GLOBAL YOUTH CONDOM SURVEY 2014
HELP SHAPE THE FUTURE CONDOM AGENDA
SUMMARY REPORT
QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GFATM</td>
<td>Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STI</td>
<td>Sexual Transmitted Infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRHR</td>
<td>Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH</td>
<td>Sexual and Reproductive Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>United Nations Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>UKAID/DFID</td>
<td>United Kingdom Department for International Development</td>
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</tbody>
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INTRODUCTION

The Global Youth Condom Survey and this summary report, was supported by the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), in collaboration with UN Population Fund (UNFPA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the PACT.

The aim of the survey was to map youth organizations involved in condom promotion and distribution, as well as to identify ways of strengthening the condom promotion and distribution among youth organizations, but most important to ensure the next generation condom agenda is informed by the perspectives of young people on the ground implanting condom programmes.

The survey was conducted during the period of 12-24 October 2014. Given the short timeframe for this project, the outreach strategy was crucial to reach as many youth organizations working in condom promotion as possible.

In total, 244 organizational responses from 7 geographical regions (categorized according to UNAIDS regions) worldwide have been received. This included: Eastern and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, Asia and Pacific, Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin America, Middle East and North Africa. While the sample is certainly not representative, the data is drawn from respondents from all regions of the world.
The main goal to be achieved by the Global Youth Condom Survey was to reach as many youth organizations involved in the field of condom promotion and distribution as possible, in order to ensure inclusive and diverse responses. As a part of the implementation of the outreach strategy, different stakeholders played a key role in reaching out to their networks at a global, regional and national level. In total 249 international organizations, and networks have been reached in order to either fill the survey or to further disseminated it with their respective networks or partner organizations (for full list of contacted stakeholders, please refer to Annex 1 and 2). In addition several international mailing lists were used for additional outreach to various organizations.

As it was decided that the survey would be available online, the main channels for dissemination of the Global Online Youth Survey were through emails, listservs and social media. The platform used for the survey was SurveyMonkey. By using the online survey, we were able to reach a wider range of respondents in a short period of time, which would not have been possible using more traditional methods. Another positive aspect of an online-based survey is the absence of an interviewer, which can provide a safe space for respondents to share more information, which they might not feel comfortable sharing through a face-to-face interview.

This report is based on both qualitative and quantitative analysis.

The survey consisted of two main sections:
1. Contact information and profile details of the organizations participating; and
2. Closed (5), multiple choice (9), and open-ended questions (4).

The qualitative analysis is based on thematic analysis of each question (structural code), and variable themes identified while coding the content. Frequency analysis of themes was conducted according to the following scale: strong themes (theme is described by more than 75% of respondents), medium themes (50%), and weak themes (25%). Some of the answers to open-ended questions may consist of two or three themes.

Open-ended questions were further analyzed and presented in two sections:
- Outline of good practices and lessons learned in the field of condom promotion; and
- Outline of recommendations and outcomes from the youth organizations in the field of condom promotion.

For the full list of questions please refer to Annex 2 of this report.
A. RESPONDENTS’ PROFILES

Two-hundred and forty-four (244) different organizations working in the field of condom promotion and distribution took part in the Global Youth Condom Survey.

The responses came from youth organizations working in the field of condom promotion, and were based in 84 countries covering 7 geographical regions worldwide.

One-hundred and forty-nine (149) of the survey respondents provided full and complete answers to all questions of the survey, with 95 organizations completing only the first section of the survey related to the organization’s profile and contact details.

While not all of the 244 organizations fully completed the survey, the information collected is still extremely beneficial as the data could be used as a mapping exercise for future reference, if need to reach out to organizations working in the field of condom promotion and HIV prevention.

Considering the data from the above listed chart, it could be concluded that 117 responses emerged from organizations based in countries located in Africa, which represents 48% of the overall number of respondents taking part in the survey.
57 of the organizations were based in the European region representing 24% of the respondents. The third most represented region was Asia, with 44 responses from organizations representing 18% of the responses received through the survey.

In terms of country coverage, the most represented country was Kenya, with 22 different organizations taking part in the survey. This was followed by Ukraine with 20, Uganda with 18, and Nigeria with 14 organizations.

Other countries represented with more than 3 responses from organizations were: Bulgaria (8), Cameroon (6), Ghana (6), Georgia (4), India (4), Nepal (4), Netherlands (4), Senegal (4), and USA (4).
KEY TARGET GROUPS

Overall, 82% of organizations indicated that their key target groups of their work were young women, followed by young men (79% of the respondents). Many indicated that they were focusing on several target groups in their activities.

MAIN POPULATION GROUPS THAT THE ORGANISATIONS WORK WITH

Overall, 82% of organizations indicated that their key target groups of their work were young women, followed by young men (79% of the respondents). Many indicated that they were focusing on several target groups in their activities.

MAIN AGE GROUPS THAT THE ORGANISATIONS WORK WITH

The main age groups that are served were 20-24 (91%), 15-19 (90%), 25-29 (80%) and above 30 (50%). The 10-14 age group was the least served (44%).

APPROACHES TO REACHING TARGET GROUPS

The main age groups that are served were 20-24 (91%), 15-19 (90%), 25-29 (80%) and above 30 (50%). The 10-14 age group was the least served (44%).
The analysis shows that the youth organizations which took part in the Global Youth Condom Survey were reaching their target groups by implementing various activities and approaches.

Overall, 79% of the organizations reached their target groups through peer counselling and community-based activities, while 70% indicated that they utilize street-based initiatives. In-school and extracurricular-based activities were respectively indicated by 67% and 65% of respondents.

One in five of the organizations (20%) shared more unusual approaches. For instance, sports, recreation and well-being, advocacy campaigns, house-to-house sensitization, outreach in marketplaces and night clubs, and utilizing social media.

**ACTIVITIES FOR KEY TARGET GROUPS**

**ACTIVITIES WHICH THE ORGANISATIONS UNDERTAKE IN RELATION TO CONDOMS AND BROADER HIV PREVENTION?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information and Education</td>
<td>96.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and Behaviour</td>
<td>73.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills Building</td>
<td>69.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and Community</td>
<td>69.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method-Specific Training</td>
<td>68.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Support</td>
<td>68.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing Free Testing or Other</td>
<td>57.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market and Social Research</td>
<td>22.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the results of the survey, 97% of the organizations are primarily addressing their target groups through providing sufficient information and educational activities on healthy lifestyle and well-being to enable them to make informative decisions regarding their sexuality.

Many organizations (74%) highlight the importance of addressing social behavior change through interactive activities targeted at individual and group representatives of their youth demographic. Between 65% and 70% of organizations are implementing activities including skills building, training, social and peer support.

In addition, the organizations expanded the approaches for their target groups by using different and more interactive methods that aimed to reach more young people. These approaches include peer counselling, establishment of condom dispensers, working on stigma elimination, and ensuring more efficient condom promotion (?) and branding. These aim to ensure more effective and inclusive access to condom promotion and distribution. Notably, one of the most non-traditional practices were condom outlets and drop-in centers.
Most of the organizations (83%) shared that their condom promotion activities primarily focus on male condoms. Furthermore, a vast majority of respondents (90%) stated that their focus on condom promotion is mainly through providing accurate information, skills building, counselling and trainings.

Some of the respondents noted that peer education was a key approach for condom promotion-related activities, as well as social marketing and proving proper and accurate information on condom usage, including their advantages in prevention of STIs, HIV and unwanted pregnancy.

Community mobilization is one of the main activities (73%) that the organizations implemented in their condom-related activities.

By doing advocacy and policy dialogue, 53% of the organizations are attempting to improve the legal frameworks and get support from the government in their work on condom-related initiatives.
The survey indicated that there were three main channels from which organizations have access to condoms for their activities.

More than 50% of the respondents specify that they access condoms through governmental and state institution programmes, and indicated that governments evaluate condom distribution as a key national programme.

A further 44% of the organizations indicated that they access condoms through non-governmental organizations. However, it is difficult to specify how many of these non-governmental organizations are in fact mediators between the UN and other organizations.

The third channel is the United Nations and its agencies, including the UNFPA, UNAIDS and other bilateral aid agencies (USAID and UKAID) as well as the Global fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. A few additional organizations shared that they access condoms through sponsors, however they did not specified exactly from which ones.

Many organizations are facing different barriers in the implementation of condom-related activities. From the variety of answers gathered through the survey, three leading themes were outlined as crucial points that need to be tackled in order to overcome future challenges in the organizations’ activities.

### SOCIAL AND CULTURAL NORMS
More than 72% of the organizations have experienced barriers related to social and cultural norms when conducting condom promotion-related activities. Religious beliefs play a significant role in shaping and determining social and cultural norms, which affects and influences condom distribution and promotion agenda. For instance, it was stated that in both Uganda and Ghana it is not allowed to promote condoms in school-related activities.

As indicated by the organizations, according to some beliefs and prejudices in certain societal groups, promotion of condoms is related to the provoking of an early introduction to sexual activities and relationships. This attitude is mainly supported by religious and political leaders.
Economic circumstances is another key element in the challenges that organizations face in condom promotion. It has been displayed that often closed communities based in rural areas and isolated cities have more difficulties accepting new approaches. In addition, organizations are practically unable to provide support for these communities due to their enclosed way of living.

**STIGMA**

63% of the respondents indicated that many young people still feeling ashamed and uncomfortable, as well as discriminated while accessing condoms through different providers, especially public suppliers such as supermarkets and pharmacies. In some countries, there is still a taboo on issues connected to young people’s freedom to be sexually active, which is mainly supported by the conservative segment of the society.

**FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS**

Some organizations share that access to condoms is related to their cost, therefore is difficult for populations living in small cities or villages to afford to buy condoms.

Overall, 55% of the organizations indicated lack of funding as the main challenge in their condom-related activities.

**FEMALE CONDOMS**

Number of the organizations noted that they have some, but not extensive experience in accessing, as well as implementing condom-related activities on female condoms. Furthermore, some of them indicated that they could access female condoms only for educational and skills building initiatives such as trainings. They face challenges in accessing female condoms for general dissemination among key target groups.

Interestingly, 9% of the respondents indicated that they do not face any challenges or barriers in their condom promotion activities.

**REASONS CITED BY YOUNG PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONS SERVING CONDOM PROMOTION FOR NOT HAVING USED CONDOMS PREVIOUSLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Information</td>
<td>84.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Family Planning</td>
<td>39.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Circumcision</td>
<td>20.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In HIV Discordant</td>
<td>18.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanting to Get Pregnant</td>
<td>18.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis</td>
<td>15.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanting to Get Pregnant</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In HIV Discordant</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Circumcision</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Family Planning</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Information</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanting to Get Pregnant</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In HIV Discordant</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Family Planning</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Information</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lack of information was indicated as the main challenge faced by young people in accessing condoms. Taking into account the efforts made on behalf of the international community and moreover the financial investments from governmental and non-governmental institutions in the field, it is interesting to note that youth organizations who are on the ground delivering services to young people still list the lack of information as the main challenge faced by young people in accessing condoms.

**LACK OF INFORMATION**

According to 85% of the respondents, there is a clear lack of both information and skills focusing on the role of condoms in terms of prevention of STIs, HIV and unwanted pregnancies. For instance, lack of comprehensive information regarding SRH and ability to select the most relevant information is a challenge shared by some of the organizations.

In order to use condoms effectively by being equipped with the accurate skills, there are three main elements to be considered:

- Role of condom as a contraceptive method;
- Technical and assertive skills related to using condoms; and
- Personal attitudes towards usage of condoms.

Another finding highlighted that several organizations reported that beliefs such as the interruption of sexual intercourse as an adequate and useful method for the prevention of HIV, STIs and unwanted pregnancies, were still common. The respondents also highlighted the role of the peer pressure as a key barrier among young people regarding the usage of condoms during sexual intercourse.

One of the positive outcomes mentioned by the organizations was the role of peers as a method to increase the condom promotion. It is commonly known that attitudes among peers stimulate others to also adopt the same behaviors.

The analysis also showed that the role of family in discussing topics related to sexuality with their children is limited. Organizations shared that this phenomena was mainly observed among rural areas or closed communities. Some organizations indicated that there are still some prejudices, misconceptions and myths regarding condom usage.

**ALTERNATIVES METHODS**

Almost 40% of organizations stated that young people still believe that different alternative methods (hormonal pills, emergency contraception, implants, etc.) of contraception are more appealing among young people than the usage of condoms. The lack of information on different contraceptive methods and their impact on health was indicated as an issue by several organizations working in Nigeria.

The findings show that 21% of the organizations have indicated that male circumcision is seen as a desirable method of prevention from STIs.

The desire for not having sexual intercourse before marriage is common among some young people, as mentioned by organizations working in Brunei Darussalam.
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED BY YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Analysis indicated that 59% of organizations do not have an established monitoring and evaluation system to screen stock of condom supplies, both locally and nationally.

However, 41% of organizations indicated that they administer successful monitoring and evaluation practices related to shortages of condom supplies. The good practices as indicated by the respondents vary and focused on either coordination mechanisms or different reporting systems.

COORDINATION MECHANISMS

Many organizations share that they invest in capacity building of peer educators in order to implement tracking of both shortage and distribution of condoms.

A successful example from Malawi explained the establishment of “Community Based Distribution Agents” trained on basics of condom use and storage to orient people in their communities on how to use a female and male condom, followed by their distribution.

In Kenya, some organizations are working closely with peer educators and reproductive health rights advocates (champions) from universities, who engage their peers in condom distribution. Furthermore, they report on a regular basis on their activities, which allows better monitoring to be put in practice with regards to shortages and availability of condoms.

Another successful practice in Kenya was the establishment and coordination of NASCOP (National AIDS and STIs Control Programme), which is a mechanism that allows monitoring of condom availability and distribution on national level.

ONLINE INSTRUMENTS

Many organizations also mentioned the usage of online-based tools for monitoring, such as databases, surveys and websites. They underlined that maintaining and constantly updating databases on the distribution of condoms could be beneficial in terms of providing “real time” tracking system on shortage and availability of condoms at all places. However, they stated that these databases should be coordinated by an alliance of organizations that are working together and have a shared understanding and mechanism to implement relevant activities.

Furthermore, these databases should be linked with governmental and public structures in the field of condom promotion and distribution in order to ensure high efficiency.
They also highlighted the role of having appropriate coordination with different suppliers of condoms, mainly from the private sector to ensure sustainability and accuracy of information in databases.

Similar to the above recommendations, a key online instrument that some respondents suggested was the development of an online mapping of the “hot places” providing access to condoms. This mapping should give adequate information on the current availability of condoms, any out of stock data, and the current trends in condom sales.

Different organizations in Uganda indicated that the involvement of different places frequently visited by young people in the condom agenda is a good example for condom promotion and distribution.

**WHAT COULD BE DONE BY YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS TO MONITOR SHORTAGE OF CONDOMS**

The main themes mentioned by most of the organizations were partnership, coordination mechanisms, and mapping. According to the respondents, these are crucial elements in order to ensure sustainable and meaningful monitoring of any condom shortage and overall promotion and distribution.

One of the main recommendations was linked to the improvement of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on both national and local levels.

Organizations mentioned that the establishment of an alliance of organizations working together in the field of condom promotion would be a useful mechanism that could be implemented. They could also collaborate between each other to monitor shortages, as well as supplies of condoms. The networks should not be based on complex and bureaucratic structures.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

There are some suggestions for using online surveys regarding the demands for condoms, their availability and shortage, as an instrument to monitor facilities such as health centers and outreach clinics.

Many organizations identified the mapping activities and partnership as a key instrument to successfully monitor shortage of condoms. Mapping and good communication is crucial for ensuring open access to condoms. An innovative approach involved using social networks for mapping key places, where young people could access condoms and track the current trends in terms of availability or shortage of condoms.

A simple monitoring form which records requisition, distribution and balance could enable youth organizations to monitor their condom supplies. This would help strengthen internal systems of youth organization to aid ensuring condom availability for field activities and continuous supply for the populations served.
A successful practice in Tanzania highlighted that by establishing Youth Empowerment Centers for the distribution of condoms was beneficial in terms of implementing monitoring based activities that targeted a decrease of any cases of condom shortages.

**SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO EXPAND CONDOM PROMOTION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE**

There are three main themes that were mentioned among a majority of organizations taking part in the survey. They are sorted into the following thematic areas.

**“COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND AWARENESS”**

The expansion of condom distribution and promotion is highly connected to skills building initiatives to equip more young people with necessary knowledge by providing training and relevant information; not only related to condom promotion, but also with accurate attitudes toward condom usage and their purpose for STI and HIV prevention. These types of training could also be beneficial in terms of stigma elimination and increasing access to condoms by changing behavior and awareness raising. In fact, key words mentioned in the survey responses were “information and awareness”.

A few organizations mentioned that Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) was included in the school curricula; however others indicated that the main barriers related to condom promotion activities were present in schools. Condom promotion can be expanded by incorporating CSE in the school curriculum, along with integrating HIV-related advocacy within reproductive health information programmes. Creating safe spaces for young people will increase participation and enable the voicing of concerns on the issues they want changed or corrected. Civic education on condom use also proved the best way to increase condom usage and debunk myths associated with condom usage such as using condoms only when the couple wants to prevent unwanted pregnancy.

However, many organizations reported that condom promotion should not be done in school but only as an after school activity. This might include different educational and entertainment events, such as showing interactive short videos providing relevant information on topics including, but not limited to, condom promotion and sexual and reproductive health. Promotion could be further expanded by organizing mass events such as conferences and meetings at places that are mostly visited by young people such as indoor public entertainment places, theatres, coffee shops and others.

As a successful method, organizations recommended that the peer to peer approach to provide relevant information resulted in higher acceptance by young people and empowerment of young peer educators with accurate and adequate information about the appropriate use of condoms and services available in the community.

**“CAPACITY BUILDING AND PARTNERSHIPS”**

Many organizations shared concerns regarding the lack of capacity building initiatives among young people with a particular focus on resource mobilization. Strong partnerships established between youth organizations at both the national and international level can be highly beneficial. Organizations also highlighted the role of government as a
third party stakeholder in condom promotion and distribution. They claimed that more organizations at the community level should be involved in the above-mentioned process and that by establishing partnerships with funding agencies, they will increase outreach (or coverage) of the condom agenda.

Development of relationships with organizations and funding agencies that focus on condoms using non-traditional methods to engage and expose conversations on condoms could also be productive. Exposing young people to condoms would not only be for promoting a prevention tool, but it could also become an item that is cool and trendy. Social media tools such as hashtags, selfies, Instagram, among others, should be used as avenues to further engage young people.

A few organizations from Europe and Africa shared their experiences and lessons learned in the following key recommendations: (1) Have more youth supported organizations at community level to facilitate outreach of information in hard to reach areas; (2) Give both technical and logistical support to youth organizations to influence peers with information and education; (3) Promote functional literacy programmes among illiterate young people; and (4) Provide young people with livelihood development and promotion skills.

“YOUTH FRIENDLY SERVICES"
The third most common theme expressed by more than 25% of the participating organizations was linked to the establishment of youth health centers and providing access to all types of sexual and reproductive health services. They highlighted the insufficient role of some youth friendly health services, that although they exist, professionals and experts are not equipped with appropriate skills to deliver them, therefore strengthening stigma and discrimination. By establishing youth friendly health centers, it is possible that these issues could be resolved. Legal frameworks should also be supportive of adopting different national strategies or laws on health in order to provide better access to condoms. These centers should integrate peer counseling as a service as this could also bring increased condom promotion and usage among young people.

WAYS TO MAKE CONDOMS MORE APPEALING AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

“MAKE CONDOMS SEXY!”
The main conclusions from the open ended questions supported the idea that one of the ways to make condoms more appealing to young people was to develop or renew the current branding and social marketing strategies. Many organizations state that their experience shows that by changing the visuals (color, packaging, form) and the design (sizes, extra features, including changes which provide more pleasure during sexual intercourse, variety of fragrances) will be crucial for making condoms more appealing among young people.

Another recommendation was to involve young people in the process of condom and condom packaging design, including development of key messages that would motivate more young people to consider using condoms (this includes various humorous approaches, messages, and comic designs as part of the package).
Different approaches suggested by organizations included the use of celebrities in the promotion of condoms. Their role would be in the implementation of the marketing strategy by promoting condoms in a new and innovative way to appeal to more young people. Using role models could be beneficial for disseminating key advocacy messages to attract young people to be more interested to the usage of condoms.

Skill building training for employees in condom selling facilities, such as stores or pharmacies, was indicated as a necessary step that may positively influence their behavior with young people and support the creation of a safe space when young people need to access condom supplies.

A non-traditional approach was the inclusion of young people, particularly peer or community educators, in the marketing strategy development by involving them in the design of the condoms.

“EDUCATE, EDUCATE, EDUCATE!”
The second most mentioned theme (60% of the responses) was associated with providing and organizing trainings in parallel with various public events focused on the importance and role of condom promotion.

The responses are mainly connected with changing attitudes among populations aiming to reduce and eliminate the stigma. Fighting and overcoming taboos and prejudices linked to the usage of condoms was an issue mentioned by the youth organizations, and changing behavior positively will lead to better promotion of condoms among young people. Respondents recommended that training activities as well as conferences, meetings and seminars, helped to achieve the previously mentioned goals. Trainings that target young people should be focused on providing relevant information and key skills towards understanding of different contraceptive methods, highlighting condoms as multi-prevention tool.

Respondents also mentioned different ways of using public events as an accurate and effective communication strategy in condom promotion among young people. Many of them consider the socio-cultural background of each of the communities that they work with when organizing trainings, conferences or related initiatives.

A few organizations shared that a more holistic peer-to-peer approach would create an enabling environment, where young people could share important information and disseminate knowledge themselves and their peers by youth-led initiatives.

A few organizations also highlighted that skill building activities and counselling young women could include the importance of accessing condoms without feeling stigmatized or ashamed.

“ACCEPTABLE, ACCESSIBLE AND AVAILABLE”
According to the organizations that participated in the survey, access to condoms at specific places such as universities, schools, should be encouraged. Furthermore, by providing different condom access facilities, such as dispensers, machines or at key
places, such as night cubs, bars, gyms and other spaces most frequently visited by young people, could be beneficial in increasing and improving condom promotion. A number of organizations also shared their observations regarding the price of condoms and that it should be significantly reduced in order to make them more accessible by young people.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS, STATED BY SOME ORGANIZATIONS:

• Youth organizations working on HIV and SRH-related issues, including condom education, should be recognized and supported by national and international bodies. More advocacy initiatives are required towards targeting policy changes and development of legal frameworks that are supportive of policy improvements for condom acceptance in rural communities; and ensuring the free availability of condoms to young people;

• Creating campaigns about the importance of family planning methods, and the importance of condoms as a good, effective and low cost way to protect from infections and unwanted pregnancies. Stimulating the use of condoms in the high schools, yet educating means of control of the body and about decisions on when to start a sexually active life with no pressures;

• Use of social ambassadors to promote its use as part of a social marketing campaign. Condoms need to be available in spaces where young people congregate. Promotion activities must cover important information about how to use condoms to help dispel myths and misconceptions.
• 82% of the organizations indicated that their key target groups that they focus work on are young women, followed by 79% from the respondents serving young men + 3a grupa?? (Young men women and men aged 15-19 and 20-24 treta vuzrast).

• 79% of the organizations address their target groups through peer counseling and community based activities; 70% of the respondents indicated that they reach their target groups by street-based initiatives; It also shown, that the in school and out of school based activities are respectively 67 and 65 percentages.

• 97% of the organizations are primarily addressing their target groups through providing appropriate information and educational activities on healthy lifestyle and well-being; 73% of organizations highlight the importance of addressing social behavior change through interactive activities targeted at individual and group representatives from youth demographic; 65% - 70 % of them are implementing activities including: skill building, trainings, social and peer support.

• Most of the organizations (83%) shared that when they do condom promotion, they primarily focus on male condoms; 90% of the respondents that they are focusing on condom promotion mainly through providing accurate information, skills building, counselling and trainings.

• Community mobilization is one of the main activities (73%) that the organizations implement in their condom-related activities. By doing advocacy and policy dialogue, 53% of the organizations are attempting to improve the legal frameworks and get support from the governments in their work on condom-related initiatives.

• Some of the organizations also mentioned the peer education as a key approach for condom promotion related activities, as well as social marketing and proving proper and accurate information on condom usage and their advantages in prevention of STIs, HIV and unwanted pregnancy.

• More than 50 % of the respondents specify that they access condoms through governmental and state institution programmes, indicating that governments evaluate the condom distribution as a key national programme; 44 % of the organizations have indicated that they access condoms through non-governmental organizations. Several organizations shared that they do access condoms through sponsorships from different stake-holders.

• 73% of the respondents highlight that one of the main barriers that the organizations have to overcome is connected with the social and cultural norms. However, in the percentage ratio, organizations also include challenges based on religious beliefs; 63% of the respondents indicate that stigma in accessing condoms by young people is still appearing in some countries; Lack of funding and high price rates of condoms and the financial constraints are indicated as a main barrier by 55% of the organizations; Finally 9% of the respondents do not face any challenges in the implementation of condom-related activities.

• 85% of the organizations indicate that the lack of accurate information among young people is a key reason preventing access to condoms. Yet another 40% share that in some
countries young people are relying on various alternatives methods of contraception, such as: hormonal pills, emergency contraception, implants, etc.

- 59% of the organizations do not have an established monitoring and evaluations systems to screen shortage (out of stock) of condom supplies, both locally and nationally; 40 % indicates that they administer successful practices of M&E on shortages of condom supplies.

- Many organizations shared that they invest in capacity building of peer educators, in order to implement tracking of both - shortage and distribution of condoms. Some of them are using coordination mechanisms and online instruments.

- There is a need for launching of global rebranding strategies that will change the vision of the condoms however young people should be part of the entire process. The capacity building and providing the young people with key skills with a focus on the role of condoms is a key to make them more appealing for young people. Finally the condoms should be “acceptable, accessible and available” especially on places that are frequently visited by young people. Different facilities such as condom vendor machines for free condoms should be established.
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

• Encourage youth organizations to adopt or develop and establish monitoring mechanisms at the local and national level. These mechanisms should include usage of online based tools for monitoring, such as databases, surveys and websites. Mapping activities and partnerships should be a key instrument to successfully monitor shortage of condoms. Mapping and good communication is crucial for ensuring open access to condoms.

• Establish a national alliance of youth organizations to monitor any shortage and availability of condoms, have strong communication with both government and other condom suppliers at both local and national levels. In addition this alliance should put in place an established monitoring mechanisms to constantly follow;

• Advocacy and lobbying strategies for inclusion of condom related policies in government and state programmes targeting HIV and STIs prevention among key target groups including mainstream and vulnerable young people at both local and national levels;

• Increase the communication channels for better sharing of good practices as well as educational materials, training programmes, data, reports and studies among organizations working with condom related activities;

• Support the implementation of various research and academic related activities targeting social and cultural norms and stigma;

• Launch of global marketing and rebranding strategies that include young people as one of the main recommendations among organizations for achieving greater awareness among young people in the usage of condoms;

• Development of legal frameworks for policy improvement for condom acceptance in rural communities; Lobbying for policy improvement at local level for increasing condom acceptance in rural areas;

• Inclusion of social ambassadors to promote use of condoms as part of social marketing campaigns. Condoms need to be available in spaces where young people congregate. Promotion activities must cover important information about how to use condoms to help dispel myths and misconceptions;

• Inclusion of role-models and political, community and religious leaders in the condom promotion related activities;

• Decreasing the market price for condoms and increase the access to free of charge condoms among young people;

• Recognition by national and international bodies to youth organizations working on HIV and SRH issues, including condom education should be increased;

• An innovative approach involves using social networks for mapping key places where young people could access condoms and track the current trends in terms of availability or shortage of condoms.
ANNEX 1

THE FULL LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT TOOK PART IN THE SURVEY IS AS FOLLOWS:

- NAPSAR
- Force des Universitaires Contre le Sida - FUCOS
- Miz-Hasab Research Center
- Consultation Framework and Actions Citizens
- Rojalnu Omd, Senegal
- FUSA
- Asociación Científica de Estudiantes de Medicina de la Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia. Sede Villavicencio.
- Rebels
- ASCEMCOL
- Y-PEER Bulgaria
- Association Congolaise pour le Bien Etre Familial - ACBEF
- AIESEC, Senegal
- Coordination Nationale des Associations des Jeunesses pour la Lutte Contre le SDIA - CONAJELUS
- Donetsk Regional Charitable Foundation “Promin”
- YiMoet
- Positive Hopes Alliance
- Ugandan Network for Health Promotion
- In The Know
- Coordination Provinciale de Santé de l’Adolescent Kasai Oriental
- Instituto Kaplan
- Mission Uganda Youth Club
- White Elephant Trust
- Organization Ternopil City Non-Governmental Organization “The Center for Spiritual and Psychological support DZHERELA”
- Association of Positive Youth living with HIV/AIDS in Nigeria
- Knowledge-based Society NGO
- ACRO, Ghana
- The Infotainment Movement
- Muthaa Community Development Foundation
- National Youth Organisation for Development
- Lagos CrowdOutAIDS
- ASDEF
- Belong to
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands
- Leadership Initiative For Youth Empowerment
• LVCT Health
• Straight Talk foundation, Kenya
• Rwanda Biomedical Center
• Chanan Development association
• Y-PEER Bhutan
• Power House Youth Club
• Condom Krew (SConcepts)
• SGRainbow
• Woman Health and Family Planning Charity Foundation
• Youth PRO-FILE
• Institute of Women & Ethnic Studies
• Guyana National Youth Council / Guyana Red Cross Society
• Love Matters
• DSFAFDS
• Social Activist, Chandigarh, India
• UNFPA/RCA
• IBIS, Ghana
• Asociación Probienestar de la Familia Nicaragüense
• UNFPA
• Youth Advocacy Movement
• Stage Media Arts Youth Group
• ***
• Sex & Samfund (Danish Family Planning Association)
• Center “Future Demon AIDS”
• The Danish Family Planning Association
• Swaziland Network for Young Positives
• Kosova Population Foundation - KOPF
• Centre for the study of adolescence
• Peer Educators Network - PEN
• Somali Development and Social Welfare
• *** d
• Youth Net and Counselling
• YCFI
• HIVSA
• Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevoelkerung - DSW
• Khmelnytsky Association contribute to solving the drug abuse and AIDS VICTORIA
• Nimechanuuka
• Tajik Family Planning Alliance - TFPA
• Restless Development Nepal
• Action of Youth and Children for Development
• Indian Committee of Youth Organizations - ICYO
• Nepal Red-Cross Society District Chapter, Surkhet
• Y-PEER Nepal
• Danish Planned Parenthood Federation - Sex&Samfun
• Y-PEER Nepal
• ***
• ***
• Youth Advocacy Movement
• Change Mob
• Y-PEER
• Real Agency for Community Development - RACD
• Latvia’s Association for Family Planning and Reproductive Health “Papardes Zieds”
• Y-PEER Filipinas
• Uganda Youth and Adolescents Health Forum
• RNR RDC Yusipang
• PLAFAM, Venezuela
• Associação para o Planeamento da Família - APF
• YSAFE
• STOP AIDS
• Clinton Health Access Initiative
• PO “Perspective”
• Health Education and Research Association
• Belarusian Association of UNESCO Clubs - RPO
• Thirst for life
• Youth Health Initiative of Liberia
• Y-PEER in Belarus
• *** hello
• NGO “Road of life Dnepr”
• Relief And Development Services Association - REDESA
• Kherson Regional Branch of the League of Social Workers of Ukraine
• Peer Club of BIFT
• Albanian Center for Population and Development
• Voice of Grace Foundation
• Druk Adolescent Initiative for Sexual Awareness Network - DAISAN, Y-PEER
• NGO «AMICUS» Union
• Children’s Network and Family Welfare Organization, Sierra Leone
• Youth Development, Research and Innovation Centre
• Convictus Ukraine All-Ukrainian Charitable Organization
• ***
• International Charitable Foundation “Vertical”
• Charitable organization Mykolaiv regional fund “Healthy Nation”
• NGO “Dialog”
• Charitable Foundation Peremoga
• Nikolayev Regional Charitable Foundation «Vita-Light»
• GIP Sofia
• PT Foundation
• *** q
• Albanian Center for Population and Development
• Youth for Health NGO
• Parwaz Male Health Society
• Family Heath Trust
• South Sudan Community Change Agency - SOSUCCA
• Center Amalipe
• Y-peer
• Youth Environment Service
• Collectif Vivre Ma Vie
• Nile development foundation
• you&me, Namibia
• Martinez Street Women’s Center
• Youth arm of Positive Action Foundation, Philippines, Inc. - YaKAP movement
• Peer Club Of BIFT
• Mission Uganda Youth Organisation
• Departamento de Salud Pública Universidad de la Frontera
• BILGO Mathieu
• Youth Advocacy Network - YAN
• Peace Foundation
• Lifeskills Development
• Shikaadabu Bamako Community Initiative
• FEMNET
• Destiny Ladies Initiative
• Organization of African Youth, Cameroon
• Xperts Health Promotions
• Pan African Youth Leaders Network - ROJALNU, Liberia
• test
• Reach A Hand Uganda
• ROJALNU, Ghana
• Youth Health Initiative of Liberia
• Jill Hellings
• Sierra Leone Youth Coalition on HIV & AIDS
• DSW, Uganda
• Ipas Africa Alliance
• Asanza Development Organization, ADO
• IPAS
• AAPF
• Men Against AIDS Youth Group
• Network for Youth and Adolescent of Africa
• Men Against AIDS Youth Group
• Liberí Health Foundation
• Family Strength for a Better Child - FASBEC
• Kalanyo Youth Development Programs
• Bhaktapur Youth Infromation Forum
• Youth Coalition
• Youth Advocacy Movement
• Consorcio Boliviano de Juventudes - Casa de la Juventud
• Vision in Action, Cameroon
• Radanar Ayar Rural Development Association
• CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality
• Campus Health and Rights Initiative
• Red Ecuatoriana de Adolescentes y Jóvenes Positivos
• SERAC, Bangladesh
- Women Deliver
- IGLHRC
- Center for Youth Development, XXI
- EHPV
- Mother of Hope, Cameroon
- MSM Armeni
- International Centre for Advocacy on Rights to Health
- International Youth Alliance on Family Planning
- PKBI NTB
- Ghana Youth Aids Society
- Global Youth Coalition AIDS in Central African
- National Organization of Peer Educators - NOPE
- Equal opportunities
- Center for Health Adolescents, Uganda
- Intermondes
- Association for Reproductive and Family Health
- LGBT, Georgia
- Association Atinati
- Georgian Youth Development and Education Association
- Lund Studenters Projekt Sex (P6)
- Youth Advocacy Foundation Uganda - YAFU
- Association for Reproductive and Family Health - ARFH
- Vietnam National Network of PLHIV
- Education as a Vaccine
- Teachers Union of Malawi
- dance4life
- Transgender Equality, Uganda
- Family Health Option, Kenya
- Change Mind Change Future Organisation
- Center for Creative Initiative on Health and Population
- Y-PEER Vietnam
- Hanoi School of Public Health
- Center for Creative Initiatives in Health and Population
- Community Health and Information Network - CHAIN
- Youth Intercommunity Network
- Youth Action Movement of Seychelles
- VNP+
- Centre for Youth Driven Development Initiatives - CFYDDI
- Y-PEER Azerbaijan
- China Youth Network
- Community and Family Aid Foundation
- TOP Center
- Y-PEER Sri Lanka
- Brunei Darussalam AIDS Council
• I_Care
• Women For A Change - WFAC, Cameroon
• Youth for Youth Foundation
• Development Initiative for community Enhancement
• RNJ+
• Generation Development
• PRAYAS
• Youth LEAD
• Life Quality Improvement Organisation FLIGHT
THE FULL LIST OF THE SURVEY’S QUESTIONS IS AS FOLLOWS:

1. Which are the main target groups and what are their specifics in the work of the youth-led organizations in the field of condom-usage promotion?

2. Are there, if any, differences in the methodologies used by you-led organizations among different age groups?

3. What are the key formats and which are the hot-spots throughout which the youth organizations reach young people in terms of condom-usage promotion?

4. What are the key activities and methods in the field of HIV prevention used by the youth-led organizations among young people?

5. What are the main activities and methods implemented by youth-led organizations in reaching out young people on condom-usage promotion?

6. What are the main channels of access to condoms by youth-led organizations?

7. What are the most common challenges and barriers faced by youth-led organizations in access to condom for promotion and distribution?

8. What are the most common attitudes and reasons towards lack of condom-usage among young people?

9. What are the steps and practices of youth-led organizations when they face stock outs of condoms on national/international level?

10. Are there any used steps, models or ideas among the youth-led organizations for expanding the condom promotion and distribution among young people?

11. What are the key recommendations and are there any ideas of the youth-led organizations for ensuring greater condom-usage by making them more appealing among young the target groups they have?

12. What are the good practices and lessons learned for the promotion of condom usage among young people by the youth-led organizations?
This report and its analysis were done by Mr. Peter Mladenov with the support of The PACT coalition.

The PACT is a coalition of youth organizations, with a vision to create solidarity across youth organizations to work strategically and collaboratively in the HIV response towards ensuring the health, wellbeing and human rights of all young people. To find out more, visit www.youthpact.org

UNAIDS is the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for accelerated, comprehensive and coordinated global action on the HIV/AIDS epidemic. To find out more, visit www.unaids.org

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