

**Behavioral Surveillance
Survey in the
Highway Route of Nepal:
Round No. 3
2001**

Behavioral Surveillance Survey in the Highway Route of Nepal: Round No. 3

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Behavioral Surveillance survey (BSS) for HIV prevention 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 specific geographic areas.

This survey is the third round of the BSS conducted in the highway route of the FHI project area. Like in the first and second round this survey will provide a data which will be compared against data obtained in the previous rounds. The main objective of the third round of BSS is:

To systematically measure and monitor HIV risk behavioral trends among sex workers and several male sub-population group along high way routes in Mid-western to Eastern Nepal.

Three specific sentinel groups of risk of HIV/STD population included for the purpose of monitoring. The three sentinel groups: (1) 400 Female Sex Workers (2) 400 Male Transport Workers and (3) 600 Male Laborers were included in the survey.

The study was conducted along the major national highways of Eastern, Central and Western Development Regions. The study covers 16 districts of the country.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

(a) Sex Workers

Median age of sex workers is 25. More than half (55%) of the sex workers are illiterate; 76 percent are ever-married, and 18% of the sex workers are divorced or separated. Thirty-five percent of married sex workers are married at the age of 14 or less. Among the ever-married, 25% of the sex workers admitted having *Sauta* (co-wife). Sex workers are found in all major caste/ethnic groups.

More than 50% of the sex workers in this study are in the sex trade for more than two years. The sex workers in the highway routes are mobile in nature. Their weekly median earning from sex work is Rs. 1200. Half of the sex workers have other works besides sex work. More than 80% of the sex workers works 3 -7 days a week. The most of clients in the highway routes as reported by 71% sex workers are truckers. Among other clients are migrant workers as reported by 41% of sex workers, then industrial workers (34%), police/soldier (30%), *Rickshawaala* (23%), etc. Most of the sex workers (85%) said they had in average 1 - 2 clients per day.

Knowledge of condom use i.e. ever-heard of condom is high among the sex workers. Almost all of the sex workers (98%) said they have heard of condom. And reported ever-use of condom is 93%. Use of condom with the immediate last client is reported by 86% of the sex workers. The condom use with the immediate use has increased significantly from round 1 (1998). In 1999 round it was 62%. Consistent use of condom in the past year with their last client has increased significantly to 51% from 33% in the first round (1998).

Regarding the knowledge of AIDS, 97% said they have heard of AIDS. the most cited source of knowledge of AIDS is radio. Other often cited sources are friends/relative, billboard/ signboard, TV, poster, cinema and others. 93 percent of the sex workers reported they have seen or heard '*Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun*'. The sex workers reporting seeing the FHI invented characters '*Dhaaley dai*' and '*Guruji & Antarey*' have increased significantly in this round.

Nearly 25 percent of the sex workers said they experienced the STI in the past year. The private clinic, hospital and pharmacy was the choice for the treatment for most of the infected sex workers. Other treatment places are FPAN clinic and hospital. Some preferred the self treatment.

(a) Male Sentinel Group

The male sentinel group consisted of (a) truckers and (b) male laborers (industrial workers, police and *Rickshawaala*).

Median age of the truckers is 26 and male laborers is 29. About ninety percent of the truckers and male laborers are literate.

Nearly 94 percent of the transport workers and 92% of male laborers reported that they had sexual contact with women. 64% of transport workers and 28% of male laborers admitted that they ever had sex with a sex worker. And of transport workers, 42% admitted they had sex with sex workers in the past one year. Of the male laborers about 11 percent said they had sex with a sex worker in the past year. Three percent of the transport workers and 1.3% of male laborers go to India to have sexual services from sex workers.

On the frequency of sexual contacts, nearly 64% of the truckers and more than 56% of the male laborers visited more than two sex workers in the past years.

On average a male respondent spent about Rs. 109 on a sex worker per visit.

All of the male respondents said they have heard of a condom. Reported ever-use of condom is about 70% among truckers and 57% among male laborers. Consistent use of condom with sex worker in the past year have increased significantly among both the truckers and male laborers. Percentage of saying who used condom always with the sex workers have increased from 36% in the round 1(1999) to 48% in the round 3(2000) for truckers and from 23% in the round 1(1999) to 43% in the round 3 (2000) for male laborers.

Almost all of the male respondents said they have heard of AIDS. The most often cited sources of AIDS are billboard/signboard, radio, friends/relative, posters, newspapers TV, street-drama, video-van, cinema, health workers, etc.

Almost all of the truckers and male laborers said they had heard of the FHI message '*Condom Laggaun AIDS Bhaggaun*'. The male respondents reporting seeing the FHI invented characters '*Dhaaley dai*' and '*Guruji & Antarey*' have increased significantly in this round.

CONCLUSIONS

Following the interventions of FHI/Nepal on the highway routes, some behavioral changes among the sex workers and the male sentinel groups are noted. Among the important changes are:

- Consistent use of condom by sex workers with the immediate last client has increased in this round than in round 1(1999).
- Consistent use of condom by the truckers and male laborers with sex workers in the past year has increased in this round (2000) than in round 1(1999).
- Intended effects of media campaigning are also noted in this round of survey suggesting the condom and AIDS related messages are reaching the target groups.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 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 1998 the BSS was incorporated into the program of FHI/AIDSCAP/Nepal, which since 1993 has been actively 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 (FHI/AIDSCAP's project areas 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 FHI/AIDSCAP and to measure behavioral change over time.

FHI/AIDSCAP entered the second phase of program implementation in May, 1997, and will last through 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 include:

- 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. The first and second cycle of the study was conducted in 1998 and 1999. This is the report of third cycle BSS which was conducted in 2001 (Field survey was conducted in September-October, 2000).

1.2 Objectives

This third round of the BSS provides comparable data to that obtained in the first and cycle. This data will be used to measure the impact of FHI interventions among the target risk groups: sex workers and their clients.

The data collected in the first and second round will be used to compare and analyze trends against previous cycles data of the BSS. The main objectives of the third cycle of the BSS are the same as in the first and second, viz.:

- To systematically measure and monitor HIV risk behavior trends among sex workers and several male sub-populations along highway routes in Mid-western to Eastern Nepal

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Design and Sampling

Methodology and sampling design was followed the previous cycles of BSS study. For the detailed design and sampling please refer to first cycle report (Behavioral Surveillance Survey in the Highway Route of Nepal: Round No. 1)

The same three sentinel groups as were in the second cycle included for the survey.

Female sex workers,
Male transportation workers,
Male laborers (Industrial workers, Migrant workers, Police and Rickshawaalas),

The distribution of sample sizes among the three 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 Laborers:	
Industrial Workers - 230	
Police - 300	
Rickshawaalas - 70	
Total	1400

Study Location

The study locations were the same that were included in the first cycle, 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 highway routes were again taken 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

The detailed survey sites from where the required number of samples to be selected in the localities are given in the matrix (ANNEX I). The sampling procedure was followed as in the first cycle so that sample respondents' characteristic will be similar to that of first cycle. Details of the sample size by sentinel sites and respondents are given below in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of Sample Size by Location

Route	Total No. of Sites	Female Sex Worker	Male Transport Worker	Male Laborer Group				Grand Total
				Industrial Worker	<i>Rickshawala</i>	Police	Total	
1. Naubise – Bharatpur	3	30	30	0	4	22	26	86
2. Bharatpur – Hetauda	3	30	30	23	5	46	74	134
3. Hetauda – Birgunj	4	60	60	44	11	29	84	204
4. Pathalैया/JKR/Jaleswor	5	75	73	57	13	54	124	272
5. Dhalkebar-Biratnagar	5	70	70	48	13	74	135	275
6. Ithari-Kakarbhitta	4	52	52	0	9	41	50	154
7. Bharatpur –Bhairahawa	5	83	85	58	15	34	107	275
Total	29	400	400	230	70	300	600	1400

1.4 Research Instrument

The same questionnaire used in the first and second cycle was employed.

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

1.5 Recruitment and Training of the Interviewers

Altogether 26 field interviewers - 10 females and 16 males were recruited. Preferences were given to those who had previous field experience. The interviewers received an intensive two-week training (August 24 – August 31,2000). The training included project orientation on finding sex workers and approaching them, conducting interviews, rapport building, and sampling procedures. 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.

1.6 Organization of Field Team and Survey Operation

Since there were four different sentinel groups to be interviewed, and they were spread all along the highway routes of the terai, the field teams had to be organized well in terms of logistics. Due to personal nature of the questionnaire the interviews were conducted by a person of the same sex as the respondents. Accordingly, the interviewers were grouped into eight teams as follows:

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

The fieldwork was started from September 01, 2000 and was completed on October 04, 2000. The schedule 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)	September 01, 2000	October 04,
2000Truckers (400)	September 01, 2000	October 04, 2000IW/RW*
(300)	September 01, 2000	October 04, 2000
Police (300)	September 01, 2000	October 04, 2000

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

1.6.1 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 a "snowball method", others through *dalals* (pimps), local women, locally known people, *rickshawaalas* and transport related people. Sometimes New ERA male field interviewers posed as clients. 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.

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. Once the permission was given interviews were taken from randomly selected workers. Only those industries having more than 50 employees were sampled.

Since confidentiality was one of the most important aspects of this survey, respondents were never asked their names. They were first told about the purpose of the study and its benefits so as to convince them to become a participant of the study. Interview was administered only after informed consent was given.

1.7 **Data Analysis**

All the completed questionnaires were brought to New ERA for data entry, checking, processing and analyzing. Simple non-parametric statistics, such as mean, median, frequency and percentages were used to describe and analyze the data. Other statistical techniques such as cross tabulation examined the differences between the variables and among the different sentinel groups.

CHAPTER 2: SEX WORKER

A total of 400 sex workers were interviewed. As in the first round (1998) and second round (2000) of BSS, information was elicited regarding their high-risk sexual behaviors, use and availability of condoms, and awareness of AIDS/HIV/STD as well as their corresponding personal characteristics, e.g. age and education.

The results were analyzed to examine any change in the risk behaviors of the sentinel groups. All the characteristics and results were compared with the first round (1998) of the BSS.

2.1 Sample Characteristics of Sex Workers

The demographic characteristics of the sex workers are presented in the Table 3. The demographic and social characteristics of sex workers sampled in first (1998), second (1999) and third round (2000) BSS are similar, indicating the method of sampling of respondents was reliable

Sex workers are younger than the high-risk male population. More than 76% of the sex workers are ever married. Nearly a one-fifth (18%) of the sex workers are either divorced or widowed in this round. (Table 3).

Table 3: Demographic Characteristics of Sex Workers

Demographic Characteristics	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%
Age of Respondent			
Up to 16	8.3	7.8	12.0
17-19	17.3	15.0	17.3
20-29	42.3	47.3	40.3
30-39	28.5	26.5	24.5
40 & above	3.8	3.5	6.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Literacy			
Illiterate	52.3	57.5	55.8
Literate	10.0	8.8	4.0
1-5 class	16.3	14.3	19.5
6-10 class	20.0	18.3	20.3
SLC & above	1.5	1.3	0.5
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Marital Status			
Married	57.0	53.3	58.0
Divorced/Separated	10.0	20.0	12.0
Widow	7.3	6.3	6.0
Never married	25.8	20.5	24.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Ethnicity			
Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri	28.0	28.8	32.0
Newar/Tamang/Lama/Magar/Gurung/Rai	33.5	24.8	30.5
Kami/Damai/Sarki	9.5	11.0	7.3
Terai Caste	21.8	29.5	24.5
Others	7.3	6.0	5.8
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0

Thirty to forty percent of the sex workers were already married before they reached the age of 15. Most of the sex workers were married while they were still in their teens and had sexual experience by the time they reached the age of sixteen. More than two-thirds (70%) of the sex workers had dependents (Table 4).

Table 4: Current Living Status and Age at First Marriage

Social Characteristics	Round 1(1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%
Married Sex Workers Presently Living with Husband			
Yes	64.9	67.6	62.9
No	35.1	32.4	37.1
Total (N)	(228) 100.0	(213) 100.0	(232) 100.0
Sex Workers with Dependents			
Yes	67.5	65.3	70.0
No	32.5	34.7	30.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Husband of Ever-Married Sex Workers Had Co-wife			
Yes	33.0	34.7	25.3
No	67.0	62.8	74.7
NR	0.0	2.5	0.0
Total (N)	(297) 100.0	(318) 100.0	(304) 100.0
Age at First Marriage			
Up to 11	5.4	6.3	8.9
12 - 14	38.0	34.9	26.6
15-19	51.2	51.6	57.6
20 & above	5.4	6.9	6.9
Don't know	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total (N)	(297) 100.0	(318) 100.0	(304) 100.0

Table 5 presents the time period they worked as sex workers and their stay at the present location, i.e. where they were interviewed. All the three rounds of the study shows that the sex workers are mobile, moving from one place to another for various reasons such as – they move to another locations to look for the clients, to avoid police harassment, and not to be recognized by the local people. Nearly half of the sex workers in this admitted that they had worked as sex workers at different locations.

About 10 percent of the sex workers said they had work as sex workers in India as well. Most of them said they went to India on their own to work as sex workers.

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

Working as Sex Workers and Sex Work at Different Places	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%
Duration of Sexual Exchange as a SW			
Up to 12 months	18.4	20.5	22.0
13-24 months	22.0	21.3	24.0
25-36 months	18.3	18.5	19.0
37-48 months	15.0	11.0	9.8
>48 months	25.8	28.5	25.3
Do not remember	0.5	0.3	0.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Working as a SW from this Location			
Up to 12 months	37.0	30.0	33.8
13-24 months	21.3	20.3	26.3
25-36 months	15.5	18.8	15.3
37-48 months	10.3	10.5	7.0
>48 months	15.8	20.0	17.8
Don't know	0.3	0.3	0.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Worked as a SW in Other Places in Last Two Years			
Yes	46.8	37.5	45.3
No	53.3	62.5	54.8
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Worked in India as a SW			
Yes	12.5	13.3	9.3
No	87.5	86.8	90.8
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Coerced or on own to India			
Coerced	22.0	24.5	24.3
On my own	68.0	75.5	73.0
NR	10.0	0.0	2.7
Total (N)	(50) 100.0	(53) 100.0	(37) 100.0

2.2 Sex Workers' Income and their Clients

Mean and median weekly earnings from sex work are Rs. 1,564 and Rs. 1,200 (compared to Round 1 (1998) earnings of Rs. 821 and Rs. 555). The mean is calculated from the combined value of cash and gifts received by the sex workers. It is customary for clients to occasionally offer such gifts as a dress or cosmetics; sometimes truck drivers give rides to SWs in exchange for sexual relation. The more than half of the SWs (54.5%) said their weekly average income above Rs. 1,000 and 42.3% said their income from sex work ranges from Rs. 201 to Rs. 1,000. (Table 6). When asked about the income from the last client, mean earning from the last client was Rs. 320, and it ranged from nothing to Rs. 2,200.

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

Sex Work, Employment and Income	Round 1 (1998) (N=400) %	Round 2 (1999) (N=400) %	Round 3 (2000) (N=400) %
Weekly Income from Sex Work			
Not paid	0.0	0.0	0.3
Up to Rs. 100	1.3	1.8	0.3
Rs. 101-200	9.8	9.3	2.5
Rs. 201-500	37.3	34.0	16.5
Rs. 501-1000	29.8	29.8	25.8
Rs. 1000 & above	22.0	25.3	54.5
Income from Last Time Sex Work			
Not paid	0.8	0.5	0.5
Up to Rs. 30	4.8	5.5	2.0
Rs. 31-50	11.8	15.0	6.3
Rs. 51-100	23.8	23.0	18.8
Rs. 101-200	27.8	23.8	28.3
Rs. 201 & above	31.3	31.8	44.0
Doesn't know (Received by Hotel Owner)	0	0.5	0.3
No. of Days Worked as a SW in an Average Week			
One	2.8	4.8	4.8
Two	8.3	11.8	13.0
Three	16.5	19.5	16.5
Four	20.5	18.5	18.0
Five	24.5	17.5	16.5
Six	16.0	9.3	7.8
Seven	11.0	17.8	23.0
Once in a month	0.0	0.8	0.3
Once in 2 weeks	0.0	0.3	0.0
Sometimes	0.0	0.0	0.3
NR	0.5	0.0	0.0
Work Besides Sex Work			
Yes	60.5	49.0	50.3
No	39.5	51.0	49.8
Types of Other Work			
Hotel/Restaurant/Wine-shop/Tea Shop	32.2	31.1	36.3
Clean Dishes/ Wage Laborer on Other People's House	12.8	20.4	15.4
Laborer/Works in Factory	14.0	15.8	16.9
Sell Firewood	9.9	6.1	3.5
Sells Vegetable & Fruits	2.9	6.1	0.0
<i>Khudra Shop, Nanglo Shop, Paan Pasal (Retail shop)</i>	5.0	6.1	4.0
Makes Liquor (Raksi and Jaand) and Sells	10.3	5.1	6.5
Farmer	5.0	4.1	4.5
Works in Hotel	9.9	1.5	8.0
Nurse in Hospital/Volunteer of Public Health	1.2	0.0	0.0
Others	2.8	5.6	4.0
Small business	0.0	0.0	6.5
Broker	0.0	0.0	1.5

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Besides sex work, half of SWs reported they do other work as well to support themselves. The 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 work other than sex work is Rs. 593 (median – Rs. 400).

2.3 Knowledge and Use of Condom Among the Sex Workers

Knowledge of condom is high among the sex workers in all round of BSS. It is even high in this round. (Table 7). Percentage of sex workers reporting ever-heard of condom was more than 98% in this round. Although the ever-use of condom increased from 77.5% in Round 1(1998) to 93.3% in Round 3(2000). The use of condom with the immediate last client is more than 86% versus 62% in the Round 1(1998). The condom supplied by the sex worker when having sex with the last client has changed significantly than in Round 1(1998). More sex workers carry condoms with them than in previous rounds. This statement is supported by the fact that more sex worker supplied condom to client during their last sex act. Consistent use of condom has in this round of the survey. For example, more sex workers in this round said they used condom consistently, i.e. 51.0% of SWs said they used condom all of the time in this round whereas in round 1 (1998) 33.0% said they used condom all the time. Sex workers saying condom not used in the past year have decreased from 23.8% in the Round 1(1998) to 7.0% in the Round 3(2000). About half of the sex workers said they have regular clients. The use of condom with regular client remained similar in the both rounds. The sex workers saying consistent use of condom with regular client in this round is about 69%. (Table 7). More sex workers reported to have carried condom. Although the change is not significant, it is positive change.

Table 7: Knowledge and Use of Condom Among Sex Workers

Knowledge and Use of Condom	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%
Ever Heard of a Condom			
Yes	94.5	92.8	*98.0
No	5.5	7.3	2.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Ever Use of Condom			
Yes	77.5	82.3	*93.3
No	22.5	17.8	6.8
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Use of Condom with Last Client			
Yes	61.8	67.0	*86.0
No	38.3	33.0	14.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Consistent Use of Condom with the Client in the Past Year			
All of the time	33.0	40.3	*51.0
Some of the time	43.3	42.0	42.0
Condom not used	23.8	17.8	7.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Condom Given By Client/Self			
The client himself	80.2	73.5	63.7
She gave it to him	19.8	26.5	36.3
Total (N)	(247) 100.0	(268) 100.0	(344) 100.0
Have Regular Client			
Yes	43.3	64.0	47.8
No	35.7	36.0	52.3
No response	21.0	0.0	0.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Use of Condom with Regular Client			
Yes	86.1	85.5	90.5
No	13.9	14.5	9.5
Total (N)	(173) 100.0	(256) 100.0	(189) 100.0
Consistent Use of Condom with Regular Clients			
Always	59.1	49.8	69.0
Sometimes	40.9	50.2	31.0
Total (N)	(149) 100.0	(219) 100.0	(171) 100.0
Do you Usually Carry Condom with You?			
Yes	28.3	34.7	39.3
No	71.7	65.3	60.7
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0

*p value < .05

2.4 Sex Workers, Clients and Other Sex Partners

Clients of the Sex Workers

Table 8 presents the average number of clients who visited sex workers. Sex workers saying that they had only one client per day increased from 35.5% to 57.0% in this round. Overall mean number of clients a sex worker has per day declined from 1.8 to 1.6. On the last day of the contact with the client, about 75 percent said they had only one client; it was 65% in the Round 1 (1998).

The majority of clients of SW were transport workers. Other included were police/army, wage/ migrant laborers, and industrial workers. The detail percentages of the types of clients are given in Table 8.

Table 8: Sex Workers and their Clients

Sexual Contact with the Clients	Round 1 (1998) (N=400)	Round 2 (1999) (N=400)	Round 3 (2000) (N=400)
	%	%	%
No. of Clients in one Day			
1 client	35.5	53.8	57.0
2 clients	40.3	31.0	27.5
3 - 4 clients	12.8	11.3	12.8
5 to 8 clients	1.0	2.3	0.8
<1 in a day	2.0	0.3	0.0
1-4 person in a week	8.3	1.5	2.0
Didn't say	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mean, Median	1.8, 2.0	1.7 1.0	1.6 1.0
Time of Last Sexual Contact with a Client			
The day of interview	2.8	5.5	9.5
1-2 days before	70.8	62.5	62.5
3-5 days before	17.3	17.3	17.8
6-7 days before	3.3	3.8	5.0
>7 days before	5.0	11.0	5.3
Shy to say/Do not want to say	1.0	0.0	0.0
How many People Did you Have Sex with on that Day (i.e. on the Day of Last Sexual Contact)			
1	65.0	65.8	75.3
2	28.8	25.8	19.3
3	4.0	5.5	3.5
4 to 7	1.3	3.0	2.0
Don't want to say	1.0	0.0	0.0
Mean, Median	1.4, 1.0	1.5, 1.0	1.3 1.0
Types of Clients			
Transport Worker	74.3	78.5	70.8
Migrant Worker/Wage Laborer	29.8	44.3	41.0
Industrial Worker	26.5	29.0	34.0
Police/Soldier	38.3	33.8	30.5
Student	16.0	7.5	7.3
<i>Rickshawala</i>	17.0	24.8	23.5
Local People/Villagers	10.5	1.8	4.0
Businessman/Contractor	24.8	28.3	32.0
Service Holder/Officer/Doctor	8.8	18.8	14.0
People from Rich Class	0.8	0.0	1.8
Others	5.3	2.8	3.8
Farmers	0.0	3.5	0.0
Don't know	1.0	0.5	0.5

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

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

About fifty percent of SWs reported that they had sex with people other than their clients, which is slightly less than in the Round 1(1998). Consistent use of condoms with these non-clients has increased significantly from 39.7% to 51.6% in this round (2000). The sex partners could be husband/male friend or other males. Consistent use of condom with husband is low (8.3%). SWs, who are currently staying with their husbands or a male friends saying they never use condom have decreased. Table 9 shows the comparison between Round1 (1998), Round 2 (1999) and Round 3 (2000).

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

Sex Partners of SWs and Use of Condom	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%
Sex with Other People Besides Clients in the Past Year			
Yes	58.5	49.8	52.0
No	41.5	50.3	48.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Use of Condom with those People			
Yes	39.7	36.2	*51.6
No	60.3	63.8	48.4
Total (N)	(234) 100.0	(163) 100.0	(192) 100.0
Husband/Male Friend Currently Living with You			
Husband	33.9	35.9	35.7
Male friend	2.3	0.9	0.8
No	63.9	63.2	63.5
Total (N)	(310) 100.0	(329) 100.0	(373) 100.0
Consistent Use of Condom with Husband			
Yes, Always	8.7	6.8	8.3
Yes, Sometimes	32.0	34.7	50.4
Never	59.2	58.5	*41.4
Total (N)	(105) 100.0	(118) 100.0	(133) 100.0

*p value < .05

2.5 Knowledge of AIDS and Source of Knowledge of AIDS

The survey included a series of questions on knowledge and sources of knowledge of AIDS. Respondents were first asked if they had ever heard of AIDS. Those who had were then 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 percentage who have ever-heard of illness called AIDS is 96.8% in this round, whereas in first round (1998) it was 88.5%. Radio and TV are the most common sources of knowledge of AIDS. Sources such as, Bill Board/Sign Board,

Pamphlet/Poster, Cinema Hall, Street Drama, Video Van has increased significantly. People from NGOs as source of knowledge of AIDS also has increased significantly (Table 10).

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

Sources of Knowledge of AIDS		Round 1 (1998) (N=400)	Round 2(1999) (N=400)	Round 3 (2000) (N=400)
Ever Heard of an Illness Called AIDS	%	88.5 (354)	90.5 (362)	96.8 (387)
	No.			
Sources of Knowledge of AIDS				
Radio		92.4	93.6	93.3
Friends/Relatives		75.1	79.8	76.2
Television		55.9	71.8	*80.9
Bill Board/Sign Board		65.5	71.5	*81.4
Pamphlet/Poster		53.7	55.5	58.1
Cinema Hall		43.8	51.1	*58.7
People from NGOs		27.1	48.3	*62.3
Street Drama		29.9	42.0	*43.7
Newspaper/Magazine		30.5	30.4	32.0
Video Van		24.9	29.0	*37.7
Health Workers		25.7	24.9	29.7
Work place		21.8	23.8	23.5
Community Event/Training		14.7	9.9	*28.9
Comic Book		11.9	9.7	16.3
School/Teacher		9.6	7.7	12.1
Community Workers		12.1	3.3	16.5
Other Sources		0.6	1.1	0.5

*p value < .05

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

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 and avoiding AIDS. Sex workers saying mode of transmitting AIDS as 'sex without condom' remained number one in this round as well. This response has changed significantly than in Round 1 (1998). Having multiple sex partners is another top reason for transmitting AIDS of the sex workers of in all of the rounds of the study. (Table 11).

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

Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting AIDS	Round 1 (1998) N=354	Round 2 (1999) N=362	Round 3 (2000) N=387
Ever Heard of an Illness Called AIDS	92.4	93.9	99.7
No.	(327)	(340)	(386)
SWs' Response Regarding Transmitting of AIDS by	%	%	%
Sex without Condom	70.3	81.5	*93.0
Multiple Sex Partners	47.7	56.2	47.7
Syringe & Needle	26.9	36.2	40.2
Blood Transfusion	47.1	35.0	50.0
Sex	70.3	27.1	58.3
Infected Mother to Baby	6.4	10.6	15.3
Sex with AIDS Infected People	1.2	1.8	0.5
Through Shaving Blade	0.9	0.9	0.0
Others	1.5	1.8	0.8
Sharing Other's Clothes	0.0	0.0	1.0
By Kissing	0.0	0.0	1.0
By Mosquito's Bite	0.0	0.0	0.3
Sharing Defiled Food with Others	0.0	0.0	0.8

*p value < .05

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

On ways to avoid AIDS, using condom is the response for the most of the sex workers in the both rounds (Table 12).

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

Knowledge of Ways of Avoiding AIDS	Round 1(1998) N=354	Round 2 (1999) N=362	Round 3 (2000) N=387
Percentage who Said they Knew How to Avoid AIDS	85.0	92.5	98.7
No.	(301)	(335)	(382)
SWs' Response Regarding Ways to Avoid AIDS	%	%	%
Use Condoms	85.0	92.2	95.8
Avoid Multiple Sex Partners	58.1	44.2	42.7
Avoid Blood Transfusions	47.5	30.7	46.3
Avoid using Infected Needle	26.2	22.4	39.0
Abstain from Sex	35.9	19.4	48.2
Have Only One Sex Partner	33.9	19.4	29.6
Others	2.3	3.6	1.5
Avoid Sex with Sex Worker	11.0	3.3	7.1
Avoid Mosquito Bites	0.0	1.2	2.6
Avoid Sex with Homosexuals	0.7	0.0	0.0
Avoid Kissing	0.0	0.0	1.6

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

2.6 Knowledge of Condom and Source of Knowledge of Condom

Almost all of the sex workers (98%) said they have heard of condom in this round. Radio remained the number one source of knowledge of condom in this round. Among other sources mentioned, billboards/sign boards, TV, newspaper/poster, cinema, NGOs, Street drama, video van and others as sources of knowledge of condoms has increased significantly. (Table 13).

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

Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of Condom	Round 1(1998) (N=400)	Round 2 (1999) (N=400)	Round 3 (2000) (N=400)
Percentage who Have Heard of Condom	94.5	92.7	98.0
	(378)	(371)	(392)
Sources of Knowledge of Condom	%	%	%
Radio	90.2	95.1	93.6
Friend/Neighbor	74.3	79.0	77.3
Billboard/Signboard	61.1	73.6	*82.7
Television	53.2	70.9	*79.8
Newspaper/Poster	41.5	53.9	*52.6
Pharmacy	60.6	53.4	56.4
Cinema Hall	41.8	49.9	*56.6
NGOs	24.9	49.1	*61.2
Street Drama	27.0	38.8	*42.1
HW/Volunteer	24.3	29.9	27.6
Video Van	22.0	28.6	*37.0
Hospital	25.4	26.4	*36.7
Health Post	19.3	21.3	*28.1
Community Event/Training	14.3	10.8	*28.3
Comic Book	10.8	7.8	*16.3
Health Centre	13.5	6.7	*19.9
Community Worker	14.0	3.5	16.1
From Client	0.0	0.0	0.5

*p value < .05

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

2.7 Awareness of FHI/AIDSCAP Messages

After FHI/AIDSCAP implemented the AIDS awareness campaign on the highway routes, messages regarding use of condom for the prevention of AIDS. Different media channels were utilized; messages were put up on the billboard, street drama was performed and peer educators spread the message among the people. In this round of survey also the respondents were asked through which medium these messages reached the sex workers and how these messages were understood in order to see to what extent messages were reaching the sex workers. Table 14 indicates whether the sex workers have seen, heard or read the FHI/AIDSCAP messages and the characters presented in the messages, and changes over the time. More sex workers recognized *Dhaaley Dai* than other media messages. Also, sex workers who said they had seen *Dhaaley Dai* and *Guruji & Antarey* have increased significantly. Similarly, *Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun* message had been recognized or heard by more sex workers. (Table 14).

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

Heard/Seen/Read the Following Characters in Past One Year	Round 1 (1998) (N=400)	Round 2 (1999) (N=400)	Round 3 (2000) (N=400)
	%	%	%
<i>Dhaaley Dai</i>	41.5	65.0	*68.5
<i>Guruji & Antarey</i>	36.8	44.5	*63.8
<i>Condom Lagaaun AIDS Bhagaaun</i>	77.5	83.0	*93.0

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

More of the sex workers in all the rounds said they understood the media as "use condom against AIDS". (Table 15)

Table 15: Message Understood by the Sex Workers

Meaning of Message to the Sex Workers as	Round 1 (1998) (N=378)	Round 2 (1999) (N=371)	Round 3 (2000) (N=392)
	%	%	%
Use Condom Against AIDS	84.0	82.5	96.2
Use Condom Against STD	26.5	34.2	65.3
Use Condom for Family Planning	41.4	44.2	39.0
Others	0.5	0.0	0.0

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

Table 16 presents data on IEC materials and condom received by the sex workers who have ever-heard of AIDS. The implementing partners of FHI/AIDSCAP distributed condoms, brochures, booklets, comic books 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 gives the comparison data with round1 and Round 3(2000)).

Table 16: IEC Materials and Condom Received by Sex Workers

Anything Given in the Past One Year by Some One	Round 1 (1998) (N=354)	Round 2 (1999) (N=362)	Round 3 (2000) (N=387)
	%	%	%
Condom	32.8	34.3	77.6
Brochure/booklets	36.4	33.1	66.0
Information about AIDS	43.5	53.0	94.0
Other Items	1.1	0.0	0.0

2.8 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.

Sex workers saying STD (*Youna Rog* in Nepali) means HIV/AIDS increased significantly from 46.4% to 77.0% in this round.; 17.8 percent said it is blisters and ulcers around vagina; 46.0% *Bhiringi* (Syphilis/Gonorrhoea). Among other responses are discharge from vagina, sores and itching and pain in vagina. Other responses are given in Table 17.

One quarter (25%) of all sex workers reported that they have experienced a symptom of STD. Nearly thirty percent of those who reported STD symptoms said they did not treat. Recognition of STD symptoms could have improved or, as is probably the case, self-

reported STD symptoms are extremely unstable because women mistake other symptoms for STD symptoms.

Of those who did seek treatment most went to private clinic (33.7%), then hospital (13.3%), pharmacy (12.2%) and FPAN clinic (4.1%). Other responses are given in Table 17.

Table 17: STD and its Treatment Among Sex Workers

STD and Its Treatment Among Sex Workers	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%
SWs Understanding of STD			
AIDS/HIV	46.4	39.0	77.0
Blisters & Ulcers Around Vagina	14.5	26.8	17.8
Syphilis (Bhiringi)/Gonorrhoea	23.6	23.5	46.0
White Discharge	13.8	21.0	14.0
Itching in Vagina	12.5	12.8	11.3
Lower Abdominal Pain	4.0	9.5	1.0
Discharge of Pus	2.0	4.5	6.0
Pain of Vagina	1.0	3.5	0.0
Burning when Passing Urine	0.0	3.3	2.0
Bleeding	0.0	3.3	3.3
Leprosy/T.B/Jaundice	0.0	2.5	0.0
Body Itching/Blisters in Body	1.5	1.8	1.0
<i>Dhatu</i> /flow <i>Dhatu</i>	2.3	1.3	2.8
Fever	0.0	1.3	0.5
Headache	0.0	0.5	0.0
<i>Sujak</i>	0.0	0.3	0.0
To Feel Dizzy	0.0	0.3	0.0
Vomiting	0.0	0.3	0.0
Others	7.8	3.0	1.8
Don't know	20.6	17.8	6.3
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Types of STD Symptoms Experienced in the Past Year			
No Symptom	74.3	69.8	75.5
Discharge of Pus/White Discharge	11.3	23.0	11.3
Sores Around Private Part	11.8	16.8	12.5
Pain Inside the Vagina During Intercourse	11.3	15.0	14.8
Lower Abdominal Pain	4.0	4.0	0.0
Others	4.5	3.3	1.8
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0
Treatment of STD Symptoms in the Past Year			
No Treatment	33.0	41.3	28.6
Private Clinic	22.3	19.0	33.7
Pharmacy	5.8	18.2	12.2
FPAN Clinic	10.7	8.3	4.1
Self Treatment	3.8	6.6	3.1
Hospital	15.5	6.6	13.3
Clinic of NGO	0.0	5.0	6.1
Health Post	3.8	1.7	6.1
Others	4.8	1.7	0.0
Health Centre	0.9	0.8	4.1
Total (N)	(103) 100.0	(121) 100.0	(98) 100

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

2.9 Use of Alcohol and Drug Among the Sex Workers

Beginning from this round (2000), the respondents (sex workers) and male sentinel groups were asked about the alcohol and drug use habits including the injecting drugs. The survey revealed that 25% of the sex workers admitted that they consume alcohol on daily basis and another 37% said they take alcohol once in a while (Table 18).

Next Table 19 shows the drug use habit of the sex workers. Only 6.5 % (26) of the sex workers said they used the drugs sometime in their life. Of these (26 SWs), mostly used Ganja (hasish) or Bhang (hemp) or sleeping tablets. One sex worker admitted she had used Tidijesik injection and another said she used brown sugar.

Table 18: Use of Alcoholic Beverages in the Last 4 Weeks Among Sex Workers

Frequency	N=400
Everyday	25.3
At least once in a week	24.0
Less than once a week	12.8
Never	37.8

Table 19: Use of Drugs Among Sex Workers

Types of Drugs	N=26
Ganja	69.2
Bhang	53.8
Sleeping Tablets	34.6
Dhaturu	23.1
Phensydel	19.2
Smac	3.8
Tidijesik	3.8
Brown-Sugar	3.8

CHAPTER 3: MALE SENTINEL GROUP

3.1 Profile of the Male Sentinel Group

Two different categories of males are included in this sentinel group.

- Transport Workers (TW) 400
- Male laborers 600

Male laborers included industrial workers (230), police (300) and *Rickshawaalas* (70). Altogether 1000 males were included in these two high-risk male groups. These groups were chosen because they were identified as high-risk by previous surveys. In the following analysis of the data male laborers denotes industrial workers, police and *Rickshawaalas*. The other group will be referred as transport workers.

Demographic characteristics of the male sentinel group are similar to those of Round 1(1998), Round 2 (1999) and Round 3 (2000) of the BSS with the mean age of truckers 26 years and male laborers 29 years (compared to Round 1 (1998): 26.9 and 29 years). Other characteristics are shown in table 20 below.

About 10 % of the truckers and male laborers are illiterate. The male laborers more educated than truckers.

Regarding marital status, about two-thirds (60.8%) of transport workers are ever-married and more than four-fifths (83.5%) of male laborers are ever-married.

In the sample about 40% of the truckers and male laborers are Brahmin or Chhetri, 18% of the truckers and 31% of the male laborers are Terai castes and rest are from Newar, Tamang, Magar, Gurung, Lama, Rai and Kami, Damai and Sarki castes.

Table 20: Demographic Characteristics of Sample Male Sentinel Groups

Demographic Characteristics	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker			Male Laborer		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age of respondent						
Up to 16	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
17-19	9.5	13.0	15.8	3.8	4.8	4.5
20-29	62.0	62.3	59.0	47.8	55.5	50.7
30-39	20.8	18.0	18.5	40.2	30.5	38.0
40 & above	7.3	6.0	5.0	7.9	8.8	6.3
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0
Education						
Illiterate	8.0	9.5	8.5	10.2	10.5	11.8
Literate	12.3	5.5	6.5	10.7	3.8	2.3
1-5 class	28.8	33.8	31.0	10.2	13.7	14.8
6-10 class	44.0	45.3	46.5	47.1	44.9	48.7
SLC & above	7.0	6.0	7.5	21.0	27.0	22.3
NR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0
Marital Status						
Married	65.3	66.0	60.8	84.0	82.5	83.5
Divorced/Separated	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Widower	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0
Never Married	34.3	33.8	38.3	15.4	16.8	16.2
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0
Ethnicity						
Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri	37.3	41.0	43.0	43.5	40.0	41.8
Newar/Tamang/Lama/Magar/Gurung/Rai	41.8	31.5	35.8	20.2	22.7	22.3
Terai Caste	15.3	20.3	17.8	27.2	32.7	30.7
Kami/Damai/Sarki	1.8	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.3
Others	4.0	4.0	1.0	6.3	1.8	2.8
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0

Of all married transport workers 86 percent are presently staying with their wife while by comparison only 54.5 percent of all married male laborers are presently staying with their wife. This is due to the mobile nature of transport workers and work in different districts than their own and male laborer group are mostly migrant from different districts. Table 21 presents their present living status and number of days away from home. The number of days away from home apply more to transport workers than male laborers. The data for Round 1 (1998), Round 2 (1999) and Round 3 (2000) are similar in regard to current living status of the male sentinel group.

These coincidences of similar data in the both data indicate that the sampling technique is reliable.

Table 21: Living Status of the Transport Workers and Male Laborers

Living Status of Male Respondents	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker			Male Laborer		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Currently Living						
With Wife & children	58.5	59.0	52.8	45.5	45.7	45.5
With Friends	6.8	13.0	18.3	34.0	44.1	45.0
Alone	19.5	5.5	5.5	13.8	4.2	5.7
With Parents	11.5	19.5	22.3	4.5	4.2	3.0
With Relatives	3.5	2.8	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.7
Others	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
With children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
NR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0
Presently Living with Wife						
Yes	87.0	89.4	86.4	54.0	55.4	54.5
No	12.3	10.6	13.6	46.0	44.6	45.5
Others	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (N)	(261) 100.0	(264) 100.0	(243) 100.0	(504) 100.0	(495) 100.0	(501) 100.0
No. of Days Away from Home						
Up to 7 days	13.4	15.9	12.3	8.6	7.1	5.8
8 - 14 days	11.5	17.4	11.9	3.6	2.2	3.8
15-21 days	34.9	35.2	33.3	7.0	3.6	5.0
22-29 days	30.3	26.9	38.7	26.1	37.2	43.5
30 & Above	4.2	2.3	0.0	12.4	4.7	0.4
Always Stay with Family	5.7	2.3	3.3	42.4	45.1	41.1
NR/Other	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4
Total (N)	(261) 100.0	(264) 100.0	(243) 100.0	(502) 100.0	(495) 100.0	(501) 100.0

3.2 Sexual Behavior and Sexual Contact with Sex Workers

Nearly 92 percent of the transport workers and 94 % of male laborers reported that they had sexual contact with women. 64% of transport workers and 28 % of male laborers said they ever had sex with a sex worker. And of transport workers, 42 % admitted they had sex with sex workers in the past one year. Of the male laborers about 11 percent said they had sex with a sex worker in the past year (Table 22). More transport workers tended to have sexual relation with a sex worker. Truckers and male laborers gradually visited sex workers less frequently than in the previous years. Mean age of first sexual intercourse for the male sentinel group is 18.

Table 22: Sexual Experiences of Transport Workers and Male Laborers

Sexual Experiences with Women and SW	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker			Male Laborer		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ever had a Sexual Intercourse with a Woman						
Yes	93.5	96.0	91.3	94.8	95.0	93.8
No	6.5	4.0	8.8	5.2	5.0	6.2
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0
Age at First Sexual Intercourse						
Up to 11	0.8	0.5	2.2	1.6	0.2	0.9
12 to 14	8.8	9.4	12.6	5.8	6.5	6.0
15 to 19	64.7	71.4	64.9	46.7	55.6	51.3
20 & above	25.1	18.8	20.3	45.2	37.7	41.7
Don't know/Can't Say	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Total (N)	(374) 100.0	(384) 100.0	(365) 100.0	(569) 100.0	(570) 100.0	(563) 100.0
Ever Had Sex with a SW						
Yes	74.3	68.5	64.0	34.7	33.5	28.0
No	19.2	27.5	27.3	60.0	61.5	65.8
No Experience of Sex	6.5	4.0	8.7	5.3	5.0	6.2
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0
Sex with a SW in the Past Year						
Yes	51.8	46.5	*42.5	15.1	14.8	*10.5
No	22.5	22.0	21.5	19.6	18.7	17.5
Never Had Sex with SW	19.2	27.5	27.3	60.0	61.5	65.8
Not Ever Experienced of Sex	6.5	4.0	8.7	5.3	5.0	6.2
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0
Time of Last Sexual Contact in the Past One Year						
<1 week	15.0	14.0	6.5	8.9	3.4	6.3
1 - 2 Weeks	27.1	21.0	26.5	13.3	18.0	15.9
3 - 4 weeks	19.3	21.0	15.9	15.5	23.6	15.9
5 - 8 weeks	10.1	18.3	15.3	13.3	15.7	15.9
9 - 10 weeks	5.3	2.7	4.1	4.4	4.5	6.3
11 - 15 weeks	4.3	5.4	7.1	7.7	5.6	7.9
>15 weeks	18.8	17.7	24.7	36.7	29.2	31.7
Total (N)	(207) 100.0	(186) 100.0	(170) 100.0	(90) 100.0	(89) 100.0	(63) 100.0

3.3 Visit to Sex Workers and Other Women

Table 23 presents the frequency of visits to sex workers, and multiple sex partners of the male sentinel group among those who have visited sex workers. The median number of sex workers visited in the past year is 4 for transport workers and 3 for male laborers. It ranges from one sex worker to 50 sex workers for all the male sentinel group. With respect to the frequency of visits to sex workers, the mean number in the last three months is 4 for truckers and 3 for male laborers. Nearly 73 percent of the transport workers and 87 percent of male laborers who had had sexual contacts with women said they had non-sex worker partners. For most of the male sentinel group, number of woman besides the sex workers is one. Three percent of the transport workers and 1.3% of male laborers go to India to have sexual services from sex workers.

Table 23 : Visit to Sex Workers and Other Women for Sexual Intercourse

Sexual Partners and Frequency of Sexual Contact	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker			Male Laborer		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No. of Sex Workers Visited in the Past Year						
1 - 2	26.6	26.3	36.5	58.2	43.8	44.4
3 - 6	42.5	30.1	35.3	29.7	31.5	34.9
7 - 12	16.9	19.4	12.4	7.7	18.0	12.7
13 - 15	5.8	7.5	2.9	0.0	4.5	0.0
>15	8.2	16.6	12.9	4.2	2.2	7.9
Median No. of Sex Workers	[4]	[5]	[4]	[2]	[3]	[3]
Total (N)	(207) 100.0	(186) 100.0	(170) 100.0	(90) 100.0	(89) 100.0	(63) 100.0
Frequency of Sexual Contact with SW in Last 3 Months						
None	18.8	19.9	28.8	43.3	29.2	36.5
1 - 2	42.5	44.6	40.6	36.7	44.9	42.9
3 - 6	28.0	21.0	18.8	14.4	19.1	14.3
7 - 12	6.8	9.7	6.5	1.1	3.4	3.2
13 - 15	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.2	2.2	0.0
>15	2.9	4.3	4.7	2.2	1.1	3.2
Mean No. of Sexual Contact	[3.7]	[3.8]	[4]	[2.7]	[2.1]	[3]
Total (N)	(207) 100.0	(186) 100.0	(170) 100.0	(90) 100.0	(89) 100.0	(63) 100.0
Sex with Other Women Besides SWs						
One	62.8	62.5	61.5	76.5	74.3	80.5
2 - 3	12.5	11.8	9.5	9.8	9.7	6.0
>3	2.0	3.2	0.8	2.5	2.8	0.3
Only with SWs	16.2	18.5	19.5	6.0	8.2	7.0
Never Had Sex with a Women	5.6	4.0	8.7	5.2	5.0	6.2
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0
Sex with SW in India During Past One Year						
Nepal Only	46.5	42.0	39.5	12.2	10.5	9.3
India (and Nepal)	5.2	4.5	3.0	3.0	4.3	1.3
No Sex with SW in the Past Year	48.3	53.5	21.5	84.8	85.2	17.3
Never Had Sex with SWs	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	65.8
No Ever Experienced of Sex	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	6.2
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0

3.4 Sex Partners Among Male Respondents

Sex partners of male respondents included wives, female friends and sex workers. The percentage of truckers and male laborers with the sex partners, including wife and sex workers, in the past year is given in the Table 24.

Table 24: Total Number of Sex Partners in the Past Year for Male Respondents

Total No. of Sex Partners in the Past Year	Type of Respondents (2000)											
	Transport Worker						Male Laborer					
	Marital Status						Marital Status					
	Ever Married		Unmarried		Total		Ever Married		Unmarried		Total	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
No. of Sex Partners												
0	1	0.4	56	36.6	57	14.3	4	0.8	59	60.8	63	10.5
1	142	57.5	25	16.3	167	41.8	427	84.9	22	22.7	449	74.8
2	26	10.5	14	9.2	40	10.0	35	7.0	8	8.2	43	7.2
3 to 4	30	12.1	19	12.4	49	12.3	17	3.4	5	5.2	22	3.7
5 to 6	12	4.9	15	9.8	27	6.8	4	0.8	2	2.1	6	1.0
7 to 10	16	6.5	7	4.6	23	5.8	6	1.2	0	0.0	6	1.0
11 to 20	10	4.0	11	7.2	21	5.3	6	1.2	1	1.0	7	1.2
More than 20	10	4.0	6	3.9	16	4.0	4	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.7
Median	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	4	-	2	-	4
TOTAL	247	100.0	153	100.0	400	100.0	503	100.0	97	100.0	600	100.0

As in previous rounds, transport workers again reported the highest number sex partners. Nearly half of the transport workers have two or more sex partners in the past year, while only 15% of the male laborers have more than one sex partners. Median number of sex partners for married transport workers and male laborers are 5 and 4, while unmarried transport workers and male laborers are 5 and 2.

3.5 Sex Work Location and Expenditure on Sex Workers

In Nepal sex workers are street-based. Table 25 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 obtain 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. Sixty-six percent of the transport workers and 41% of male laborers 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 (Table 25).

Table 25: Sexual Networking and Expenditure on Sex Workers by Male Respondents

Sexual Networking and Expenditure	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker			Male Laborer		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Where did you find Last Sex Worker						
Lodge/Hotel	3.9	7.5	5.3	13.2	14.6	7.9
Dinner (Eating-house)	10.1	14.0	11.2	2.2	9.0	4.8
Local Bar (Bhatti Pasal)	8.2	5.4	0.6	9.9	12.4	4.8
On the Street	56.5	52.7	66.5	25.3	24.7	41.3
In Forest	5.3	7.5	5.3	11.0	6.7	9.5
In SW's House/Rented House	9.2	4.3	4.1	16.5	7.9	20.6
In the Market	1.0	2.2	0.0	4.4	7.9	0.0
Neighbour's House	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.4	0.0
In Open Ground/Riverside, etc.	1.4	1.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
In Bus Park/Truck	0.5	2.7	4.1	2.2	1.1	3.2
In Cinema Hall	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.2	5.6	0.0
In "Brothel"	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
Own Room	0.5	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.6
Others	0.5	2.2	1.8	2.2	6.7	6.3
Total (N)	(207)	(186)	(170)	(90)	(89)	(63)
Where did you have sex with the SW?						
Sex Worker's House	15.0	13.4	10.0	19.8	28.1	23.8
Client's Home/Room	2.4	2.2	2.9	13.2	6.7	12.7
Hotel/Lodge	5.3	8.6	7.6	17.6	24.7	22.2
Forest/Bushes/Park	34.8	40.9	41.2	28.6	24.7	30.2
Other's House	0.0	1.1	2.4	2.2	4.5	6.3
Truck/Bus	38.6	33.9	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
On the Ground/Field	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.2	0.0
Friend's Room	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.6	0.0
In the Riverside	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
In "Brothel"	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
Inside the room of petrol pump/inside the factory	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.6
Others	1.9	0.0	1.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Total (N)	(207)	(186)	(170)	(90)	(89)	(63)
Expenditure for the Last Sexual Contact with SW (Rs.)						
Not paid	4.3	5.9	4.1	13.2	16.9	15.9
Upto 49	18.4	18.3	12.9	15.4	20.2	12.7
50-99	39.6	40.9	39.4	36.3	25.8	30.2
100-500	36.7	32.8	42.9	30.8	34.8	38.1
501 & above	1.0	2.2	0.6	4.4	2.2	3.2
Total (N)	(207) 100.0	(186) 100.0	(170) 100.0	(90) 100.0	(89) 100.0	(63) 100.0

Note: Percentages add more than hundred because of multiple responses.

Mean expenditure for a visit to a sex worker is obtained by asking how much was 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. 109.

3.6 Knowledge and Use of Condom

Transport workers and male laborers who ever had sex with a woman or sex worker were asked about knowledge and use of condom. Almost of all of them have heard of condom in all three rounds. Over the three years reported ever-use of condom has not changed much. About 70 percent among transport workers and 57 percent among the male laborers said they ever-used condom in this round (see Table 26 for comparison). In order to know the use of condom with sex workers, the respondents were asked whether they used condom in the previous last sexual intercourse with a sex worker. The use of condom with sex worker in the immediate last encounter for both the transport worker and male are shown in the Table 26. Consistent use of condom with sex workers in the past year has increased significantly for transport workers as well as male laborers than in the Round 1(1998). The respondents were asked in five-point scale on the use of condom with sex workers in the past year. Always use of condom have increased from 36.2% to 47.6% among transport workers and for male laborers it has increased from 23.4% to 42.9%. Other responses are given in Table 26.

Table 26: Knowledge and Use of Condom Among the Transport Workers and Male Laborers

Knowledge and Use of Condom	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker			Male Laborer		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ever Heard of Condom						
Yes	99.8	100.0	99.3	98.7	99.7	98.2
No	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.8
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0
Ever Use of Condom						
Yes	71.7	68.5	70.3	55.0	57.8	57.2
No	28.3	31.5	29.8	45.0	42.2	42.8
Total (N)	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(400) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0	(600) 100.0
Ever use of Condom Among those who Ever Had Sexual Experience						
Yes	69.8	67.2	67.4	52.5	55.6	54.4
No	30.2	32.8	32.6	47.5	44.4	45.6
Total (N)	(374) 100.0	(384) 100.0	(365) 100.0	(569) 100.0	(570) 100.0	(563) 100.0
Use of Condom with SW in the Last Sex Act						
Yes	75.8	80.6	78.8	41.1	58.0	61.9
No	13.0	8.1	11.2	26.7	21.6	12.7
Never Used Condom	11.1	11.3	10.0	32.2	20.5	25.4
Total (N)	(207) 100.0	(186) 100.0	(170) 100.0	(90) 100.0	(88) 100.0	(63) 100.0
Consistent Use of Condom with SW in the Past Year						
Always	36.2	50.5	*47.6	23.4	31.8	*42.9
Most of the Time	29.0	19.4	28.8	8.9	22.7	14.3
Sometimes	16.9	15.1	10.6	18.8	13.6	12.7
Rarely	5.8	3.2	2.9	8.9	8.0	3.2
Never	1.0	0.5	0.0	7.8	3.4	1.6
Never Used Condom	11.1	11.3	10.0	32.2	20.5	25.4
Total (N)	(207) 100.0	(186) 100.0	(170) 100.0	(90) 100.0	(88) 100.0	(63) 100.0

*p value < .05

Condom use with wife is low for the both the sentinel groups. However, condom use with risk partners such as girl friend and other female friend has increased significantly for male laborers. For example, condom use with girl friend has 18.8% to 42.6% for male laborers. (Table 27).

Table 27: Use of Condom with Other Women, Including Wife Besides the Sex Workers

Use of Condom with Sex Partners	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker			Male Laborer		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Use of Condom in Every Sex with Wife in the Past Year						
Yes	13.9	8.4	3.8	25.7	7.8	3.8
No	53.3	54.2	61.7	28.3	46.4	48.1
Never used condom	32.8	37.4	34.6	46.0	45.8	48.1
Total (N)	(259) 100.0	(262) 100.0	(240) 100.0	(494) 100.0	(487) 100.0	(497) 100.0
Use of Condom in Every Sex with Girl Friend						
Yes	30.7	50.0	32.8	18.8	47.1	*42.6
No	50.7	25.8	40.3	39.1	30.9	34.0
Never used condom	19.3	24.2	26.9	42.0	22.0	23.4
Total (N)	(62) 100.0	(66) 100.0	(67) 100.0	(69) 100.0	(68) 100.0	(47) 100.0
Use of Condom in Every Sex with Other Female Friend						
Yes	34.1	61.8	58.3	23.8	58.0	30.0
No	54.6	23.5	25.0	50.0	21.0	40.0
Never used condom	11.3	14.7	16.7	26.2	21.0	30.0
Total (N)	(44) 100.0	(34) 100.0	(12) 100.0	(42) 100.0	(38) 100.0	(10) 100.0

*p value < .05

3.7 Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of AIDS

For both sentinel groups - percentages of transport workers and male laborers who have ever-heard of AIDS have increased in this round.

Among those who have heard of AIDS radio is still the most cited media source for male laborers and billboard/signboard for the transport workers and percentages of those who knew AIDS through radio have increased significantly for the male laborers. In this round more transport workers and male laborers have cited all the media sources and peer educators as the sources of knowledge of AIDS (Table 28). Among these significantly increased sources for both sentinel groups were, pamphlets/posters, work place, and video van. Billboard/signboard have also changed significantly for male laborers.

Table 28: Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of AIDS Among Male Respondents

Sources of Knowledge of AIDS	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker (400)			Male Laborer (600)		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
Ever Heard of AIDS	98.8 (395)	99.5 (398)	99.8 (399)	94.0 (564)	98.8 (593)	96.2 (577)
Sources of Knowledge of AIDS:	%	%	%	%	%	%
Radio	92.2	95.7	95.2	93.8	95.6	*97.4
Bill-board/Sign-board	97.5	96.5	98.7	85.1	91.6	*96.5
Friends/Relatives	90.4	93.0	75.2	82.6	92.9	79.9
Pamphlet/Poster	85.8	88.2	*95.7	77.5	89.2	*92.0
Television	67.3	81.4	*79.4	80.9	86.0	83.4
Cinema Hall	51.9	75.4	*59.6	56.6	72.7	59.3
Newspaper/Magazine	67.7	71.1	72.9	75.7	78.9	79.0
Work Place	42.3	58.3	*67.7	36.3	70.8	*67.8
Street Drama	21.5	46.7	*43.4	35.3	44.2	36.7
Video Van	26.6	38.2	*35.8	22.5	38.3	*31.5
Health Workers	24.8	35.4	27.3	31.0	48.9	31.9
Comic Book	23.6	28.1	26.8	11.3	29.8	31.9
People of NGO	18.7	26.9	23.6	30.0	32.7	28.2
School/Teacher	10.1	15.1	10.0	11.9	16.7	10.1
Community Event/Training	3.5	9.8	3.0	15.8	17.9	10.9
Community Workers	4.3	9.3	9.3	6.9	13.7	9.2
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

*p value < .05

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Knowledge of Transmitting and Avoiding AIDS

Transport workers and male laborers who have ever heard of AIDS were asked if they knew ways of transmitting as well as avoiding AIDS. Percentages who said they knew ways of transmitting AIDS have increased significantly for both transport workers and male laborers. On the ways of transmitting AIDS, responses such as "sex; sex without condom; having multiple sex partners" are still the most cited responses this round. Other responses are presented in Table 29

Table 29: Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting AIDS Among Male Respondents

Ways of Transmitting AIDS	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker			Male Laborer		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
Having Knowledge of Transmitting AIDS	97.5 (395)	99.2 (395)	97.7 (390)	93.3 (526)	98.1 (582)	98.3 (567)
Ways of Transmitting AIDS:	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex without Condom	54.3	73.2	81.5	41.0	56.7	77.8
Sex itself	61.8	67.3	50.5	54.7	75.1	60.8
Multiple Sex Partners	44.2	46.1	50.5	48.8	47.4	54.1
Blood Transfusion	34.3	45.1	33.1	41.8	47.8	39.3
Syringe and Needle	26.5	34.4	30.0	38.2	45.7	41.1
AIDS Related Responses	8.6	9.9	13.3	6.1	12.4	14.3
Responses Related to Sexual Relations	15.1	9.4	1.0	13.9	11.5	1.2
Not correct responses	4.9	8.1	3.9	12.3	10.1	3.8
Infected Mother to Baby	9.1	3.5	2.6	6.8	4.6	4.9
Others	1.3	2.0	3.1	3.6	1.4	1.1

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Table 30 presents the knowledge and ways of avoiding the AIDS. Regarding avoidance of AIDS, the most cited response "Use of Condom" is highest for both rounds. Other responses for the transport workers and male laborers are 'abstain from sex', 'avoid multiple partners', 'avoid sex with a sex worker', 'avoid blood transfusion', and 'avoid using infected needles'.

Table 30: Knowledge of Ways of Avoiding AIDS Among Male Respondents

Ways to Avoid AIDS	Type of Respondent						
	Transport Worker			Male Laborer			
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	
	N=400	N=398	N=389	N=600	N=593	N=569	
Male Saying Ways to Avoid AIDS	%	97.5	99.80	97.5	84.7	97.6*	98.6
	No.	(384)	(394)	(379)	(508)	(579)	(561)
Ways of Avoiding AIDS:	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Use Condoms	88.8	92.1	94.9	82.9	87.9	94.4	
Abstain From Sex	37.8	52.3	43.4	34.6	56.1	48.8	
Avoid Multiple Sex Partner	32.0	38.6	42.7	36.0	37.5	49.0	
Have Only One Sex Partner	19.0	33.5	25.4	29.3	37.8	29.7	
Avoid Blood Transfusion	21.4	33.0	19.8	22.6	33.5	26.0	
Avoid Sex with Sex Worker	31.5	30.2	26.2	33.5	25.9	30.1	
Avoid Using Infected Needle	20.3	28.2	23.6	26.4	34.9	37.6	
AIDS Related Responses	5.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	11.7	7.7	
Not Correct Responses	1.6	2.3	0.3	4.7	1.6	0.5	
Responses Related to Sexual Relations	2.9	2.0	0.0	4.5	3.5	0.0	
Avoid Sex with Homosexual	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.5	
Avoid Mosquito Bites	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.4	
Avoid Kissing	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	
Make Sexual Contact Only with Wife not with Outsiders	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	
Seek Protection from Traditional Healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Use New Blade While Saving	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	
Others	1.0	0.5	1.5	3.9	0.9	0.5	

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

3.8 Knowledge of Condom and Source of Knowledge of Condom

Table 31 presents knowledge and sources of condom. Almost all of the transport workers and male laborers said they have heard of condom. Among those who have heard of condom, the most popular source of knowledge of condom is billboard and radio. After the radio, billboard/signboard, friends/neighbors, newspaper/posters, and TV were other cited sources of knowledge. Sources of knowledge of condom for the transport workers, such as TV, cinema hall, pharmacy, street drama, health post, hospital, health workers, NGOs, and video van have increased significantly. Similarly for male laborers, most of the sources have increased significantly. (Table 31).

Table 31: Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of Condom Among Mal Respondents

Sources of Knowledge of Condom	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker			Male Laborer		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	N=400	N=400	N=400	N=600	N=600	N=600
Percentage Who Have Ever Heard of Condom	% 99.8	% 100.0	% 99.3	% 98.7	% 99.7	% 98.2
	No. (399)	No. (400)	No. (397)	No. (592)	No. (598)	No. (589)
Sources of Knowledge of Condom:	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bill-board/Sign-board	96.2	96.8	99.7	83.4	91.8	95.9
Radio	93.7	96.3	*97.5	92.1	96.0	*97.3
Friend/ Neighbor	81.0	91.8	77.6	79.2	90.6	80.0
Pharmacy	65.9	85.0	*85.4	73.6	87.1	*91.0
Newspaper/Poster	81.0	84.5	*88.2	69.8	87.8	*87.3
Television	65.9	82.5	*82.9	78.5	86.8	82.2
Cinema Hall	54.6	75.8	*70.8	59.5	73.2	64.9
Health Post	46.6	58.0	*64.2	54.7	65.7	*67.6
Hospital	47.1	54.8	*65.2	54.2	70.1	*73.7
Street Drama	20.6	42.8	*37.8	28.0	38.0	30.2
Health Center	37.8	36.0	45.8	41.4	51.2	*51.4
Video Van	24.3	33.8	*32.2	18.6	32.9	*27.3
Health Worker/Volunteer	24.6	28.0	23.2	25.0	40.5	23.9
Comic Book	21.3	26.0	26.2	11.1	28.9	*30.2
NGOs	17.0	24.0	*23.4	29.1	27.4	27.8
Community Worker	4.5	7.8	*9.1	7.0	13.2	8.7
Community Event/Training	2.5	6.5	3.8	11.1	14.5	10.9
Pan/Kirana Pasa (Retail Shops)	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0

*p value < .05

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

3.9 Awareness of FHI/AIDSCAP Messages

After FHI/AIDSCAP implemented the AIDS awareness campaign on the highway routes, messages regarding use of condom for the prevention of AIDS. Different media channels were employed, messages (such as *Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun*, *Dhaaley Dai* and *Guruji and Antarey*) 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 and male laborers and how these messages were understood. Following Tables 32, 33 and 34 give whether the transport workers and the male laborers have seen, heard or read the FHI/AIDSCAP messages and the characters presented in the messages and understanding of the FHI/AIDSCAP messages. Of all the messages "*Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun*" more often cited by both the truckers and male laborers. More respondents of this round have heard or recognized the characters *Dhaaley Dai* and *Guruji and Antarey* (Table 32).

Table 32: Seen/Read the Following Characters/Messages in the Past One Year by Male

Heard of Following Characters/Message in the Past One Year	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker			Male Laborer		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	N=400	N=400	N=400	N=600	N=600	N=600
%	%	%	%	%	%	
<i>Dhaaley Dai</i>	55.0	84.5	*66.2	39.0	84.8	*68.3
<i>Guruji & Antarey</i>	63.3	70.4	68.3	40.5	55.2	*62.0
<i>Condom Lagaaun AIDS Bhagaaun</i>	96.5	98.7	95.0	82.2	96.3	*92.7
Other Messages on STD/AIDS or Condom	5.5	3.8	2.0	3.7	2.8	4.9

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

More transport workers and male laborers interpreted the meaning of the messages as 'use condom against HIV/AIDS' in this round as well (Table 33).

Table 33: Understanding of FHI/AIDSCAP Messages by Male Respondents

Advertised Messages Understood	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker (400)			Male Laborer (600)		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
%	%	%	%	%	%	
Use Condom Against HIV/AIDS	90.8	97.5	97.5	78.8	95.3	96.0
Use Condom Against STD	34.3	37.8	28.6	27.1	39.5	32.0
Use Condom for Family Planning	33.0	36.3	25.6	54.8	53.5	43.5
AIDSCAP message ' <i>Condom Lagaaun AIDS Bhagaaun</i> ' verbatim	6.5	0.8	2.5	1.3	0.3	1.7
Others	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.2

Table 34 presents data on IEC materials and condom as received by the transport workers and male laborers who have ever-heard of AIDS. The implementing partners of FHI/AIDSCAP distributed condoms, brochures, booklets, comic book and information on AIDS in the project area. Fewer respondents from this round said they have received condoms (Table 34).

Table 34: Distribution of IEC Materials as Received by Male Respondent

Anything Given in the Past One Year by Someone	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker (400)			Male Laborer (600)		
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
%	%	%	%	%	%	
Condoms	34.4	23.6	22.1	24.8	19.4	13.2
Brochure/Booklets	24.6	27.9	19.3	24.5	28.7	22.5
Information about AIDS	23.3	26.1	23.6	33.3	32.7	24.8
Other Items	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0

3.10 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 4 percent (39) of all transport workers and male laborers reported sores in their private parts in the past year. This is similar to the number of respondents reporting sores/ulcers in Round 1(1998). The private clinic and pharmacy are the most cited treatment centers for the transport worker and the male laborers. After the private clinic, hospital and health post are more cited treatment place. There are 12.8% cases of self-treatment among the 39 self-reported STD cases.

Table 35: Treatment Places of STD in the Past Year

Treatment Place of STD (Sores/Ulcers in the Genital Area) in the Past Year	Transport Workers and Male Laborers	
	N (39)	%
Private Clinic	9	23.1
Health Post	1	2.6
Hospital	1	2.6
Pharmacy	9	23.1
No Treatment	12	30.8
Self Treatment	5	12.8
Health Center	2	5.1

Note: In this table the transport workers and male laborers were combined because numbers in the cells of the table become very low when separated.

3.11 Condom and Its Availability

Transport workers and male laborers who ever used the condom were asked how and where they get condoms. Fewer of the transport workers in this round said they get condoms free of charge. More transport workers and male laborers said they purchase condom. More than 10% of the male laborers and transport workers said they get condoms freely and sometimes purchase them as well (Table 36).

Table 36: Acquisition of Condom

Anything given in the Past One Year by Someone	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker (400)			Male Laborer (600)		
	Round 1 (1998) %	Round 2 (1999) %	Round 3 (2000) %	Round 1 (1998) %	Round 2 (1999) %	Round 3 (2000) %
Get Free of Cost	28.7	20.5	20.2	38.8	32.4	35.3
Purchase	41.8	50.0	66.7	44.1	40.3	52.9
Both (Free and Purchase)	29.5	28.7	13.2	15.7	25.7	11.9
Not Using Recently	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
NR	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0

All of the respondents who ever used condom, received freely or purchased, were asked where they get condoms.

Nagdhunga check post was a very popular place for truckers to get free condoms in the Round 1(1998) survey. But this time, it no longer is the popular place. It drops to third place. Health Post turned out to be the most popular place to get free condom in this round. Respondents saying peer/friend have also increased among both truckers and male laborers.

Pharmacy is still the most popular place for purchasing the condom, followed by retail shop and *paan* shop (Tables 37 and 38).

Table 37: Places to Get Free Condoms for those who Get Free Condoms

Places to Get Free Condom	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker (152)	Transport Worker (127)	Transport Worker (81)	Male Laborer (163)	Male Laborer (183)	Male Laborer (139)
	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)	Round 1 (1998)	Round 2 (1999)	Round 3 (2000)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Health Post	20.4	43.3	33.3	47.2	47.0	53.2
Peer/Friends	22.4	25.2	27.2	9.8	19.7	12.9
Nagdhunga (Thankot)	58.6	16.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
In Office/Police Station	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
Brought by SWs	2.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Health Worker/Volunteer/NGO	9.2	7.9	29.6	8.0	17.5	17.3
Hospital	3.3	7.1	6.2	11.7	10.9	9.4
Health Center	3.3	4.7	9.9	14.1	2.2	10.1
FPAN Clinic	5.3	3.1	2.5	18.4	10.4	11.5
During Community Program	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.4
Work Place/Factory	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.2	0.0
INGO (CARE/Nepal, NRCS)	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0
VDC Office	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0
Surya Tobacco Company	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Factory's Clinic/Work Place	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Others	1.9	0.8	2.5	5.5	2.2	0.0

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Table 38: Preferred Places to get Free Condom for those who Get Free Condom

Preferred Places to Get Free Condom	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker (152)	Transport Worker (125)	Transport Worker (81)	Male Laborer (163)	Male Laborer (183)	Male Laborer (139)
	Round 1 (1998) %	Round 2 (1999) %	Round 3 (2000) %	Round 1(1998) %	Round 2 (1999) %	Round 3 (2000) %
Health Post	23.0	43.2	30.9	52.8	42.6	54.0
Peer/Friend	19.1	22.4	24.7	8.6	18.0	10.8
Nagdhunga (Thankot)	42.8	13.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
In Office	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
Health Worker/Volunteer/NGO	10.5	6.4	30.9	11.0	14.2	12.9
Hospital	4.6	5.6	6.2	13.5	9.8	8.6
With SWs	2.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Health Centre	4.6	3.2	9.9	15.3	1.1	9.4
FPAN Clinic	5.3	2.4	1.2	16.0	9.8	11.5
Work Place/Factory	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.7	8.2	1.4
<i>Paan Shop/Kirana Shop</i> (Retail Shop)	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.5	0.0
Pharmacy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
VDC office	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0
INGOs	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
During Community Program	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	2.2
Place of Vehicle Entry	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
At Road	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Police Checkpost	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.7
Surya Tobacco Company	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Others	4.6	1.6	2.5	7.9	2.1	0.0

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Table 39: Places to Purchase Condom for those who Buy Condom

Places to Purchase Condom	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker (186)	Transport Worker (203)	Transport Worker (194)	Male Laborer (179)	Male Laborer (208)	Male Laborer (191)
	Round 1 (1998) %	Round 2 (1999) %	Round 3 (2000) %	Round 1 (1998) %	Round 2 (1999) %	Round 3 (2000) %
Pharmacy	83.9	83.3	77.3	86.0	80.3	84.3
Retail Shop (<i>Kirana Pasal</i>)	26.3	26.1	22.2	14.0	17.8	14.7
<i>Paan shop</i>	18.3	22.7	16.5	9.5	10.6	7.3
Private clinic	3.8	2.5	2.1	5.6	7.2	1.6
Others	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0

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

Table 40: Preferred Places to Purchase Condom for those who Buy Condom

Preferred Places to Purchase Condom	Type of Respondent					
	Transport Worker (186)	Transport Worker (203)	Transport Worker (194)	Male Laborer (179)	Male Laborer (208)	Male Laborer (191)
	Round 1 (1998) %	Round 2 (1999) %	Round 3 (2000) %	Round 1 (1998) %	Round 2 (1999) %	Round 3 (2000) %
Pharmacy	80.1	78.3	75.8	79.9	75.0	84.8
Retail Shop (Kirana Pasal)	25.8	19.2	15.5	21.2	15.9	10.5
Private Clinic	4.8	1.5	0.5	6.1	6.7	1.0
Paan Shop	22.0	18.2	13.4	15.6	10.1	7.9
Any Shop	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0

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

Pharmacy and small retail stores were the preferred places for buying the condom for both the sentinel groups.

3.12 Use of Alcohol and Drugs

Similar to sex workers, nearly 70% of the male sentinel groups admitted they had consumed alcohol once in a while. 10% of the male laborer group and 19% of the transport workers said they take alcohol everyday. (Table 40).

Among the drugs used by the male sentinel groups, Ganja (Hasish) and Bhang (Hemp) are the mostly used drugs. Of all the male sentinel groups, about 10% said they used any type of drugs. (Table 41)

Table 41: Use of Alcoholic Beverages in the Last 4 Weeks

Frequency	Types of Respondents (%)	
	Transport Workers (N=400)	Male Laborer (N=600)
Everyday	19.0	10.2
At least once in a week	30.5	28.7
Less than once a week	17.5	24.8
Never	31.5	33.5
Others	1.5	2.8

Table 42: Use of Drugs Among Male Sentinel Group

Types of Drug	Types of Respondents (%)	
	Transport Worker (N=34)	Male Laborer (N=63)
Ganja	91.2	76.2
Bhang	64.7	68.3
Chares/Hasis	14.7	19.0
Dhaturu	17.6	7.9
Pensiydel	0.0	7.9
Codine	2.9	1.6
Nitrocin	5.9	3.2
Ti-di-Jesik	0.0	1.6
Brown-Sugar	0.0	1.6
Sleeping Table/Opium	0.0	3.2
Smac	0.0	3.2

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS

The field survey of third round BSS conducted during the month of September 2000. (Round 1 BSS in 1998 and round 2 in 1999). In all rounds the demographic and social characteristics of sample respondents (sex workers and male sentinel groups) were similar.

Mean age of the sex workers is 25. Of male sentinel groups, trucker's mean age is 26 and male laborer's mean age is 29.

Following the interventions of FHI/AIDSCAP/Nepal on the highway routes, some behavioral changes among the sex workers and male sentinel groups are noted.

Sexual Behavior

Most of the sex workers were married while they were still in their teens and had sexual experience by the time they reached the age of sixteen.

Mean number of daily clients has decreased from 1.8 in round 1(1998) to 1.6 in round 3 (2000). Most of the clients of sex workers are transport workers. After transport workers, migrant worker/daily wage workers, industrial workers, and police/army and others are reported to be the clients of sex workers. So these groups could be the target group for the awareness program.

About half of the sex workers in both rounds have said they had sex with other men besides clients. Use of condom with these people have increased significantly.

About 90% of the transport workers and male laborers reported having sex with a woman. Sixty-four percent of the transport workers and 28% of the male laborers have admitted to sex with a sex worker.

About 42% of the transport workers and 10% of the male laborers had visited a sex worker in the past year.

Knowledge and Use of Condom

It is notable that the use of condom in this round. Ever heard of condom, ever use of condom and use of condom with last client changed significantly. In all rounds more than 90% of sex workers reported to have heard of condom. In this round the sex workers reporting to have heard of condom approached nearly 100%.

Among the truckers and male laborers, almost all of them had heard of condom. However, ever use of condom among the male laborers is lower than trucker and sex workers. There is no significant change in ever use of condom in both the truckers and male laborers.

Consistent use of condom by sex workers in the past year has increased from 33% to 40%. Similarly the consistent use of condom by truckers with the sex workers in the past year has increased from 36% to 47%, for the male group it increased from 23% to 43%. This is one of the important changes brought by the intervention. Consistent use of condom is very important in prevention of STD because of high risk when not using condom at all.

Consistent use of condom with husband of sex worker is still low (8%). Also use of condom with the people besides the client of sex worker is low (36%).

Among the truckers and male laborers, use of condom in every sex with wife has not increased. However, the use of condom in every sex with girl friends have increased among both truckers and male laborers.

Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of Condom and AIDS

Radio is the most cited source of knowledge of condom among the sex workers and male sentinel groups. For the sex workers and male sentinel groups, the percentage citing radio as a source of knowledge is more than 90%.

Along with radio, almost all of media sources, such as TV, street drama, video van, billboard, cinema, etc. have increased significantly for all the sentinel groups.

FHI/AIDSCAP Messages

FHI/AIDSCAP characters *Dhaaley Dai and Guruji & Anteray* are heard/seen by more sex worker and male sentinel groups. More male laborers have reported to have seen/heard the message *Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun*.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: Matrix of Survey Sites of Sub-groups of Population

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

ANNEX II

Confidential

**Round No. 3 Behavioral Surveillance Survey
FHI/New ERA - 2000**

Sex Worker Questionnaire

Namaste ! I am, from New ERA, a non-profit research institution based in Kathmandu. I am here to collect data for a research project. During this data collection, I will be asking you some personal questions. They are about such things as sex and condoms. Please tell me the truth about all these, but don't worry about revealing personal information because everything is completely confidential. No one will be able to find out what you tell me, and will be used only for the research. (Do not ask respondent's name)

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 District: _____

102.2 VDC/Municipality: _____

102.3 Ward No.: _____

102.4 Name of Village/Tole: _____

103. Place of Interview: _____

104. Date of Interview : 205 ___ / ___ / ___

105. Interview Starting Time : _____

Interview Completion Time: _____

106. Where were you born?

VDC/Municipality: _____

Village: _____

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. 204.1)
2. Divorced/Permanently Separated(Go to Q. 204.A)
3. Widow(Go to Q. 204.1.1)
4. Never Married(Go to Q. 204.1.1 then go to Q. 207)
5. Others _____

204.A How old were you when you got divorced/separated?

_____ (Write completed year) [Go to Q. 204.1.1)

204.1 Are you presently living with your husband?

1. Yes (Go to Q. 205)
2. No (Go to Q. 204.1.1)
3. No Response (Go to Q. 204.1.1)

204.1.1 Who are you living with now? (Multiple Responses)

1. Male friend/other male
2. Other male relatives
3. Other females
4. Children
5. Others(Specify) _____
6. 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

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. Other(Specify) _____
13. Other(Specify) _____
98. Don't Know

606. Has anyone given you following information or items in the past year?

- | | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1. Condom | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 2. Brochure/booklets/pamphlets about AIDS | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 3. Information about AIDS | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 8. Others (Specify) _____ | | |

7.0 Promotion of Condom

[Note: If answer in Q. 401 is 'No' Do Not Ask from Q. 701 to Q. 704]

701. 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) _____ | | |

702. 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, Etc.
2. Use condom against STD, Condom for STD prevention, Avoid STD, Etc.
3. Use condom for family planning, Other family planning messages
9. Others (specify) _____

- 98. Don't know
- 99. No response

906. 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

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

_____ No. of People

- 98. Don't know
- 99. No response

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

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

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

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

910. 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. Thefr from legitimate source	1	2
12. Buy on streets	1	2
13. Others _____	1	2

910. 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. Thefr from legitimate source	1	2
12. Buy on streets	1	2
13. Others _____	1	2

106. Where is your birthplace?

Name of the VDC/Municipality: _____

Name of the Village/Tole: _____

District : _____

106.1 How long have you been living continuously at this location
(Name of Current Place of Residence)?

_____ months

0. Always (Since Birth) (Go to Q. 106.3)

996. Others (specify) _____

106.2 Before you moved here, where did you live?

Name of the VDC/Municipality: _____

Name of the Village/Tole: _____

District : _____

106.3 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) _____

106.4 Where do you live now?

Name of the VDC/Municipality: _____

Name of the Village/Tole: _____

District : _____

107. How old are you?

_____ (write the completed years)

108. What is your caste? (Specify Ethnic Group/Caste)

Ethnicity/Caste _____

109. What class have you passed?

_____ (write '0' for illiterate, '19' for the literate without attending the school,
and exact number for the passed grade)

110. What is your present marital status?

6. Married

7. Divorced/Permanently Separated (Go to Q. 201)

8. Widow (Go to Q. 201)

9. Never Married (Go to Q. 201)

111. Are you presently living with your wife?

1. Yes

2. No

9. Others (specify) _____

112. 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

2.0 Information on Sexual Intercourse

201. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a woman before?

1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q. 601) 3. No response

202. How old were you at your first sexual intercourse?

_____ Years old (Completed years) 98. Don't know/can't say

203. Have you ever had a sex with a sex worker?

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

204. Have you had sex with any sex worker in the past one year?

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

205. During the past one year, how many different CSWs did you have sexual intercourse with?

_____ (number)

206. During the past one year when did you have the last sexual intercourse with a CSW? (Write 0 if the answer is less than a week)

_____ Weeks ago

207. Where did you find that last CSW for sexual intercourse? (**DO NOT READ** the possible answers given below)

1. Lodge/Hotel 4. On the street
2. Dinner (Eating house) 5. In Forest
3. Local Bar 9. Others (Specify) _____

208. Where did you have sex with her?

1. Sex worker's own home
2. Client's home/room
3. Hotel/lodge
4. Forest/Bushes/Park
5. Other private house
6. Truck/bus
9. Other (Specify) _____

501.1.1 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) _____

501.2.1 Where do you usually buy?

1. Pharmacy
2. General retail store (Kirana Pasal)
3. Private clinic
4. Paan Shop
9. Others (specify) _____

501.2.2 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)
3. Private clinic
4. Paan Shop
9. Others (specify) _____

6.0 Awareness of AIDS

601. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?

1. Yes
2. No (Go to Q 701)

602. Of the following sources of information, from which sources have you learned about AIDS?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1. Radio | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 2. Television | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 3. Newspapers/Magazines | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 4. Health Workers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 5. School/Teachers | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 6. Friends/Relatives | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 7. Work Place | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 8. People from NGO | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 9. Video Van | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 10. Street Drama | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 11. Cinema Hall | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 12. Community Event/Training | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 13. Bill Board/Sign Board | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 14. Comic Book | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 15. Community Workers | 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) _____ | | |

702. 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, etc.
2. Use condom against STD, Condom for STD prevention, Avoid STD etc.
3. Use condom for family planning, other family planning messages
9. Others (specify) _____

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1. <i>Dhaale Dai</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 2. <i>Guruji and Antare</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 3. <i>Condom Lagaoun AIDS Bhagaun</i> | 1. Yes | 2. No |

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

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



703.1.1 What are they?

[FILTER : If answer is 'No' in any of Q. 201, Q. 301, Q. 302 OR If answer is 'No' in Q. 204 and 401 do not ask Q. 704]

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

8.0 STD (Sexually Transmitted Disease)

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

- | | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 1. Yes | 2. No (Go to Q. 804) |
|--------|----------------------|

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

_____ weeks ago

803. Where did you go for the treatment of that disease? (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(Go to Q 804)
8. No treatment (Go to Q 804)
9. Others (specify) _____

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

1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q. 804)



803.1.1 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) _____

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

1. Yes 2. No (**STOP INTERVIEW**)



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

_____ weeks ago

805. 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 (**STOP INTERVIEW**)
8. No treatment (**STOP INTERVIEW**)
9. Others (specify) _____

805.1 Did the people you went for treatment tell you about how to avoid the problem? (Multiple answers. Do not read the possible answers given below).

1. Yes

2. No (**STOP INTERVIEW**)



805.1.1 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

8. Others (specify) _____

9.0 USE OF DRUGS AND INJECTION

901. 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
5. Don't Know
6. No response

902. Some people have tried a range of different types of drug. 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. Phensidyle	1	2	8	9
4. Methadone	1	2	8	9
5. Ganja	1	2	8	9
6. Bhang	1	2	8	9
7. Charas	1	2	8	9
8. Morphine	1	2	8	9
9. Heroin	1	2	8	9
10. Hallucinogens	1	2	8	9
11. Sleeping Tablet	1	2	8	9
12. Other _____	1	2	8	9

903. 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 (**STOP INTERVIEW**)
98. Don't Know
99. No Response

904. 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 (GO TO Q. 908)
- 98. Don't Know
- 99. No Response

905. 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

906. 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
- 98. Don't Know
- 99. No response

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

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

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

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (STOP INTERVIEW)
- 98. Don't Know
- 99. No response

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

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (STOP INTERVIEW)
- 98. Don't Know
- 99. No response

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