

IBBA Round 2 Process Document Format for RDS Surveys

Name of the State: Nagaland
Name of the District: Dimapur
Name of the RDS centers: 1. Ellora Line 2. Hotel Senti
Survey Group: FSW Combined

Dates of Data collection (DD/MM/YYYY):

RDS center	Start Date	End date
Ellora Line	21 /05/ 2009	27 /06/ 2009
Hotel Senti	21 /05/ 2009	27 /06/ 2009

1. Give the eligibility criteria. If there were differences from IBBA 1, please specify the differences and the reasons for the same.

Eligibility criteria

1. Should be Female
2. She Should be a Female sex worker
3. She should have sold sex for Cash at least once in last one month
4. She should have reached the age of 18 and above

Differences in IBBA Round-1 and Round-2:-

1. Round 1: should have sold sex for cash or kind
2. Round 2: should have sold sex for cash only

2. Give Geographic Coverage. If there was any difference from IBBA 1, please specify and give reasons for the same.

There was no difference between IBBA Round-1 and Round-2.

3. Was the survey stopped at all and then restarted? If so, give dates during which it was stopped and reasons for the same.

No

4. How did screeners ensure eligibility? Were there any issues/concerns about people who were not eligible coming to the center to participate? Please explain.

The screener being the first contact person with the respondents assess their age/injecting episodes according to the criteria. The 'screeners' are recruited from the community of the survey population because screening is a very critical activity in RDS operations and that requires relevant life experiences and knowledge of the survey populations that an individual not belonging to the key population may not have. The main role of the screener is to determine that any respondent with a valid coupon is eligible by the definition of the survey population or not. She also administers the consent process.

After checking the validity of the coupons and keeping in view of the eligibility criteria as mentioned above (Sl. No 01), the screeners ensure eligibility by asking questions which are given as under:

- When did you last exchange sex for money?
- Where do you usually find your clients?
- How much do you charge?
- Did you participate in this survey earlier (in this centre or in some other centre)?
- For how long do you know the person who recruited you in this study? What is your relationship with this person?

Yes, there were issues/ concerns about people who were not eligible coming to the center to participate. They were:

1. FSW below the age of 18 years
2. FSW who had not sold sex in the past 30 day
3. Duplication: By duplication, it means, respondents who have already participated at one RDS centre and again coming to participate at the other RDS centre.

5. RDS venues:

Venue Name and Location	Operational days & Timing of the centre	Duration (Start and End Date) of Venue being Operational	Was the venue closed at any time during the survey? Give approx. duration
Ellora line Dimapur Nagaland	Monday- Saturday (10:00 Am - 03:30 Pm)	21/05/06 - 27 /06/ 2009	No
Hotel senti, dimapur	Monday- Saturday (10:00 Am - 03:30 Pm)	21 st /05/07- 27 /06/ 2009	No

a. Describe if there were any issues with identifying venues.

No

b. If a particular venue was closed at any time during the survey or started later, explain why.

No

c. Were any of the venues very successful? Give reasons the team felt this venue worked well.

All of the IBBA -II RDS sites are considerably successful, with active participants from the FSWs and most importantly because majority of the RDS staffs are locals, thus ruling out communication problems.

The locations of the RDS centers were very much ideal and convenient for the participants to come and participate in the survey. All seeds were also successful. They have a strong network among the FSWs. There was also no interference from the police and mobile van in those venues.

d. Did any of the venues have unusually low participation? If yes, explain the reasons.

No, both the RDS venues have sufficient amount of participants.

e. If more than one venue was used, did crossover between the venues take place?

Yes, there was crossover between the venues. However, this was checked by exchanging the staff (screeners) of one RDS centre to the other.

6 .Referral Clinics

Name and Location of the clinic	Number of people collected test results from the Clinic	Number of people referred to the clinic
Guardian Angel DIC Ellora Line, Dimapur	NA	NA
Prodigals Home	NA	NA
Akimbo society	NA	NA

Referral were provided per need basis or requested by the respondents. The respondents were told about the different services provided to them by the NGOs and NSACS. Different Referral cards were also shown and explained to them for their understanding. Referral were provided per need basis or requested by the respondents. No records were maintained for the same.

7. Seed Recruitment

a. Describe, in general, how seeds were identified including agencies that were involved. Which strategies worked best?

Seeds were identified by thoroughly discussing with the Orchid NGO (Akimbo society, Prodigal home and Guardian Angel). Seeds were also identified and interviewed upon by the research agency team along with some Orchid staff. With the support of the ORCHID NGOs, seeds were identified and interviewed upon by the Research Agency team along with some staffs. The following steps were used:

- 1: Demarcate catchments of the proposed RDS centre, name different geographical areas/sites
- 2: Assess approximate size of survey population at each of the identified sites to be able to work out a rough proportion of each site to the total (known) population in the catchments of RDS centre

- 3: Identify diverse sub-groups of survey population based on locally suited behavioural / risk parameters / mode of operation
- 4: Assess selected (and diverse) demographic, socio-economic, ethnic, cultural and risk behaviour characteristics of large and small sites
- 5: Locally appropriate parameters for profiling seeds identified based on the findings from Round I survey.

They were recruited considering the following points:

- 1) Must be a FSW
- 2) Must be 18 years and above
- 3) She should be well known and accepted by her peers (FSW community).
- 4) Network size, Geographic regions, Typology
- 5) Should have sold sex for cash in last one month
- 6) Place of solicitation

No other strategies were used except as mentioned above.

b. List the general profile characteristics on which seed profile varied and briefly reason for selecting that variable (e.g. "type of sex work because FSW networks may differ depending on the typology")

Seeds were recruited with variations in their geographical settings, typology, and nature of drug use. Such variations was practiced in order to allow representatives from every villages/towns in the study and also to involve the hidden populations in the study. The different profiles of the seeds were given in the next question: c. Description of seeds.

The general profile of seeds on which seed profile varied was as under:

1. Street based, home based, booze joint based and hotel based etc
2. Size of their network
3. Place of solicitation

Reasons for selecting these variables were:

1. For coverage of different types of FSW
2. Majority of FSW in Dimapur belong to these mentioned group
3. Network (Geography) ensuring the representative of sample

c. Description of Seeds - Fill table below adding rows if needed.

RDS venue	Seed Number	Profile of the seed (specify characteristics of individual seed)	Date of participation*	Was the seed able to recruit anyone to the survey?	Number of waves completed
Ellora Line	1.	Street based, divorced, non local.	21/05/ 09	yes	07
	2.	Booze joint based divorce X-IDU, local	21/05/ 09	yes	07
	3.	Home Based, living with a partner, non local	08/06/09	yes	04
	1	Home, married living with husband, local	21/05/ 09	yes	10

Hotel Senti	2	Lodge based, married living with partner.	21/05/09	Yes	6
	3	Home based, married living with husband, 26 year	01/06/09	yes	9
	4	Home based, married living alone, local, 35 year	03/06/09	yes	8

* use DD/MM/YYYY

d. Were there any issues in recruiting seeds or having them recruit respondents? Please describe the difficulty and reasons for the same.

No

e. How was network size of the seeds ensured?

The network of the seeds was ensured by identifying and selecting seeds by consultation with local NGOs working with FSW in the district of Dimapur. The seeds were interviewed upon with asking questions about their network size/ type. The following questions were taken into account for determining the network size of the identified and selected seeds:

- Do you know a lot of other female sex workers who are 18 or older? About how many? (i.e. network size)
- Can you tell me if there are any different categories of sex work? How do you categorize them? How many different people from the different category do you know whom we can recruit for the study? (i.e. network type)
- How many of your friends do you think you can recruit to participate in our study?
- Do most of your sex-worker friends’ access NGO services? (i.e. network type)

8. Coupon Trading: Were there any instances of coupon trading? Please describe the situation and how this was dealt with.

No

9. Briefly describe the coupon management process maintained by the coupon manager. Explain any issues that arose.

Coupon in RDS works like a referral card and an identity to authenticate that the bearers belong to the defined population group. His/her referee and the entire referral chain (his/her social network) can be tracked by the coupon number. Coupons comprised of recruitment and redemption or rather primary and secondary. It was a chain referral system whereby, respondents were issued 3 recruitment coupons after a thorough explanation of the recruitment process and compensations were paid accordingly.

The coupons that are developed should include information on location and timing of the venue, coupon number, and expiration and validity dates. The coupon size, material, color, and language are important. If it is too small, participants may lose the coupon. If it is too big, it may be practically difficult to carry it in person (say, keeping it in pocket or inside wallet etc.) and therefore not willing to carry the coupon with them. The team includes date

of verification for coupon validity and surveys stamp the coupons with the organization logo.

Validity of the coupon is given in terms of Activation and expiration date in the recruitment coupon. The coupon manager puts the date using his/her judgment of the situation.

Depending on the number of seeds, the coupon numbering system will start with a unique number provided to the seed. The first two digits on each coupon will be 01, 02, and 03.

The coupon management process includes below mentioned steps:

1. Firstly filling up the respondents ID No, coupon number in the register. Explain to the respondents on how to recruit and issuing 3 fresh coupon
2. Give the following information:
 - a) Please do not give any coupons to strangers.
 - b) Please try to be fair when you give out the coupons. Give a chance to all your friends to participate
 - c) Please make sure the person to whom you give the coupon has not received this same color coupon from someone else
3. The coupon manager administered the exit interview
4. Pay the compensation
5. Filling up the financial log and Coupon Tracking Log
6. Updating the coupon Tree.

10. Was coupon tuning done? Describe when this was used and how it was done.

Yes. Coupon tuning was done after the six waves depending on the coverage of the respondent. Respondents from different seed waves were given 1 or 2 recruitment coupons instead of 3 each.

11. Compensation:

Ellora Line RDS site: **Primary** = Rs. 182/- **Secondary** = Rs. 176 /-
 Hotel Senti RDS site: **Primary** = Rs. 150/- **Secondary** = Rs. 80 /-

12. Sample Storage and Transport: Briefly describe how samples were stored and transported from the field to the district to the state. Were there any issues that the team faced in this process (e.g. gel packs, distance, and safety)? If so, please describe the situation and how it was handled.

The collected samples were stored in the +4 refrigerators at the RDS sites and transported directly to the Medi-Lab at Dimapur (State Lab) by the runner. The process of transportation was well organized by the research team, and therefore there was no significant issue. The main reason for not having any problem or issues could be that the same laboratory which was used in Round I was used in Round II. The experiences in Round I had helped in delivering the services smoothly.

13. Date of starting community preparation activities (DD/MM/YYYY):Ellora Line RDS site: **23/04/09**Hotel Senti RDS site: **23/04/09****14. Which organizations, consultants, researchers etc. were met with during community preparation to discuss IBBA2?**

The community preparation was done well ahead of the opening of the RDS centers in Dimapur district. People involved in the IBBA-2 in Dimapur district, consists of representatives from Guardian angel, Akimbo society and Prodigal home.

15. CAB:**a. Details of CAB members**

RDS venue	Name	Designation	Organization
Ellora Line	Mr. Khekato	Asst. Director	Guardian angel
	Mr. James	Asst. Director	Akimbo Society
	Mr. Wati	Program Manager	Prodigals Home
	Mr. Vikhato	Chairman	Ellora line
	Mrs. Watimenla	General secretary	Mother Association Dimapur
	Mrs. Akali Zumhomi	Senior Citizen	
Hotel Senti	Khekato	Asst. Director	Guardian angel
	James	Asst. Director	Akimbo Society
	Wati	Program Manager	Prodigals Home
	Vikhato	Chairman	Ellora line
	Mrs. Watimenla	General secretary	Mother Association Dimapur
	Mrs. Akali Zumhomi	Senior Citizen	

b. How was the CAB involvement important in the survey? What was their main feedback and contribution?

As such they did not play a direct role in supporting the survey. Nevertheless, they were happy that such a survey is been done among the FSWs of their town and assured us of any cooperation that may arise. Some of the CAB members often visit the RDS centers. They shared about the surprising number of FSWs in their area and also their happiness about the study. They even encouraged the seeds to mobilize and pass on right information to recruit their peers. They were the FSW community and also helped the research agency to understand and deal with the FSW in a better way.

16. CMB**a. Describe process followed in identifying and selection of CMB members and total number of members identified**

For Ellora RDS site, the CMB consisted of the Guardian angel 2 seeds and 2 Kps.
 For Hotel Senti RDS site, the CMB consisted of 2 peer educator, 2 seeds and 1 Community Liaison Person.

b. Major feedback from CMB and how their concerns were addressed, if any.

In Ellora Line RDS site, the major concerns of CMB were:

- a) spill of blood during collection of blood sample
- b) quantity of blood sample taken
- c) time taken during the study period

In Hotel Senti RDS site, the major concerns of CMB were:

- a) The question asked during the interview to personal and sensitive for respondents.
- b) Preference for a sensitized doctor.
- c) Drawing of blood in vacutainer to large.

17. Data Confidentiality and Management: Briefly describe data confidentiality and management procedure from field staff to state level.

Confidentiality issue was strongly emphasized, as per the guidelines of the IBBA study. The S.O.P was followed to ensure confidentiality. The study staff kept personal information confidential. In all other forms beside consent form, and on all the samples, instead of name, only a code number were mentioned. The forms linking name and the assigned code number will be kept in lock and key.

18. Adverse Events

SL. No.	Describe each event in one sentence *
	NA

*Be brief as the reader can refer to the reports for more detail

19. Intervention

a. Organizations

Organization name	Donor	Target Group of Intervention	Geographic Coverage of Intervention (e.g entire district?)
Prodigals Home	Avahan/orchid	FSW	Dimapur
Akimbo Society	Avahan/orchid	FSW	Dimapur
Guardian Angles	Avahan/orchid	FSW	Dimapur

b. Briefly describe the services/strategy of these interventions. If the strategy is different depending on donor, describe both separately.

Basically, the project aims at the prevention of HIV and STI/STD among FSWs in Dimapur. Prevention services include Condom distribution, counseling, DIC, STI treatment and referrals to other agencies.

c. Are the interventions and their activities the same as they were in IBBA 1? If they are different, describe the differences.

There were as same as in IBBA Round I

20. Size Estimation

Method	Description/Indicators	Strengths*	Weaknesses*
NA			

**Describe strengths and weaknesses in terms of implementation of the method.*

21. Community Environment

a. Briefly describe any characteristics of the population that have changed from Round I to Round 2 (e.g. change in typology)

The only change that can be mentioned as per the consultations with the respondents has been that FSWs from other states have migrated to Dimapur and its surrounding areas.

b. Describe any other contextual/environmental factors, which would help understand the data (e.g. legal issues, weather, delays in FW, NGO resistance, differences in context between Round I and II).