



HIV and HCV Primary Prevention Indicators

Indicator 4: Number of condoms distributed by CBOs	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of condoms (male or female) distributed by CBOs. Does not include other safer sex materials, such as dental dams and lubricant.
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions that increase the availability or accessibility of condoms are efficacious in increasing condom use behaviours (Charania, et al., 2011). Condoms reduce risk of HIV and HCV transmission through sexual intercourse.
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBO administrative data (e.g. condom distribution tracking sheet)
Possible disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male vs. female condoms Distribution to HIV-positive vs. HIV-negative individuals Population served (e.g. sex workers, men who have sex with men, etc.)
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the individual level, distribution of condoms does not always translate to increased condom use. May be difficult for CBOs to track.

References

- Charania, M.R., Crepaz, N., Guenther-Gray, C., Henry, K., Liao, A., Willis, L.A., & Lyles, C.M. (2011). Efficacy of structural-level condom distribution interventions: A meta-analysis of U.S. and international studies, 1998-2007. *AIDS and Behaviour*, 15(7), 1283-1297.

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