI).

As a part of monitoring and evaluating the program, BSS is planning to monitor outcome measures such as condom use and other behavioral changes among the target groups. The BSS consists of repeated cross-sectional surveys of specific target groups over time and provides measures of sexual behavior trends. This study is the first of five surveys to be conducted every year.

1.3 Objectives

This is the first cycle of the BSS and will provide a baseline data for measuring the impact of intervention in reducing the 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 trend with the future cycles of the BSS. The main objectives of the first cycle of the BSS are:

- to collect the risk-behavior data from sex workers and the clients
- to establish sentinel sites for future cycles of the BSS
- to establish the sentinel groups to be followed in the future cycles of BSS

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Design and Sampling

In the course of conducting a cross-sectional survey of specific population groups at high risk of HIV/STD the population was defined in terms of four specific sentinel groups. Which were also reported by previous studies as high risk-groups. The four sentinel groups are:

- Female sex workers,
- Male transportation workers,

Male labor force (Industrial workers, Migrant workers, Police and Rickshawalas),
Male students of secondary and ten plus two levels.

The sample sizes of female sex workers (FSWs) and the other groups were determined on the basis of the experience of previous BSS study done by other countries to have enough sample size for cross-sectional analysis. The distribution of sample sizes among the four groups and their sub-groups is as follows:

Table 1: Total Sample of Sentinel Groups

Sample Group	Sample Size
1. Female Sex Workers	400
2. Male Transport Workers	400
3. Male Labor Force	
Industrial Workers	230
Police	300
Rickshawalas	70
<i>Sub-total</i>	600
4. Male Students	
Secondary schools	100
Campuses & Higher Secondary School (HS)	700
<i>Sub-total</i>	800

Study Location

The BSS study was conducted along the major national highways of Eastern, Central and Western Development Regions of the Kingdom and included the former AIDSCAP intervention and control areas as well as FHI/AIDSCAP's new Core program areas. The study covers 16 districts of the country, namely, (i) Jhapa, (ii) Morang, (iii) Sunsari, (iv) Saptari, (v) Siraha, (vi) Dhanusha, (vii) Mahottari, (viii) Sarlahi, (ix) Rautahat, (x) Bara, (xi) Parsa, (xii) Chitwan, (xiii) Makwanpur, (xiv) Dhading, (xv) Nawalparasi and (xvi) Rupendehi.

The seven specific highway routes were decided as the main sampling strata of sentinel groups. Each highway route represents one sentinel site making a total of seven broad sentinel sites. In each of the following sentinel sites there are following sub-sentinel sites:

1. Naubise - Bharatpur
2. Bharatpur - Hetauda
3. Hetauda - Birgunj
4. Patlaiya - Janakpur/Jaleswore
5. Dhalkebar - Biratnagar

6. Itahari - Kakarbhitta
7. Bharatpur - Bhairahawa

Due to difficulty in estimating the exact population size of different respondent groups, past experiences were used to allocate sample size of different groups of respondents at different locations. For this purpose, a matrix of routes, specific localities in the routes, and availability of institutions from where the required number of samples to be selected in the localities were prepared (Annex I). Thus, depending upon the coverage of major towns and availability of FSWs, specific numbers of FSWs for each of the seven strata was decided. Specific samples of other groups of respondents -- industrial workers, migrant workers, police, and *rickshawalas* and male students -- were also.

The sampling procedure has three steps:

Selection of Sentinel Sites: About three to five sites are decided for the survey in each stratum depending upon the availability of number of locations. The tentative number of sites in each stratum was decided as 3, 4 or 5 based upon the stratum having less than 50, 50 - 70 and more than or equal to 70 sample FSWs respectively. Availability of as many groups of respondents as possible was considered as main criterion while identifying survey sites. Keeping in view the smaller sample size of *rickshawalas* one city site in each stratum is selected as sentinel site. Lists of the sentinel sites are given in ANNEX I.

Selection of Institutions: Once sites in each of the strata were identified, a list of major institutions (namely, industries, police posts, secondary schools and campuses) available were prepared. On the basis of that list, total number of sites for each of the respondents groups were decided. In case of availability of more than one institution in one site only one institution was selected randomly. When the required number of sample respondents was not available, as many respondents as possible were interviewed, and new sites were randomly chosen for additional number of sample respondents.

Selection of Individual Sample Respondents: After the survey sites and institutions were finalized the desired sample of respondents falling under different sentinel groups was selected randomly from each site and institution. When a randomly selected respondent did not want to be part of the survey an alternate was selected. Details of the sample size by sentinel sites and respondents are given below in Table 2.

The same sentinel sites will be surveyed during next cycles of BSS.

Table 2: Distribution of Sample Size by Location

Route	Total No. of Sites	Female Sex Workers	Male Transport Workers	Male Laborer Groups				Male Students			Grand Total
				Industrial Workers	<i>Rickshawalas</i>	Police	Total	Secondary Schools	Campuses & + HS	Total	
1. Naubise – Bharatpur	3	30	30	0	4	22	26	8	49	57	143
2. Bharatpur – Hetauda	3	30	30	22	5	46	73	8	54	62	178
3. Hetauda – Birgunj	4	60	60	44	11	29	84	13	106	119	348
4. Patlaiya-Janakpur/ Jaleswor	5	75	73	57	13	54	124	19	130	149	441
5. Dhalkebar-Biratnagar	5	70	70	47	13	74	134	18	125	143	384
6. Ithari-Kakarbhitta	4	52	52	0	9	41	50	13	88	101	248
7. Bharatpur - Bhairahawa	5	83	85	60	15	34	109	21	148	169	458
Total	29	400	400	230	70	300	600	100	700	800	2200

1.5 Research Instrument

A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. For purpose of questionnaire administration the population was grouped into three categories: (1) Female Sex Workers; (2) Male labor force which included Transport Workers, Industrial Workers, Police, and *Rickshawalas*; and (3) Male Students. The questionnaire is basically same for all the three groups. There is a slight difference in the "Personal information" the section of the questionnaire. The "Male Students" questionnaire was modified for self-administration.

The questionnaire included demographic characteristics regarding sexual behaviors, use of condoms, risk perception, awareness of HIV/AIDS/STD and incidence of STD symptoms. 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.

The questionnaire was administered by trained interviewers of the same sex. 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 Recruitment and Training of the Interviewers

Altogether 26 field interviewers - 8 female and 18 male-were recruited. Preferences were given to those who had previous field experience. The interviewers received on intensive ten-day training (April 1-10, 1998). The training included project orientation finding sex workers and approaching them, conducting interviews, rapport building, sampling procedures, etc. The training was especially intensive on conducting interviews, which included role playing and actual practice in the field situation. The

major goals of the training were to ensure the uniformity of the data and maintaining its quality. Experts in the field were also invited to share their experiences.

1.7 Organization of Field Team and Survey Operation

Since there were name them groups to be interviewed, the field teams had to be organized well in terms of logistics. One of the sentinel groups - students - could not be interviewed according to the previous field plan because schools and campuses closed and opened at different times. So the students were surveyed when schools and campuses opened. Due to personal nature of the questionnaire the interviews were conducted by same sex as of the respondents. Accordingly, the interviewers were grouped into ten teams as follows:

- 4 teams consisting of 2 females and 1 male in each team. These teams were responsible for interviewing the sex workers
- 4 teams consisting of 2 males in each team. These teams were responsible for transport workers and police.
- 2 teams consisting of 3 males. These teams were responsible for interviewing the industrial workers and *rickshawalas*.

The fieldwork was started from April 13, 1998 and completed on September 05, 1998, lasting nearly five months, which was more than the anticipated time. There were various reasons for delays. One of the reasons was that the schools and campuses were opened only from the last week of July 1998. Another reason was that a sentinel group - The Army, which was previously included in the sample did not agree to give interviews, and had to be replaced by the police. Thus, a team of interviewers went to the field again to take sample from 150 members of the police force. The summary of field survey time period for the different sentinel groups is given below:

<u>Sentinel Group</u>	<u>Field Work Started</u>	<u>Field Work Ended</u>
Sex Workers (400)	April 13, 1998	May 25, 1998
(400)	April 13, 1998	May 19, 1998
(300)	April 13, 1998	May 06, 1998
Police (150)	April 13, 1998	May 19, 1998
Police** (150)	June 24, 1998	July 22, 1998
Male Students (Campus)	July 29, 1998	Aug.25, 1998
Male Students (Schools)	August 27, 1998	Sept.05, 1998

Note: * IW: Industrial Workers; RW: *Rikshawala*

** The second group of Police replaced the Army while declined to be interviewed.

1.7.1 Approaching Respondents and Method of Interviews

Sex Workers: Sex workers were approached in many different ways, depending upon the location and situation. Some were approached through "snowball method", *dalals* (pimp), local women, locally known people, *rickshawalas* and transport related people. Sometimes New ERA male field interviewers posed as a client. Sometimes the female interviewers had to pretend to be sex workers to win the trust of sex

workers. Once the respondents were identified as sex workers, female interviewers would interview them. The sex workers were given cash to compensate for the time they spent for the interviews.

Transport Workers: They were mostly approached at bus stops and rest places.

Police: Interviewers would go to a local police post and get permission to interview from the Police In-charge.

Industrial Workers: The interviewers would go to a randomly selected industry and get permission to interview owner/manager. From the once the permission was given interviews were taken from randomly selected workers. Only those industries which had more than 50 employees were sampled.

Male Students: After the headmaster/campus chief was contacted the purpose of the study was explained. After permission was given, field interviewers would go to a classroom where the students would be interviewed. Because of the sensitivity of the subject the interviews of the students was self-administered. Before the field interviewers were sent again to the field for this purpose, they were trained once more at New ERA office on how to conduct self-administered questionnaires. The interviewers explained to the students the purpose of the study and how the questionnaire should be filled up. The students were allowed to ask questions if they did not know how to answer questions in the middle of a session.

Each field team consisted of three interviewers. To thank students for their time, they were offered a ball-point pen with the logo of AIDSCAP - *Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaon*.

Since confidentiality was one of the most important aspects of this survey, interviewers were never asked their names. They were first told about the purpose of the study; interview was administered only after permission was granted.

1.8 Data Analysis

All the completed questionnaires were brought to New ERA for data entry, checking, processing and analyzing. Since this is baseline survey, 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.

For the purpose of analysis, the male sentinel group was categorized into three transport workers, other male labor force and 3 students included industrial workers police and Rickshawala.

CHAPTER 2: RESULTS

A total of 400 sex workers, 1000 high-risk group males (Transport Workers, Industrial Workers, Police and *Rickshawalas*) and 800 male students were interviewed for eliciting information regarding their high-risk sexual behaviors, use and availability of condom, and awareness of AIDS/HIV/STD. From all the groups their corresponding personal information is collected for purpose of collecting demographic characteristics. For the purpose of analysis male labor force is categorized into two: Transport workers - 400 respondents and Other male - 600 respondents. The Other male labor force included Industrial workers, Police and *Rickshawalas*.

Results of this study should be interpreted keeping in the mind that the some portion of the study area was already the intervention area of AIDSCAP I project area. An attempt will be made to analyze the difference between the AIDSCAP I intervention area and the rest of the area wherever possible.

2.1 Sample Characteristics

The selected demographic characteristics of the sex workers, high-risk group male and students are presented in the Table 3. The table in the Annex IX gives the breakdown of male labor force into Industrial workers, Police and *Rickshawalas*.

Age: The mean age of sex workers is 25 (range 14 to 55). More than two-third (67.9 %) of the sex workers are below the age of 29. Mean age of male labor force is 29 and for the truckers is 26.8. The students' mean age is 18.6. The table in the ANNEX IX gives the break down of the age groups in five broad categories.

Education: Leaving out the student group, the male labor force has highest education level. Nearly one-fifth of the male labor force are SLC (high school graduate) or above. The least educated group is the sex worker. More than half of the sex workers (52.3%) are illiterate. Among the male labor force, *rickshawala* is the least educated group. Nearly a 40 percent of the *rickshawalas* are illiterate (ANNEX IX). Overall nearly one-tenth of the transport workers and the male labor force is illiterate. Among the sex workers, only six (1.5 %) sex workers are SLC or above.

Marital Status: Three-quarters of the sex workers are ever-married. Of the male sentinel group, nearly two-third of transport workers are ever-married and more than four-fifth of male labor force are ever-married. Among all the sex workers, 17 percent (69) are divorced or widowed whereas among the male, 0.5 percent (5) are widowed and 0.1 percent (1) is divorced. A quarter of sex workers is never married (Table 3). Nearly five percent of the students are ever-married.

Ethnicity/Caste: Mongoloid ethnic group, which included Newar, Tamang, Magar, Gurung, Lama and Rai, comprised one-third (33.5%) of the sex workers. Brahmin oChhetri and Thakuri caste sex workers are 28.0 percent, Terai castes are 21.8 percent, and Kami, Damai and Sarki caste sex workers are 9.5 percent. Among the transport workers, 37.1 percent respondents are of Brahmin, Chhetri or Thakuri

caste, 41.8 percent are Newar, Tamang, Magar, Gurung, Lama and Rai, and 15.3 percent are Terai caste. Similarly for male labor force 43.5 percent respondents are of Brahmin, Chhetri or Thakuri caste, 20.2 percent are Newar, Tamang, Magar, Gurung, Lama and Rai, and 27.2 percent are Terai caste. The detailed breakdown of caste by sentinel groups are given in the Table 3 and ANNEX IX.

From next chapters, the analysis will be presented separately for sex workers and male sentinel group.

Table 3: Demographic Characteristics of Sample Sex Workers and Male Sentinel Group

Demographic Characteristics	Sex workers (N=400)		Types of Male Respondents				Male Total (1000)		Students (800)	
			Transport Worker (N=400)		Other Male (N=600)					
	N	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Age of Respondent</u>										
Up to 16	33	8.3	2	0.5	2	0.3	4	0.4	128	16.0
17-19	69	17.3	38	9.5	23	3.8	61	6.1	448	56.0
20-29	169	42.3	248	62.0	287	47.8	535	53.5	220	27.5
30-39	114	28.5	83	20.8	241	40.2	324	32.4	4	0.5
40 & above	15	3.8	29	7.3	47	7.9	76	7.6	0	0.0
<u>Literacy</u>										
Illiterate	209	52.3	32	8.0	61	10.2	93	9.3	0	0.0
Literate	40	10.0	49	12.3	64	10.7	113	11.4	-	0.1
1-5 class	65	16.3	115	28.8	61	10.2	176	17.7	0	0.0
6-10 class	80	20.0	176	44.0	283	47.1	459	46.1	100	12.5
SLC & above	6	1.5	28	7.0	126	21.0	154	15.5	700	87.5
NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.8	5	0.0	0	0.0
<u>Marital Status of the Respondent</u>										
Married	228	57.0	261	65.3	504	84.0	765	76.5	36	4.5
Divorced/Separated	40	10.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Widow	29	7.3	2	0.5	3	0.5	5	0.5	1	0.1
Never Married	103	25.8	137	34.3	92	15.4	229	22.9	763	95.4
<u>Ethnicity/Caste</u>										
B'min./Chhe./Thakuri	112	28.0	149	37.3	261	43.5	410	41.0	471	58.9
Newar/Tamang/Lama/ Magar/Gurung/Rai	134	33.5	167	41.8	121	20.2	288	28.8	94	11.8
Kami/Damai/Sarki	38	9.5	7	1.8	17	2.8	24	2.4	4	0.5
Major Terai Caste	54	13.5	53	13.3	119	19.8	172	17.2	184	23.0
Other Terai Caste	33	8.3	8	2.0	44	7.4	52	5.2	17	2.1
Others	29	7.3	16	4.0	38	6.3	54	5.4	30	3.8

CHAPTER 3: SEX WORKER

3.1 Profile of Sex Worker

Sex workers in Nepal are street-based. There is no brothel in Nepal because it is illegal. Most of the sex workers find the client themselves. Sometimes they find clients through a local *dalal*, a broker between a sex worker and client and could be a male or female. For finding clients *Dalal* extorts money from the sex workers. The clients pick up sex workers from the streets. In big towns such as Kathmandu, Pokhara, Birgunj, Biratnagar, call girls are known to be operating. Since most of them work it is difficult to contact them. They usually charge high price for their services. In western Nepal, there is one ethnic group known as Badi who is associated as sex workers. And in far-western Nepal, there is another traditional system known as Deuki which is also associated with sex work. In Western Nepal, Badi women openly sell their sexual services. Although it is illegal to engage in commercial sex, in Nepal, the Nepali society allows Badi women to work as sex workers. By profession Badi women are sex workers. The tradition of Deuki is similar to Devadasi system of India where parents will "dedicate" their daughter to a temple. Sometimes, some other person will buy the girl from her parents in exchange for money or goods for similar purpose of temple dedication. Once she is dedicated to a temple, she is not allowed to stay in home to live a normal life although she might live with her parents if she is still a child. As she grows older, her only source of livelihood is to sell here body.

Recently, every type of Nepali media have reported that many Nepali women go to or taken to India for the purpose of sex work.

This survey does not include the Badi women and Deuki women. The majority of the sex workers covered in this sample are street-based.

Sex workers tend to be younger than the high-risk male population. The mean age of sex workers is 25.5. Three-fourths of the sex workers are ever married. Nearly a one-fifth (17.3%) of the sex workers are either divorced or widowed. Information collected in this survey indicates that the high proportion of divorce widowhood among sex workers is due to family problems.

Table 4: Current Living Status and Age at First Marriage

Social Characteristics	Total		Mean Range
	N	%	
<u>Married Sex Workers Presently Living with Husband</u> (N=228)			
Yes	148	64.9	
No	80	35.1	
<u>Sex Workers with Dependents</u> (N=400)			
Yes	270	67.5	
No	130	32.5	
<u>Husband of Ever-Married Sex Workers Had Co-Wife</u> (N=297)			
Yes	98	33.0	
No	199	67.0	
<u>Age at First Marriage</u> (N=297)			
Up to 11	16	5.4	15
12 – 14	113	38.0	
15 – 19	152	51.2	7 to25
20 & above	16	5.4	

More than 43 percent of the sex workers were already married before they reached the age of 15. Most of the sex workers (94.6%) were married while they were still in their teens. 21 percent of the married sex workers admitted they had sexual intercourse before they got married. Nearly four-fifths of the sex workers had sexual experience by the time they reached the age of sixteen. More than 12 percent of the sex workers said they had their first sexual intercourse before they reached the age of twelve. Two-thirds of the sex workers had dependents.

Table 5 presents the time period they worked as sex workers and their stay at the present location, where they were interviewed. The sex workers move to various locations for different purposes, such as when there are not enough clients to support them, to avoid police harassment, not to be recognized by the local people, etc. Among the sex workers interviewed, their mean time period of staying at the place of interview is slightly more than two years (28.2 months) and it ranged up to 120 months (10 years). Nearly half of the sex workers admitted that they had worked as sex workers at different locations. From this information it can be concluded that the sex workers are quite mobile in nature.

About 12 percent of the sex workers (50 SWs) had worked as sex workers in India. Most of them said they went to India on their own to work as sex workers. But more than one-fifth (22%) said they were to go to India for sex work.

Table 5: Duration as Sex Workers and Sex Work at Different Places

Working as a Sex Worker (SW) at Different Places	Total		Mean Range
	N	%	
<u>Duration of Sexual Exchange as a SW (N=400)</u>			
Up to 12 months	74	18.4	39.7 months 0 to 180 months
13-24 months	88	22.0	
25-36 months	73	18.3	
37-48 months	60	15.0	
>48 months	103	25.8	
Do not remember	2	0.5	
<u>Working as SW from this Location (N=400)</u>			
Up to 12 months	148	37.0	28.2 months 0 to 120 months
13-14 months	85	21.3	
25-36 months	62	15.5	
37-48 months	41	10.3	
>48 months	63	15.8	
Don't know	1	0.3	
<u>Worked as a SW in Other Places in Last Two Years (N=400)</u>			
Yes	187	46.8	
No	213	53.3	
<u>Worked as a SW in India (N=400)</u>			
Yes	50	12.5	
No	350	87.5	
<u>Forced to Go to India or Own (N=50)</u>			
Coerced	11	22.0	
On my own	34	68.0	
No Response	5	10.0	

3.2 Sex Workers' Income and their Clients

According to SW respondents mean and median weekly earning from the sex work are Rs. 821 and Rs. 555; it ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 10,000. The mean is calculated from the combined cash and gift received by the sex workers. It is customary that the clients sometimes offer gifts such as a dress or cosmetics; sometimes truck drivers give rides to SWs in exchange for sexual relation. The majority of the SWs (67.1%) said their weekly average income ranges from Rs. 210 to Rs. 1,000 and 22 percent of the SWs earn more than Rs. 1,000 weekly average. When asked about the income from the last client, mean earning from the last client was Rs. 227, and it ranged from nothing to Rs. 1,500. About thirty percent of the SWs said they sometimes encountered clients who refused to pay money for their services.

Table 6: Sex Workers' Income from Sex and Other Works

Sex Work, Employment and Income	Total		Mean Range
	N=400	%	
<u>Weekly Income from Sex Work</u>			
Up to Rs. 100	8	2.0	
Rs. 101 - 200	36	9.0	
Rs. 201 - 500	149	37.3	
Rs. 501 - 1000	119	29.8	
Rs. 1000 & above	88	22.0	
<u>Income from Last Sex Work</u>			
Not paid	3	0.8	Rs. 227
Up to Rs. 30	19	4.8	
Rs. 31 - 50	47	11.8	Rs. 0 - 1,500
Rs. 51 - 100	95	23.8	
Rs. 101 - 200	115	28.8	
Rs. 201 & above	121	30.3	
<u>No. of Days Worked as a SW in an Average Week</u>			
One	11	2.8	
Two	33	8.3	
Three	66	16.5	
Four	82	20.5	
Five	98	24.5	
Six	64	16.0	
Seven	44	11.0	
No response	2	0.6	
<u>Work Besides Sex Work</u>			
Yes	242	60.5	
No	158	39.5	
<u>Types of Other Work*</u>			
Hotel/Restaurant/Wine Shop/Tea Shop	78	32.2	
Make and Sell Alcoholic Beverages	25	10.3	
Labor/Work in Factory	34	14.0	
Work in Farm	12	5.0	
Sell Firewood	24	9.9	
Clean Dishes/Wage Labor in Other People's House	31	12.8	
Work in Hotel	24	9.9	
Sells Vegetable/Fruits	7	2.9	
Khudra Shop/Paan Shop/Nanglo Shop (Retail shop)	12	5.0	
Nurse in hospital/Volunteer of public health	3	1.2	
Others	7	2.8	
No work	158	39.5	
<u>Types of Clients*</u>			
Transport Worker	297	74.3	
Migrant Worker/Wage Labor	119	29.8	
Industrial Worker	106	26.5	
Police/Solider	153	38.3	
Student	64	16.0	
Rickshawala	68	17.0	
Local People/Villagers	42	10.5	
Businessman/contractor	99	24.5	
Service Holder/Officer/Doctor	35	8.8	
Others	28	7.0	
Average Weekly Income from Other Sources	-	-	Rs. 591

* Percentage add more than hundred because of multiple responses.

Besides sex work, many SWs (60.5%) reported they do other works as well to support themselves. These works included working in hotel, restaurant, *bhatti pasal* (wine shop); working as laborers, selling firewood, retail shop as well as being a maid and nurse. The mean earning from works other than sex work is Rs. 591.

The majority of clients of SW were transport workers. Other included police/army, wage/ migrant laborers, industrial workers, etc. The detail percentages of the types of clients are given in Table 6.

3.3 Knowledge and Use of Condom Among the Sex Workers

Knowledge of condom is high among the sex workers. Almost 95 percent of them ever-heard of condom. More than three-quarters of them reported of ever-using the condom. When asked about the use of condom with the immediate last client, 61.7 percent of the SWs said condom was used. At that time (i.e. with the last client) the condom was either provided by the client (80.2%) or SW herself (19.8%). Consistent use of condom is reported by 33.0 percent whereas 43.2 percent of the SWs said they used condom sometimes only. Nearly a quarter of SWs (23.8%) did not use condom in the past one year. About 43 percent of the SWs said they have regular clients. Use of condom with the regular clients is high (86.1%). Of those using condom with regular clients about 60 percent said they always use condom. Of the entire condom-using sex workers, 36.5 percent carry the condom themselves.

Table 7: Knowledge and Use of Condom Among Sex Workers

Knowledge and Use of Condom	Total	
	N	%
<u>Ever Heard of Condom</u> (N=400)		
Yes	378	94.5
No	22	5.5
<u>Ever Use of Condom</u> (N=400)		
Yes	310	77.5
No	90	22.5
<u>Use of Condom with Last Client</u> (N=400)		
Yes	247	61.7
No	152	38.0
<u>Consistent Use of Condom with the Client in the Past Year</u> (N=400)		
All of the time		
Some of the time	132	33.0
Condom not used	173	43.2
	95	23.8
<u>Condom Given by Client/Self</u> (N=247)		
The client himself brought	198	80.2
She gave it to him	49	19.8
<u>Have Regular Client</u> (N=400)		
Yes	173	43.3
No	143	35.7
No Response	84	21.0
<u>Use of Condom with Regular Clients</u> (N=173)		
Yes	149	86.1
No	24	13.9
<u>Consistent Use of Condom with Regular Clients</u> (N=149)		
Always	88	59.1
Sometimes	61	40.9
<u>Do You Usually Carry Condoms with You?</u> (N=310)		
Yes	113	36.5
No	197	63.5

3.4 Sex Workers, Clients and Other Sex Partners

Clients of the Sex Workers

An average of 1.3 clients visit SW per day. Table 8 presents the number of clients who visited six workers in the past year. Forty percent of the sex workers said they have two clients in a day. The majority of sex workers (70.8%) said they had contacted the last client one to two days before. On the last day of the contact with the client, 65 percent said they had only one client and 28.8 percent said they had been visited by two clients; the rest said they contacted more than two.

Table 8: Sex Workers and their Clients

Contacts with the Clients	Total	
	N (400)	%
<u>No. of Clients (in a day)</u>		
1 client	142	35.5
2 clients	161	40.3
3 clients	44	11.0
4 clients	7	1.8
5 clients	4	1.0
1-4 person in a week	41	10.3
Didn't say	1	0.3
<u>Time of Last Sexual Contact with a Client</u>		
The day of interviewer	11	2.8
1-2 days before	283	70.8
3-5 days before	69	17.3
6-7 days before	13	3.3
>7 days before	20	5.0
Shy to say/Doesn't want to say	4	1.0
<u>How Many People Did You Have Sex with on That Day (i.e. on the day of last sexual contact)</u>		
1	260	65.0
2	115	28.8
3	16	4.0
4	4	1.0
5	1	0.3
Doesn't want to say	4	1.0

Other Sex Partners of the Sex Workers and Condom Use with Them

Nearly 59 percent SWs (234) reported that they had sex with people other than the clients. Consistent use of condoms with these non-clients was nearly 40 percent (93). The sex partners could be husband/male friend or other males. Of all sex workers who have ever-used of condom 36.2 percent (112) said they are currently staying with husband or male friend. Consistent use of condom with live-in husband or male friend is low (10.9%). More than half of SWs who currently stay with husband or male friend said they never use condom.

Table 9: Multiple Sex Partners and Use of Condom Among Sex Workers

Sex Partners of SWs and Use of Condom	Total	
	N	%
<u>Sex with Other People Besides Clients in the Past Year (N=400)</u>		
Yes	234	58.5
No	166	41.5
<u>Use of Condom with those People (N=234)</u>		
Yes	93	39.7
No	141	60.3
<u>Husband/Male Friend Currently Living with You (N=310)</u>		
Husband	105	33.9
Male friend	7	2.3
No	198	63.9
<u>Consistent use of Condom with Husband/Male Friend (N=112)</u>		
Yes, always	12	10.9
Yes, sometimes	37	33.6
Never	63	55.5

3.5 Knowledge of AIDS and Source of Knowledge of AIDS

This survey included a series of questions on the knowledge and sources of knowledge of AIDS. Respondents were first asked if they had ever heard of AIDS. Those who had were asked about the sources of the knowledge of AIDS, ways of transmitting AIDS and ways to avoid AIDS. Table 10 presents the data on the knowledge of AIDS.

Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of AIDS

Overall 88.5 percent have ever-heard of illness called AIDS. Sex workers who have ever-heard of AIDS reported that radio is the most popular source of knowledge of AIDS. Friends and relatives are second followed by bill board/signboard, TV and newspapers/magazines.

Table 10: Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of AIDS Among Sex Workers

Sources of Knowledge of AIDS		Total
		N=400
Ever-Heard of an Illness Called AIDS	% No.	88.5 (354)
<u>Source of Knowledge:</u>		%
Radio		92.4
Television		55.9
Newspaper/Magazine		30.5
Pamphlet/Poster		53.7
Health Workers		25.7
School/Teachers		9.6
Friends/Relatives		75.1
Work Place		21.8
People of NGO		27.1
Video Van		24.9
Street Drama		29.9
Cinema Hall		43.8
Community Event/Training		14.7
Bill Board/Sign Board		65.5
Comic Book		11.9
Community Workers		12.1
Mumbai Returnee		0.8
Hospital		0.3
Others Sources		0.6

Sources of knowledge of AIDS by literacy and other demographic variables are presented in ANNEX II. Community workers, community event, street drama, video van, NGO workers, and health workers are other sources of knowledge of AIDS. These diverse sources of information clearly indicate the effectiveness of intervention program in raising the awareness of AIDS among sex workers.

Knowledge of Transmitting and Avoiding AIDS

Sex workers who have heard of AIDS were asked if they knew ways of transmitting as well as avoiding AIDS. More than 90 percent said they knew ways of transmitting AIDS and 85 percent said they knew ways of avoiding it. When asked about ways of AIDS transmission, SWs high responses were "sex without condom use" and "having multiple sex partners".

Table 11: Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting AIDS Among the Sex Workers

Ways of Transmitting AIDS		Total N=354
Percentage Who Have Knowledge of Transmitting AIDS	% No.	92.4 (327)
<u>SWs Response Regarding Transmitting of AIDS by:</u>		%
Sex		70.3
Sex without condom		70.3
Multiple sex partners		47.7
Blood transfusion		47.1
Sex with AIDS infected person		1.2
Syringe and needle		26.9
Child		6.4
Through blade while shaving		0.9
Others		1.5

Other responses were 'avoid blood transfusion'; 'avoid multiple sex partners'; 'abstain from sex'; and 'avoid using infected needle' etc. (Table 12).

Table 12: Sex Workers' Knowledge of Ways of Avoiding AIDS

Knowledge of Ways of Avoiding AIDS		Total N=354
SWs Response Regarding Ways to Avoid AIDS	% No.	85.0 (301)
<u>Ways to Avoid AIDS:</u>		%
Abstain from Sex		35.9
Use condoms		85.0
Have only one sex partner		33.9
Avoid multiple sex partners		58.1
Avoid blood transfusions		47.5
Avoid using infected needle		26.2
Avoid sex with sex worker		11.0
Avoid sex with homosexual		0.7
Others		2.3

Response differences by other variables are given in ANNEX III and IV.

3.6 Knowledge of Condom and Source of Knowledge of Condom

Altogether 95 percent of sex workers said they have heard of condom and radio was the most popular source of knowledge. Friends/neighbor, Billboards/sign boards, and pharmacies are next three oft-mentioned sources of knowledge of condom.

Table 13: Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of Condom Among Sex Workers

Knowledge and Source and Knowledge of Condom		Total
		N=400
Percentage of who have heard of Condom	% No.	94.5 (378)
<u>Sources of Knowledge of Condom:</u>		%
Radio		90.2
Television		53.2
Pharmacy		60.6
Health Post		19.3
Health Center		13.5
Hospital		25.4
HW/Volunteer		24.3
Friend/Neighbor		74.3
NGOs		24.9
Newspaper/Poster		41.5
Video Van		22.0
Street Drama		27.0
Cinema Hall		41.8
Community Event/Training		14.3
Billboard/Signboard		61.1
Comic Book		10.8
Community Worker		14.0
Client		0.8
Book about health		0.3

3.7 Awareness of AIDSCAP Messages

After AIDSCAP implemented the AIDS awareness campaign on the highway routes, messages regarding use of condom of the prevention of AIDS. Different made channels broadcasted; messages were put up on the billboard, street drama was shown and peer educators spread the message among the people. This survey asked through which medium these messages reached the sex workers and how these messages were understood. Tables 14 and 15 indicate whether the sex workers have seen, heard or read the AIDSCAP messages and the characters presented in the messages.

Table 14: Seen/Read the Following Character/Message in the Past One Year by Sex Workers

Heard/Seen/Read the Following Character/Message in the Past One Year		Total
		N=378
<i>Dhaaley Dai</i>	%	43.9
<i>Guruji and Antarey</i>	%	38.9
<i>Condom Lagaاون AIDS Bhagaاون</i>	%	82.0

Table 15: Message Understood by the Sex Workers

Meaning of Message to the Sex Workers as		Total
		N=378
Use condom against AIDS	%	84.0
Use condom against STD	%	26.5
Use condom for family planning	%	41.4
Others		0.5

Table 16 presents data of IEC materials and condom received by the sex workers who have ever-heard of AIDS. The implementing partners of AIDSCAP distributed the condom, brochures, booklets, comic book and information on AIDS in the project area. Many sex workers said they have received condom, brochure/booklets and IEC materials on AIDS (Table 16).

Table 16: IEC Materials and Condom Received by Sex Workers

Anything Given in the Past One Year by Some One		Total
		N=354
Condom	%	32.8
Brochure/Booklets	%	36.4
Information about AIDS	%	43.5
Other items	%	1.1

3.8 STD and its Treatment

In the last part of questionnaire the sex workers were asked what they understand by sexually transmitted disease, whether they have had STD in the past year and where they went for treatment.

About 46 percent said STD means AIDS/HIV; 23.6 percent said it is *Bhiringi* (Syphilis/Gonorrhoea). Among other responses are discharge from vagina, sores and itching and pain in vagina, etc. Other responses are given in Table 17.

Table 17: STD and its Treatment Among Sex Workers

STD and Its Treatment Among Sex Workers	Total	
	N (400)	%
<u>SWs Understanding of STD</u>		
AIDS/HIV	185	46.4
Syphilis (Bhiringi)/Gonorrhea	94	23.6
White discharge	55	13.8
Blisters & ulcers around vagina	58	14.5
Itching in vagina	50	12.5
Lower abdominal pain	16	4.0
<i>Dhatu</i> /flow of <i>dhatu</i>	9	2.3
Discharge of pus	8	2.0
Body itching/blisters in body	6	1.5
Pain in vagina	4	1.0
Others	31	7.8
Don't know	82	20.6
<u>Types of STD Symptoms Experienced in the Past Year</u>		
No symptoms	297	74.3
Sores around private parts	47	11.8
Discharge of pus/white discharge	45	11.3
Too much pain inside the vagina during intercourse	45	11.3
Lower abdominal pain	16	4.0
Others	18	4.5
<u>Treatment of STD Symptom in the Past Year (N=103)</u>		
No treatment	34	33.0
Self treatment	4	3.8
Private clinic	23	22.3
FPAN clinic	11	10.7
Health post	4	3.8
Health centre	1	0.9
Hospital	16	15.5
Pharmacy	6	5.8
Others	5	4.8

A quarter of all sex workers reported that they have experienced a symptom of STD. A third of those who reported of STD symptoms said they did not treatment.

Of those who did seek treatment most went to private clinic (22.3%), then the hospital (15.5%) and FPAN clinic (10.7%). Other responses are found in Table 17.

CHAPTER 4: MALE SENTINEL GROUP

4.1 Profile of the Male Sentinel Group

Three different categories of male are included in the male sentinel group. They are:

- (i) Transport Workers (TW) 400
- (ii) Male Labor Force 600
- (iii) Student 800

Male labor force included industrial workers (230), police (300) and *Rickshawalas* (70). Altogether 1800 male were included in the male sentinel group of which 1000 are male labour group and 800 are male students. These groups were chosen because they were identified as high-risk by previous surveys. In the following analysis of the data male labor force denotes the industrial workers, police and *Rickshawalas*. Other groups will be referred as transport workers or truckers (TW) and students.

Table 18: Living Status of the Transport Workers, Male Labor Force and Student

Living Status of Male Labor Force and Student	Type of Respondent				Student	
	Transport Worker		Male Labor Force		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
With wife and children	234	58.5	273	45.5	25	3.1
With friends	27	6.8	204	34.0	118	14.8
Alone	78	19.5	83	13.8	69	8.6
With parents	46	11.5	27	4.5	531	66.4
With relatives	14	3.5	11	1.8	53	6.6
With children	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
Others	1	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.5
Total	400	100.0	600	100.0	800	100.0
<u>Presently Living with Wife</u>						
Yes	227	87.0	272	54.0	25	69.4
No	32	12.3	232	46.0	11	30.6
Others	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	261	100.0	504	100.0	36	100.0
<u>No. of Days Stay Away Home</u>						
1-7	35	13.4	43	8.6	4	11.1
8-14	30	11.5	18	3.6	4	11.1
15-21	91	34.9	35	7.0	7	19.4
22-29	79	30.3	131	26.1	6	16.7
30 & above	11	4.2	62	12.4	0	0.0
Always stay with family	15	5.7	213	42.4	15	41.7
Total	261	100.0	502	100.0	36	100.0

The demographic characteristics of these groups have been described in the Chapter II. Majority of transport workers (65.3%) and male labor force (84.0%) are married, 88 percent of the male labor force and 82.8 percent are between the age of 20 - 39. Mostly is literate (About 90 percent for both groups). Among the students almost of all them are below the age of 29 and 95.4 percent are never married (Table 3). Majorities of the transport workers and male labor force are migrant. Nearly 70 percent of the male labor force said that they were from other districts. Of all the male labor force 98 percent of the police said they are from other district. By migrant it is defined as a person living at the place of interview for few months to some years.

Of all married transport workers 87 percent are presently staying with wife and only 65.2 percent of all married male labor force are presently staying with wife. This is due to mobile nature of the transport workers and work in different district than their own. Table 18 presents their present living status and number of days away from home. The number days away from apply more to the transport workers than the male labor force..

4.2 Sexual Behavior and Sexual Contact with Sex Workers

Nearly 95 percent of the transport worker and male labor force and 20 percent of the students reported that they had sexual contact with women. Of these, three-quarters of transport workers(297) and one-third of male labor force (209) and 18.4 percent (29) of the students said they ever had sex with a sex worker. And of transport workers more than half admitted they had sex with sex workers in the past one year. Similarly, of the male labor force and students about 15 percent of the male labor force and 2.5 percent (20) of the students admitted they had sex with sex workers in the past one year. (Table 19). More transport workers (51.8%) tended to have sexual relation with a sex worker. Mean age of first sexual intercourse for the male sentinel group is 18. About 10 percent of the transport workers, 7.4 percent of male labor force and 6.9 percent of the student already had sex before they reached age of 15.

Table 19: Sexual Experiences of Transport Workers, Male Labor Force and Student

Sexual Experience with Women and Sex Workers	Type of Respondent				Route				Male Total		Student	
	Transport Worker		Other Male		AIDSCAP I Intervention Area		Non-Intervention Area					
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a woman before?</u>												
Yes	374	93.5	569	94.8	501	94.9	442	93.6	943	94.3	158	19.8
No	26	6.5	31	5.2	27	5.1	30	6.4	57	5.7	642	80.3
Total	400	100.0	600	100.0	528	100.0	472	100.0	1000	100.0	800	100.0
<u>Age at first sexual intercourse</u>												
Up to 11	3	.8	9	1.6	5	1.0	7	1.6	12	1.3	1	0.6
12-14	33	8.8	33	5.8	38	7.6	28	6.3	66	7.0	10	6.3
15-19	242	64.7	266	46.7	281	56.1	227	51.3	508	53.9	113	71.5
20 & above	94	25.1	257	45.2	173	34.5	178	40.3	351	37.2	31	19.6
Don't know/Can't say	2	0.5	4	0.7	4	0.8	2	0.5	6	0.6	3	1.9
Total	374	100.0	569	100.0	501	100.0	442	100.0	943	100.0	158	100.0
<u>Have you ever had sex with a sex worker?</u>												
Yes	297	74.3	209	34.7	273	51.7	233	49.3	506	50.6	29	3.6
No	77	19.2	360	60.0	228	43.2	209	44.3	437	43.7	129	16.1
No experience of sex	26	6.5	32	5.3	27	5.1	30	6.4	57	5.7	642	80.3
Total	400	100.0	600	100.0	528	100.0	472	100.0	1000	100.0	800	100.0
<u>Sex with any sex worker in the past one-year?</u>												
Yes	207	51.8	91	15.1	161	30.5	137	29.0	298	29.8	20	2.5
No	90	22.5	118	19.6	112	21.2	96	20.3	208	20.8	9	1.1
Never have sex with SW	77	19.2	360	60.6	228	43.2	209	44.3	437	43.7	129	16.1
Not ever experience of sex	26	6.5	32	5.3	27	5.1	30	6.4	57	5.7	642	80.3
Total	400	100.0	600	100.0	528	100.0	472	100.0	1000	100.0	800	100.0
<u>Time of last sexual contact in the past one-year</u>												
<1 week	31	15.0	8	8.9	19	11.8	20	14.6	39	13.1	4	20.0
1-2	56	27.1	12	13.3	31	19.3	37	27.0	68	22.8	2	10.0
3-4	40	19.3	14	15.5	32	19.9	22	16.0	54	18.1	3	15.0
5-8	21	10.1	12	13.3	22	13.7	11	8.0	33	11.1	4	20.0
9-10	11	5.3	4	4.4	8	5.0	7	5.1	15	5.0	2	10.0
11-15	9	4.3	7	7.7	7	4.3	9	6.6	16	5.4	1	5.0
>15 weeks	39	18.8	33	36.7	42	26.1	30	21.9	72	24.2	4	20.0
Total	207	100.0	90	100.0	161	100.0	136	100.0	297	100.0	20	100.0

4.3 Visit to Sex Workers and Other Women

Table 20 presents frequency of visit to sex workers and multiple sex partners of the male sentinel group among those who have visited the sex workers. Mean number sex workers visited in the past year are 5 for transport workers and male labor force and 6 for the students. It ranges from one sex worker to 50 sex workers for all of the male sentinel group. Mean number of visit to sex workers in the last three months is 3 for male labor force and student. Nearly 76.3 percent of the transport workers, 87.8 percent of male labor force and 79.7 percent (126) of the students who had had sexual contacts with women said they had non-sex workers partners. For most of the male sentinel group, number of woman besides the sex workers is one (81.2% for transport workers, 86.1% for male labor force and 62.7 % for student) and others have more than one-sex partner. About 5 percent of the transport workers, 3% of male labor force and 1% of students go to India to have sexual services from sex workers.

Table 20: Visit to Sex Workers and Other Women for Sexual Intercourse

Sexual Partners and Frequency of Sexual Contact	Type of Respondent				Route				Male Total		Student	
	Transport Worker		Other Male		AIDSCAP I Intervention Area		Non-Intervention Area					
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>No. of Sex Workers Visited in the Past Year</u>												
1-2	55	26.6	53	58.2	65	40.4	43	31.4	108	36.2	9	45.0
3-6	88	42.5	27	29.7	59	36.6	56	40.9	115	38.6	8	40.0
7-12	35	16.9	7	7.7	21	13.0	21	15.3	42	14.1	2	10.0
13-15	12	5.8	0	0.0	4	2.5	8	5.8	12	4.0	0	0.0
>15	17	8.2	4	4.4	12	7.5	9	6.6	21	7.0	1	5.0
Mean No. of Sex Workers	-		-		-		-		5		6	
Total	207	100.0	90	100.0	160	100.0	137	100.0	297	100.0	20	
<u>Frequency of Sexual Contact with Sex Workers in last 3 Months</u>												
None	39	18.8	39	43.3	47	29.2	31	22.8	78	26.3	4	21.1
1-2	88	42.5	33	36.7	53	32.9	68	50.0	121	40.7	11	57.9
3-6	58	28.0	13	14.4	46	28.6	25	18.4	71	23.9	3	15.8
7-12	14	6.8	1	1.1	9	5.6	6	4.4	15	5.1	1	5.3
13-15	2	1.0	2	2.2	1	0.6	3	2.2	4	1.3	0	0.0
>15	6	2.9	2	2.2	5	3.1	3	2.2	8	2.7	0	0.0
Mean No. of Sexual Contacts	-		-		-		-		3		3	
Total	207	100.0	90	100.0	161	100.0	136	100.0	297	100.0	19	100.0
<u>Sex with Other Woman Besides SWs</u>												
One	251	62.8	459	76.5	380	64.0	330	69.9	710	71.0	79	9.9
2-3	50	12.5	59	9.8	54	10.2	55	11.6	109	10.9	38	4.7
>3	8	2.0	15	2.5	7	13.3	16	3.4	23	2.3	9	11.2
Only with SWs	65	16.2	36	6.0	60	11.4	41	8.7	101	10.1	32	4.0
Never had sex with a woman	26	6.5	31	5.2	27	5.1	30	6.4	57	5.7	642	80.3
Total	400	100.0	600	100.0	528	100.0	472	100.0	1000	100.0	800	100.0
<u>Sex with CSW in India During Past One Year</u>												
Nepal only	186	46.5	73	12.2	141	26.7	118	25.0	259	25.9	12	1.5
India + Nepal	21	5.2	18	3.0	20	3.8	19	4.0	39	3.9	8	1.0
No sex with SW in the past year	193	48.3	509	84.8	367	69.5	335	71.0	702	70.2	780	97.5
Total	400	100.0	600	100.0	528	100.0	472	100.0	1000	100.0	800	100.0
<u>During the Past One Year, Sex with Wife (Among Currently Married)</u>												
Yes	259	99.2	494	98.0	392	98.0	361	98.9	753	98.4	34	94.4
No	2	0.8	10	2.0	8	2.0	4	1.1	12	1.6	2	5.6
Total	261	100.0	504	100.0	400	100.0	365	100.0	765	100.0	36	100.0

4.4 Sexual Networking and Expenditure on Sex Workers

Since there is no open brothel in Nepal, the most of the sex workers are street-based. Table 21 presents the information on how sex workers were picked up, the actual place where the sex act takes place and how much money spent on sex workers. To get some reliable information on the money they spent for sex workers, they were asked the amount of money they spent on the previous last encounter with a sex worker. These questions were asked among all the male sentinel group who had visited the sex workers in the past year. More than half of the transport workers and one-quarter of male labor force said they picked up the sex workers from the street. Other responses were sex workers' own home, lodge, hotel, *bhatti pasal*, restaurant, etc. The places of sex act were Forest/Park, other people's home, sex worker's home, client's home and other responses are given in the above Table 21.

Table 21: Male Respondents Sexual Networking and Expenditure on Sex Workers

Sexual Networking and Expenditure	Type of Respondent				Route				Male Total		Student	
	Transport Worker		Other Male		AIDSCAP I Intervention Area		Non-Intervention Area					
	N=207	%	N=90	%	N=161	%	N=138	%	N=297	%	N=20	%
<u>Where did you find that last CSW for sexual intercourse?</u>												
Lodge/Hotel	8	3.9	12	13.2	8	5.0	12	8.7	20	6.7	4	20.0
Dinner (Eating-house)	21	10.1	2	2.2	11	6.8	12	8.7	23	7.7	0	0.0
Local Bar (<i>Bhatti Pasal</i>)	17	8.2	9	9.9	6	3.7	20	14.5	26	8.7	0	0.0
On the street	117	56.5	23	25.3	77	47.8	63	45.6	140	47.0	1	5.0
In forest	11	5.3	10	11.0	16	9.9	5	3.6	21	7.0	4	20.0
In CSW's house/rented house	19	9.2	15	16.5	26	16.1	8	5.8	34	11.4	4	20.0
In the market	2	1.0	4	4.4	2	1.2	4	2.9	6	2.0	3	15.0
Neighbour's house	4	1.9	2	2.2	3	1.9	3	2.2	6	2.0	1	5.0
In open ground/River side etc.	3	1.4	3	3.3	4	2.5	2	1.4	6	2.0	0	0.0
In "brothel"	1	0.5	4	4.4	2	1.2	3	2.2	5	1.7	1	5.0
In bus park/truck	1	0.5	2	2.2	2	1.2	1	0.7	3	1.0	0	0.0
Own room	1	0.5	1	1.1	1	0.6	1	0.7	2	0.7	0	0.0
In cinema hall	1	0.5	2	2.2	1	0.6	2	1.4	3	1.0	1	5.0
Others	1	0.5	2	2.2	2	1.2	0	0.0	3	1.0	1	5.0
<u>Where did you have sex with CSW?</u>												
Sex worker's own home	31	15.0	18	19.8	31	19.3	18	13.0	49	16.4	4	20.0
Client's home/room	5	2.4	12	13.2	9	5.6	8	5.8	17	5.7	3	15.0
Hotel/Lodge	11	5.3	16	17.6	12	7.5	15	10.8	27	9.1	6	30.0
Forest/Bushes/Park	72	34.8	26	28.6	63	39.1	35	25.4	98	32.9	3	15.0
Other private house	0	0.0	2	2.2	0	0.0	2	1.4	2	0.7	1	5.0
Truck/bus	80	38.6	0	0.0	30	18.6	50	36.2	80	26.8	0	0.0
In the ground/field	1	0.5	3	3.3	4	2.5	0	0.0	4	1.3	1	5.0
Friend's room	0	0.0	5	5.5	3	1.9	2	1.4	5	1.7	1	5.0
Others	4	1.9	3	3.3	6	3.7	1	0.7	7	2.3	0	0.0
In the riverside	2	1.0	2	2.2	1	0.6	3	2.2	4	1.3	0	0.0
In "brothel"	1	0.5	4	4.4	2	1.2	3	2.2	5	1.7	1	5.0
<u>Expenditure for the last sexual contact with CSW</u>												
Not paid	9	4.3	12	13.2	7	4.3	14	10.1	21	7.0	2	10.0
Up to Rs. 49	38	18.4	14	15.4	31	19.3	21	15.2	52	17.4	1	5.0
Rs. 50 – 99	82	39.6	33	36.3	70	43.5	45	32.6	115	38.6	2	10.0
Rs. 100 – 500	76	36.7	28	30.8	49	30.4	55	39.7	104	34.9	12	60.0
Rs. 501 & above	2	1.0	4	4.4	4	2.5	2	1.4	6	2.0	3	15.0

Mean expenditure for a visit to a sex worker is obtained by asking how much did he spent for the last visit to a sex worker. It took account of gifts given and cash given.

On this basis the mean expense for a visit to a sex worker is Rs. 104. Of all male labor force, industrial workers spent the highest amount (Mean: Rs. 181) and *Rickshawalas* spent the least (Mean: Rs. 46). The student spent on average Rs. 128 per visit to a sex worker.

4.5 Knowledge and Use of Condom

Transport workers, male labor force and students who ever-had sex with a woman or sex worker were asked if they had knowledge and use of condom. Almost of all of them have heard of condom. Reported ever-use of condom is about 71.2 percent among transport workers, 55 percent among the male labor force and 14 percent among all the students. In order to know the use of condom with the sex workers, the respondents were asked whether they used condom in the previous last sexual intercourse with a sex worker. Not all the respondents used the condom in their last sexual contact. About three-quarters of the transport workers and students, and 41.1 percent of the male labor force reported the use of condom with the last sex worker (Table 22). To know the consistent use of condom, the respondents were asked in five-point scale on the use of condom with sex workers in the past year. Only about 36.2 percent of the transport workers, 23.4 percent of the male labor force and half of the student said they always used condoms. Other responses are given in Table

22. Consistent use also high among transport workers.

Table 22: Knowledge and Use of Condom among the Male labor force and the Students

Sexual Partners and Frequency of Sexual Contact	Type of Respondent				Student	
	Transport Worker		Other Male			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>No. of Sex Workers Visited in the Past Year</u>						
1-2	55	26.6	53	58.2	9	45.0
3-6	88	42.5	27	29.7	8	40.0
7-12	35	16.9	7	7.7	2	10.0
13-15	12	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
>15	17	8.2	4	4.4	1	5.0
Mean No. of Sex Workers	-		-		6	
Total	207	100.0	90	100.0	20	
<u>Frequency of Sexual Contact with Sex Workers in last 3 Months</u>						
None	39	18.8	39	43.3	4	21.1
1-2	88	42.5	33	36.7	11	57.9
3-6	58	28.0	13	14.4	3	15.8
7-12	14	6.8	1	1.1	1	5.3
13-15	2	1.0	2	2.2	0	0.0
>15	6	2.9	2	2.2	0	0.0
Mean No. of Sexual Contacts	-		-		3	
Total	207	100.0	90	100.0	19	100.0
<u>Sex with Other Woman Besides SWs</u>						
One	251	62.8	459	76.5	79	9.9
2-3	50	12.5	59	9.8	38	4.7
>3	8	2.0	15	2.5	9	11.2
Only with SWs	65	16.2	36	6.0	32	4.0
Never had sex with a woman	26	6.5	31	5.2	642	80.3
Total	400	100.0	600	100.0	800	100.0
<u>Sex with CSW in India During Past One Year</u>						
Nepal only	186	46.5	73	12.2	12	1.5
India + Nepal	21	5.2	18	3.0	8	1.0
No sex with SW in the past year	193	48.3	509	84.8	780	97.5
Total	400	100.0	600	100.0	800	100.0
<u>During the Past One Year, Sex with Wife (Among Currently Married)</u>						
Yes	259	99.2	494	98.0	34	94.4
No	2	0.8	10	2.0	2	5.6
Total	261	100.0	504	100.0	36	100.0

Condom use with wife, girlfriend or casual female friend is low. Table 23 presents the condom use in every sexual intercourse with wife, girlfriend and casual female friend. Only about one-fifth of the male labor force and 13.9 percent of the transport workers used condom with wife in every sex act. Slightly higher use (29.1%) of condom with a female friend is reported. In comparison, more students reported use of condom with female friends or girlfriends (Table 23).

Table 23: Use of Condom with Other Women, Including Wife Besides the Sex Workers

Knowledge and Use of Condom	Type of Respondent				Student	
	Transport Worker		Male			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Use of Condom in Every Sexual Contract with Wife in the Past Year</u>						
Yes	36	13.9	127	25.7	10	29.4
No	138	53.3	140	28.3	16	47.1
Never used condom	85	32.8	227	46.0	8	23.5
Total	259	100.0	494	100.0	34	100.0
<u>Use of Condom with Girl Friend</u>						
Yes	19	30.7	13	18.8	49	57.0
No	31	50.0	27	39.1	14	16.3
Never used condom	12	19.3	29	42.0	23	26.7
Total	62	100.0	69	100.0	86	100.0
<u>Use of Condom with Other Female</u>						
Yes	15	34.1	10	23.8	18	62.1
No	24	54.6	21	50.0	6	20.7
Never used condom	5	11.3	11	26.2	5	17.2
Total	44	100.0	42	100.0	29	100.0

4.6 Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of AIDS

Overall 95.9 percent of the male labor force and 99.4 percent of the students have ever-heard of AIDS.

Among those who have heard of AIDS radio is the most cited media source for male labor force and students. Billboard/signboard is the second most popular source of knowledge of AIDS among the male labor force whereas for students TV is the second most cited source. Other most cited sources for the male labor force is pamphlets/posters, newspapers/magazines, and friends/relatives. For the students the sources are Newspaper/ magazines, pamphlets/posters, friends/relatives, etc.

Table 24: Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of AIDS Among

Sources of Knowledge of AIDS		Type of Respondent		Student (800)
		TW (400)	Other Male (600)	
Ever heard of AIDS	% No.	98.8 (395)	94.0 (564)	99.4 (795)
Sources of Knowledge:		%	%	%
Radio		92.2	93.8	96.6
Television		67.3	80.9	91.9
Newspapers/Magazines		67.7	75.7	87.7
Pamphlets/Posters		85.8	77.5	74.8
Health Workers		24.8	31.0	58.1
Schools/Teachers		10.1	11.9	55.5
Friends/Relatives		90.4	82.6	67.8
Work Places		42.3	36.3	16.0
NGO Workers		18.7	30.0	31.3
Video Vans		26.6	22.5	21.4
Street		21.5	35.3	36.2
Cinema		51.9	56.6	54.2
Community Events/Training		3.5	15.8	26.2
Billboard/Signboard		97.5	85.1	58.2
Comic Books		23.6	11.3	25.9
Community Workers		4.3	6.9	28.9
Neighbors		.5	.0	.0
Intellectuals		.3	.2	.1
Other sources		.5	1.4	1.3

Knowledge of Transmitting and Avoiding AIDS

Transport Workers, male labor force and students who have ever heard of AIDS were asked if they knew ways of transmitting as well as avoiding of AIDS. About 98 percent of transport workers, 93.3 percent of male labor force and 95.3 percent of the students said they knew ways of transmitting AIDS and 96 percent of the transport workers said they knew ways to avoid AIDS. Whereas only 84.7 percent of the male labor force and 90 percent of the student said so. On the ways of transmitting AIDS, the responses were different for the transport workers, male labor force and students. Among male labor force and transport workers, the high response were: "sex; Sex With Condom" and "Having Multiple Sex Partners". High responses from students were, "responses related sexual related to sexual relation", 'AIDS related responses' and 'syringe and needle' responses were high among the students. Other responses are presented in Table 25.

Table 25: Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting AIDS Among Male

Ways of Transmitting AIDS		Type of Respondent		Student (795)
		TW (395)	Other Male (564)	
Percentage Who Have Knowledge of Transmitting AIDS	% No.	97.5 (385)	93.3 (526)	95.2 (757)
Ways of Transmitting AIDS:		%	%	%
Sex		61.8	54.7	15.5
Sex without condom		54.3	41.0	38.0
Multiple sex partners		44.2	48.8	34.9
Blood transfusion		34.3	41.8	13.6
Syringe and needle		26.5	38.2	52.4
Infected mother to baby		9.1	6.8	17.2
Not correct responses		4.9	12.3	5.5
AIDS related responses		8.6	6.1	59.2
Responses related to sexual relation		15.1	13.9	75.2
Responses related to AIDS/STD awareness		0.0	0.0	5.5
Others		1.3	3.6	5.3
Don't know		0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 26 presents the knowledge and ways of avoiding the AIDS. Regarding avoidance of AIDS, the most cited response was "Abstain from Sex". Other responses for the transport workers and male labor force are 'avoid multiple partners', 'use condom', 'avoid sex with a sex worker', 'avoid blood transfusion', 'avoid using infected needles', etc. For the students other responses are 'Have only one partner'; 'Avoid multiple partners', etc.

Table 26: Knowledge of Ways of Avoiding AIDS Among Male

Ways to Avoid AIDS	Type of Respondent		
	TW (400)	Male (600)	Student (800)
Male Saying Ways to Avoid AIDS	96.0 (384)	84.7 (508)	89.6 (717)
	%	%	%
Ways of Avoiding AIDS:			
Abstain from Sex	37.8	34.6	5.7
Use condom	88.8	82.9	85.8
Have only one sex partner	19.0	29.3	24.7
Avoid multiple sex partner	32.0	36.0	16.2
Avoid sex with sex worker	31.5	33.5	4.3
Avoid sex with homosexual	0.5	.6	0.1
Avoid blood transfusion	21.4	22.6	4.0
Avoid using infected needle	20.3	26.4	14.9
Avoid kissing	1.8	1.6	0.6
Avoid mosquito bites	0.8	1.0	0.1
Seek protection from traditional healer	0.0	0.2	0.0
Sex only with wife not with outsiders	1.0	0.2	5.2
No correct responses	1.6	4.7	5.6
AIDS related responses	5.5	8.5	66.9
Responses related to sexual relations	2.9	4.5	37.0
Others	1.0	3.9	7.9
Don't know	0.3	1.4	0.0

4.7 Knowledge of Condom and Source of Knowledge of Condom

Table 27 presents knowledge and sources of condom. Almost all of the transport workers (99.8%), 93.5 percent of male labor force and 92.4 percent of the students said they have heard of condom. Among those who have heard of condom, the most popular source of knowledge of condom is radio. After the radio, billboard/signboard, friends/neighbours, Newspaper/posters, TV, etc. were other cited sources of knowledge.

Table 27: Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of Condom Among Male

Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of Condom	Type of Respondent		Student (800)
	TW (400)	Other Male (600)	
Percentage who have Heard of Condoms	% No.	99.8 (399)	93.5 (592)
Source of Knowledge of Condom:	%	%	%
Radio	93.7	92.1	96.5
Television	65.9	78.5	91.9
Pharmacy	65.9	73.6	73.8
Health Post	46.6	54.7	63.4
Health Centre	37.8	41.4	58.2
Hospital	47.1	54.2	63.9
H W/Volunteer	24.6	25.0	45.4
Friends/Neighbor	81.0	79.2	65.4
NGOs	17.0	29.1	29.5
Newspaper/Poster	81.0	69.8	78.4
Video Van	24.3	18.6	21.8
Street Drama	20.6	28.0	34.5
Cinema Hall	54.6	59.5	51.1
Community Event/Training	2.5	11.1	23.9
Billboard/Signboard	96.2	83.4	52.7
Comic book	21.3	11.1	25.5
Community worker	4.5	7.1	27.6
<i>Paan/Kirana Pasal</i> (Retail Stores)	0.8	0.3	0.1
Other sources	2.0	0.5	0.6

4.8 Awareness of AIDSCAP Messages

After AIDSCAP implemented the AIDS awareness campaign on the highway routes, messages regarding use of condom of the prevention of AIDS. Different made a channels broadcasted; messages were put up on the billboard, street drama was shown and peer educators spread the message among the people. This survey asked through which medium these messages reached the transport workers, male labor force and students and how these messages were understood. Following Tables 28 and 29 give whether the transport workers, the male labor force and students have seen, heard or read the AIDSCAP messages and the characters presented in the messages and understanding of the AIDSCAP messages. More respondents from all the sentinel groups have heard the message "*Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun*". More students aware of *Dhaaley Dai* and more transport worker is aware of *Guruji and Antarey*.

Table 28: Seen/Read the Following Characters/Messages in the Past One-Year by Male and Students

Heard of Following Characters/Message in the Past One Year	Type of Respondent		Student (800) (%)
	TW (400) (%)	Other Male (600) (%)	
<i>Dhaaley Dai</i>	55.0	39.0	54.3
<i>Guruji and Antarey</i>	63.3	40.5	48.0
<i>Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun</i>	96.5	82.2	93.5
Other message on STD/AIDS/Condom	5.5	3.7	5.3

For most of the transport workers and the male labor force respondents meaning of the messages are interpreted as 'use condom against HIV/AIDS'. The students' responses are different. More understood to mean as '*Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun*'. Others gave the condom-related meanings and sexual relation related meanings.

Table 29: Understanding of AIDSCAP Messages by Male and Students

Advertised Messages Understood	Type of Respondent		Student (800) (%)
	TW (400) (%)	Other Male (600) (%)	
Use condom against HIV/AIDS	90.8	74.8	13.5
Use condom against STD	34.3	27.1	3.3
Use condom for Family Planning	33.0	54.8	5.4
Message " <i>Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun</i> "	6.5	1.3	53.1
Have only one sex partner	0.0	.5	7.0
AIDS related responses	0.5	.7	17.2
Condom related responses	1.3	1.5	30.4
Related to sexual relations (Multiple, Unsafe, Early Age Sex)	2.5	1.3	19.4
AIDSCAP message on " <i>Dhaaley Dai</i> "	0.0	0.0	6.7
Others	1.3	1.3	4.5
Don't know	2.8	6.2	1.0

Table 30 presents data of IEC materials and condom as received by the transport workers, male labor force and students, who have ever-heard of AIDS. The implementing partners of AIDSCAP distributed the condom, brochures, booklets, comic book and information on AIDS in the project area. The transport workers and male labor force respondents who said they have received the IEC materials is low compared to the sex workers (see Table 16). More percentage of students than male labor force said they received the IEC materials and condoms.

Table 30: Distribution of IEC Materials as Received by Male Respondent

Anything Given in the Past One Year by Someone	Type of Respondent		Student (795) (%)
	TW (395) (%)	Other Male (564) (%)	
Condoms	34.4	24.8	37.5
Brochure/ booklets	24.6	24.5	54.4
Information about AIDS	23.3	33.3	66.1
Other items	0.3	.4	0.4

4.9 STD and its Treatment

In the last part of questionnaire all of the male sentinel groups were asked whether they have had STD in the past year and where they were treated for it. All respondents were asked two specific questions regarding symptoms of STD: "Have you noticed sores on your private parts during the past year?" and "Have you had pus/pain during urination in the past year?". About 5 percent (49) of all transport workers and male labor force and 2.5 (20) percent of the students reported of sores in their private parts in the past year. And three percent (30) of the male labor force(including transport workers) and less than one percent (3) of the students reported of noticing pus/pain during urination in the past year. The private clinic is the most cited treatment center for the the transport worker, the male labor force and students. Other responses are no treatment, hospital, pharmacy, health centre and self-treatment.

4.10 Condom and its Availability

In the survey, 261 transport workers and 299 male labor force who ever used the condom were asked how and where they get condoms. Nearly 30 percent of the transport workers and 38.8 percent of the male work force said they get condoms free of charge. More than 40 percent of transport workers and male labor force percent said they purchase and others said they get condoms freely and sometimes purchase them as well (Table 31).

Table 31: Acquisition of Condom

Acquisition of Condom	Type of Respondent				Students N=108	
	Transport Worker N=261		Other Male N=299		N=560	%
	N=261	%	N=299	%		
Get freely	75	28.7	116	38.8	18	16.7
Purchase	109	41.8	132	44.1	42	38.9
Free/Purchase	77	29.5	47	15.7	48	44.4
No response	0	0.0	4	1.3	0	0.0

All of the respondents who ever used condom received freely or purchased, were asked where they get condoms. Respondents said health posts, hospitals, FPAN

clinics and *Nagdhunga* police check post all gave free condoms. Of these, health post is the most popular sport to pick up free condoms (34%), followed by *Nagdhunga* (28.3%), where GWP has stationed its staff to distribute free condoms to truckers. See Table 32.

Nagdhunga check post has become a very popular place for truckers to get free condoms. This is also confirmed by the responses of the truckers that they preferred the *Nagdhunga* to get free condom (Table 33) after the health post.

Pharmacy is the most popular place, for purchasing the condom followed retail shop and *paan* shop (Tables 34 and 35).

Table 32: Places to Get Free Condoms

Please to Get Free Condom	Type of Respondent				Student	
	Transport Worker		Other Male		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Health post	31	20.4	77	47.2	46	71.9
Health centre	5	3.3	23	14.1	1	1.6
Hospital	5	3.3	19	11.7	7	10.9
FPAN clinic	8	5.3	30	18.4	3	4.7
Peer/Fried	34	22.4	16	9.8	10	15.6
During community program	0	.0	3	1.8	0	.0
Health worker/Volunteer NGO	14	9.2	13	8.0	4	6.3
INGO/NGO	1	.7	2	1.2	1	1.6
<i>Nagdhunga</i> (Thankot)	89	58.6	0	.0	0	.0
Work place/Factory	0	.0	13	8.0	0	.0
Brought by SWs	4	2.6	0	.0	0	.0
VDC Office	0	.0	2	1.2	0	.0
Others	3	1.9	9	5.5	-	-
Total	152	100.0	163	100.0	64	100.0

Table 33: Preferred Places to Get Condom

Places to Get Condom	Type of Respondent				Student	
	Transport Worker		Other Male		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Health post	35	23.0	86	52.8	46	71.9
Health centre	7	4.6	25	15.3	1	1.6
Hospital	7	4.6	22	13.5	3	4.7
FPAN clinic	8	5.3	26	16.0	2	3.1
Peer/Friend	29	19.1	14	8.6	6	9.4
During community program	0	.0	3	1.8	1	1.6
Health worker/Volunteer NGO	16	10.5	18	11.0	3	4.7
<i>Nagdhunga (Thankot)</i>	65	42.8	1	.6	0	.0
Work place/Factory	0	.8	11	6.7	0	.0
Place of vehicle entry	15	9.9	0	.0	0	.0
At road	7	4.6	2	1.2	1	1.6
Brought by CSWs	3	2.0	0	.0	0	.0
Shop/ <i>Paan</i> Shop/ <i>Kirana</i> Shop	3	2.0	5	3.1	2	3.1
INGO	1	.7	3	1.8	1	1.6
VDC Office	0	.0	2	1.2	0	.0
Others	7	4.6	13	7.9	4	6.2
Total	152	100.0	163	100.0	64	100.0

Table 34 and 35**4.11 Brand Name of Condom**

The most cited brand name of condom is *Dhaal*. Two-thirds (310) of the male respondents who used condom in the past year said they used *Dhaal* most of the time. The next most popular brand name of condom is Panther (28%). Three percent said they did not know the brand name. Other popular brands were *Kamasutra*, *Crown*, *Kohinoor* and *Yeli*.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS

Ever-heard of AIDS is higher among the transport workers (98.8%), Male labor force (94%) and students (99%) than the sex workers (88%). This could be attributed to the education level of the student and Male labor force. More respondents of the male labor force are literate and have attended higher level of education than sex workers. In regard to awareness of condom i.e. 'heard of condom' response is lowest among the students (92.4%). Among those who have heard of condom, more sex workers have ever used condom than male labor force and students.

For all the respondents radio is the most cited source of knowledge of condom. Bill board/sign board is also another of sited source. TV as a source of knowledge of condom is more popular among the literate respondents. Those respondents who had been staying in the AIDSCAP intervention area the most frequently cited sources of knowledge condom and AIDS are friends/neighbors, NGOs, video vans, street drama. This is an encouraging finding that an intervention program is effective in raising the awareness among the target groups.

More than half of the sex workers have sex partners other than the clients. Use of condom with a known person such as husband and male friend is low. Use of condom in all sexual intercourse with a client is about 42 percent. This figure needs to be improved if spread of HIV/AIDS and STD is to be checked.

Among the transport workers, the male labor force use of condom with wife or girl friend is lower than with a sex worker. Consistent use of condom among the transport worker and the male labor force is even lower (32%) than sex worker group. Student use of condom is a little better (55%) than other groups. Nearly half of the male labor force have reported of having sex with more than one sex worker in the past three months.

About a quarter of sex workers and five of the male labor force have experienced symptoms of STD.

The AIDSCAP message *Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun* was heard by about 90 percent of male labor force and students and 82 percent of the sex workers. *Dhaaley Dai* is more popular among the students(54%)and *Guruji and Antarey* is more popular among the transport workers (63.3%) and police (53.7%). Of all the males, *Ricksahwala* group is the least aware of all the AIDSCAP messages.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX I: Matrix of Tentative Survey Sites by Availability of Sub-groups of Population

Route	Sentinel Sites	Transport Workers	Industries	Rickshawalas	Police	Secondary Schools	Campuses (Include + 2 Schools)
1. Naubise - Bharatpur	Gajuri, Mugling, Bharatpur (3)	All sites		Bharatpur	All sites	Bharatpur	Gajuri, Mugling, Bharatpur
2. Bharatpur – Hetauda	Ratnagar, Parsa, Hetauda (3)	All sites	Gonrang, Hetauda	Hetauda	All sites	Parsa	Ratnagar, Parsa, Hetauda
3. Hetauda – Birgunj	Amlekhagunj, Pathlaiya, Simara, Birgunj (4)	All sites	Simara, Birgunj	Birgunj	All sites	Amligunj, Pathlaiya	Simara, Birgunj
4. Patlaiya - Janakpur/ Jaleshor	Chandranigahpur, Hariwan, Sakhuwa Mahendranagar Janakpur, Jaleshor (5)	All sites	Sakhuwa Mahendranagar, Janakpur	Janakpur	All sites	Jaleshor	Chandranigahpur, Hariwan, Mahendranagar, Janakpur, Jaleshor
5. Dhalkebar - Biratnagar	Mirchaiya, Lahan, Itahari, Duhabi, Biratnagar (5)	All sites	Mirchiya, Biratnagar	Biratnagar	All sites	Duhabi	Mirchaiya, Lahan, Itahari, Duhabi, Biratnagar
6. Itahari- Kakarbhatta	Damak, Surunga, Charali/Dhulabari, Kakarbhatta (4)	All sites		Damak	All sites	Damak	Damak, Surunga, Charali/Dhulabari, Kakarbhatta
7. Bharatpur – Bhairahawa	Gaindakot, Kawasoti, Bardaghat, Butawal, Bhairahawa (5)	All sites	Gaindakot, Butawal, Bhairahawa	Bhairahawa	All sites	Kawasoti	Gaindakot, Bardaghat, Butawal, Bhairahawa

ANNEX II: Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of AIDS among Sex Workers

Variables	N (400)	Per-centage who have heard of AIDS	No. of SW who have heard of AIDS	Source of knowledge among those who have heard of AIDS																		
				Radio	Television	Newspaper/ Magazine	Pamphlet/ Posters	Health Workers	School/ Teachers	Friends/ Relatives	Work Place	People of NGO	Video Van	Street Drama	Cinema Hall	Community Event/ Training	Bill Board/ Sign Board	Comic Book	Community Workers	Bambay Returnee	Hospital	Others Sources
Age																						
Up to 16	33	90.9	30	93.3	56.7	36.7	60.0	23.3	23.3	83.3	16.7	33.3	36.7	43.3	40.0	20.0	63.3	20.0	10.0	.0	.0	.0
17-19	69	88.4	61	95.1	57.4	44.3	52.5	18.0	18.0	83.6	29.5	18.0	11.5	19.7	45.9	9.8	65.6	14.8	6.6	.0	.0	.0
20-29	169	88.8	150	92.7	55.3	29.3	54.7	26.0	8.0	78.7	22.7	26.7	28.7	44.7	14.7	67.3	11.3	14.7	13.3	.7	.0	.0
30-39	114	90.4	103	91.3	55.3	24.3	54.4	31.1	2.9	66.0	19.4	31.1	26.2	35.0	43.7	14.6	65.0	9.7	11.7	1.0	.0	1.9
40 & above	15	66.7	10	80.0	60.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	40.0	.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	50.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0
Marital Status																						
Married	228	87.7	200	92.0	59.5	29.0	50.5	27.5	6.0	75.0	27.0	30.0	26.5	31.5	43.5	16.5	63.0	11.5	14.0	.5	.5	.5
Divorced	40	90.0	36	80.6	47.2	16.7	38.9	36.1	5.6	61.1	5.6	30.6	30.6	36.1	36.1	13.9	58.3	11.1	16.7	2.8	.0	2.8
Widow	29	86.2	25	92.0	36.0	16.0	40.0	24.0	4.0	56.0	4.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	32.0	16.0	72.0	.0	8.0	4.0	.0	.0
Never Married	103	90.3	93	97.8	58.0	43.0	69.9	18.3	20.4	86.0	21.5	20.4	19.4	25.8	50.5	10.8	72.0	16.1	7.5	.0	.0	.0
Literacy																						
Illiterate	209	79.4	166	87.3	39.8	7.8	34.9	27.1	1.8	66.9	13.3	25.3	25.3	30.1	36.7	12.7	48.2	7.8	10.8	1.2	.0	1.2
Literate	40	95.0	38	100.0	60.5	18.4	55.3	18.4	5.3	81.6	21.1	36.8	26.3	21.1	39.5	13.2	73.7	5.3	21.1	.0	.0	.0
1-5 class	65	100.0	65	96.9	63.1	46.2	69.2	29.2	12.3	84.6	43.1	32.3	27.7	41.5	46.2	20.0	75.4	13.8	13.8	.0	1.5	.0
6-10 class	80	98.8	79	96.2	81.0	69.6	79.7	21.5	25.3	83.5	24.1	20.3	21.5	25.3	58.2	15.2	89.9	21.5	8.9	.0	.0	.0
SLC & above	6	100.0	6	83.3	66.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	16.7	50.0	.0	50.0	16.7	16.7	50.0	16.7	66.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	.0	.0
Route																						
Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri	112	97.3	109	95.4	73.4	42.2	56.0	30.3	16.5	67.9	22.9	29.4	24.8	31.2	55.0	17.4	71.6	12.8	8.3	.9	.0	.0
Newar/Tamang/Lama/ Magar/Gurung/Rai	134	94.8	127	95.3	58.3	34.6	56.7	23.6	8.7	78.7	24.4	22.0	30.7	40.9	44.9	13.4	66.1	14.2	12.6	.8	.8	.8
Kami/Damai/Sarki	38	97.4	37	89.2	43.2	8.1	43.2	18.9	5.4	83.8	21.6	24.3	24.3	16.2	54.1	8.1	54.1	10.8	2.7	2.7	.0	.0
Tarai caste	54	77.8	42	81.0	26.2	7.1	52.4	31.0	2.4	78.6	11.9	42.9	11.9	7.1	21.4	21.4	64.3	9.5	31.0	.0	.0	.0
Other tarai caste	33	51.5	17	82.4	29.4	11.8	29.4	17.6	.0	76.5	11.8	.0	5.9	17.6	17.6	5.9	41.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Others	29	78.6	22	95.5	54.5	45.5	63.6	22.7	9.1	68.2	27.3	40.9	31.8	36.4	27.3	13.6	72.7	9.1	18.2	.0	.0	4.5
Total	400	88.5	354	92.4	55.9	30.5	53.8	25.7	9.6	75.1	21.8	27.1	24.9	29.9	43.8	14.7	65.5	11.9	12.1	0.8	0.3	0.6

ANNEX III: Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting AIDS Among Sex Workers

Variable	N (354)	SWs Saying Says of Transmitting AIDS*	Percent**	Ways of Transmitting AIDS as told by Sex Workers									
				Sex	Sex without Condom	Multiple Sex Partners	Blood Trans- mission	Sex with AIDS Person	Syringe & Needle	Infective Mother to Baby	Through Blood	Others	
Age													
Up to 16	30	28	93.3	82.1	78.6	42.9	60.7	.0	21.4	7.1	.0	3.6	
17 – 19	61	56	91.8	75.0	69.6	55.5	48.2	.0	37.5	8.9	.0	1.8	
20 – 29	150	143	95.3	67.8	67.1	43.4	44.8	2.1	28.0	5.6	1.4	1.4	
30 – 39	103	92	89.3	67.4	75.0	53.3	45.7	1.1	19.6	6.5	.0	1.1	
40 & above	10	8	80.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	.0	37.5	.0	12.5	.0	
Marital Status													
Married	200	182	91.0	68.1	72.5	52.7	42.9	1.1	20.9	6.0	.5	.0	
Divorced	36	32	88.9	81.3	56.3	21.9	46.9	3.1	40.6	3.1	3.1	6.3	
Widow	25	22	88.0	59.1	54.5	59.1	31.8	.0	22.7	4.5	4.5	9.1	
Never married	93	91	97.8	73.6	74.7	44.0	59.3	1.1	35.2	8.8	.0	1.1	
Literacy													
Illiterate	166	143	86.1	60.1	67.1	46.2	29.4	1.4	15.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	
Literate	38	36	94.7	69.4	66.7	44.4	44.4	2.8	30.6	5.6	.0	5.6	
1 - 5 class	65	63	96.9	74.6	73.0	50.8	49.2	1.6	25.4	4.8	1.6	.0	
6 - 10 class	79	79	100.0	83.5	75.9	50.6	77.2	.0	45.6	15.2	.0	1.3	
SLC & above	6	6	100.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	66.7	.0	50.0	16.7	.0	.0	
Ethnicity													
Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri	109	102	93.6	76.5	71.6	42.2	59.8	1.0	35.3	9.8	2.0	.0	
Newar/Tamang/Lama/ Magar/Gurung/Rai	127	119	93.7	75.6	70.6	44.5	50.4	.0	30.3	4.2	.8	1.7	
Kami/Damai/Sarki	37	34	91.9	61.8	76.5	44.1	26.5	5.9	5.9	.0	.0	5.9	
Tarai caste	42	39	92.9	51.3	71.8	66.7	33.3	2.6	25.6	2.6	.0	.0	
Other tarai caste	17	13	76.5	61.5	30.8	61.5	7.7	.0	7.7	.0	.0	.0	
Others	22	20	90.9	65.0	75.0	55.0	50.0	.0	15.0	25.0	.0	5.0	
Total	354	327	92.4	70.3	70.3	47.7	47.1	1.2	26.9	6.4	0.9	1.5	

* = No. of SWs saying the ways of getting AIDS.

** = Percentage of SWs saying the ways of getting AIDS.

ANNEX IV: Knowledge of Ways of Avoiding AIDS Among Sex Workers

Demographic Variables	N (354)	No. of SWs Saying the Ways of Avoiding AIDS*	Percent **	Ways of Avoiding AIDS as told by Sex Workers									
				Abstain from Sex	Use Condom	Have Only One Partner	Avoid Multiple Partner	Avoid Blood Transmission	Avoid Using Infected Needle	Avoid Sex with CSW	Avoid Sex with Homo Sexual	Others	Don't Know how to Avoid
Age													
Up to 16	30	25	83.3	44.0	92.0	36.0	56.0	64.0	24.0	20.0	.0	4.0	.0
17 – 19	61	51	83.6	41.2	84.3	31.4	72.5	45.1	39.2	13.7	2.0	5.9	.0
20 – 29	150	131	87.3	32.8	85.5	30.5	55.7	45.0	24.4	9.9	.0	.8	1.5
30 – 39	103	87	84.5	35.6	85.1	41.4	52.9	47.1	23.0	9.2	1.1	1.1	.0
40 & above	10	7	70.0	28.6	57.1	14.3	71.4	57.1	94.3	.0	.0	14.3	.0
Marital Status													
Married	200	167	83.5	34.1	86.2	40.7	59.8	41.9	21.0	12.0	.6	1.2	.6
Divorced	36	30	83.3	43.3	73.3	20.0	40.0	43.3	36.7	6.7	.0	3.3	3.3
Widow	25	19	76.0	21.1	73.7	36.8	52.6	31.6	21.1	5.3	.0	5.3	.0
Never married	93	85	91.4	40.0	89.4	24.7	62.4	63.5	34.1	11.8	1.2	3.5	.0
Literacy													
Illiterate	166	123	74.1	28.5	82.1	31.7	51.2	30.9	15.4	6.5	.0	.8	.0
Literate	38	34	89.5	32.4	79.4	26.5	73.5	47.1	29.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
1 - 5 class	65	62	95.4	43.5	85.5	38.7	56.5	46.8	22.6	14.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
6 - 10 class	79	76	96.2	42.1	92.1	34.2	64.5	73.7	43.4	19.7	1.3	6.6	.0
SLC & above	6	6	100.0	50.0	83.3	66.7	50.0	66.7	50.0	16.7	.0	.0	16.7
Ethnicity													
Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri	109	93	85.3	45.2	88.2	31.2	57.0	59.1	38.7	11.8	1.1	3.2	1.1
Newar/Tamang/Lama/ Magar/Gurung/Rai	127	111	87.4	30.6	88.3	30.6	54.1	48.6	23.4	9.0	.9	.9	.0
Kami/Damai/Sarki	37	29	78.4	24.1	75.9	24.1	55.2	34.5	10.3	10.3	.0	.0	3.4
Tarai caste	42	35	83.3	34.3	88.6	51.4	71.4	37.1	28.6	11.4	.0	.0	.0
Other tarai caste	17	13	76.5	30.8	53.8	15.4	76.9	15.4	7.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
Others	22	20	90.9	45.0	80.0	60.0	55.0	45.0	15.0	25.0	.0	15.0	.0
Total	354	301	85.0	35.9	85.0	33.9	58.1	47.5	26.2	11.0	0.7	2.3	0.7

* = No. of SWs saying the ways of avoiding AIDS.

** = Percentage of SWs saying the ways of avoiding AIDS

ANNEX V: Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of Condom among Sex Workers

Variables	N (400)	Per-centage who have heard of Condom	No. of SW who have heard of Condom (378)	Source of knowledge among those who have heard of Condom																		
				Radio	Television	Pharmacy	Health Post	Health Centre	Hospital	HW/ Volunteer	Friends/ Neighbors	NGOs	Newspaper/ Posters	Video Van	Street Drama	Cinema Hall	Community Event/	Billboard/ Sign Board	Comic Book	Community Worker	Client	Book about Health
Age																						
Upto 16	33	90.9	30	93.3	60.0	60.0	13.3	16.7	20.0	13.3	83.3	33.5	50.0	36.7	36.7	43.3	16.7	76.7	16.7	10.0	.0	.0
17 – 19	69	95.7	66	92.4	56.1	57.6	22.7	12.1	21.2	16.7	77.3	21.2	37.9	10.6	16.7	45.5	12.1	59.1	15.2	6.1	.0	1.5
20 – 29	169	95.3	161	91.3	52.2	64.0	20.5	15.5	28.0	28.0	80.1	23.0	43.5	23.6	24.8	39.1	13.0	62.7	11.2	16.8	.6	.0
30 – 39	114	96.5	110	86.4	52.7	60.9	18.2	11.8	26.4	28.2	64.5	27.3	41.8	21.8	34.5	43.6	15.5	57.3	6.4	15.5	1.8	.0
40 & above	15	73.3	11	90.9	36.4	27.3	9.1	.0	18.2	9.1	45.5	27.3	9.1	27.3	18.2	36.4	27.3	45.5	9.1	18.2	.0	.0
Marital Status																						
Married	228	93.9	214	88.8	56.1	61.2	21.0	15.9	29.9	25.2	76.2	27.6	43.5	24.3	30.4	42.5	15.0	58.4	10.7	16.8	.9	.0
Divorced	40	97.5	39	82.1	46.2	48.7	7.7	5.1	15.4	35.9	61.5	23.1	23.1	25.6	30.8	28.2	20.5	51.3	7.7	17.9	2.6	.0
Widow	29	93.1	27	88.9	25.9	59.3	11.1	3.7	11.1	25.9	51.9	22.2	18.5	18.5	22.2	33.3	14.8	55.6	.0	7.4	.0	.0
Never married	103	95.1	98	96.9	57.1	64.3	22.4	14.3	23.5	17.3	81.6	20.4	51.0	16.3	19.4	48.0	10.2	72.4	15.3	8.2	.0	1.0
Literacy																						
Illiterate	209	89.5	187	82.9	36.4	50.3	13.4	7.5	19.3	25.1	67.9	23.5	26.7	21.4	26.2	36.4	13.4	43.9	4.8	13.9	.5	.0
Literate	40	100.0	40	100.0	57.5	65.0	27.5	17.5	40.0	27.5	80.0	30.0	47.5	22.5	22.5	35.0	12.5	62.5	10.0	20.0	2.5	.0
1 – 5 class	65	100.0	65	96.9	67.7	78.5	23.1	21.5	33.8	21.5	83.1	32.3	53.8	27.7	38.5	44.6	18.5	75.4	13.8	13.8	.0	.0
6 – 10 class	80	100.0	80	97.5	77.5	68.8	26.3	18.8	25.0	21.3	81.3	18.8	65.0	18.8	22.5	56.3	15.0	88.8	22.5	11.3	.0	1.3
SLC & above	6	100.0	6	83.3	66.7	50.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	33.3	.0	66.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	.0
Ethnicity																						
Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri	112	100.0	112	95.5	70.5	58.0	24.1	19.6	26.8	26.8	62.5	26.8	41.1	21.4	30.4	55.4	17.0	70.5	12.5	10.7	.9	.9
Newar/Tamang/Lama/ Magar/Gurung/Rai	134	98.5	132	94.7	59.8	63.6	22.0	15.9	26.5	23.5	81.8	21.2	43.9	28.0	35.6	43.9	15.2	61.4	13.6	13.6	.8	.0
Kami/Damai/Sarki	38	100.0	38	86.8	39.5	57.9	10.5	7.9	18.4	18.4	84.2	26.3	36.8	23.7	18.4	50.0	10.5	47.4	10.5	10.5	.0	.0
Tarai caste	54	87.0	47	78.7	21.3	66.0	14.9	2.1	23.4	27.7	74.5	38.3	48.9	10.6	8.5	21.3	14.9	55.3	6.4	31.9	.0	.0
Other tarai caste	33	75.8	25	64.0	24.0	36.0	12.0	8.0	20.0	16.0	80.0	4.0	16.0	4.0	8.0	16.0	8.0	36.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Others	28	85.7	24	95.8	50.0	75.0	12.5	8.3	33.3	29.2	66.7	29.2	50.0	29.2	33.3	20.8	8.3	75.0	8.3	16.7	4.2	.0
Don't know	1	.0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-	-
Total	400	94.5	378	90.2	53.2	60.6	19.3	13.5	25.4	29.3	74.3	24.9	41.5	22.0	27.0	41.8	14.3	61.1	10.8	14.0	0.8	0.3

ANNEX VI: Awareness of AIDSCAP Messages Among Sex Workers

Demographic Variables	N	Heard/Seen/Read the Following Character/Message in the Past One Year		
		Dhaaley Dai	Guruji and Antarey	Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun
<u>Age</u>		%	%	%
Up to 16	30	40.0	46.7	90.0
17-19	66	40.9	28.8	80.3
20-29	161	43.5	37.3	84.5
30-39	110	46.4	44.5	78.2
40 & above	11	54.5	45.5	72.7
<u>Marital Status</u>				
Married	214	45.8	40.2	81.8
Divorced	39	48.7	48.7	76.9
Widow	27	37.0	37.0	74.1
Never married	98	39.8	32.7	86.7
<u>Literacy</u>				
Illiterate	187	40.1	35.8	70.1
Literate	40	37.5	32.5	90.0
1 - 5 class	65	58.5	44.6	93.8
6 - 10 class	80	42.5	43.8	96.3
SLC & above	6	66.7	50.0	83.3
Ethnicity				
		43.8	47.7	88.4
Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri	112	47.7	34.2	88.6
Newar/Tamang/Lama/ Magar/Gurung/Rai	132	42.1	27.7	78.9
Kami/Damai/Sarki	38	44.7	12.0	76.6
Terai caste	47	20.0	33.3	40.0
Other Terai caste	25	50.0	38.9	75.0
Others	24			
Total	378	43.9	38.9	82.0

ANNEX VII: Understanding of AIDSCAP Message by Sex Workers

Demographic Variables	N	Message Understood by Advertisements				
		Use condom against AIDS	Use condom against STD	Use condom for family planning	Others	Don't know
<u>Age</u>						
Up to 16	30	100.0	31.0	27.6	0.0	0.0
17-19	66	80.0	36.9	43.1	1.5	7.7
20-29	161	87.4	19.5	43.4	0.0	3.8
30-39	110	78.2	30.0	39.1	0.9	11.8
40 & above	11	72.7	18.2	63.6	0.0	9.1
<u>Marital Status</u>						
Married	214	82.6	28.6	40.8	0.9	7.5
Divorced	39	81.6	18.4	26.3	0.0	7.9
Widow	27	77.8	14.8	37.0	0.0	11.1
Never married	98	89.6	28.1	50.0	0.0	3.1
<u>Literacy</u>						
Illiterate	187	73.1	16.7	38.7	0.5	10.2
Literate	40	86.8	21.1	47.4	0.0	10.5
1 - 5 class	65	90.8	41.5	38.5	1.5	3.1
6 - 10 class	80	100.0	39.2	49.4	0.0	0.0
SLC & above	6	100.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0
Ethnicity						
Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri	112	89.3	34.8	38.4	0.9	7.1
Newar/Tamang/Lama/Magar/ Gurung/Rai	132	90.2	28.8	41.7	0.8	5.3
Kami/Damai/Sarki	38	91.9	13.5	35.1	0.0	5.4
Tarai caste	47	75.0	18.2	52.3	0.0	6.8
Other tarai caste	47	36.0	12.0	60.0	0.0	12.0
Other tarai caste	25	79.2	25.0	25.0	0.0	8.3
Others	24					
Total	378	84.0	26.5	41.4	0.5	6.7

ANNEX VIII: Distribution of IEC Materials as to Sex Workers

Demographic Variables	N (354)	Has Anyone Given you Following the Past Year				
		Condom	Brochure/ Booklets	Information on AIDS	Others Items	Never Heard of AIDS (n)
Age						
Up to 16	30	26.7	50.0	46.7	.0	3
17-19	61	24.6	31.1	39.3	1.6	8
20-29	150	33.3	36.7	40.0	1.3	19
30-39	103	37.9	35.9	49.5	1.0	11
40 & above	10	40.0	30.0	50.0	.0	5
Marital Status						
Married	200	36.5	34.5	46.5	.5	28
Divorced	36	47.2	36.1	41.7	2.8	4
Widow	25	32.0	36.0	32.0	4.0	4
Never married	93	19.4	40.9	40.9	1.1	10
Literacy						
Illiterate	166	35.5	30.1	39.8	.0	43
Literate	38	31.6	39.5	34.2	5.3	2
1 - 5 class	65	41.5	35.4	53.8	.0	0
6 - 10 class	79	21.5	49.4	48.1	1.3	1
SLC & above	6	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	0
Ethnicity						
	109	30.3	37.6	47.7	1.8	3
Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri	127	33.9	40.9	47.2	1.6	7
Newar/Tamang/Lama/Magar/Gurung/Rai	37	40.5	24.3	29.7	.0	1
Kami/Damai/Sarki	42	42.9	42.9	40.5	.0	12
Tarai caste	17	5.9	5.9	17.6	.0	16
Other tarai caste	22	27.3	36.4	50.0	.0	6
Others	0	-	-	-	-	1
Don't know						
Total	354	32.8	36.4	43.5	1.1	46

ANNEX IX: Demographic Characteristics of Sample Sex Workers and Male Sentinel Groups

Demographic Characteristics	Sex workers (N=400)		Types of Male Respondents								Male Total (1000)		Students (800)	
			TW (N=400)		IW (N=230)		Police (N=300)		RW (N=70)					
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Age of Respondent</u>														
Up to 16	33	8.3	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.9	4	0.4	128	16.0
17-19	69	17.3	38	9.5	13	5.7	2	0.7	8	11.4	61	6.1	448	56.0
20-29	169	42.3	248	62.0	86	37.4	167	55.7	34	48.6	535	53.5	220	27.5
39-39	114	28.5	83	20.8	103	44.8	119	39.7	19	27.1	324	32.4	4	0.5
40 & above	15	3.8	29	7.3	28	12.2	12	4.0	7	10.0	76	7.6	0	0.0
<u>Literacy</u>														
Illiterate	209	52.3	32	8.0	32	14.0	1	0.3	28	40.6	93	9.3	0	0.0
Literate	40	10.0	49	12.3	34	14.8	13	4.4	17	24.6	113	11.4	-	0.1
1-5 class	85	16.3	115	28.8	28	12.2	20	6.7	13	18.8	176	17.7	0	0.0
6-10 class	60	20.0	176	44.0	101	44.1	172	57.9	10	14.5	459	46.1	100	12.5
SLC & above	6	1.5	28	7.0	34	14.8	91	30.6	1	1.4	154	15.5	700	87.5
NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
<u>Marital Status of the Respondent</u>														
Married	228	57.0	261	65.3	195	84.8	257	85.7	52	74.3	765	76.5	36	4.5
Divorced/Separated	40	10.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Widow	29	7.3	2	0.5	3	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.5	1	0.1
Never Married	103	25.8	137	34.3	31	13.5	43	14.3	18	25.7	229	22.9	763	95.4
<u>Ethnicity/Caste</u>														
B'min./Chhe./Thakuri	112	28.0	149	37.3	72	31.3	179	59.7	10	14.3	410	41.0	471	58.9
Newar/Tamang/Lama/ Magar/Gurung/Rai	134	33.5	167	41.8	37	16.1	70	23.3	14	20.0	288	28.8	94	11.8
Kami/Damai/Sarki	38	9.5	7	1.8	5	2.2	10	3.3	2	2.9	24	2.4	4	0.5
Terai Caste	54	13.5	53	13.3	71	30.9	28	9.3	20	28.6	172	17.2	184	23.0
Other Terai Caste	33	8.3	8	2.0	29	12.6	2	0.7	13	18.6	52	5.2	17	2.1
Others	29	7.3	16	4.0	16	7.0	11	3.7	11	15.7	54	5.4	30	3.8

Note: TW : Trucker; IW : Industrial Worker, RW : Rickshawala

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