CONDOM PROGRAMMING FOR HIV PREVENTION

A MANUAL FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS







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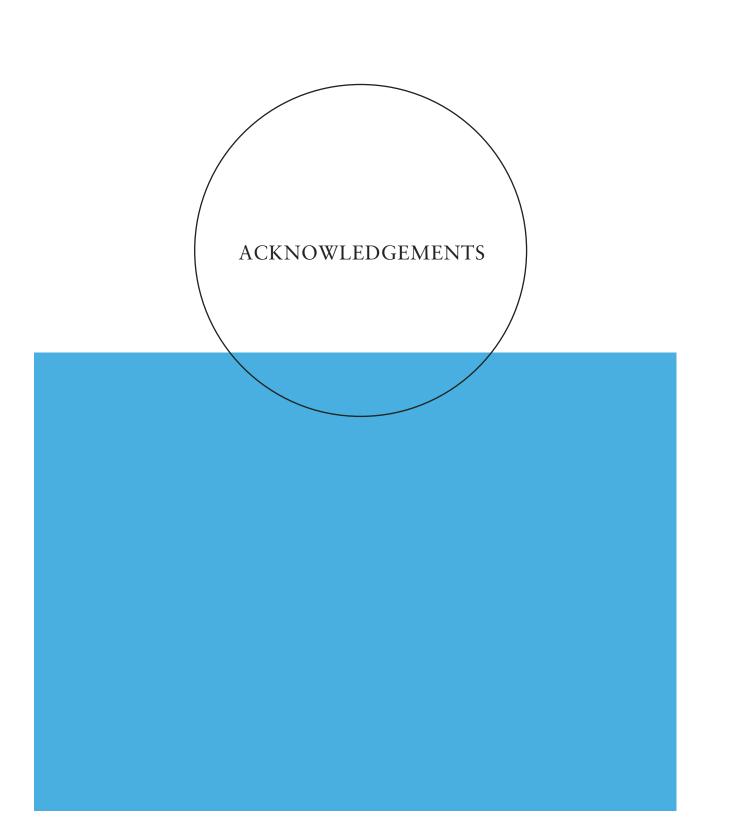


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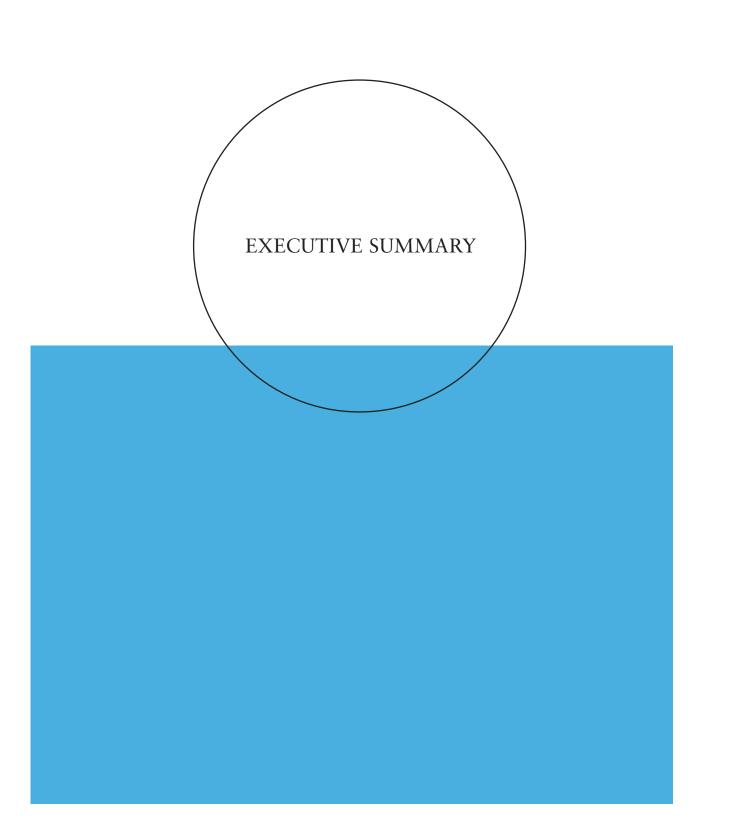




his document was prepared by PATH staff, including Patricia S. Coffey, Adrienne Kols, Maggie Kilbourne-Brook, and Clea Finkle, with the guidance of Jacqueline Sherris. Jack Kirshbaum edited the document with production assistance from Jennifer Fox and Scott Brown. Bongs Lainjo coordinated the project for UNFPA, where Kebedech Ambaye, Sylvie Cohen, Lynn Collins, Andre DeClerg, Lindsay Edouard, Anne Fabiani, Suman Mehta, Luca Monoja, and Jagdish Upadhyay all provided helpful suggestions and guidance. Raja Rao, of John Snow, Inc., helped resolve questions on logistics (Step 2). Thanks also to Maggie Usher-Patel and her colleagues at WHO and WHO/RHR for their review and comments.

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ondoms play a special role in combating the spread of HIV/AIDS because of their ability to protect against the sexual transmission of HIV. Since condoms also prevent pregnancy, couples can use them for dual protection against infection and unintended pregnancy. To encourage people to use condoms, programmes need to raise awareness of HIV/STI risks, make good-quality condoms readily available, teach people how to use condoms correctly, work to eradicate the social stigma associated with condoms, and advocate for HIV prevention and condom use in the community.

This manual is intended for the health care workers, peer educators, and other outreach workers who counsel clients on HIV/STI prevention and condom use; the sales clerks, bartenders, gas station attendants, taxi drivers, and others who sell condoms as part of their jobs; and the shop owners, store manages, and clinic staff who run condom outlets. It offers detailed and practical advice on how to increase the demand for and supply of condoms by following a five-step process:

STEP 1. MAKE THE OUTLET CLIENT-FRIENDLY.

Every condom outlet – whether it is a store, clinic, school, or outreach site – should welcome potential condom clients. You can make an outlet condom-friendly by assuring privacy for clients, making it easy to get condoms and counselling, and displaying promotional and educational materials.

STEP 2. ENSURE THAT HIGH-QUALITY CONDOMS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE.

By tracking supply levels, systematically calculating how condoms many to order, and storing condoms properly, you can ensure that there are always enough good-quality condoms in stock to satisfy clients' demands.

STEP 3. COUNSEL CLIENTS ABOUT CONDOMS.

Effective counsellors understand their own attitudes and values, help clients assess their risk of infection and pregnancy and create a riskreduction plan, address misconceptions and rumours, teach condom use and negotiation skills, help clients deal with problems using condoms, and refer condom clients for other services.

STEP 4. REACH OUT TO THE COMMUNITY.

You can help create favourable attitudes towards condoms by discussing HIV/AIDS and condoms with community groups, displaying and distributing promotional materials, using local entertainment forms to promote condoms, and persuading influential individuals and organisations to endorse condoms.

STEP 5. CHECK PROGRESS.

By routinely collecting information on the number of condoms distributed, the number of clients served, the quality of counselling, and clients' satisfaction with services, you can detect and fix problems and improve services.

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ACRONYMS

AIDS acquired immunodeficiency syndrome BCC behaviour change communication CBD community-based distribution HIV human immunodeficiency virus IDP internally displaced person IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation John Snow, Inc. JSI LMIS logistics management information system NGO nongovernmental organisation PSI Population Services International STI sexually transmitted infection **UNAIDS** Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS UNFPA United Nations Population Fund USAID United States Agency for International Development VCT voluntary counselling and testing WHO World Health Organization



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