**Focus Group Discussion – Indicator List**

**Men (18-24 years & 25-49 years)**

**MISP Process Evaluation**

The objectives of the male FGD tool are to:

Understand the main sexual and reproductive health concerns among beneficiaries.

Explore beneficiaries’ knowledge and perceptions of MISP services.

Gain insight on the availability of MISP services.

Explore factors that influence the accessibility of MISP services.

| **Question** | **MISP Objective(s)** | **Indicator(s)** | **Comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A. GENERAL QUESTIONS** |
| A1. What issues are of greatest concern among men within [location]? | Overall RH response | Issues of greatest concern to men in this setting identified |  |
| A1a. What could be done to improve these particular issues? | Overall RH response | Men’s suggested solutions to issues of greatest concern to women identified |  |
| A2. Please describe how organizations responding to this emergency have communicated with the affected community about services. | Overall RH response | Men’s perceptions of responding agencies’ communication with the affected community documented |  |
| **B. HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY** |
| B1. From your knowledge, to what extent have men or men’s groups been involved in designing or delivering health services to meet their needs in [location]? | Overall RH response | Number of men’s focus groups reporting men have been engaged in design/delivery of health services  |  |
| B2. What programs are available just for adolescents? [PROBE: have you ever visited a program/center that is specifically targeted for adolescents?]  | Overall RH response | Number of men’s focus groups reporting availability of adolescent specific programsNumber of men’s focus groups reporting having visited a youth program |  |
| B2a. What reproductive health services do these programs offer?  | Overall RH response | Type of adolescent RH services offered documented  |  |
| B3. What are some reasons why a man would not seek health services?  | Overall RH response | Barriers to men seeking health services documented |  |
| B3a. PROBE: any problems with clinic or hospital hours? providers? or medicines? | Overall RH response, MISP Objectives 2-4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting problems with: Clinic/hospital hours Providers Medicines |  |
| B4. Where do women seek health care when they are pregnant? | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting that women seek prenatal care at a health facilityPlaces/individuals women seek prenatal care from documented |  |
| B4a. Where do women seek health care when they are giving birth? | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting that pregnant women give birth in health facilityPlaces/individuals women seek care from during delivery documented |  |
| B4b. Where do women seek health care after they give birth?  | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting that women seek post-natal care at a health facilityPlaces/individuals women seek post-natal care from documented |  |
| B5. How much do these services cost? [PROBE: What travel costs are there to get to the clinic or costs once at the clinic?] | MISP Objective 4 | Costs of child birth (including travel costs) documented |  |
| B6. What have you heard about the quality of services for pregnant women and for giving birth?  | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting availability of good quality maternal health servicesMen’s perceptions of quality of maternal health services documented |  |
| B7. How long has each participant been here?  | MISP Objective 4 | Length of time of displacement in current location – men |  |
| B7a. What services for pregnant women and for giving birth were available when you arrived?  | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting availability of maternal health services for pregnant women on their arrivalMaternal health services available on arrival documented |  |
| B8. How did you learn about these services for pregnant women and for giving birth? | MISP Objective 4 | Ways in which men learned about maternal health services documented |  |
| B9. What symptoms would cause women to seek help when they are pregnant? [Probe: What serious health problems relating to women’s experiences during pregnancy and childbirth have you since you arrived in this setting?]  | MISP Objective 4 | Maternal health symptoms that would prompt women to seek help documentedAccounts of serious health maternal health problems documented |  |
| B10. If a woman is having problems with the delivery of her infant, what can she do?  | MISP Objective 4 | Places/individuals women seek care from during problems with delivery documented |  |
| B10a. Where can she go to receive care?  | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting that women with problems during delivery can seek care at health facility  |  |
| B10b. How will she get there? | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting availability of transport system for obstetric emergencies  |  |
| B10c. How can women receive care if they need assistance with a delivery at night, during a weekend or a holiday?  | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting availability of transport system for obstetric emergencies 24 hours a day, 7 days a week |  |
| B10d. During childbirth, who do women seek help or assistance from in the community? For example, traditional birth attendants, traditional healers, or midwives. | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting that women in childbirth seek help from: TBAs Traditional healers Midwives Other (specify) |  |
| B11. What are danger signs for health problems in a newborn baby? | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups able to accurately identify danger signs for newborn babies |  |
| B11a. Where can you take a baby to receive care for serious problems?  | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting availability of facility-based care for newborns with medical problemsPlaces/individuals where the community can bring a newborn experiencing problems   |  |
| B11b. How can you get there? | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting transport available for newborn emergencies |  |
| B11c. How can you receive care at night, on a holiday or during the weekend? | MISP Objective 4 | Number of men’s focus groups reporting 24/7 transport available for newborn emergencies |  |
| B12. What are the breastfeeding practices in this community?  | MISP Objective 4 | Breastfeeding practices documented |  |
| B12a. What changes in breastfeeding practices have there been after the crisis?  | MISP Objective 4 | Changes in breastfeeding practices after the crisis documented |  |
| B13. What do men do in this society to prevent or postpone having babies?  | Additional Priority – Contraceptives  | Number of men’s focus groups reporting men use modern contraceptives Community practices to prevent/postpone pregnancy documented |  |
| B13a. Where do you find trusted sources of information about family planning? | Additional Priority – Contraceptives  | Number of men’s focus groups reporting the following trusted sources of information about family planning: MOH Aid agencies (NGOs, UN) TBAs Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_\_ Unknown |  |
| B13b. What costs are there for these services?  | Additional Priority – Contraceptives  | Cost of birth control related services documented |  |
| B14. What do women do in this community if they are pregnant but do not want to be pregnant?  | MISP Objective 4, Additional Priority – Contraceptives  | Number of men’s focus groups reporting that women who wish to terminate their pregnancy use: Safe abortion Unsafe abortion/traditional  methods (specify) Other (specify) Nothing |  |
| B15. Overall, how do you think health services for men and adolescent men within [location] could be improved?  | Overall RH response | Men’s suggestions for improving RH services for men and adolescent men documented  |  |
| **C. STIs/HIV/AIDS** |
| C1. What do you know about HIV/AIDS?  | MISP Objective 3 | Number of men’s focus groups who have basic knowledge of HIV/AIDSMen’s knowledge of/attitudes towards HIV/AIDS documented |  |
| C2. What do people do to prevent HIV Transmission? | MISP Objective 3 | Number of men’s focus groups able to accurately identify at least one form of prevention for HIV transmissionCommunity practices related to HIV prevention documented |  |
| C3. How do individuals that were taking HIV medicines (anti-retrovirals) before they fled, continue to receive treatment? | MISP Objective 3, Additional Priority - ARVs | Number of men’s focus groups reporting that individuals on ARVs have been able to continue treatment  |  |
| C4. Have you heard of any other diseases that you can get from having sex, for example, sexually transmitted infections (STIs)? (PROBE: Can you name any sexually transmitted infections [STIs]?) | Additional Priority - STIs | Number of men’s focus groups able to name at least one STI |  |
| C5. What would people do in this community if they thought they had a sexually transmitted infection (STI)? | Additional Priority - STIs | Number of men’s focus groups reporting that people would seek health services if they thought they had an STI  |  |
| C5a. What health services are there to use for treatment? | Additional Priority - STIs | Number of men’s focus groups reporting at least one health service available for STI treatment |  |
| C5b. How did you learn about these health services? | Additional Priority - STIs | Ways in which men learned about STI treatment services documented  |  |
| C6. Where in this location can condoms be found?  | MISP Objective 3, Additional Priority - Contraceptives | Number of men’s focus groups reporting at least one location where condoms are available |  |
| C6a. Are the condoms free?  | MISP Objective 3, Additional Priority - Contraceptives | Number of men’s focus groups reporting condoms are freely available at least one location |  |
| C6b. How have men learned about where to find condoms?  | MISP Objective 3, Additional Priority - Contraceptives response | Ways in which men have learned of condom availability documented |  |
| C6c. What barriers prevent access to condoms? (**Probe:** what can be done to make condoms more accessible?) | MISP Objective 3, Additional Priority - Contraceptives  | Barriers to condom accessibility documentedWays to improve condom accessibility documented  |  |
| E. I would like to invite you to speak up if there anything about health care services, especially as it relates to reproductive health care or care for men or adolescent males, that we have missed and you would like to discuss. |  |  |  |
| **[\*\*\*NOTE:** Decide with GBV Working Group and local partner if asking about GBV in male FGD groups is appropriate. See Female FGD guide for questions on sexual violence. \*\*\*] |