



## Department of Public Health (DPH) Condom Distribution Policy

---

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that HIV Prevention Programs supported by DPH funds design a condom distribution plan that targets HIV-positive persons and persons at highest risk of acquiring HIV infection.

### **Goal:**

To ensure that DPH funded HIV prevention contractors develop a condom distribution plan for their organization in accordance with DPH policy.

### **Objectives:**

- To reduce the risk of HIV and other STD's in the community by increasing the use of condoms by people who are sexually active.
- To reduce the associated barriers in accessing condoms, including financial cost and embarrassment.
- To increase the availability, accessibility and acceptability of condoms.

### **Policy:**

The DPH requires that funded HIV Prevention Programs develop a plan to conduct wide-scale distribution that includes:

- The provision of condoms free of charge
- Target: 1) individuals at high risk for HIV infection or who are HIV+, 2) venues frequented by high-risk individuals, 3) communities at greatest risk for HIV infection, especially those marginalized by social, economic, or other structural conditions, or 4) the general population within jurisdictions with high HIV incidence.
- Distribute condoms in traditional (i.e. clinics, hospitals, etc.) and non-traditional (i.e. soup kitchens, local businesses, etc.) venues. Social media may also be used to deliver condom distribution messages.

**Procedures:** Develop and submit to the DPH an agency condom distribution plan that includes the following:

- A process for identifying and engaging appropriate community partners for condom distribution activities. Partners may include traditional public health agencies (e.g. clinics, hospitals, CBOs,), schools, and businesses (e.g. health clubs, bars, barbershops, clothing stores, hotels).
- An assessment of any obstacles to reaching members of hard-to-reach populations and strategies to overcome them.
- A review of specific laws, policies, or practices that may support or hinder the condom distribution program.
- A mechanism in place to identify the number of condoms to be disseminated. Examples include a master log for recording the number, types of condoms distributed, including target population, agency names, venues, and settings where condoms are distributed.
- A plan for communicating any campaign messages used for condom distribution.
- Add QR Code label to condom distribution materials (See Appendix A)

### **References:**

Duncan, Ted and Charles Collins. (2011) "Condom Distribution Programs as Structural Interventions." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, a Presentation.

[http://www.effectiveinterventions.org/Libraries/Condom\\_Distribution\\_Docs/Condom\\_Distribution\\_Programs\\_as\\_Structural\\_Interventions.sflb.ashx](http://www.effectiveinterventions.org/Libraries/Condom_Distribution_Docs/Condom_Distribution_Programs_as_Structural_Interventions.sflb.ashx)

Effective Interventions HIV Prevention that Works: Condom Distribution Programs

<http://www.effectiveinterventions.org/en/HighImpactPrevention/StructuralInterventions/CondomDistribution.aspx>

Condom Distribution as a Structural Level Intervention. October 2010, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,

[http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/PDF/condom\\_distribution.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/PDF/condom_distribution.pdf)

## Appendix A

Do you know how  
to use a  
CONDOM?



Scan this QR Code with your Smartphone