

The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), since its third phase (2007-12) has a strong focus on district level planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions for prevention and control of HIV. The Programme is generating a rich evidence base on HIV/AIDS through a robust and expanded HIV Sentinel Surveillance system, monthly reporting from over 15,000 programme units, mapping and size estimations, behavioural surveys as well as several studies, research projects and evaluations.

In this context of increased availability of data and the requirement of decentralized planning at the district level, NACO had undertaken a project titled "Epidemiological Profiling of HIV/AIDS Situation at District and Sub-district Level using Data Triangulation" in 25 states (539 districts) in two phases during 2009-10 & 2010-11. This exercise was undertaken with the objective of developing district HIV/AIDS epidemic profiles, consolidating all the available information for a district at one place and drawing meaningful inferences using data triangulation approaches.

This technical document is an outcome of the data triangulation process and consists of a snapshot on the district background, and on the HIV epidemic profile of each district based on the updated information on HIV Sentinel Surveillance, monthly programme data and key vulnerability factors. As the first volume of "District Epidemiological Profile", this document gives an overview of the HIV epidemic scenario in each of the 104 districts from the states of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan.

This document would be useful to a wide audience including the HIV programme managers in the districts and states, policy makers at all levels, as well as for researchers and academicians as a quick reference guide to the HIV/AIDS situation in the districts.

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation

FACT SHEETS VOL-I

(Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand)

DECEMBER 2012

DISTRICT EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILING: FACT SHEETS VOL-I



National AIDS Control Organisation

India's voice against AIDS

Department of AIDS Control

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India
6th Floor, Chandernagore Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi-110001
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For the 'District Epidemiological Profiling' project under NACO, consolidation of all the available information for 539 districts was done from multiple sources such as Surveillance data, Programme data, etc., into a meaningful framework using data triangulation approaches.

This enormous task was possible due to the involvement and ownership of district level programme managers and staff of service delivery units. The efforts done by the district level personnel including the DAPCU teams, Counselors, TI staff and others who were actively involved in the entire process are highly appreciated.

The collaborative effort of the State Coordinating Agencies and the State AIDS Control Societies, who implemented the exercise, starting from identifying programme questions, performing quality checks and data validation, preparation of data tables, and compiling data for development of district profile reports, is sincerely acknowledged.

The financial support to this exercise provided by the partner agencies including UNAIDS, USAID, BMGF and PHFI are greatly acknowledged.

Special thanks to the relentless efforts made by the National Technical Team including officers from CDC, FHI 360, WHO along with SIMU team at NACO in developing the guidelines and tools, finalizing the district database and preparation of district factsheets.

Acronyms

| | |
|-------|---|
| ANC | Antenatal Clinic |
| ART | Anti-Retroviral Therapy |
| BB | Blood Bank |
| DLN | District Level Network of HIV Positive People |
| FSW | Female Sex Workers |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HRG | High Risk Groups |
| HSS | HIV Sentinel Surveillance |
| ICTC | Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre |
| IDU | Injecting Drug Users |
| MSM | Men who have Sex with Men |
| NACO | National AIDS Control Organisation |
| NACP | National AIDS Control Programme |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| PLHIV | People Living with HIV/AIDS |
| PPTCT | Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission |
| RTI | Reproductive Tract Infections |
| STD | Sexually Transmitted Diseases |
| STI | Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| TI | Targeted Intervention |

Introduction

The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), since its third phase (2007-12) has a strong focus on district level planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions for prevention and control of HIV. The Programme is generating a rich evidence base on HIV/AIDS through a robust and expanded HIV Sentinel Surveillance system, monthly reporting from over 15,000 programme units, mapping and size estimations, behavioural surveys as well as several studies, research projects and evaluations. District level focus of the programme demands consolidated information that helps better understand HIV/AIDS scenario in each district, identify districts for priority attention and identify programme areas that need focus within a district.

In this context of increased availability of data and requirements of decentralized planning at the district level, NACO had undertaken a project titled "Epidemiological Profiling of HIV/AIDS Situation at District and Sub-district Level using Data Triangulation"/"District Epidemiological Profiling (DEP)" in 25 states (539 districts) in two phases during 2009-10 and 2010-11. This exercise was undertaken with the objective of developing district HIV/AIDS epidemic profiles consolidating all the available information for a district at one place and drawing meaningful inferences using data triangulation approaches.

While the National Technical Team developed guidelines and tools, the project was implemented as a collaborative effort of State AIDS Control Societies and identified public health institution in each state (State Coordinating Agency). The most important aspect of this exercise was the involvement and ownership of district level programme managers and staff of service delivery units in the entire process starting from identifying programme questions, performing quality checks and data validation, preparation of data tables and making them responsible for development of their respective district profiles. Thus, two key achievements of this exercise were institutional strengthening and capacity building of programme staff in data analysis and data use.

This technical document is an outcome of the data triangulation process and consists of a snapshot on the district background, and on the HIV epidemic profile of each district based on the updated information on HIV Sentinel Surveillance, monthly programme data and key vulnerability factors. As the first volume of "District Epidemiological Profile", this document gives an overview of the HIV epidemic scenario in each of the 104 districts from the states of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan.

Methodology

Concept of Data Triangulation: Data Triangulation is an **Analytical Approach** that synthesizes data from multiple sources, to improve the understanding of a public health issue and guide programmatic decision-making to address the issue. By putting different bits of information from different sources into a meaningful framework, it explains and improves the understanding of HIV/AIDS scenario in the district. By providing answers to vital programme questions, it helps in taking effective decisions for planning and implementation of HIV prevention and control efforts. It helps understand the gap between need and programme response and also helps identify the information gaps that hinder effective planning.

The basic principle of Data Triangulation is *“To analyse and interpret a dataset in the light of information emerging from other datasets, so that the synthesis offers a better understanding of the issues than what will be inferred from a single dataset.”* Triangulation involves **compilation, examination, comparison** and **collective interpretation** of data from multiple independent data sources, followed by **reasonable explanation** of facts pertaining to the issue under consideration. The explanation is aimed towards developing a comprehensive picture of the issue, building an epidemiological framework that depicts the possible interplay among various factors and answering some pre-specified questions. Schematic representation of processes involved in Data Triangulation is presented below.



Other key features of the process of Data Triangulation are:

1. Gives importance to every bit of information
2. Helps overcome limitations and biases inherent in each dataset
3. Adds value to each dataset and improves their utility
4. Gives high importance to quality analysis of data and undertakes thorough quality checks and validation
5. Indicates the level of reliability in any inference or conclusion

Framework of District Epidemiological Profiling (DEP): DEP has two broad components – Descriptive Analysis and Triangulation. The following table summarises the two components.

| Components of District Profiling | What it Does? | Guiding Elements | Action To Do | Output |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| Descriptive Analysis | Describes (What? Who? When? Where?) | Themes | Analyse Data & Describe the Themes | Descriptive Section of District Report |
| Triangulation | Explains (How? Why?) | Questions | Triangulate Data & Answer the Questions | Synthesis Section of District Report |

Descriptive analysis of different datasets is organized into the following four thematic areas/themes.

1. Current state of HIV epidemic (Levels, Trends, Differentials and Burden of HIV; Profile of PLHIV)
2. Drivers of Epidemic (Size and profile of risk groups; Vulnerabilities – STIs, Risk Behaviours, Migration, Contextual factors/Regional vulnerabilities)
3. Programme Response and Gaps
4. Information Gaps

Triangulation synthesizes/triangulates the data on the following three elements to explain the inferences arrived at in the descriptive analysis and provide answers to the programmatic questions.

1. Information on HIV and STIs in Different Population Groups (Epidemiological data)
2. Information on Vulnerabilities (Mapping and Behavioural data on Risk Groups, District Vulnerabilities)
3. Information on Programme Response (Programme data)

Triangulation may be of information on same data element from different data sources or of information on different data elements. Triangulation may be done in time plane or geographical plane.

Process of District Epidemiological Profiling: The process starts with identifying a broad set of important, actionable and appropriate questions that the programme wants to find answers to, in a given region, and revisits and refines the questions at every step of the process. The process of DEP has the following steps:

Step 1: Understanding Thematic Areas and Questions for District Profiling and Triangulation

Step 2: Review of Data Sources and Assessment of Data Availability in the District

Step 3: Decision on Themes to be described and Questions to be answered for the district

Step 4: Compilation of Secondary Data

Step 5: Quality Check for Completeness, Correctness and Consistency

Step 6: Data Validation, Adjustments and Filling Data Gaps

Step 7: Preparation of Data Tables with clean data for analysis

Step 8: Data Analysis, Interpretation and Inferences; Describe Thematic Areas

Step 9: Data Triangulation (Hypotheses Building; Answer Triangulation Questions)

Step 10: Preparation of District and State Reports

Step 11: Discussions and Consultation with SACS, Local experts, District level programme managers and service delivery functionaries on draft reports

Step 12: Presentation and Discussion of Draft Reports with National Technical Team

Step 13: Finalisation of District and State Reports

Important Outcomes of District Epidemiological Profiling may be summarized as below.

1. Cleaning up and validation of Programme data since 2004
2. Systematic compilation of all the data related to HIV for each district at one place for routine use
3. District Reports describing the profile of HIV epidemic and programme response in each district
4. Development of Framework for Re-prioritisation of districts under the programme
5. Prioritisation extended upto sub-district/block level with high priority blocks identified
6. Identification of Information Gaps at district and state level for planning Strategic Information Activities
7. Capacity building of district level programme managers and staff of service delivery units in handling and analyzing data, enabling them to understand the importance of the data they generate and the need for ensuring its quality, and appreciate the use of data for programme review, decision-making and effecting improvements.
8. Enhanced understanding among the programme managers of HIV epidemic and response in the state and different districts
9. Better use of data in developing District and State Annual Action Plans
10. Institutional Strengthening (building state level resource pools) and fostering linkages between programme units and academic institutions for addressing Strategic Information needs in the programme

Data Sources used for District Epidemiological Profiling

| Thematic areas for HIV Epidemiological Profiling | Major Sources |
|---|--|
| HIV Levels, Trends and Differentials | HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS); Integrated Biological & Behavioural Assessment (IBBA); ICTC data; PPTCT data; Blood bank data; NFHS-III; Any other HIV prevalence studies |
| STI Levels, Trends and Differentials | HSS; Behavioural Surveys (BSS, IBBA, BTS, etc.); STI Clinic data; Targeted Intervention (TI) data; NFHS – I,II & III; DLHS – I, II & III; Other Behavioral studies |
| HIV burden in the district | HIV estimations |
| Size Estimates of General Population and Other Risk Groups | Census Population Projections; Mapping of HRG; TI data |
| Profile, Turn-over & Migration of key risk groups | HSS; IBBA; BSS; Mapping of HRG; ICTC data; STI Clinic data; TI data; Other Studies on High Risk Groups; DLHS |
| Size & Patterns of Migration among General Population | Census data; Mapping of Migrants; Population Council studies; Other studies on migrants |
| Risk Behaviours and Prevention Practices among key risk groups and general population | BSS; IBBA; DLHS; TI data; Mapping of HRG; Other published/ unpublished data |
| Profile of PLHIV | HSS; IBBA; ICTC data; PPTCT data; ART data; Positive person networks; Blood Bank Data; NFHS-III; Any other HIV prevalence studies |
| District Vulnerabilities | Local Knowledge; Open sources such as Wikipedia; District Websites; State Government Websites; etc. |
| Programme Response | Programme reporting through CMIS |

Specific Notes on Fact sheets

1. Each district fact sheet has two parts: narrative part consisting of background along with a map, HIV epidemic profile and key recommendations, and a tabular part consisting HIV levels and trends, PLHIV profile, block-level details, vulnerabilities and programme response. While the narrative part gives an overview of the district HIV/AIDS profile, the table provides detailed information about the HIV/AIDS scenario in the district.
2. Background gives a brief overview of the district with respect to its geographic location, key demographic information like total population with male-female distribution, literacy status – based on 2011 census. The section also describes the district characteristics or contextual factors that makes it vulnerable to spread of HIV.
3. Epidemic profile describes the thematic areas mentioned above (under the data sources) for each district based on the available information.
4. From DLHS-III, percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and RTI/STI have been taken as awareness indicators among women for HIV and RTI/STI respectively.
5. 'Key recommendations' is the final section of the factsheet where 'Triangulation' of data is attempted to highlight the key programme priorities for the district based on the HIV epidemic profile and programme gaps. Any future potential for spread of infection, if indicated by any information or results, is highlighted and appropriate action to address the situation is suggested. On the basis of this analysis, recommendations for improving existing programme, and the need for initiation of new programmes, etc. are highlighted. The recommendation section also highlights information gaps, if any.
6. Data on ANC utilization mentioned in the table refers to the proportion of women who received at least three or more antenatal checkups (Data source: DLHS-III).
7. HIV positivity rates among HSS-ANC, PPTCT and Blood bank attendees are used to represent levels and trends of HIV Infection among general population. Level is interpreted as high (HIV positivity >1%), moderate (HIV positivity = 0.5-1%) or low (HIV positivity <0.5%). HIV trend is interpreted as rising, stable or declining.
8. HIV positivity rates among HSS-HRG, HSS-STD and ICTC general clients disaggregated by sex and nature of client (direct walk-in and referred) are used to represent levels and trends of HIV Infection among high risk groups and vulnerable population. Level is interpreted as high (HIV positivity >10%), moderate (HIV positivity = 5-10%) or low (HIV positivity <5%). HIV trend is interpreted as rising, stable or declining.
9. Positivity at HSS, PPTCT, Blood bank and ICTC sites are presented only for those years where the sample size is valid i.e. HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC (male + female/direct walk-in + referred): 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested.
10. HIV positivity among PPTCT and ICTC attendees at sub-district level wherever data is available is presented under block level details.

11. Size, demographic and risk profile of PLHIV in a district is inferred from three data sources: ICTC data, ART Registration data and data from PLHIV Network in the district.
12. Information on major vulnerabilities that are influencing the epidemic/high risk behaviour i.e drivers of the epidemic are included under “vulnerabilities” section. They include
 - a. Size and Profile of HRG
 - b. STIs – levels and trends
 - c. Migration patterns
 - d. District Vulnerabilities/ Contextual Factors (refer background)
13. Information on size and profile (demographic or sub-typology) of HRG is available from the mapping data. Size of HRG as proportion of population has been stated wherever available, for comparison purposes. The Taluks/ blocks with high concentration of different HRGs has been given under block level details, wherever available. TI target and coverage of HRG population are also mentioned, wherever available under “HRG size”.
14. Based on CMIS-STI data, number of episodes of STI/RTI managed using syndromic approach and VDRL/RPR test results for syphilis in the district are given under STI/RTI.
15. Wherever possible, an attempt has been made to describe the male out-migration patterns in the district based on census 2001 data. The table also includes proportion of male migrants going to other states (inter-state) along with top five destination districts.
16. The section on programme response describes number of facilities under NACP-III and services provided in the district till 2011. This covers both prevention interventions and care, support and treatment interventions.
17. The number of TIs mentioned in the document includes only NACO-supported TIs. Migrant TIs include source, transit and destination TIs.

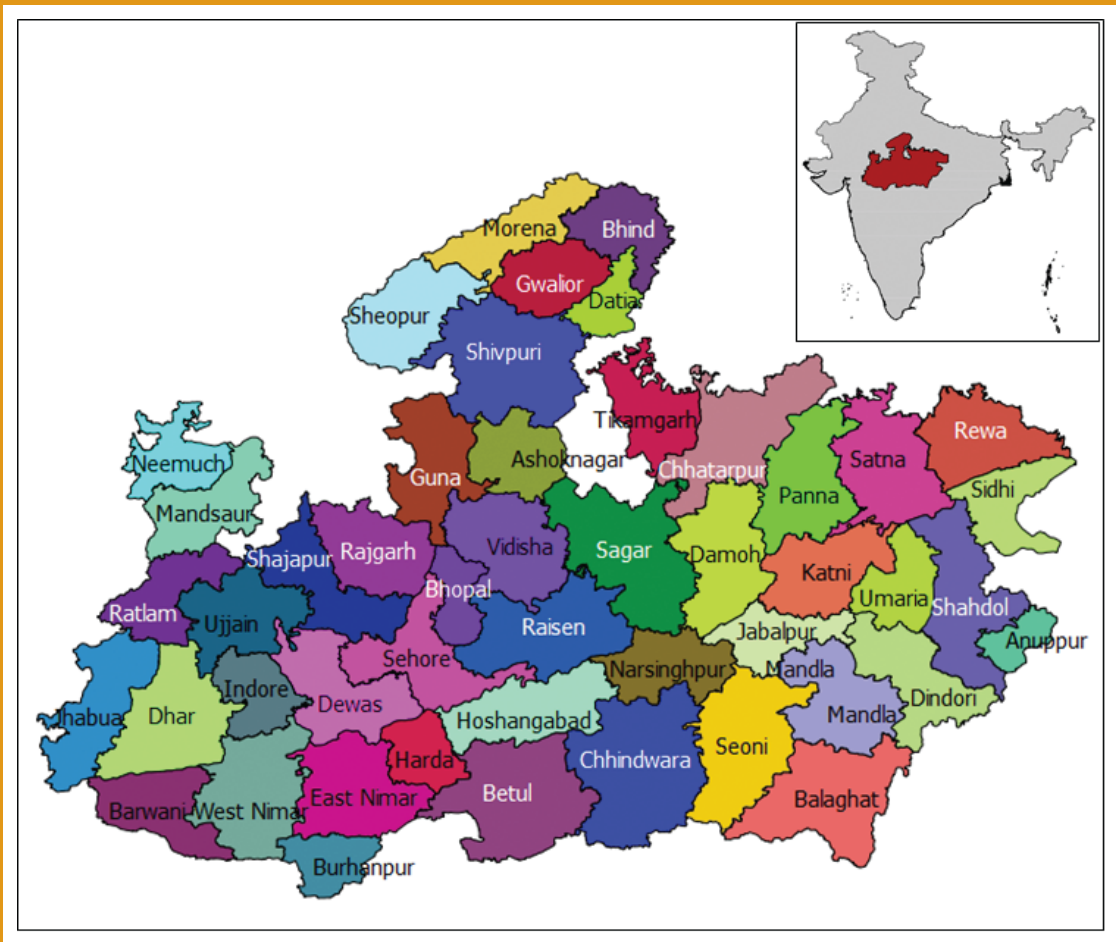
Glossary

1. **ART Centres:** Free first line and second line Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) is provided to clinically eligible PLHIV at designated centres across the country. As soon as a person is detected to be HIV positive at ICTC, he is referred to the ART centre for pre - ART registration. At the time of registration, all the baseline investigations are done including CD4 count. If the person is clinically eligible for treatment, he is started on first line ART. Otherwise, they are followed up every six months for CD4 count. The number of PLHIV on ART mentioned in the document refers to those on first line ART at NACO supported ART centres. Another 30,000 PLHIV are estimated to be receiving ART in private sector.
2. **Blood Safety:** Under the Blood Safety programme, blood banks across the country are supported and voluntary blood donation is strongly promoted to ensure that every blood unit collected is screened and is free from HIV and other infections.
3. **Community Care Centres (CCC):** CCCs have been set up in the non-government sector with the objective of providing PLHIV with psycho-social support, counseling for drug adherence and nutrition, treatment of Opportunistic Infections, home-based care, referral and outreach services for follow up, besides tracing patients lost to follow up (LFU) and those missing to get ARV drugs as per schedule.

4. **Condom Promotion:** NACO's Condom Promotion strategy focuses on two aspects: ensuring availability and creating demand for condoms. There are 2 channels of condom supply by the Government, namely free and socially marketing. Under the programme, free condoms are distributed to High Risk Groups through TI projects and service delivery outlets such as ICTCs, STI Clinics etc. Under the Targeted Condom Social Marketing Programme, condoms are provided at subsidized rates for HRG as well as general population through traditional and non-traditional condom outlets, rural outlets, and outlets at TIs and truck halt points.
5. **Core Composite TI:** TI that provides prevention services to more than one high risk group.
6. **Counseling and Testing Services:** Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC) is a place where a person is counselled and tested for HIV on his/her own volition (Client Initiated) or as advised by a health service provider (Provider Initiated) in a supportive and confidential environment. These centres are the entry points for reinforcing HIV prevention messages and linking HIV positive people to HIV care, support and treatment services. There are several contexts for providing HIV testing services - voluntary counseling and testing, prevention of parent to child transmission, screening of TB patients and diagnostic testing among symptomatic patients.
7. **Drop-in-Centres (DIC):** DICs is a platform to provide PLHIV psycho-social support, linkages with services and counseling on drug adherence, nutrition, livelihood and legal issues. They have been set up in A and B category districts and are managed primarily by PLHIV networks.
8. **High Risk Groups (HRG):** Populations with high risk behaviour for contracting HIV, include Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), Injecting Drug Users (IDU), Single Male Migrants and Long Distance Truckers. The last two groups are also referred to as Bridge Population.
9. **Link ART Centres:** In order to facilitate the delivery of ART services nearer to the homes of beneficiaries, Link ART Centres, located mainly at ICTC in the district/sub-district level hospitals, were set up and linked to a nodal ART centre within accessible distance.
10. **PLHIV Networks:** Networks of HIV Positive persons and women are formed at national, state and district levels. Such networks act as platforms for people living with HIV to share their concerns, seek support and legal aid. They address stigma and discrimination related cases among their members and also provide social support for those isolated by their family and community. The networks are encouraged to advocate and promote the utilisation of HIV related services.
11. **Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT):** Mother to child transmission of HIV may take place during pregnancy, during childbirth or through breastfeeding. To prevent this, under PPTCT programme, every pregnant woman visiting antenatal clinics or visiting hospital at the time of delivery are tested for HIV. If a pregnant woman is positive, she is closely followed up to ensure institutional delivery. At the time of delivery, the pregnant woman and the new-born baby are given single dose of Nevirapine to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.
12. **Red Ribbon Clubs (RRC):** Red Ribbon Clubs formed in colleges provide a forum for students to come together to share information on HIV/AIDS and safe behaviours, discuss related issues and also motivate them to participate in voluntary blood donation.

13. **STI/RTI Services:** Sexually Transmitted Infections/Reproductive Tract Infections increase the risk of HIV transmission significantly. STI/RTI services are aimed at preventing HIV transmission and promoting sexual and reproductive health under NACP-III and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH II) of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
14. **Targeted Intervention (TI):** TIs are peer-led preventive interventions focused on HRG and bridge population, implemented by Non-Government Organisations (NGO) and Community-based Organisations (CBO) in a defined geographic area. They provide prevention services such as behavioural change communication, condom distribution, STI/RTI services, needle and syringe exchange, opioid substitution therapy, referrals and linkages to health facilities providing HIV/AIDS services, community mobilisation and creating enabling environment.

MADHYA PRADESH



Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Balaghat is a tribal district situated in the Jabalpur division in South-eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 17.01 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1,021 females per 1,000 males; a female literacy rate of 69.7% and an overall literacy rate of 78.3% (2011 Census). The economy of Balaghat district mainly depends on agriculture. Since only 30% of the total land is cultivable, there is out-migration for labor work, from rural pockets in Balaghat to Raipur, Chhattisgarh and the neighboring Nagpur district of Maharashtra. There are no major industries in Balaghat; however, the presence of manganese and copper mines attracts in-migration. Due to mining activity many areas of Hukwa, Sirodi and Baravali blocks have become trucking halt points. The major highways that pass through Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh State Highways are National Highways 11 and 26.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity as per 2011 data was low (0.04-0.23%), with a stable to declining trend. HIV prevalence as per HSS-ANC data was 0.50% in 2010 and had a stable to declining trend.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees in 2011 was low among direct walk-in (2.03%), and referred (1.10%) clients, as well as among male (1.78%) and female (1.34%) clients; the overall trend among ICTC attendees was declining with increase in the number of clients being tested for HIV.
- As per mapping conducted in 2008, FSW (895, 55% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (414, 25% of total HRG) and IDU (318, 20% of total HRG); of the FSW, 66.6% were home-based and 33.4% were street-based.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 0.9% and the number of STI episodes treated were 6823 which in 2011 increased significantly compared to previous year.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 34.3% and 14.6% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 141 PLHIV registered at the District-level Network (DLN) in 2009, 44% were on ART, 11% were married and 40% were widowed or divorced.
- As per the 2001 Census, 10% of the male population were migrants; 45.9% of them migrated to other states and 10.2% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state male migration from Balaghat were to Nagpur and Gondiya in Maharashtra.
- There has been a gradual increase in the number of ICTCs in the district from 2008 onwards with corresponding increase in number of clients under going HIV testing.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen ICTCs to include spousal counseling and testing specifically in out migrant areas as well among HRGs of Balaghat district.
- There is a need to generate and better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, MSM and IDU, through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or IBBS and further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data on geographic, age distribution and migration (residence) parameters of it.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will further improve understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Considering that IDUs and MSMs account for 45% of the HRGs in the district, there is a need for a composite TI to be in operation in the district to help keep their HIV prevalence as low as possible.
- Parent to child transmissions are high in the district, therefore, it is necessary to better understand the profile of these attendees and their spouses through ICTC and ART data analysis.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 17,01,156 (2.3% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 69.7%; ANC Utilization²: 6.4%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | 1.25 | 0.50 | 0 | 400 | 0.50 | 400 | 0.50 | 2011 |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 2011 |
| PP/TCT | PP | - | - | - | 0.06 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 2011 |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1886 | 3168 | 3727 | 6162 | 6162 | 6162 | 2011 |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 2011 |
| | NT | 1730 | 2178 | 2534 | 3302 | 4416 | 4295 | 7195 | 6825 | 6825 | 2011 |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2011 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2011 |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2011 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2011 |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2011 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2011 |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2011 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2011 |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 8.15 | * | 4.49 | 3.01 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 2011 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 368 | * | 869 | 1562 | 3090 | 3090 | 2011 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 2.58 | * | 2.09 | 1.37 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 2011 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1007 | * | 1052 | 2342 | 3049 | 3049 | 2011 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | 4.06 | * | 1.45 | 1.08 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 2011 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 960 | * | 1172 | 2215 | 3991 | 3991 | 2011 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | * | 4.10 | * | 5.47 | 3.26 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2011 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 415 | * | 749 | 1689 | 2118 | 2118 | 2011 |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---|
| | % On ART | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | % |
| ART (140) | - | 10 | - | - | - |
| DLN (141) | 44 | - | 11 | 40 | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | Parent to Child | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Needle/Syringe | Unknown |
| % of Total Pos. (N=94) | 87.23 | 2.13 | 0 | 9.57 |
| | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 |

| | Block-Level Details | |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | Block | % |
| No. HRG-FSW | Parasavada, Balhar, Birsā | 52 |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - |
| % Pos., ICTC | Warasomi, Balhura, 2 | Katangi, Balhar, 8 |
| % Pos., PPTCT | Warasomi, Balhura, 0 | Katangi, Balhar, 2 |

| | HRG Size | | | | | Vulnerabilities | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Male Migration, 2001 Census | No. out-migration | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | % of male pop. | % of total migration |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | 895 | 414 | 318 | 71126 | 32620 | 7265 | 31241 | 4.37 | 43.92 | 9.95 | 10.21 |
| % Total HRG | 55.01 | 25.45 | 19.55 | 100 | 45.86 | 10.21 | 43.92 | 10.21 | 43.92 | 9.95 | 10.21 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 100 | 45.86 | 10.21 | 43.92 | 10.21 | 43.92 | 9.95 | 10.21 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Homebased-66.55%; NA; Brothel based-NA; NA; Double Street based-33.45%; NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Nagpur, Maharashtra | Gondiya, Maharashtra | Wardha, Maharashtra | Shardara, Maharashtra | Na | Na | Na | Na |
| % <25 yrs. | 30.51 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Married | 82.97 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2008 | 2009 | |
| No. episodes treated | - | - | 259 | 6823 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 0.88 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Programme Response | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2008 | 2009 |
| No. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 12301 | 12301 |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | 96 | 358 | 1375 | 2218 | 5089 | 7631 | 12301 | - | - |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ART centres | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centres | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PL HIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comm. care centres | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centres | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

Barwani, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

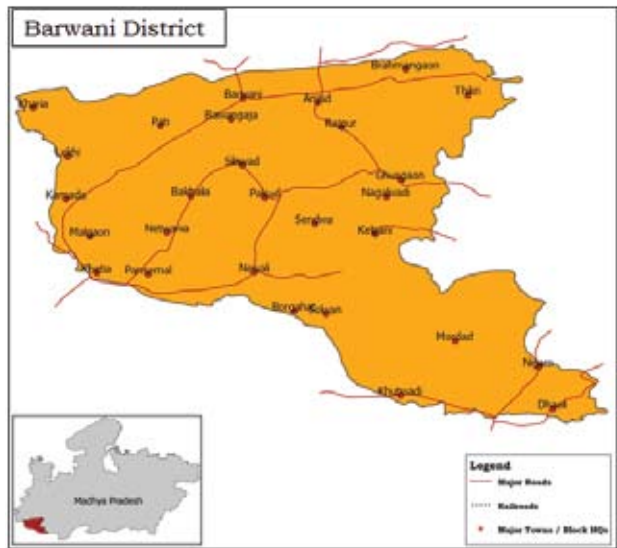
Barwani is situated on the south-west side of Madhya Pradesh with the Holy River Narmada as its northern border. The district is surrounded by Satpuda (in South) and Vindhya (in North) forest ranges. It has a population of 13.85 lakhs, a sex ratio of 981 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 43.1%, with an overall literacy rate of 50.2% (2011 Census). Economically Barwani is entirely dependent on agriculture, with several other small industries developing in the area. There is no major highway that is passing through the district.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity of the district was low ($\leq 0.13\%$), with a stable trend. HIV prevalence as per 2010 HSS-ANC data was also low (0.25%), showing a declining to stable trend.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees in 2011 was low among direct walk-in (2.02%) and moderate among referred (5.12%) clients; also HIV prevalence was low among male (4.43%) and female (2.96%) clients. Overall HIV positivity trend at ICTC was declining, with increase in the number of clients being tested.
- As per mapping conducted in 2008, FSW (1200, 100% of total HRG) was the only HRG in the district and 100% of them were brothel-based.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 1.2%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.08% of the male population were migrants; 19.4% of them migrated to other states and 30.6% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Jalgaon and Dhule in Maharashtra.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 24.5% and 18.4% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 206 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center in 2009, 5% were 15-24 years of age, 66% were on ART, 47% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 52% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a sudden increase in the number of ICTCs from two to six in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts for FSWs, since their presence indicates an opportunity for transmission.
- There is a need for intense interventions in more vulnerable blocks of the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSWs, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the only HRG in the district is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Barwani, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 1,38,85,659 (1.91% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 43.1%; ANC Utilization²: 21.6%

| HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ 400 | 0 | 0 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | | | | |
| PPCT | NT ⁵ 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 0 | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | * | * | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0 | | | |
| HSS-STD | NT | - | - | * | * | 1031 | 990 | 1535 | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | 0 | 0.04 | - | 0.38 | 0.13 | | | |
| HSS-MSM | NT | - | - | 4568 | 5278 | 5292 | 6793 | 6298 | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | 9.93 | 5.02 | 5.88 | 4.30 | 4.43 | | | |
| ICTC Direct | NT | - | - | 403 | 917 | 1173 | 860 | 835 | | | |
| Walk-in | PP | - | - | 5.80 | 3.01 | 4.02 | 3.07 | 2.96 | | | |
| | PP | - | - | 500 | 1095 | 896 | 815 | 912 | | | |
| | PP | - | - | 10.16 | 4.35 | 5.89 | 3.80 | 5.12 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | 384 | 942 | 1087 | 1025 | 1113 | | | |
| | PP | - | - | 5.78 | 3.55 | 4.18 | 3.54 | 2.02 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | 519 | 1070 | 982 | 650 | 645 | | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| ART (206) | 66 | 5 | 47 | 7 | 52 | | | | | | |
| DLN (215) | 58 | - | - | 86 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=70) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | % 15-24 | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Unknown | Unknown | | | | |
| 94.29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.71 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Rajpur, 2.31 | Thikri, 2.72 | Pansamal, 4.58 | Barwani, 17.86 | Sandhwa, 3.24 | Pati, 7.03 | Khetija, 5.49 | Others, 8 | Niwali, 13.16 | | |
| % Positive, PPCT | Thikari, 0 | Barwani, 0 | Sandhwa, 0 | Pansamal, 1 | Pati, 0 | Rajpur, 0 | Khetiya, 0 | Niwali, 0 | | | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|------|------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|------|--|
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | No. out-migration | | | % of total migration | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | % of male pop. | % of total migration | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | |
| 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33321 | 6483 | 10017 | 16821 | 6.08 | 1.18 | 1.83 | 3.07 | |
| 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 19.46 | 30.06 | 50.48 | | | | | |
| 0.09 | - | - | - | 693 | | | | | | | | |
| Home based-0%; Brothel based-100%; Street based-0% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koth-NA; Panth-NA; Double decker-NA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36.51 | - | - | - | 85.57 | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | STIRTI | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 645 | 798 | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | - | - | - | 1,26 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | - | - | 937 | 2506 | 3100 | 2665 | 3282 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |

Betul, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

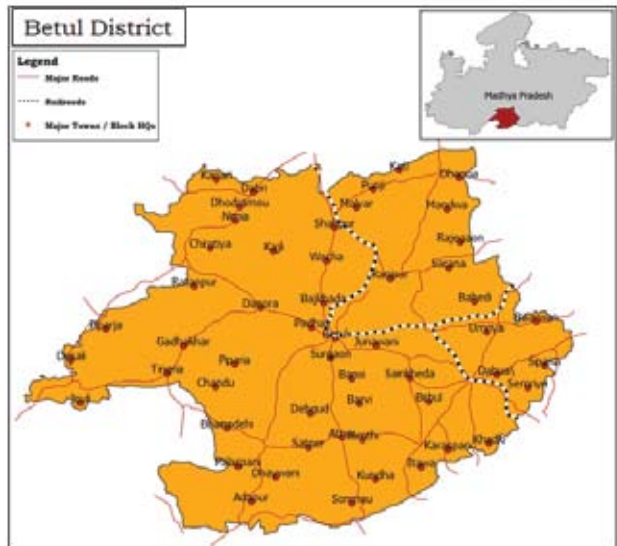
Betul is one of the marginally located southern districts of Madhya Pradesh lying almost along the Satpura Plateau. It has a population of 15.75 lakhs, a sex ratio of 970 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 61.6% with an overall literacy rate of 70.1% (2011 Census). Betul's economy is predominantly an agrarian one and due to the large forest cover, it is somewhat also based on forests. However, recently there has been some advancement in the industrial sector of Betul due to factors like good road and rail network and better telecomm facilities. The major highways that pass through Betul district are National Highway 59 and 69.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 Blood Bank and PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.13\%$); trend was stable for PPTCT but due to lack of data for HSS-ANC and blood bank, their trend was not determined.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees in 2011 was low among direct walk-in (1.49%), referred (1.02%) and also among male (1.47%) and female (1.0%) clients; due to lack of data trend was not determined.
- The number of STI episodes treated in the district were 1644 in 2011, which was a significant increase compared to last year.
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.8% of the male population were migrants; 20.1% of them migrated to other states and 29.4% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state male migration were Amravati (65%) and Nagpur (22%) in Maharashtra which were a high prevalent state.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 36% and 44.3% respectively (DLHS-III).
- There was an increase in the number of clients under going HIV testing at ICTCs. The total number of ICTCs in 2011 was four.
- Though there was one FSW and one composite TI, there was no mapping information of any of the HRG in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Assessment of the size and profile of HRG population will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Although there is a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability of district in transmission of HIV needs to be analyzed from ICTC/ART and STI data.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaign especially among women, and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among HRGs, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Parental transmissions are notable, hence, more needs to be done to strengthen PPTCT Programmes.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Betul, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 1575,247 (2.17% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 61.6%; ANC Utilization²: 43.2%

| HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | 399 | - | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | 0.30 | 0.06 | 0.13 | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1661 | 3592 | 4594 | - | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | 0.18 | 0.09 | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 3976 | 4333 | - | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1.81 | 1.47 | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 3199 | 2784 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1.31 | 1 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 2067 | 2209 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1.80 | 1.02 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 3063 | 3136 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1.36 | 1.49 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2203 | 1808 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % Ill., 15-24 | % Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=63) | 82.54 | 0 | 3.17 | 4.76 | 6.35 | 3.17 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| HRG Size | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | | Amravati, Maharashtra | Nagpur, Maharashtra | Chandrapur, Maharashtra | Wardha, Maharashtra | Raipur, Chhatisgarh |
| | | | | Inter-state | Intra-state | | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | - | - | - | 55813 | 11240 | 16401 | 28172 | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 7.87 | 1.58 | 2.31 | 3.97 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 20.14 | 29.39 | 50.48 | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; | Kothi-NA; | Daily Injectors-NA; | | | | | | | |
| | Brothel based-NA; | Panth-NA; | Non daily Injectors-NA; | | | | | | | |
| | Street based-NA | Double decker-NA | NA | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis, pos. | 0 | 0 | 591 | 1644 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | 1661 | 8858 | 9587 | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 15 | 15 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1003 | 1083 | | |

Bhind, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Bhind district is geographically known for its ravines, fertile land and dense forests. The district is situated in Chambal region in the northwest of Madhya Pradesh and falls under the Chambal Division. It has a population of 17.04 lakhs with a sex ratio of 838 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 64.0% and an overall literacy rate of 76.5% (2011 Census). The district's economy relies mainly on agriculture and dairy is the main supplementary source of income of the farmers in the district. Animal husbandry is another sector of the economy of Bhind. Most of the industrial activities in the district are concentrated in the city of Bhind. Most of the large and medium scale industries are located at Malanpur. The economic importance of the local forests is limited to fuel only. The major highway that passes through Bhind district is National Highway 96.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 PPTCT and Blood bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.08\%$). There was a declining trend in HIV positivity among PPTCT attendees. Due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined for HSS-ANC and blood bank.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees in 2011 was low among direct walk-in (3.72%) and referred (1.22%) clients, and also among male (1.25%) and female (3.14%) clients. Due to lack of multiple data point a trend could not be determined.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 0.78% and number of STI episodes treated were 1235 in 2011.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.7% of the male population were migrants; 26.7% of them migrated to other states and 38.97% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state male migration were Ahmedabad in Gujarat and North East Delhi.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 34.7% and 20.6% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Number of ICTCs increased from one to three in 2011.
- There was no information available for the HRGs in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Compilation and analysis of ICTC-PPTCT and STI data with focus on characteristics like age, migration, occupation and geographic areas of positive people would provide knowledge on sexual dynamics and spread of HIV in this district.
- Possibility of vulnerability along NH-96 around trucking halt points and highways in the district should be explored.
- Current interventions for truckers and migrants across the state should be strengthened which may have indirect gain in reduction of risk and vulnerabilities in this district.
- Assessment of the size and profile of HRG population will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- The percentage of transmission via parent to child are high. Therefore, there is a need to better understand the profile and dynamics of clinic attendees and their spouses, through analysis of ART and ICTC data.



Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Bhopal District is bound by the district of Guna to the north, Vidisha to the northeast, Raisen to the east and southeast, Sehore to the southwest and west and Rajgarh to the northwest. Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 23.68 lakhs, a sex ratio of 911 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 76.6% with an overall literacy rate of 82.2% (2011 Census). The economy of Bhopal is mainly based on industries. The major industries in the old city of Bhopal are of electrical goods, cotton, chemicals and jewellery. Other industries include cotton and flour milling, cloth weaving and painting, as well as matches, sealing wax, and sporting equipments. Bhopal is well connected by rail to all parts of the country. The major highways that pass through Bhopal district are National Highway 12, 34 and 86.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 Blood Bank and PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (ranges 0.10-0.25%) with a stable trend.
- Based on 2010 HSS data, HIV prevalence was moderate among both MSM (8.5%) and IDU (5.5%).
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees as per 2011 data was moderate among direct walk-in (5.41%) but low among referred (2.46%) clients, and as well as among male (3.67%) and female (2.35%) clients; with an overall declining trend and an increase in the number of clients being tested at ICTC.
- As per mapping conducted in 2008, MSM (1496, 43.1% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (1370, 39.5% of total HRG) and FSW (602, 17.3% of total HRG).
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 0.69% and the number of STI episodes treated were 7941 in 2011, a significant increase in the number compared to previous year.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.09% of the male population were migrants; 38.07% of them migrated to other states and 46.4% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state male migration were Raipur in Chhattisgarh, Mumbai, Thane and Pune in Maharashtra which were high prevalent states.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 72.5% and 18.9% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 444 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2008, 11% were 15-24 years of age, 51% were on ART, 63% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 62% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a rapid increase in number of ICTCs in the district from 2008 onwards with corresponding increase in number of HIV testing
- There were targeted interventions (TI) sites for all HRG types.

Key Recommendations:

- MSM and IDU constitute around 80% HRGs; hence HIV positivity data evidenced in HSS 2010 data suggests strengthening the quality of interventions in high risk group population of Bhopal.
- HIV Positivity at ICTC suggests continuing transmission among male and female in Bhopal along with risky behavior. So there is a need to establish a mechanism to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among HRG and migrant population. Demographic and geographic mapping of positivity with sexual dynamics study is recommended to understand source of HIV transmission for interventions.
- Large contribution of HIV is through needle and syringe (route of transmission) indicating the role of sexual work, including homosexual transmission and drug sharing among IDUs which was also evidenced by HIV positivity among HRGs in Bhopal district emphasizing saturation of these groups by TI/ NGOs.
- Indirect evidence of 62% widow's among all ART patients suggests to strengthen early testing and linkages of patients from ICTC to ART centers with focused prevention approaches in preventing spousal/sexual partner transmission.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 23,68,145 (3.3% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 76.6%; ANC Utilization: 59.4%

| | HWI Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ² | - | 0 | 0.75 | 0 | 0.25 | | | | |
| | NT ³ | - | 400 | 400 | 398 | 398 | | | | |
| | PP | - | - | 0.21 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.10 | | |
| PP/CT | NT | - | - | 3782 | 3976 | 7066 | 12515 | 19626 | | |
| | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.15 | 0.12 | | | |
| Blood Bank | NT | - | - | - | - | 34773 | 38474 | | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | * | * | * | * | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | * | * | * | * | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | 0.40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | 8.47 | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | 248 | - | 5.50 | | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | 218 | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | 13.62 | 17.89 | 15.47 | 17.14 | 9.42 | 7.58 | 5.38 | 3.67 | |
| | NT | 448 | 408 | 543 | 671 | 2165 | 6237 | 6277 | 8009 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | 21.02 | 23.44 | 18.01 | 17.15 | 7.09 | 3.80 | 3.06 | 2.35 | |
| | NT | 157 | 192 | 211 | 379 | 1382 | 3290 | 4115 | 5832 | |
| ICTC Referral | PP | 14.57 | 17.16 | 13.06 | 19.84 | 7.03 | 6.94 | 4.01 | 2.46 | |
| | NT | 460 | 443 | 513 | 338 | 1834 | 5405 | 7761 | 11464 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | 18.62 | 26.75 | 22.82 | 15.59 | 10.10 | 5.41 | 5.82 | 5.41 | |
| Walk-in | NT | 145 | 157 | 241 | 667 | 1713 | 4122 | 2631 | 2735 | |
| PLHIV Profiles, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 Edu. | % Ill., Prim. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (444) | 51 | 11 | 63 | 24 | 62 | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HW Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | 72.17 | 1.81 | 2.49 | 17.87 | 3.39 | 2.26 | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=442) | Parent to Child | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Fanda, 9.91 | Berasia, 0 | Others, 6.48 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/CT | Fanda, 0.07 | Others, 0.47 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|-------|--|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 602 | 1496 | 1370 | 37751 | 14373 | 17517 | 5861 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 17.36 | 43.14 | 39.50 | 3.90 | 1.48 | 1.81 | 0.60 | | | | |
| Programme Target | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 100 | 38.07 | 46.40 | 15.53 | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; NA; Panth-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | Thane, Maharashtra | Pune, Maharashtra | Nagpur, Maharashtra | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0 | 5973 | 7941 | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 0.69 | - | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. FSW TIs | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 18 | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | 605 | 600 | 754 | 4832 | 7523 | 16593 | 22907 | 33467 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Link-ART Centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 47 | 47 | - | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2221 | 1715 | | | |

Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Burhanpur is situated on the bank of river Tapti. Burhanpur district was created on August 15, 2003, from the southern portion of Khandwa district. It has a population of 7.57 lakhs, a sex ratio of 951 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 57.1% with an overall literacy rate of 65.2% (2011 Census). Burhanpur is best known for its textile industries. It is the largest hub for power loom industry in the state. There is no major highway that passes through Burhanpur district.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, there was moderate HIV prevalence (0.50%) in the district; the prevalence has remained at moderate level in last three survey rounds. 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data showed low positivity (0.09- 0.12%), with a stable to declining trend.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees in 2011 was moderate among direct walk-in (8.89%) clients, and low among referred (1.37%), as well as among male (3.59%) and female (1.54%) clients, with an overall declining trend. HIV positivity among direct walk-in and male clients have remained very high for all the years till 2009, however, number tested were also fewer.
- The number of STI episodes treated in 2011 were 1558 although STI clinic was present since 2004.
- As per mapping conducted in 2008, FSW (666, 81.4% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (152, 18.5% of total HRG).
- Of the 399 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 2% were 15-24 years of age, 68% were on ART, 60% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 53% were widowed or divorced.
- Number of ICTCs increased gradually from 2010 onwards.

Key Recommendations:

- Data assessment and analysis of positive people at ICTC/PPTCT, ART and Blood Bank is recommended to understand the source and spread of HIV.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants will further improve understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Improved data availability of migration, HRG size and bio-behavior will give a better insight to the district HIV vulnerabilities.
- The district needs to continue to focus on HIV prevention, especially among people who have high risk behaviour. Despite having over 800 FSWs and MSMs, the district did not have an operating TI till 2011. System needs to evolve in order to cover HRGs with prevention programmes.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 7,56,993 (1.04% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 57.1%; ANC Utilization¹: NA

| | HIV Levels and Trends ² | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|---|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | 0 | 0.75 | 0.75 | - | 0.50 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ² | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 399 | - | - | - | - | - |
| PP/TCT | PP | - | - | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.12 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | 1000 | 1514 | 4254 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | 0.10 | 0.09 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | 2007 | 4581 | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 23.66 | 18.91 | 12.65 | 11.48 | - | 3.59 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | 317 | 518 | 553 | 792 | - | 1615 | - | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 5.01 | 2.95 | 4.02 | 3.09 | - | 1.54 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | 518 | 2333 | 1441 | 1745 | - | 2791 | - | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | 8.20 | 3.90 | 4.66 | 3.64 | - | 1.37 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | 707 | 2588 | 1392 | 2362 | - | 3946 | - | - | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | 36.95 | 26.61 | 25.27 | 33.71 | - | 8.89 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | 138 | 263 | 277 | 175 | - | 506 | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % 15-24 | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| | 68 | 2 | 60 | 4 | 53 | | | | | | |
| ART (309) | 58 | - | - | 52 | 32 | | | | | | |
| DLN (277) | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=102) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| | 93.14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.86 | 0 | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Burhanpur, 7.15 | Khakhar, 6.61 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/TCT | Burhanpur, 0.43 | Khakhar, 0.33 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/TCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | HRG Size | | | No. out-migration | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | No. out-migration pop. | % of total migration | Top districts for inter-state out-migration |
| FSW | | MSM | IDU | Overall | | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | |
| % Total HRG | 666 | 152 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Total Pop. | 81.42 | 18.58 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Target | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-based-NA; Panth-NA; Double-decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % syphilis. pos. | - | - | - | 1558 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW/TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Total tested ³ | - | - | 835 | 2851 | 2994 | 4051 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Blood Banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8660 | - | - | - |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

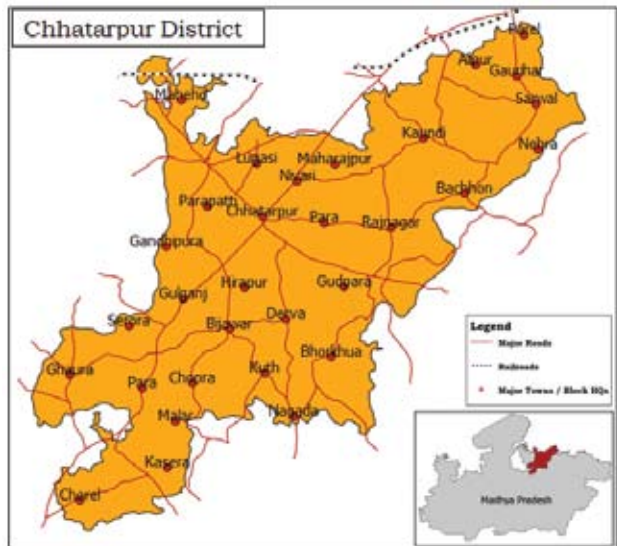
The District is situated at North East border of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 17.62 lakhs, a sex ratio of 884 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 54.3% with an overall literacy rate of 64.9% (2011 Census). The district's economy relies mainly on Agriculture. Cultivation of crops like paddy, wheat and jowar is practiced in the district of Chhatarpur. Good quality timber is also produced here. The district has a good connectivity with national cities of the country through National Highways across the district. National highways passing through the district are National Highways 34, 75 and 86.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 Blood Bank and PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (range 0.05- 0.07%), with a stable trend.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees in 2011 was low among direct walk-in (0.30%), referred (0.29%), male (0.62%) and female (0.06%) clients; trend of HIV positivity was stable to declining with increasing number of attendees tested at ICTCs.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 4.75% and number of STI episodes treated in 2011 were 10,099. The number increased very significantly compared to previous year.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.6% of the male population were migrants; 34.9% of them migrated to other states and 21.9% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state male migration were Jammu district (17%) in J&K state followed by North west (12%) and South west Delhi (8%).
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 24.5% and 8.4% respectively (DLHS-III).
- As per mapping conducted in 2008, FSW (1140,67% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (368, 22% of total HRG) and IDU (205, 12% of total HRG); of the FSW, 72% were home-based and 10% street-based.
- Of the 35 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2008, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 69% were on ART, 57% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 46% were widowed or divorced.
- There were 11 ICTCs in the district in 2011.
- Red ribbon clubs were established from 2009 onwards for the awareness about HIV/AIDS among the youth.

Key Recommendations:

- Data assessment and analysis of positive people at ICTC/ PPTCT, ART and Blood Bank is recommended to understand source and spread of HIV in in the district.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including truckers and in-migrants will further improve understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen outreach programme in TIs, among women and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Chhatrapur, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 17,62,857 (2.4% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 54.3%; ANC Utilization²: 29.2%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | * | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * | 1.264 | 1.824 | 2.189 | 2.189 | 2.189 | 2.189 | 2.189 |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1651 | 1845 | 2159 | 2989 | 2989 | 2989 | 2989 |
| HSS-STD | PP | 0 | 0.44 | 0.80 | 0 | 0.40 | 0.40 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | 250 | 2.26 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.48 | 2.48 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | 0.40 | 0.80 | - | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| | NT | - | - | 2.50 | 2.50 | - | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | * | 1.78 | 1.44 | 0.58 | 0.31 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 |
| | NT | - | - | * | 3.92 | 4.83 | 1.99 | 1.594 | 1.287 | 1.287 | 1.287 | 1.287 | 1.287 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | * | 0.78 | 1.81 | 0.54 | 0.38 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | NT | - | - | * | 5.10 | 4.41 | 9.10 | 13.10 | 16.89 | 16.89 | 16.89 | 16.89 | 16.89 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | * | 0 | 0 | 0.56 | 0.40 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 |
| | NT | - | - | * | 2.46 | 4.60 | 10.71 | 17.49 | 23.83 | 23.83 | 23.83 | 23.83 | 23.83 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | * | 1.72 | 3.23 | 0.57 | 0.26 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| | NT | - | - | * | 6.36 | 4.64 | 10.38 | 11.55 | 6.56 | 6.56 | 6.56 | 6.56 | 6.56 |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| | % On ART | % Ill, Prim Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | % 46 |
| ART (3S) | 69 | 9 | 57 | 20 | 46 |
| DIN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child |
| % of Total Pos. (N=9) | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | Block-Level Details | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | No. HRG-FSW | No. HRG-MSM | No. HRG-IDU | % Positive, ICTC |
| % Positive, PPTCT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|----------------|
| | HRG Size | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | | Inter-state | | Intra-state | | Intra-district |
| % Total HRG | 66.55 | 21.48 | 11.97 | 362.13 | 126.34 | 79.54 | 156.25 | 156.25 | 156.25 | 156.25 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 4.59 | 1.60 | 1.01 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.98 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | 100 | 34.89 | 21.96 | 43.15 | 43.15 | 43.15 | 43.15 |
| Programme Coverage | 741 | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-71.12%; Brothel based-19.57%; Street based-9.31% | Kothi-NA; Pamth-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir | North West Delhi | Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh | Dhaulpur, Rajasthan | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | 15.79 | - | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | 75.03 | - | - | | | | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 2830 | 10099 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | 118 | 902 | 1292 | 3373 | 4728 | 5165 | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | 9 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1811 | 1111 | | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 20,90,306 (2.8% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 63.3%; ANC Utilization¹: 44.3%

| | | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|--|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.25 | 0 | 0.25 | |
| | NT ⁴ | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.11 | 0.22 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1131 | 2669 | 3583 | 2773 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.18 | | |
| | NT | 4777 | 4775 | 6330 | 6741 | 5591 | 8723 | 9155 | 10661 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 8.08 | 5.78 | 2.59 | 3.62 | 3.06 | 3.55 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 433 | 554 | 887 | 1435 | 1403 | 1211 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 5.69 | 2.15 | 5.94 | 2.85 | 2.67 | 2.39 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 439 | 1163 | 320 | 878 | 1572 | 1337 | | |
| ICTC Refused | PP | - | * | 6.67 | 2.77 | 4.82 | 3.49 | 2.13 | 1.66 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 465 | 721 | 332 | 888 | 1739 | 1570 | | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | 7.13 | 3.71 | 2.97 | 3.24 | 3.88 | 4.49 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 407 | 996 | 875 | 1419 | 1236 | 981 | | |

| | | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|--|--|
| | | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | Widowed or divorced | | |
| ART (102) | % On ART | 15.24 | 10 | 63 | | |
| DLN (NA) | % On ART | 11 | 43 | 10 | | |

| | | Route of HW Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown |
| % of Total Pos. (N=74) | 90.54 | 2.70 | 0 | 0 | 6.76 | 0 | |

| | | Block-Level Details | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| No. HRG-FSW | Jumardeo, 230 | Darua, 220 | Chhindwara, 427 | Sousai, 510 | Parasiya, 450 | | | | |
| No. HRG-MSM | Chhindwara, 221 | Parasiya, 30 | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-IDU | | | | | | | | | |
| % Positive, ICTC | Chhindwara, 4.31 | Amarwada, 0.2 | Parasiya, 4.35 | Jamai, 0 | Chourai, 10.94 | Mohkhed, 8.93 | Sousai, 6.25 | Pandhurna, 0 | Bichua, 0 |
| % Positive, PPTCT | Chhindwara, 0.12 | Amarwada, 0 | Pandhurna, 0.65 | Parasiya, 0.88 | Chourai, 0 | Jamai, 0 | Mohkhed, 6.25 | Bichua, 0 | Sousai, 0 |

| | | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | HRG Size | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | |
| | | FSW | MSM | IDU | | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | 2671 | 348 | 0 | | | 72511 | 13291 | 14287 | 44933 | | | |
| | 88.47 | 11.53 | 0 | | | 7.66 | 1.40 | 1.51 | 4.75 | | | |
| % Total HRG | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0 | | | 100 | 18.33 | 19.70 | 61.97 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Programme target | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Typology | Home based-51.61%; Brothel based-6.53%; Street based-41.86% | Kathi-43.51%; Panth-17.15%; Double decker-39.33% | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | Amravati, Maharashtra | Chandrapur, Maharashtra | Yavatmal, Maharashtra | Wardha, Maharashtra | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | 17.47 | 15.54 | - | | | 73.92 | 35.86 | | | | | |
| % Married | 73.92 | 35.86 | - | | | | | | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 3229 | 8617 | | | - | - | - | - | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 132 | 872 | 1717 | 2338 | 4982 | 6558 | 5321 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | - | - | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 925 | | | | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Datia, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

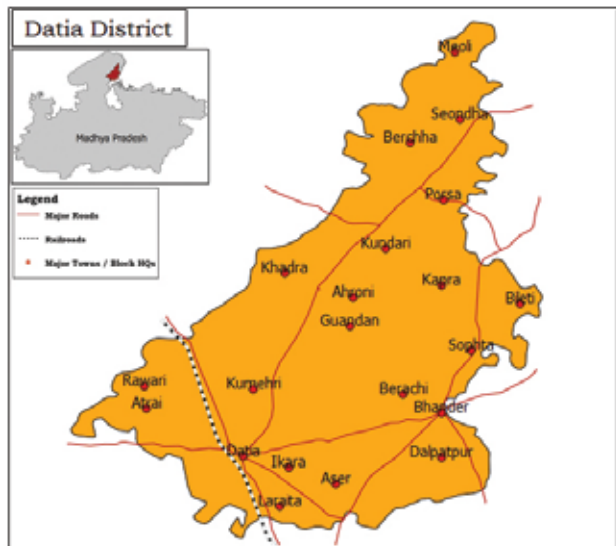
Datia District is in the Gwalior Division of Madhya Pradesh. The town of Datia is the district headquarter. It has a population of 7.86 lakhs, a sex ratio of 875 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 60.2% and an overall literacy rate of 73.5% (2011 Census). It is an ancient town, mentioned in the Mahabharata as Daityavakra. The town is a market centre for food grains and cotton products; handloom weaving is an important industry in the district. National Highway 75 passes through the district.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC and 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was very low ($\leq 0.04\%$). Among PPTCT attendees trend was stable and HSS-ANC showed a low prevalence at 0%.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (0.25%), and referred (0.08%) clients and also among male (0.32%) and female (0.10%) clients; trend of HIV positivity was not possible due to lack of data.
- STI episodes treated in 2011 were 2426, number had increased significantly compared to 215 episodes in 2010 year.
- As per the 2011 Census, 3.85% of the male population were migrants; 16.7% of them migrated to other states and 33.8% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state male migration were Jhansi (78%) and Lucknow (22%) districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 36% and 21.8% respectively (DLHS-III).
- There has been a scale-up of ICTCs and one composite TI was working in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Data Triangulation of Datia district suggested that role of migration, National highway (Truckers/ sex workers), low awareness of HIV/AIDS were possible vulnerability factors in the district and needed attention.
- Data assessment and analysis of positive people at PPTCT, ART and Blood Bank is first recommended to understand the source and spread of HIV.
- Focus on establishing mechanism for regular monitoring of HSS-ANC, PPTCT-ICTC and Blood Bank data.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs and truckers to gain a better insight to district HIV vulnerabilities is recommended.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Datia, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 7,86,375 (1.03% of MP population); Female Literacy: 60.2%; ANC Utilization¹: 24.8%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ² | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.04 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1883 | 3467 | 2401 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | * | * | * | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * | * | * | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.34 | 0.32 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1169 | 622 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.10 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 626 | 1049 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.08 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 908 | 1262 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.45 | 0.25 | - | - |
| Walk-in | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 887 | 406 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profiles, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % 15-24 | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | Rate of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=3) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | HRG Size | | | | | Vulnerabilities | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Intra-state | No. out-migration | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | - | - | - | 13014 | 2175 | 4407 | 6432 | - | - | - |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 3.85 | 0.64 | 1.30 | 1.90 | - | - | - |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 16.71 | 33.86 | 49.42 | - | - | - |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | - |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh | | | | | | - |
| Typology | Home based-NA; NA; Brothel based-NA; NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; NA; Panth-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injections-NA; Non daily injections-NA | Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % <25 yrs. Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 1217 | 2426 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 0 | - | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| ICTCs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | 1883 | 5262 | 4072 | - | - |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | 6 | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Dhar, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 21,84,672 (3% of MP population); Female Literacy¹: 49.7%; ANC Utilization²: 37.3%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|------|------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | | | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | * | 0.10 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * | 1039 | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.02 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 5276 | 6045 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 5.60 | 4.85 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 947 | 948 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.94 | 2.26 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1594 | 1370 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 2.29 | 1.97 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1616 | 1725 | | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 5.08 | 6.76 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 925 | 592 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | Hetero-sexual | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=77) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 84.42 | 0 | 5.19 | 10.39 |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG-STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 65354 | 3743 | 29583 | 37028 | No. out-migration % of male pop. | 7.34 | 0.42 | 3.32 | 3.60 |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 5.73 | 45.27 | 49.01 | % of total migration | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | Vadodara, Gujarat | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Surat, Gujarat | Mumbai, Maharashtra | Thane, Maharashtra | Buldana, Maharashtra | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. % Married | - | - | - | ST/RTI | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 1748 | 6518 | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | - | - | - | - | 615 | 3265 | 3357 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | 1518 | 1518 | 946 | | | | |

Dindori, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

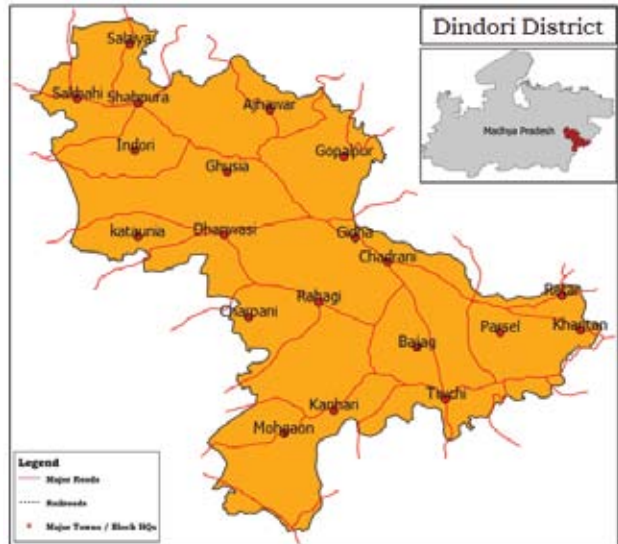
The town of Dindori is the district headquarter. Dindori is a rural and tribal dominant district of Madhya Pradesh. The district is a part of Jabalpur division. It has a population of 7.04 lakhs, a sex ratio of 1004 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 53.5% and an overall literacy rate of 65.5% (2011 Census). The economy of the district depends on forest produce and agriculture. The 37.3% area of the district is covered by Sal forest. Irrigation facilities are not adequate. Dhan, Makka, Kodo, Kutki and Oil seed Ramtilla (Jagni) are main crops. Due to primitive agricultural practices production rate is very low. There is no industrial area in the district and not even a single industry exists. Overall, the economy of the district is very poor and per capita income is very low.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.13\%$). There was lack of data to determine trend of HIV epidemic in Dindori.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (1.27%) and referred (1.82%) clients and also among male (1.38%) and female (1.09%) clients; overall trend of HIV positivity was not possible due to lack of data.
- The number of STI episodes treated in 2011 were 323. The number increased significantly compared to 38 episodes in 2010.
- As per the 2011 Census, 4.4% of the male population were migrants; 9.4% of them migrated to other states and 36.2% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destinations for out-of-state male migration were Bilaspur (35%), Raipur (27%) and Korba (18%) in Chhattisgarh state while 20% migrated to Thane district of Maharashtra which was a high prevalent district.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were low at 11.1% and 6.4% respectively (DLHS-III), indicating poor knowledge on HIV and RTI/STI.
- Number of ICTCs in the district increased from one to three in 2011.
- Parent to child transmission of HIV was high in the district (16.67%).

Key Recommendations:

- Data Triangulation of Dindori district suggested that role of out-migration and low awareness of HIV/AIDS were possible vulnerability factors in the district that needed focus.
- Data assessment and analysis of positive people at PPTCT-ICTC and STI clinics is first recommended to understand source and spread of HIV in the district.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs and migrants with risk behavior which will provide better insight to district HIV vulnerabilities is recommended.
- Focused IEC for general population with awareness generation and strengthening of PPTCT programme is recommended.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Dindori, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 7,04,218 (0.97% of MP population); Female Literacy: 53.5%; ANC Utilization¹: 16.9%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ² | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ³ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | * | 0.19 | 0.13 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * | 1067 | 1490 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.81 | 1.38 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 492 | 724 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1.09 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 691 | 642 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 2.52 | 1.82 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 119 | 329 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.09 | 1.27 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1064 | 946 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=18) | 83.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.67 | 0 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|------|--------------------|------|------|
| | HRG-Size | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | Male Migration, 2011 Census | | ST/IRTI | | Programme Response | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | - | - | - | 12756 | 1202 | 4617 | 6937 | - | - | - | - |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 4.39 | 0.41 | 1.59 | 2.39 | - | - | - | - |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 9.42 | 36.19 | 54.38 | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | Blaspur, Chhatsgarh, Raipur, Thane, Korba, Chhatsgarh, Maharashtra, Chhatsgarh | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panth-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| MSM ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | - | 287 | 2250 | 2856 | - | | | |
| Blood Banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| STI clinics | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

East Nimar, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

East Nimar district currently known as Khandwa district lies in the Nimar region of the state, which includes the lower valley of the Narmada River. It has a population of 13.09 lakhs, sex ratio of 944 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 56.5% and an overall literacy rate of 67.5% (2011 Census). The district's economy relies mainly on agriculture, as well as tourism. The district is one of the largest producers of Marijuana. It also possesses several kunds, religious places and English architecture. The location, easy availability of resources and other socio-economic factors are in favour of making the place a very good industrial region. There is no major highway passing through the district however it is well connected through railways.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 Blood Bank and PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.09 - 0.11%) with a stable trend among blood bank attendees. Trend of HIV prevalence was stable around 0.25% as per HSS-ANC data from 2006 to 2008.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (3.04%) and referred (3.34%) clients and also among male (4.20%) and female (2.79%) attendees; the overall trend was decreasing but in year 2010 and 2011 positivity remained same inspite of increased testing, which could be due to detection across the district with a scale up of ICTCs from one to six.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 0.37% and the number of STI episodes treated in 2011 were 2638, which increased significantly compared to previous year.
- As per the 2001 Census, 8.07% of the male population were migrants, 17.4% of them migrated to other states and 33.83% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destinations for out-of-state male migration were Jalgaon (41%), Thane (9%), Buldhana (9%) and Amravati (9%) in Maharashtra state, which was a high prevalent state.
- Of the 176 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 78% were on ART, 51% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 64% were widowed or divorced.
- Heterosexual (87.50%) and parent to child (12.50%) transmission of HIV were predominant routes in the district.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 39.7% and 20.8% respectively (DLHS-III).

Key Recommendations:

- Data Triangulation of East Nimar district suggested that role of out of state migration, risk behavior and poor awareness of HIV/STI among population were possible vulnerability factors in the district that needs attention.
- High percentage of parent to child route of HIV transmission should be verified. HIV positivity evidenced among all programme data hints presence of HRGs role, so a recommendation is for mapping of HRGs as well behavioral assessment as priority.
- Better assessment of the size and profile of migrants will further improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Focused IEC for general population with awareness and sexual risk reduction messages is recommended.
- Additional information on HRGs, migration, and sexual dynamics of positives will improve the understanding of district vulnerability.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

East Nimar, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 13,09,443 (1.8% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 56.5%; ANC Utilization: 27.2%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.25 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ² | - | 400 | 400 | 399 | - | - | - | - | - |
| PP/CT | PP | - | - | - | * | * | * | 0.09 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | * | * | * | 3338 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | 0.30 | 0 | 0.21 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.11 | | |
| | NT | * | 997 | 1124 | 1424 | 1893 | 2996 | 4622 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | 7 | * | 3.90 | 4.20 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 497 | * | 770 | 928 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | 8.73 | * | 2.67 | 2.79 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 229 | * | 787 | 1149 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | 8.62 | * | 3.19 | 3.34 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 255 | * | 753 | 1168 | | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | 7 | * | 3.36 | 3.04 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 471 | * | 804 | 888 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART (176) | ART | % 15-24 | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | % Widowed or divorced | % Ill., | | |
| | | | | | | | | Prim. Edu. | Married | |
| | 78 | 1 | 51 | 9 | 64 | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=72) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 87.50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.50 | 0 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Khandwa, 8.56 | Pandhama, 3.8 | Harsud, 4.05 | Khalwa, 2 | Punasa, 4.6 | Killod, 6.25 | Chaiqaon, 2.3 | Other, 18.75 | | |
| % Positive, PP/CT | Khandwa, 0.33 | Pandhama, 0 | Harsud, 0 | Khalwa, 0 | Punasa, 0 | Killod, 0 | Chaiqaon, 0 | | | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| | HRG Size | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Intra-state |
| | % total HRG | - | - | - | 71177 |
| % of total migration | - | - | - | 8.07 | 1.41 |
| % of total pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 17.49 |
| % of total migration | - | - | - | 100 | 33.83 |
| Programme target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA, Brothel based-NA, Street based-NA | Kothi-NA, Panthi-NA, Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA, Non daily Injectors-NA | Thane, Maharashtra | Buldana, Maharashtra |
| | | | | Jalgaon, Maharashtra | Amravati, Maharashtra |
| | | | | | Surat, Gujarat |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - |
| ST/IRTI | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0 | 1381 | 2638 | |
| | - | - | 0.37 | - | |
| Programme Response | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Total tested ⁵ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - |

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Guna, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 12,40,938 (1.7% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 52.5%; ANC Utilization: 16.6%

| | HIW Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ² | - | - | - | - | - | 398 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 3387 | 3343 | 1235 | 1235 | 1235 | 1235 | 1235 | 1235 | 1235 |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.36 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 3634 | 5859 | 5859 | 5859 | 5859 | 5859 | 5859 | 5859 |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.93 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 216 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.37 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 3.39 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1896 | 384 | 384 | 384 | 384 | 384 | 384 | 384 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1590 | 1039 | 1039 | 1039 | 1039 | 1039 | 1039 | 1039 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.61 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2283 | 1041 | 1041 | 1041 | 1041 | 1041 | 1041 | 1041 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.66 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1203 | 373 | 373 | 373 | 373 | 373 | 373 | 373 |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | 90.91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.09 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------|----------------|
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | No. out-migration % of male pop. | % of total migration | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | Intra-district | Intra-state | Inter-state | Overall | Intra-district |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | | | | | | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Baran, Rajasthan | Kota, Rajasthan | Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh | Jhalawar, Rajasthan | Bundi, Rajasthan | | | | | | |
| % <25 Yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 4140 | 4002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 3.08 | - | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Total tested ⁴ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3387 | 6829 | 2658 | | | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 11 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1516 | - | - | - | - | 1129 |

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 20,30,543 (2.7% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 68.3%; ANC Utilization¹: 25.8%

| HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------|------|---|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PP/TCT | PP | - | - | * | 0.28 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.09 | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | * | 1452 | 7023 | 7080 | 7857 | | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.06 | 0.07 | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | 0 | 0.49 | 0.80 | 2 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 28398 | | | | |
| | NT | 227 | 204 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 12.70 | 10.16 | 9.58 | 3.70 | 4.74 | 5.13 | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 378 | 1358 | 1221 | 3671 | 2089 | 3920 | | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 8.40 | 9.27 | 6.64 | 3.74 | 2.13 | 2.52 | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 250 | 755 | 919 | 2406 | 2633 | 5152 | | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 8.81 | 9.91 | 7.47 | 3.93 | 2.11 | 2.26 | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 545 | 1241 | 1365 | 3259 | 3790 | 7426 | | | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | 11.48 | 2.87 | 9.81 | 3.48 | 8.05 | 8.36 | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 183 | 872 | 775 | 2818 | 932 | 1758 | | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DUN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=332) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 89.76 | 1.51 | 0.30 | 0 | 6.93 | 1.51 |
| Block Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Gwalior, 2.68 | Dabra, 0.29 | Bhitarwar, 20 | Ghatigaon, 1.75 | Hastinapur, 0 | Others, 37.45 | | | | | | |
| % Positive, PP/TCT | Gwalior, 0.05 | Hastinapur, 0.28 | Dabra, 0 | Bhitarwar, 0 | Ghatigaon, 0 | | | | | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/TCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Intra-district | | | Inter-state | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | Inter-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | 423 | 355 | 0 | 38744 | 13629 | 13654 | 11461 | | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 54.37 | 45.63 | 0 | 4.39 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.30 | | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0 | 100 | 35.18 | 35.24 | 29.58 | | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; NA; Brothel based-NA; NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; NA; Panthi-NA; NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily Injectors-NA | South Delhi | Pune, Maharashtra | Surat, Gujarat | Thane, Maharashtra | North West Delhi | | | | |
| | % <2.5 yrs. | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 3383 | 16871 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 1.08 | - | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. FSW TIs | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comm. TIs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 7 | - | | | | |
| | 421 | 712 | 3565 | 4534 | 13100 | 11802 | 16929 | - | | | | |
| Total tested ³ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |

Harda, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Harda district is located in the southwestern part of Madhya Pradesh. It is predominantly a tribal area where the Korku and the Gond tribal groups form two-third of the total population. It has a population of 5.7 lakhs, a sex ratio of 932 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 64.3% and an overall literacy rate of 74.04% (2011 Census). The economy of Harda district mainly depends on agriculture. Harda district is famous for Teak wood forests. The major highway that passes through Harda district is National Highway 59.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC and 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.25\%$), and had a stable to decreasing trend.
- HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk in (0.40%) and referred (0.48%) clients, as well as among male (0.58%) and female (0.32%) clients, with an overall declining trend and increase in the number of attendees undergoing HIV testing.
- As per mapping conducted in 2008, MSM (77, 60.6% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (50, 39.3% of total HRG).
- The number of STI episodes treated in STI clinics increased from 273 in 2010 to 1602 in 2011.
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.9% of the male population were migrants; 3.5% of them migrated to other states and 37.8% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-district migration were Indore and Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh, while out of state migration was less and information was not available.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 25.9% and 22.6% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 59 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2008, 5% were 15-24 years of age, 58% were on ART, 49% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 59% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a gradual increase in the number of ICTCs from 2009 onwards in the district with corresponding increase in the number of clients getting tested for HIV.

Key Recommendations:

- Data triangulation of Harda district suggested although level of HIV epidemic was low, role of out migration, National Highways linking sex work with truckers and poor awareness of HIV/STI were possible vulnerability factors in the district which need to be focussed upon.
- Revised mapping with bio-behavioral assessment of the size and profile of HRGs, assessment of risk behavior among out-migrants and truckers will further improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Focus on establishing mechanism for regular monitoring of HSS-ANC, PPTCT, ART and Blood Bank data to understand source and spread of HIV.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaign especially among out migrant-men and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Harda, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 5,70,302 (0.78% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 64.3%; ANC Utilization¹: 42.0%

| HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|------|-------------|------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ 400 | 0.75 400 | 1.50 400 | 0.25 400 | 0 399 | | 0.25 396 | | | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | 0.11 | 1.39 | 0.08 | 0.03 | | | |
| Blood Bank | NT | - | - | - | 929 | 2155 | 3833 | 3715 | | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | * | | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | 3.69 | * | 0.95 | 0.59 | 0.58 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | 244 | * | 1051 | 2382 | 2572 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | 582 | * | 601 | 2398 | 2482 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | 0.87 | * | 1.25 | 0.56 | 0.48 | | |
| Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | 686 | * | 1120 | 4436 | 4631 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 7.14 | * | 0.94 | 1.16 | 0.40 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 140 | * | 532 | 344 | 494 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % ART | On | % Ill., Prim. | % Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (59) | 58 | 15-24 | 49 | 12 | 59 | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hetero-sexual | 79.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 0 | 12.50 | 0 | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=24) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Harda, 1.48 | Timarni, 1.24 | Khirkhya, 2.95 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | Harda, 0.2 | Timarni, 0 | Khirkhya, 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRGSTD: 187 tested; HSS-HRGSTD: 187 tested; PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | No. out-migration | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | No. out-migration | % of male pop. | % of total migration | | | |
| % Total HRG | 39.37 | 60.63 | 0 | 19594 | 695 | 7416 | 793 | 0.28 | 3.00 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 | 100 | 3.55 | 37.85 | 100 | 3.55 | 37.85 | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; | Kothi-NA; | Daily Injectors-NA; | | | | | | | | | |
| | Brothel based-NA; | Panthe-NA; | Non daily injectors-NA | | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 Yrs. | Street based-NA | Double-decker-NA | NA | | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 1658 | 1602 | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 22.27 | - | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Total tested ¹ | - | - | - | 826 | 1460 | 3807 | 8613 | 8769 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 465 | 346 | | | |

Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

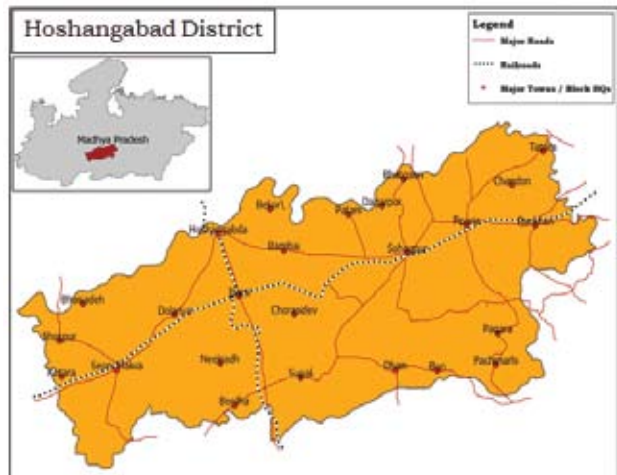
Hoshangabad district lies in the central Narmada Valley and on the northern fringe of the Satpura Plateau. It has a population of 12.40 lakhs, a sex ratio of 912 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 67.0% and an overall literacy rate of 76.5% (2011 Census). The economy of Hoshangabad district mainly depends on Agriculture. The land is quite fertile and farmers have good canal irrigation facilities from the Tawa reservoir throughout the year. Itarsi is the industrial and business center of the region. Itarsi Junction is one of the busiest junctions of the Indian Railways. Being centrally located, it falls on the routes joining the metropolitan cities. Itarsi also has the Diesel and Electric Locomotive sheds. The major highway that passes through Hoshangabad district is National Highway 69.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.04- 0.13%), the trend was increasing for the PPTCT positivity.
- Based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) data, HIV prevalence among IDUs was near moderate (4.8%).
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk in (1.28%) and referred (0.94%) clients, and also among male (1.33%) and female (0.49%) clients; due to lack of data trend analysis was not determined.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 2.8% and the number of STI episodes treated were 6811 in 2011, compared to 607 in 2010.
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.08% of the male population were migrants; 6.4% of them migrated to other states and 39.5% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state male migration were Nagpur (27%) and Thane (21%) districts of Maharashtra; a high prevalent state.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 47.6% and 22.5% respectively (DLHS-III).
- There has been a gradual increase in the number of ICTCs from 2008 onwards in the district.
- There was one targeted intervention (TI) for IDU, TIs for FSW and MSM were reconfigured in composite approach in 2010; however mapping estimates in 2008 was not available on size of HRGs.

Key Recommendations:

- Data Triangulation of Hoshangabad district suggested that migration including inter/intra state, National Highways linking sex work with truckers risk behavior and size and profile of IDUs are possible vulnerable factors in the district that needs attention.
- Revised mapping with bio-behavioral assessment of the size and profile of HRGs, assessment of risk behavior among out-migrants and truckers will further improve understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Focus on establishing mechanism for regular monitoring of HSS-ANC, PPTCT, ART and Blood Bank data to understand source and spread of HIV.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaign especially among out migrant-men at destination points within district and around trucking halt points and highways.
- Collect and analyze data at TIs and patients at linked ART center to understand geography and profile of groups.
- Need to establish mechanism for understanding the dynamics of HIV transmission among HRG size and its linking with surrounding districts.
- Considering the high rate of HIV transmission by needle/syringe there is a need to map IDU population to give better insight to the problem.



Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 12,40,975 (1.7% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 67.0%; ANC Utilization¹: 45.6%

| | | HIV Levels and Trends ² | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|---|---|--|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ³ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.12 | 0.13 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1158 | 3431 | 4482 | - | - | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.08 | 0.04 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3829 | 4762 | - | - | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.4 | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 249 | - | - | - | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.80 | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.90 | 1.33 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1740 | 2403 | - | - | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.23 | 0.49 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1053 | 1831 | - | - | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.61 | 0.94 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2294 | 3604 | - | - | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.80 | 1.28 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 499 | 704 | - | - | |
| PLHIV Profiles, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | | | |
| | | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=43) | Hetero-sexual | 62.79 | 4.65 | 0 | 18.60 | 6.98 | 6.98 | | | | | |
| | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | | Unknown | | | | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Census | | | Intra-district | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Inter-state | Intra-state | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| No. out-migration | - | - | - | 40488 | 2603 | 15993 | 2603 | 15993 | 2603 | 15993 | 21892 |
| % of male pop. | - | - | - | 7.08 | 0.46 | 2.80 | 0.46 | 2.80 | 0.46 | 2.80 | 3.83 |
| % of total migration | - | - | - | 100 | 6.43 | 39.50 | 6.43 | 39.50 | 6.43 | 39.50 | 54.07 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based-NA ¹ | Kothi-NA ² | Daily Injectors-NA ³ | Thane, Maharashtra | Durg, Chhatisgarh | Pune, Maharashtra | Nashik, Maharashtra | | | | |
| | Brothel based-NA ⁴ | Pantheri-NA ⁵ | Non daily Injectors-NA ⁶ | | | | | | | | |
| | Street based-NA ⁷ | Double decker-NA ⁸ | NA ⁹ | | | | | | | | |
| | NA ¹⁰ | NA ¹¹ | NA ¹² | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | STIRTI | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | - | - | - | - | - | 2292 | 6811 | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | - | - | - | 2.86 | - | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Total tested ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | 1158 | 6224 | 8716 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Indore, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

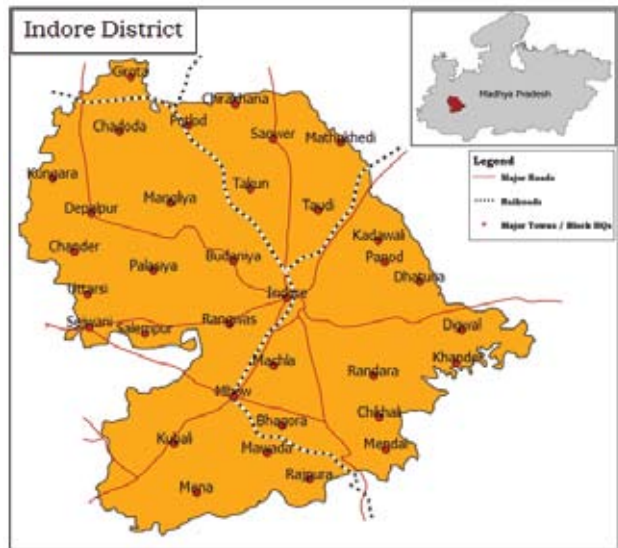
Indore is situated on the Malwa plateau and is bounded by Ujjain in the North, Dewas in the East, Khargone in the South, and Dhar in the West. It has a population of 32.72 lakhs, a sex ratio of 924 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 74.9% and an overall literacy rate of 82.3% (2011 Census). Indore is the economic nerve center of the state. Textile or garment industry is the traditional business of the region and it is still an integral part of Indore economy. Besides such traditional economic activities, Indore is gaining pace as a TIRE city of India. The major highways that pass through Indore district are National Highway 3 and 59.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low between 0.12 to 0.25%, trend has declined for PPTCT from moderate to low level and has remained stable in recent years. 2010 HSS-ANC showed low (0.25%) HIV prevalence with a declining trend from high positivity level.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among direct walk-in (5.16%) and male (6.30%) clients whereas it was low among referred (4.57%) and female (3.08%) clients; with an overall declining trend and increased testing with geographic scale up of centers across the district.
- HSS in 2010 showed moderate prevalence among MSM (7.40%) and low among IDUs (2.47%).
- As per mapping conducted in 2008, FSW (2108, 71.1% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (813, 27.4% of total HRG) and IDU (40, 1.3% of total HRG).
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 2.5%; and the number of STI episodes treated in 2011 were 17791, compared to only 1828 in 2010.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.4% of the male population were migrants; 21.5% of them migrated to other states and 43.5% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Pune (11%) and Mumbai (10%) in Maharashtra state which were high prevalent districts.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 71.9% and 30.3% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 1480 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center in 2008, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 74% were on ART, 44% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 59% were widowed or divorced.
- Number of ICTCs and STI clinics were increased in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Data triangulation of Indore district suggested that size and profile of HRGs high risk and vulnerable population with moderate prevalence, risky behavior of population from out-migration as vulnerable factors of district to focus.
- Although FSWs constitute 70% of total core HRGs, there is no data available on HIV prevalence, hence, should be considered for HSS or IBBS for monitoring of FSWs role in district epidemic.
- HIV Positivity at ICTC suggests continuing transmission among male and female in Indore along with risky behavior. So there is a need to establish mechanism to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among HRG and bridge (in and out migrant) population.
- Information on typology of HRG population is required to better understand district epidemiological profile.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Indore, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 32,72,335 (4.5% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 74.9%; ANC Utilization¹: 67.8%

| HIV Levels and Trends ² | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ³ | - | 0.50 | 2 | 1 | - | 0.25 | - | | | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | 400 | 408 | 400 | - | 400 | - | | | |
| PPCT | PP | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.25 | 0.21 | 0.25 | | | |
| | NT | 2271 | 2122 | 3888 | 4691 | 14331 | 15096 | 22771 | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.15 | 0.12 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 63753 | 74367 | | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | 5.20 | 6 | * | 6.75 | - | 8.77 | - | | | |
| | NT | 250 | 250 | * | 237 | - | 228 | - | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 7.41 | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 243 | - | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 2.47 | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 243 | - | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | 12.01 | 17.67 | 21.48 | 20.92 | 10.71 | 9.25 | 6.30 | | | |
| | NT | 2740 | 2892 | 2253 | 3389 | 2939 | 5940 | 4766 | 8365 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | 6.69 | 12.86 | 21.65 | 15.87 | 18.72 | 7.33 | 5.68 | 3.08 | | |
| | NT | 2392 | 2053 | 1247 | 2602 | 1880 | 4091 | 4345 | 9347 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | 7.43 | 11.82 | 26.01 | 18.49 | 20.45 | 10.16 | 6.47 | 4.57 | | |
| | NT | 4439 | 3748 | 2253 | 3704 | 3164 | 6162 | 6988 | 14811 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | 22.94 | 27.74 | 28.15 | 19.11 | 19.40 | 8.01 | 11.12 | 5.16 | | |
| Walk-in | NT | 693 | 1197 | 1247 | 2287 | 1655 | 3869 | 2123 | 3181 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (1480) | 74 | 9 | 44 | 8 | 59 | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=851) | 85.78 | 2.12 | 2.23 | 2 | 7.76 | 0.12 | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Hatod, 8.6 | Mhow, 12.08 | Depalpur, 15.86 | Sanwer, 10.32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT | Hatod, 0.25 | Mhow, 0.28 | Depalpur, 0 | Sanwer, 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 71.19 | 27.46 | 1.35 | 60339 | 13001 | 26298 | 21040 | | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0 | 4.46 | 0.96 | 1.94 | 1.56 | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | 100 | 21.55 | 43.58 | 34.87 | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Pune, Maharashtra | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | Thane, Maharashtra | Ahmadabad, Gujarat | Nagpur, Maharashtra | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| STU/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 5588 | 17791 | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 2.53 | - | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 16 | | | | |
| ICTCS | 5132 | 7216 | 5622 | 9879 | 9510 | 24362 | 24207 | 40483 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 36 | 36 | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2250 | 1875 | | | | |

Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Jabalpur is one of the largest districts of the state which is situated in the center of state Madhya Pradesh and is part of Jabalpur Division. It has a population of 24.60 lakhs, sex ratio of 925 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 75.3% and an overall literacy rate of 82.4% (2011 Census). The economy of Jabalpur district mainly depends on agriculture. The Garment Industry is the one of the leading industry of the region. Other important industries of the district are the bidi, limestone, electrical and food processing industries. The Ordinance Factory and the Defense establishment hold prime importance in terms of earning revenue for the district. The major highways that pass through Jabalpur district are National Highway 12 and 34.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- HIV prevalence among ANC remained at 0% till 2008 following which there was a surge to 0.50% in 2010.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.08 – 0.13%). PPTCT trend from 2009 showed a gradual rise of positivity with increase in the number of clients tested, indicating continuing transmission of HIV that needs to be explored.
- In 2011 data HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was close to moderate among direct walk in (4.41%) clients and male (4.65%) clients but low among referred (3.67%) clients and female (3.08%) clients; showing an overall declining trend with increasing number tested and scale up of centers.
- As per mapping conducted in 2008, IDU (2352, 55.9% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (963, 22.9% of total HRG) and MSM (891, 21.1% of total HRG).
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 1.07% and the number of STI episodes treated in 2011 were 12563, comparatively much higher than 2010.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.1% of the male population were migrants; 27.1% of them migrated to other states and 40.4% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destinations for out-of-state migration were Nagpur (13%), Thane (11%) and Pune (11%) in Maharashtra where epidemic was more prevalent.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 52.2% and 12.4% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 457 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2008, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 60% were on ART, 40% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 61% were widowed or divorced.
- There were targeted interventions (TIs) for FSWs, MSMs and IDUs.

Key Recommendations:

- Data triangulation of Jabalpur district suggested that large number of HRGs, out of state migration, high risk behavior of population, National Highway passing through (FSW and Truckers link), probable in-migration and poor awareness of HIV/STI as plausible vulnerable factors in the district that needs focus.
- Major data gaps like profile of ART patients, profile of HRGs and their bio-behavior parameters and bridge population (out migrants and truckers) need to be addressed to further improve the district vulnerability.
- Need to strengthen and improve quality of outreach programme for IDUs, MSMs.
- Conduct special awareness campaign especially among pockets of out migrants transit points and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Strengthen efforts towards prevention of spousal transmission at couple counseling and partner treatment at ICTC and STI clinics.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among IDU, MSM and FSW, through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS).

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 24,60,714 (3.3% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 75.3%; ANC Utilization¹: 61.1%
HIW Levels and Trends²

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.50 | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | 400 | 400 | 399 | 398 | 398 | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | * | * | 0.25 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.13 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 2810 | 7317 | 6696 | 11076 |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.11 | 0.08 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 32272 | 33759 |
| HSS-STD | PP | 1.60 | 0 | 0 | 1.20 | 2.94 | | |
| | NT | 250 | 250 | 249 | 249 | 238 | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | 14.53 | 14.91 | 12.44 | 9.14 | 7.65 | 6.44 | 4.65 |
| | NT | 413 | 550 | 884 | 1969 | 2220 | 3200 | 5615 |
| ICTC Female | PP | 13.38 | 13.22 | 10.41 | 13.11 | 5.32 | 3.87 | 3.08 |
| | NT | 269 | 348 | 509 | 740 | 1168 | 2744 | 3024 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | 13.12 | 13.73 | 11.71 | 11.68 | 11.21 | 7.25 | 5.65 |
| | NT | 541 | 743 | 939 | 1224 | 2337 | 4274 | 4480 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | 17.73 | 16.77 | 11.67 | 9.02 | 8.37 | 5.10 | 4.41 |
| | NT | 141 | 155 | 454 | 1485 | 1051 | 1842 | 1744 |
| Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | % On ART | | | | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | | | | % Married or divorced | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | % 15-24 | | % 15-24 | | % 15-24 | | % 15-24 | | % 15-24 | | % 15-24 | |
| | % | 15-24 | % | 15-24 | % | 15-24 | % | 15-24 | % | 15-24 | % | 15-24 |
| ART (457) | 60 | 9 | 40 | 4 | 61 | | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | 81.77 | 3.36 | 0.24 | 6 | 8.63 | 0 | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=417) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | Jabalpur, 0.12 | Patan, 0 | Sihora, 0 | Shahpura, 0 | Kundam, 0 | Majholi, 0 | Panagar, 0 | | | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

Vulnerabilities

| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | No. out-migration pop. | % of total migration | |
|--|--|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | | | Intra-district |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 963 | 891 | 2352 | - | 58677 | 15903 | 23712 | 19062 | | |
| 22.90 | 21.18 | 55.92 | 680 | 5.17 | 1.40 | 2.09 | 1.68 | | |
| 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.10 | - | 100 | 27.10 | 40.41 | 32.49 | | |
| Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | | |
| Home based-NA; Kothi-NA; Pantih-Brothel based-NA; Double Street based-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | Thane, Maharashtra | | Pune, Maharashtra | | Nagpur, Maharashtra | | |
| ST/STI | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| No. episodes treated | - | - | - | 5371 | 12563 | - | - | - | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | - | 1.07 | - | - | - | - | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTCs | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | |
| Total tested ⁵ | 682 | 898 | 1538 | 3248 | 6198 | 13433 | 12920 | 21197 | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| PLHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2938 | 2825 | |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

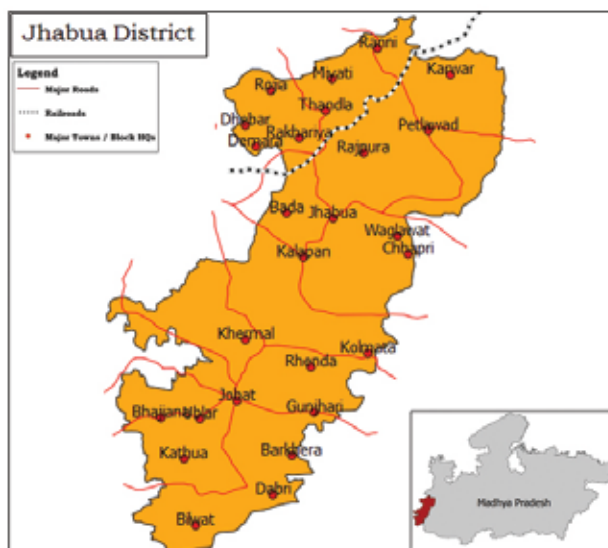
Jhabua is a predominantly tribal district located in the western part of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 10.24 lakhs, a sex ratio of 989 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 34.3% and an overall literacy rate of 44.4% (2011 Census). The district is highly drought-prone and degraded waste lands form the face of Jhabua. The women make lovely ethnic items including bamboo products, doll, bead-jewellery and other items that have for long decorated the living rooms all over the country. The men have since ages adorned "Teer-Kamthi", the bow and arrow, which has been their symbol of chivalry and self-defense. The major highway that passes through Jhabua district is National Highway 59.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT the level of HIV positivity was low at 0% with a stable trend, while HIV positivity level among blood bank was moderate (0.50%). A trend could not be determined due to lack of data.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees in 2011 was low among direct walk in (0.39%) and referred (0.99%) clients and also among male (1.20%) and female (0.71%) clients. Due to lack of data, trend could not be determined.
- The Syphilis sero-positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 2.6%, and the number of STI episodes treated were 4718 in 2011, compared to 331 cases in 2010.
- As per the 2001 Census, 8.5% of the male population were migrants; 32.09% of them migrated to other states and 35.26% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destinations for out-of-state male migration were Kota in Rajasthan, and Vadodara and Surat in Gujarat.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 12.4% and 7% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Link ART center, PLHIV network and red ribbon clubs were established 2009 onwards.
- ICTCs were strengthened in 2011 to seven, before that only two ICTC center were there.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen quality outreach programme of TI towards FSWs and along the highways.
- Assess and promote special awareness campaign especially among women pockets of highways and out migrants in the district.
- Focus on establishing mechanism for regular monitoring of PPTCT-ICTC, Blood Bank and ART on demographics and geographic parameters.
- There is a need to establish mechanism for understanding the dynamics of HIV transmission and HRG size.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 1,024,091 (1.4% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹:34.3%; ANC Utilization²: 23.5%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|-----|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1106 | 16/4 | 2502 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.5 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 651 | 803 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 2.76 | 1.20 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1085 | 1993 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.01 | 0.71 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2085 | 2118 | - | - |
| ICTC Relieved | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.56 | 0.99 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 3141 | 3954 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 6.90 | 0.39 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29 | 259 | - |
| PLHIV Profile: 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=40) | 80 | 0 | 0 | 2.50 | 17.50 | 0 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS II; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|----------------|------------------|---|------|--|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | - | - | - | 60171 | 19308 | 21215 | 19648 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 8.57 | 2.75 | 3.02 | 2.80 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 32.09 | 35.26 | 32.65 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA, Brothel based-NA, Street based-NA | Kothi-NA, Panthi-NA, Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA, Non daily injectors-NA | Vadodra, Gujarat | Surat, Gujarat | Bundi, Rajasthan | Bharuch, Gujarat | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| STIRTI | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 1818 | 4718 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1106 | 4844 | 6613 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 352 | 266 | | | |

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Katni, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 12,91,684 (1.8% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 62.5%; ANC Utilization: 19.7%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ^a | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT ^a | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.04 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 2789 | 3007 | 3634 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1998 | 2747 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.56 | 0.56 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1801 | 1958 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.29 | 0.26 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1750 | 2314 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.37 | 0.54 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2675 | 3175 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.57 | 0 | - | - |
| Walk-in | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 876 | 1086 | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | Hetero-sexual | % Ill. | % Prim Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| | | 15-24 | | | | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=17) | Hetero-sexual | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | | |
| | | 88.24 | 5.88 | 0 | 5.88 | 0 | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|------|--|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| | - | - | - | 22007 | 1933 | 11096 | 8978 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 4.02 | 0.35 | 2.02 | 1.64 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 8.78 | 50.42 | 40.80 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA | Blaspur, Chhatis-garh | Durg, Chhatis-garh | Nagpur, Maharashtra | | | | | |
| | % <25 yrs. % Married | - | - | Rajpur, Chhatis-garh | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 1338 | 3509 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| MSM ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. ITIs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | - | - | - | 2789 | 6558 | 7906 | | | |
| Total tested ³ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Mandla, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Mandla district lies in the Mahakoshal region, and most part of the district lies in the basin of the Narmada River. Mandla is a part of Jabalpur Division. It has a population of 10.53 lakhs, sex ratio of 1005 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 57.2% and an overall literacy rate of 68.2% (2011 Census). The district's economy relies mainly on forests and natural resources, as well as tourism. Kanha National Park, in particular, is Mandla's most famous tourist attraction. The major highway that passes through Mandla district is National Highway 12.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.32%) and the level of HIV positivity was moderate for HSS-ANC 2010 (0.75%). The trend of blood bank and HSS-ANC data was not determined due to lack of three data points.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (3.57%), and female (3.17%) clients and also among referred (3.81%) and direct walk in (2.61%) attendees. A trend could not be determined due to lack of data points.
- The number of STI episodes treated were 1082 in 2011 and 433 in 2010.
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.06% of the male populations were migrants; 15.7% of them migrated to other states and 38.13% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destinations for out-of-state migration were Nagpur in Maharashtra and Raipur in Chhattisgarh.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 24.5% and 8.4% respectively (DLHS-III).
- There was an increase in the number of ICTCs from one to eight in 2011 and there was one linked ART center in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Data triangulation of Mandla district suggested that role of out-migration, poor awareness of HIV/STI, probable presence of hidden FSWs and National highways were possible vulnerable factors in the district that needs attention.
- Data assessment and analysis of positive people at HSS-ANC, ICTC, Linked ART and STI clinics will provide further insights to understand source and spread of HIV in the district.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs and migrants, truckers at halting points for risk behavior will provide more information regarding district vulnerabilities.



Mandla, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 10,53,522 (1.4% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 57.2%; ANC Utilization¹: 28.4%

| | | HIW Levels and Trends ² | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------|---|---|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ³ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.75 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 396 | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.10 | * | * | * | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1019 | * | * | * | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.16 | 0.32 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1850 | 2170 | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.45 | 3.57 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 637 | 589 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.87 | 3.17 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 439 | 410 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.06 | 3.81 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 490 | 656 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.06 | 2.61 | - | - |
| Walk-in | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 490 | 356 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hetero-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Block Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------|--|--|
| | | HRG Size | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | |
| | | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | - | - | - | - | 31527 | 4950 | 12020 | 14557 | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | - | 7.06 | 1.11 | 2.69 | 3.26 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | - | 100 | 15.70 | 38.13 | 46.17 | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Typology | - | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Pantih-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Rajpur, Chhatisgarh | Kawardha, Chhatisgarh | Durg, Chhatisgarh | Nainital, Uttarakhand | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | - | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | - | 433 | 1082 | | | | | | |
| | - | - | - | 12.24 | - | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | - | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCS | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1019 | 1616 | 1868 | | |
| Blood Banks | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STI clinics | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 9 | 9 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

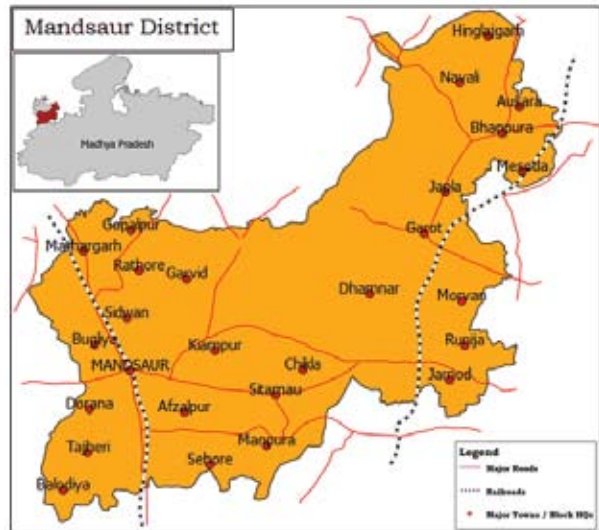
Mandsaur district is a part of the Malwa region, and forms the northern projection of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 13.39 lakhs, sex ratio of 966 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 58.3% and an overall literacy rate of 72.7% (2011 Census). Economy of Mandsaur district mainly depends on agriculture. The slate pencil industry is the main industry of the district. Mandsaur is famous in poppy's production. Huge mines of rocky stone and lime stone are available within the district. There is a high production of slate pencils which are created by rocky stone. The district of Mandsaur is noted for the manufacture of Kambals or coarse woolen blankets. The major highway that passes through Mandsaur is National Highways 79.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on the 2010 HSS-ANC data, level of HIV epidemic was high (2.75%) with a rising trend, and based on the 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data HIV prevalence was low ($\leq 0.34\%$) showing a stable to declining trend.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among direct walk in (8.69%) but low among referred (3.37%) clients. Also HIV positivity among was close to moderate among male (4.81%) clients but low among (3.73%) clients. A fluctuating trend was observed for direct walk-in and male clients while stable to increasing trend was observed for female and referred clients.
- As per mapping conducted in 2008, FSW (395, 56.5% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (304, 43.4% of total HRG).
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 2.9%; and the number of STI episodes treated in 2011 were 3991, much higher compared to 2010.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.3% of the male population were migrants; 18.4% of them migrated to other states and 31.6% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destinations for out-of-state male migration were Chhattaurgarh (36%), Jhalawar (28%) and Kota (20%) in Rajasthan.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 25.6% and 11.9% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 177 PLHIV registered at the District-level Network (DLN) in 2009, 51% were on ART, 85% were married and 8% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a gradual increase in the number of ICTCs from 2008 onwards in the district. One targeted intervention (TI) each for FSW and MSM population and one Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) centre were also present in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Data triangulation of Mandsaur district suggested that high risk behavior, size of FSWs and MSM, National highway, out migration and poor awareness of HIV/STI were probable vulnerable factors in the district and needs attention.
- Detailed analysis of positives at HSS, ART, ICTC-PPTCT and blood bank will be useful to identify sexual dynamics and spread of HIV in the district.
- Major gaps like assessment of profile of HRGs and their bio-behavior parameters will provide more knowledge on district vulnerability.
- Assessment or small study on out migrants and truckers may address the district vulnerability and their role in HIV epidemic.
- Strengthen outreach efforts through awareness campaigns especially among MSM, out migrant pockets and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, MSM particularly through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 13,39,832 (1.8% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 58.3%; ANC Utilization²: 57.5%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | 1 | 0.75 | 0 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 2.75 | | | |
| | NT ⁵ | 401 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | | | |
| PP/PCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.44 | 0.26 | 0.48 | 0.34 | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1.361 | 3829 | 3523 | 7265 | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.46 | 0.15 | - | 0.46 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.22 | | |
| | NT | - | - | 6702 | - | 7387 | 7272 | 7164 | 9411 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTC Male | PP | * | * | * | 8.94 | 16.33 | 5.49 | 7.25 | 4.81 | |
| | NT | * | * | * | 514 | 453 | 1985 | 1518 | 2889 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | * | * | * | 2.08 | 2.47 | 3.84 | 4.05 | 3.73 | |
| | NT | * | * | * | 1470 | 1574 | 1458 | 1137 | 2437 | |
| ICTC Relieved | PP | * | * | * | 2.88 | 2.4 | 3.97 | 4.76 | 3.37 | |
| | NT | * | * | * | 1214 | 250 | 1458 | 2310 | 4426 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | * | * | * | 5.32 | 16.33 | 5.94 | 13.33 | 8.69 | |
| Walk-in | NT | * | * | * | 770 | 453 | 807 | 345 | 990 | |
| PLHIV Profile: 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 Edu. | % Ill., Prim. | % Married | % Divorced | % Widowed | Route of HIV transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | |
| | | | | | | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | |
| ART (240) | 65 | 9 | 60 | 7 | 70 | | | | | |
| DIN (177) | 51 | - | - | 85 | 8 | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=156) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| | 88.61 | 2.95 | 1.27 | 0 | 5.91 | 1.27 | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Mandsaur, 12.7 | Stamau, 4.19 | Malharagarh, 17.91 | Garoth, 1.75 | Bhanpura, 1.4 | Shangarh, 4.55 | Suwasra, 6.67 | Daloda, 24.53 | Others, 2.75 | |
| % Positive, PPTCT | Mandsaur, 0.37 | Stamau, 0.14 | Malharagarh, 0 | Garoth, 0.18 | Bhanpura, 0.28 | Shangarh, 0 | Suwasra, 0 | Daloda, 0 | Others, 0 | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | HRG Size | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|------|------|---|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | | | Overall | Intra-state | Intra-district | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | 395 | 304 | 0 | | | 32600 | 6013 | 10302 | | |
| % Total HRG | 56.51 | 43.49 | 0 | | | 5.39 | 0.99 | 1.70 | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0 | | | 100 | 18.44 | 31.60 | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | Chitragarh, Rajasthan | Kota, Rajasthan | Bhilwara, Rajasthan | Udaipur, Rajasthan | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % syphilis. pos. | - | - | 1509 | 3991 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 8 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | 357 | 360 | 374 | 1984 | 3388 | 7272 | 6178 | 12591 | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | 10 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 5Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1065 | 1181 | | |

Morena, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Morena district is situated in the Northern most portion of the state and is part of the Chambal division. It has a population of 19.65 lakhs, sex ratio of 839 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 57.6% and an overall literacy rate of 72.07% (2011 Census). Economy of Morena district mainly depends on agriculture. Aside from this agricultural endeavor, several industries have also set up operations, a majority of which are in the Industrial Development Center in Banmore. The major highway that passes through Morena district is National Highway 3.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.03 – 0.12%), a decreasing trend for PPTCT was observed. Due to lack of data points for blood bank, trend for blood bank could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV Positivity among ICTC attendees was close to moderate in direct walk in (4.36%) but low among referred (1.23%) as well as among male (1.99%) and female (1.77%) clients, indicating higher infection rate among vulnerable population. The trend of epidemic was not determined due to lack of data points.
- The Syphilis sero-positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 3.2% and the number of STI episodes treated were 5302 in 2011, compared to 563 in 2010.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.8% of the male population were migrants; 23.3% of them migrated to other states and 37.01% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destinations for out-of-state male migration were Surat (37%) and Ahemdabad (10%) in Gujarat which were high prevalent districts.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 29.8% and 19.7% respectively (DLHS-III).
- There has been a gradual increase in the number of ICTCs from 2009 onwards in the district.
- There was one targeted intervention (TI) site for FSW and MSM.

Key Recommendations:

- Data triangulation of Morena district suggested presence of HRGs based TI for FSW and MSM, out of state migration, high risk behavior of population, National Highway passing through (FSW and Truckers link) and poor awareness of HIV/STI as probable vulnerable factors in the district that needs attention.
- Information on ART patients profile data, estimates of size and profile of HRG, bio-behavior data of HRG, is required to improve the understanding of the district vulnerability.
- Focus on establishing mechanism for regular monitoring of HSS, PPTCT and Blood Bank data for positives to understand source and spread of HIV.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaign especially among women pockets of industry workers and around trucking halt points along highways in the district.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Morena, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 19,65,137 (2.7% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 57.6%; ANC Utilization¹: 12.5%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ² | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ³ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.31 | 0.16 | 0.12 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1617 | 3800 | 2510 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.03 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2411 | 2869 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 246 | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 3.52 | 1.99 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 682 | 1105 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 2.30 | 1.77 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 955 | 1296 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 2.45 | 1.23 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1143 | 1868 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 3.64 | 4.36 | - | - |
| Walk-in | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 494 | 528 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=47) | 85.11 | 2.13 | 0 | 0 | 8.51 | 4.26 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------|--|---|
| | HRG Size | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | No. out-migration | | % of total migration | | Top districts for interstate out-migration | |
| | FSW | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | - | - | 33185 | 7743 | 12281 | 13161 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | 3.81 | 0.89 | 1.41 | 1.51 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | 100 | 23.33 | 37.01 | 39.66 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street decker-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Surat, Gujarat | Ahmedabad, Gujarat | South Delhi, Rajasthan | North East Delhi | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | - | - | 1698 | 5302 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 3.20 | - | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - | - |
| ICTCs | - | - | - | - | - | 1617 | 5437 | 4911 | - | - |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Narsimhapur, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Narsimhapur district is situated in the central part of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of around 10.92 lakhs, sex ratio of 917 females per thousand males, a female literacy rate of 67.6% with an overall literacy rate of 76.7% (2011 Census). The economy of Narsimhapur, well known for its fertile land, is primarily agrarian. Industries are few and mostly agriculture-oriented. The major highway that passes through Narsimhapur district is National Highway 26.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the district had a low HIV prevalence (0-0.25%) with a stable trend observed for PPTCT. Due to lack of data for previous years in HSS-ANC and Blood Bank, a trend could not be determined.
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC clients was low among direct walk-in (1.41%, 2011) and referred (0.68%, 2011) clients, as well as among female (0.96%, 2011) and male (0.88%, 2011) clients. Due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 40% and 19.2% respectively (DLHS-III)
- HIV programme in districts focused mainly on prevention aspects with four ICTCs, two TI's, one Blood Bank and one DSRC operational in the district in 2011.
- As per 2011 census, 5.43% of the male population were migrants, 3.37% of them migrated to other states and 35.07% of them migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for inter-state out-migration was Nagpur in Maharashtra.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in the district to facilitate ART treatment for HIV positives.
- Red ribbon clubs (RRCs) were established in 2009 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. 10 RRCs were operational in the districts during 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- The district has low HIV epidemic and low background vulnerabilities for HIV. Routine programme reporting, vital to understand the epidemic pattern in district, may be strengthened for completeness and quality. Data from existing ICTCs, Blood Banks and STI clinics may be examined to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- The district may continue to focus on HIV prevention programme. IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around trucking halt points and highways in the district to improve the awareness on HIV.
- There is some parental transmission observed, which needs to be studied further to understand the source of these infections.



Narsimhapur, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 1,09,2,141 (1.5% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 67.6%; ANC Utilization¹: 50.4%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ² | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.25 | - | - | - |
| PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 398 | - | - | - |
| NT ³ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.07 | 0 | - | - |
| PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | 1,294 | 1,421 | 1,544 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | - | - | - | - | - | 0.03 | 0.25 | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,922 | 2,799 | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.98 | 0.88 | - |
| ICTC Female | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,244 | 915 | 1,244 |
| ICTC Relieved | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.78 | 0.96 | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 561 | 1,147 | - |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.71 | 0.68 | - |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 423 | 2,071 | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.52 | 1.41 | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,053 | 427 | - |
| PLHIV Profile: 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=22) | 86.36 | 4.55 | 0 | 0 | 9.09 | 0 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------|---|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|----|----|
| | HRG Size | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | - | - | - | - | 27,245 | 917 | 9,556 | 16,772 | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | - | 5.43 | 0.18 | 1.91 | 3.34 | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | - | 100 | 3.37 | 35.07 | 61.56 | | |
| Programme Target | NA | NA | NA | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | Nagpur, Maharashtra | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 1,544 | 4,646 | | | | | | |
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | | | | | | |
| No. | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | |
| Total tested ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 1,294 | 2,897 | 3,935 | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS II; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

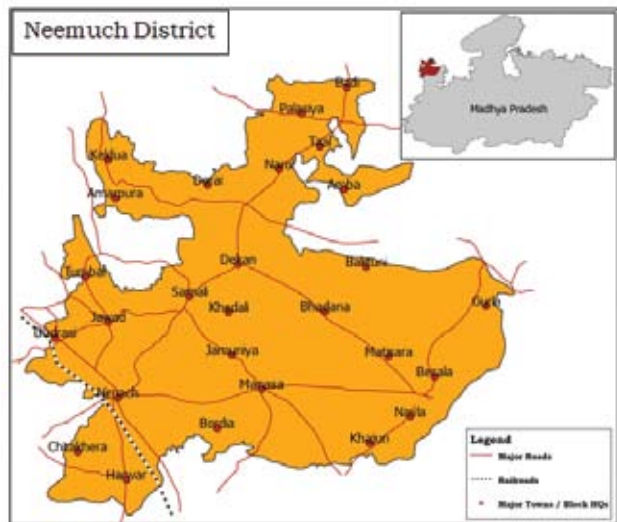
Neemuch is situated in the north-west border of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 8.26 lakhs with a sex ratio of 959 females per thousand males, a female literacy rate of 57.2% and an overall literacy rate of 71.8% (2011 Census). The economy of Neemuch is mainly agrarian and it is one of the largest producers of opium in the world. The major highway that passes through Neemuch district is National Highway 79.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.15\%$), representing a declining trend for PPTCT. Due to lack of data for Blood Bank, a trend could not be determined.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.59%, 2011) and female (1.96%, 2011) clients and also among referred (2.59%, 2011) and direct walk-in (1.11%, 2011) clients. A stable to declining trend was observed for HIV positivity in the district.
- As per mapping estimates in 2008, there were around 550 HRGs in district and most of them were FSW (90.4%), followed by MSMs (9.5%)
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 7.9%.
- As per 2001 Census, around 4.8% of the male population in district were out migrants (around 18 thousands); and around one fourth of them migrated out of state.
- Rajasthan was the destination state for most of males out-migrating from district. Around three fourth migrated to Chhittaurgarh district followed by Bhilwara (13%), Udaipur (5%), Ajmer (2.9%) and Kota (2.7%) respectively.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 30.7% and 13.7% respectively (DLHS-III).
- The HIV programme in the district was focused on prevention aspects with five ICTCs, one blood banks and one STI clinic were operational in the district during 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in the district to facilitate delivery of ARV drugs for HIV positives.
- 142 HIV positive people were registered from the district at ART centre till 2009. These cases were recorded from Neemuch, Manasa and Jawad blocks of district.

Key Recommendations:

- HIV epidemic in the district is at a low level. Routine programme data needs to be tracked and analyzed regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- A comprehensive HIV prevention programme to the core group population may be worked out as no TI's were operational since 2009 despite having known HRGs population.
- Coverage among PPTCT to be increased by initiating HIV counseling and testing services at more centers.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around trucking halt points and highways in the district to improve the awareness on HIV.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 8,25,958 (1.1% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 57.2%; ANC Utilization²: 51.9%

| | | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------|------|-------|---|---|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | * | * | * | * | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | * | * | * | * | - | - | - | - |
| PP/CT | PP | - | - | - | - | * | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.15 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * | 1428 | 2971 | 3910 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.13 | 0.12 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6781 | 10479 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | * | 7.58 | 0.40 | - | 2.46 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | * | 238 | 250 | - | 244 | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | * | * | * | 5.75 | 8.60 | 4 | 2.59 | 2.59 | - | - |
| | NT | * | * | * | 1026 | 545 | 1170 | 1855 | 2045 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | * | * | * | 2.78 | 8.70 | 3.60 | 2.44 | 1.96 | - | - |
| | NT | * | * | * | 1297 | 229 | 999 | 1599 | 1840 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | * | * | * | 3.98 | - | - | 2.07 | 2.59 | - | - |
| | NT | * | * | * | 1457 | - | - | 2171 | 2780 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | * | * | * | 4.27 | 8.66 | 3.83 | 3.27 | 1.11 | - | - |
| | NT | * | * | * | 866 | 774 | 2169 | 1283 | 1081 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | % On ART | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (142) | | 37 | 6 | 85 | 29 | 69 | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HW Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=88) | Hetero-sexual | 94.32 | 0 | 1.14 | 0 | 3.41 | 1.14 | | | | |
| | Neemuch, 3.47 | Manasa, 6.05 | Jawad, 2.84 | Manasa, 0.75 | Jawad, 0.24 | Neemuch, 0.24 | PP/CT | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| % Positive, ICTC | Neemuch, 3.47 | Manasa, 6.05 | Jawad, 2.84 | Manasa, 0.75 | Jawad, 0.24 | Neemuch, 0.24 | PP/CT | | | | |
| % Positive, PP/CT | 0.5 | 0.75 | 0.24 | - | - | - | - | | | | |

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| HRG Size | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | % Total HRG | % Total Pop. | Programme target coverage | FSW | MSM | IDU | No. out-migration | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 491 | 52 | 0 | - | 18072 | 4629 | 4902 | 8541 | 18072 | 4629 | 4902 | 8541 |
| 90.42 | 9.58 | 0 | - | 4.86 | 1.24 | 1.32 | 2.30 | 4.86 | 1.24 | 1.32 | 2.30 |
| 0.06 | 0.01 | 0 | - | 100 | 25.61 | 27.12 | 47.26 | 100 | 25.61 | 27.12 | 47.26 |
| Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kathi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | - | Chitaurgath, Rajasthan | Bhilwara, Rajasthan | Udaipur, Rajasthan | Kota, Rajasthan | - | - | - | - |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 1004 | 3987 | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | 7.95 | - | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | 89 | 117 | 197 | 2323 | 1354 | 3597 | 6425 | 7795 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRGSTD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

Panna, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

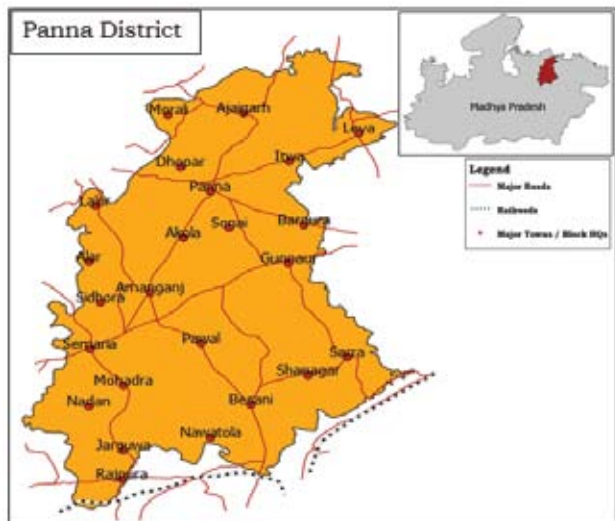
Panna district, famous for its diamonds, is situated in the Sagar Division of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 10.16 lakhs with a sex ratio of 907 females per thousand males, a female literacy rate of 55.6% and an overall literacy rate of 75.6% (2011 Census). The economy of Panna depends largely on its famous diamond mines. Mines are situated in the interior of Panna district, mostly in Majhgawaon, which attracts in migration from the neighboring districts. Panna is also a tourist's delight with its temples, museums, palaces, forests, waterfalls and diamond mines. The major highway that passes through Panna district is National Highway 75.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC and 2011 PPTCT data, HIV prevalence had been low ($\leq 0.04\%$) with a stable trend. ANC prevalence for three consecutive HSS rounds has been zero.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (0.23%, 2011) and referred (0.16%, 2011) clients as well as among male (0.30%, 2011) and female (0.10%, 2011) clients, with a stable to declining trend.
- As per mapping estimates of 2009, there were around 1275 HRGs in district. Around two thirds (63.6%) of them were FSWs, followed by IDU (21.8%) and MSM (14.4%).
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 3.8%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.6% of the male population (around 16,200) were out migrants; around 17% of them migrated to other states and while another one third (35.3%) out migrated to other districts within the state.
- The destination locations for out-migrating male population from Panna were disperse. The destination location included Ganganagar in Rajasthan, Gurgaon in Haryana, North-west Delhi in Delhi and Banda in Uttar Pradesh.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 15.7% and 5.3% respectively (DLHS-III).
- 23 PLHIV were registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center till 2009. Most of them (22) belonged to Panna block of district.
- HIV programme in the district was focused on prevention aspect with five ICTCs, two TI's, one blood bank and one STI clinic were operational in the district during 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in the district to facilitate delivery of ARV drugs for HIV positive individuals.

Key Recommendations:

- Though the district has a low HIV epidemic, considering background vulnerabilities for HIV epidemic in terms of in migration and HRG presence, necessary precautions should be taken.
- As the HIV epidemic is very low and stable, prevention programme may remain the main component of HIV programme in district.
- Coverage of PPTCT programme to be improved by increasing the facilities for HIV testing.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in the district, especially around mines and halt points on NH-75 to improve the HIV awareness level.
- The district has a sizeable population of FSWs but no direct information on HIV level and trends in the group is available for district. In the absence of HSS surveillance sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- Owing to the high rates of HIV transmissions via homosexuals, as well as parent to child transmissions, analysis of ICTC, PPTCT and ART data are needed to better understand the profiles of these clinic attendees.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Panna, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 10,16,028 (1.3% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 55.6%; ANC Utilization²: 20.0%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | 1.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2011 |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | 400 | 401 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | * | * | 0 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | |
| | NT | - | - | * | 1110 | 1975 | 1983 | 2794 | 2794 | 2794 | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | * | * | * | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | NT | - | - | * | * | * | * | 484 | 484 | 484 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | 1.17 | 0.18 | 0.37 | 0.17 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | |
| | NT | - | - | 343 | 569 | 1069 | 1796 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | 0.28 | 0.31 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | |
| | NT | - | - | 363 | 326 | 641 | 2315 | 2966 | 2966 | 2966 | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | 1.25 | 0 | 0.39 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | |
| | NT | - | - | 399 | 318 | 1270 | 3053 | 3088 | 3088 | 3088 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | 0 | 0.36 | 0 | 0.10 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | |
| | NT | - | - | 347 | 558 | 440 | 1018 | 1777 | 1777 | 1777 | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (23) | 65 | 4 | 39 | 13 | 48 | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=9) | 66.67 | 11.11 | 0 | 0 | 22.22 | 0 | | | | | |
| Block Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. PLHIV | Panna, 22 | Ajaygarh, 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Panna, 0.25 | Gunnour, 0 | Pawai, 6.25 | Ajaygarh, 0 | Total, 0.29 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT | Panna, 0 | Gunnour, 0 | Ajaygarh, 0 | Total, 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRGSTD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|------------------|----------------------|---|------|--|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | 800 | 182 | 275 | 16193 | 2751 | 5717 | 7725 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 63.64 | 14.48 | 21.88 | 3.62 | 0.61 | 1.28 | 1.72 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 100 | 16.99 | 35.31 | 47.71 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | 123 | 212 | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Gurgaon, Haryana | North West Delhi | Banda, Uttar Pradesh | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| STIRTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | - | - | 2231 | 7541 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 3.87 | - | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| No. | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ICTCs | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | - | - | 972 | 2005 | 3685 | 6054 | 7771 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 964 | 525 | | | |

Raisen, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

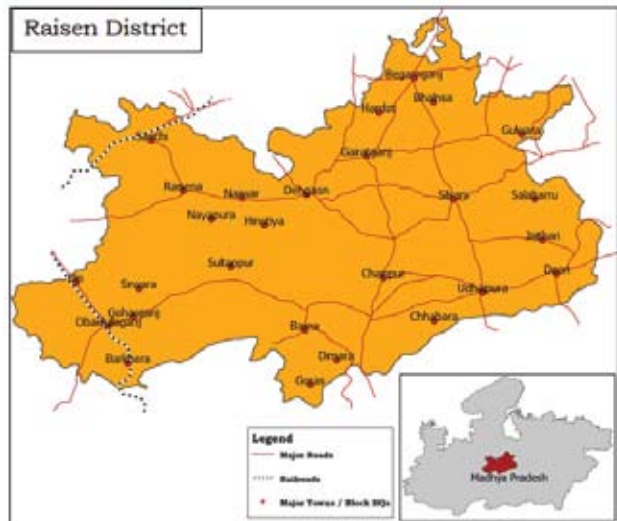
Raisen District, a part of the Bhopal Division, is situated in the central part of the state Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 13.31 lakhs with a sex ratio of 899 females per thousand males, a female literacy rate of 65.1% and an overall literacy rate of 74.2% (2011 Census). The economy of the district is primarily agrarian, but it also has tourist destinations, places like Sanchi, Bhojpur and Bhimbhetika are full of historical and natural attractions. The district is well connected by roadways to the major cities of the state as well as the country. The major highways that pass through Raisen district are National Highway 12, 34, 69 and 86A.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC and 2011 PPTCT data, the HIV prevalence was low ($\leq 0.07\%$). A stable trend was observed for PPTCT, but due to lack of data from previous years for HSS-ANC, a trend analysis could not be completed.
- Same was further corroborated by low HIV sero-positivity recorded among ICTC attendees during 2011 among direct walk-in (0.56%) and referred (0.48%) clients, as well as among male (0.78%) and female (0.26%) clients. Due to lack of data a trend could not be determined.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 0.14%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.4% of the male population (around 38.1 thousand) were out-migrants; around 12% of them migrated to other states while 33.68% moved to other districts within the +state.
- Nagpur district in Maharashtra was a preferred destination for males migrating out of state from the district.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 33% and 9.6% respectively (DLHS-III).
- HIV programmes in the district focused primarily on prevention with eight ICTCs, two TI's, one Blood Bank and one STI clinic operational in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in the district to facilitate provision of ART drugs for HIV positives.
- Red ribbon clubs were established from 2009 onwards for the awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. Eight RRCs were operational in the district in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- As the HIV epidemic is very low and stable, prevention programmes may remain the main component of HIV programme in the district.
- Coverage of PPTCT programme needs to be improved through increasing the facilities for HIV testing.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around tourist locations and halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- The district has presence of HRGs but no direct information on HIV level and trends among HRGs is available for district. In the absence of HSS sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- Homosexual transmissions are high, thus more needs to be done to understand the profile of these centre attendees through in depth analysis of ICTC and ART data.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Raisen, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 13,31,699 (1.8% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 65.1%; ANC Utilization²: 25.9%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - |
| PP/CT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.10 | 0.07 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1253 | 3140 | 4120 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | * | * | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.60 | 0.78 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1495 | 2178 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.29 | 0.26 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2082 | 2274 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.28 | 0.48 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1814 | 2074 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.57 | 0.56 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1763 | 2335 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | 15-24 | % Ill, Prim Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | 56.52 | 21.74 | 4.35 | 8.70 | 8.70 | 0 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/CT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|------|---|---|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | FWS | MSM | IDU | Overall | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| | - | - | - | 38090 | 4562 | 20701 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 6.39 | 0.77 | 2.15 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 11.98 | 33.68 | | | | |
| Programme target | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-based-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Nagpur, Maharashtra | Amravati, Maharashtra | - | | | | |
| % <25 yrs | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 2597 | 5428 | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 0.14 | - | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 8 | - | - |
| Total tested ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 1253 | 6717 | 8572 | - | - |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 8 | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

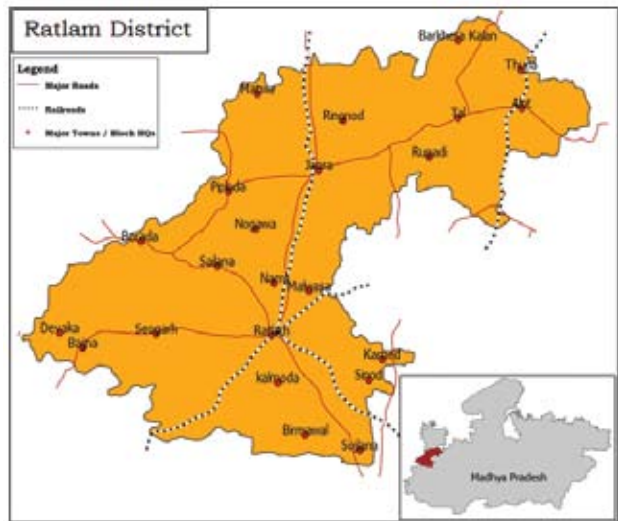
Ratlam, a part of the Ujjain Division, is situated in North-West region of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 14.54 lakhs, sex ratio of 973 females per thousands males, a female literacy rate of 56.5% and an overall literacy rate of 68.2% (2011 Census). The district is rich in industries, with lots of chemical factories. The district is also famous for its gold ornaments, its purity and designs. Ratlam was once one of the first commercial centres in Central India being the centre of an extensive trade in opium, tobacco and salt. The major highway that passes through Ratlam district is National Highway 79.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the district had a moderate (0.50%) level HIV epidemic among general population with a declining trend till 2008; there was a surge in 2010. For 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.27\%$) with a stable trend.
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC clients in 2011 suggested a low level HIV epidemic among direct walk-in (2.76%) and referred (1.37%) clients, as well as among male (2.23%) and female (1.15%) clients with a declining trend; HIV positivity among direct walk-in clients remained at moderate level till 2010.
- As per mapping estimates 2008, there were around 800 HRGs in district mostly located in Jaora and Ratlam block. MSMs (46.2%) were the largest HRGs in the district followed by FSWs (34.7%) and IDUs (19.01%).
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 2.43%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.2% of the male population (around 39 thousand) were out-migrants; 14% of them migrated to other states while another 42% migrated to other districts within the state.
- Around three fourth of males migrating out of state from Ratlam district went to Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kota, Banswara, Jhalawar, Bhilwara).
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 27.4% and 6.9% respectively (DLHS-III).
- HIV programme in the district focused primarily on prevention with seven ICTCs, one TI, one Blood Bank and one STI clinic operational in district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in the district to facilitate provision of ART drugs for HIV positive individuals.
- Of the 178 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center till 2009, 6% were 15-24 years of age, 65% were on ART and 52% were illiterate or only had a primary education.

Key Recommendations:

- Considering moderate HIV positivity among HSS-ANC and direct walk-in clients (in 2010) the district may continue to focus on HIV prevention programme, especially among people with high risk behavior.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around industrial areas and halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- As there are indications of moderate HIV epidemic among people with high risk behavior, pockets of interstate out-migration may be mapped and provided prevention services.
- The district has presence of HRGs with indications of moderate HIV prevalence. The district may be considered for surveillance activities to understand the epidemic in a better way. In the absence of surveillance sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 14,54,483 (2% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 56.5%; ANC Utilization²: 50.2%

| | HW Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|---|---------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ 0 | 0 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0 | | 0.50 | | | | |
| | NT ⁵ 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | | 400 | | | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | * | 0.08 | 0.33 | 0.19 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | * | 1280 | 2728 | 3762 | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.33 | 0.15 | 0.27 | | |
| | NT | - | 2883 | 3434 | 3208 | 3657 | 3887 | 8632 | 11547 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | * | 9.48 | * | 3.66 | 4.14 | 2.23 | | |
| | NT | - | - | * | 232 | * | 792 | 991 | 1884 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | * | 1.08 | * | 3.63 | 2.68 | 1.15 | | |
| | NT | - | - | * | 1019 | * | 303 | 1192 | 2176 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | * | 1.39 | * | 2.43 | 2.36 | 1.37 | | |
| | NT | - | - | * | 1010 | * | 699 | 1739 | 3429 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | * | 7.88 | * | 5.81 | 7.21 | 2.76 | | |
| Walk-in | PP | - | - | * | 2.41 | * | 3.96 | 4.44 | 7.24 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % 15-24 | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| ART (178) | 65 | 6 | 52 | 6 | 67 | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=73) | Hetero-sexual | 82.35 | 1.47 | 11.76 | 1.47 | 2.94 | 0 | Needle/ Syringe | | | Unknown |
| | | | | | | | | Parent to Child | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | Ratlam, 76 | Jaora, 309 | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-MSM | Ratlam, 219 | Jaora, 51 | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-IDU | Ratlam, 86 | Jaora, 64 | | | | | | | | | |
| % Positive, ICTC | Ratlam, 6.81 | Sailana, 2.38 | Bajna, 0 | Piploda, 0 | Aalot, 0 | Total, 3.65 | | | | | |
| % Positive, PPTCT | Ratlam, 0 | Jaora, 0 | Sailana, 0 | Bajna, 0 | Piploda, 0 | Aalot, 0 | Total, 0.08 | | | | |

| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | HRG Size | | | Vulnerabilities | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | No. out-migration | % of male pop. | % of total migration | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Chitaurgarh, Rajasthan | | | | Kota, Banswara, Rajasthan | | | | Jhalawar, Rajasthan | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Bhilwara, Rajasthan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 287 | 382 | 157 | 38550 | 5399 | 16234 | 16917 | 38550 | 5399 | 16234 | 16917 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34.75 | 46.25 | 19.01 | 6.22 | 0.87 | 2.62 | 2.73 | 6.22 | 0.87 | 2.62 | 2.73 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 100 | 14.01 | 42.11 | 43.88 | 100 | 14.01 | 42.11 | 43.88 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 385 | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-15.84%; Brothel based-78.18%; Street based-5.97% | Kohi-56.3%; Panthi-43.7%; Double decker-0% | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | 32.21 | 11.48 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | 15.06 | 52.22 | 90.67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 2154 | 5395 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | 493 | 1251 | 1038 | 2375 | 4911 | 7822 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PLHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 828 | - | 552 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 23,78,295 (3.2% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 67.7%; ANC Utilization: 40.3%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.25 | 400 | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.02 | 0.08 | |
| PP/CT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.04 | 4878 | 4741 | 5196 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.10 | 0.19 | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7761 | 8333 | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.21 | 247 | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.74 | 1.08 | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2471 | 4243 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.55 | 0.61 | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3078 | 3593 | |
| ICTC Referral | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.79 | 0.56 | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3790 | 6034 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.71 | 1.94 | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1759 | 1854 | |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---|
| | % On ART | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | % |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |
| DIN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown |
| % of Total Pos. (N=71) | 88.73 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 4.23 | 4.23 | 0 |

| Block-Level Details | |
|---------------------|---|
| No. HRG-FSW | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - |
| % Positive, PP/CT | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | ST/VRTI | | | Programme Response | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2007 | 2008 | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | - | - | - | 61183 | 5042 | 20953 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 5.70 | 0.47 | 1.95 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 8.24 | 34.25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double-decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Nagpur, Maharashtra | | | Rajpur, Chhatisgarh | | | South West Delhi | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | Blaspur, Chhatisgarh | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | - | - | - | - | | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | - | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | - | - | | | 0.50 | - | | | | | | |
| No. FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total tested ³ | - | - | - | 4878 | 10290 | 13032 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

Satna, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Satna district, a part of the Rewa Division, is located in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 22.28 lakhs with a sex ratio of 927 females per thousand males, a female literacy rate of 63.4% and an overall literacy rate of 73.7% (2011 Census). The economy of Satna mainly depends on agriculture. However, there are few industries related to cement manufacturing, handloom weaving, flour, oilseed milling, and the distribution of agricultural and fabric products via road and rail junction. The major highways that pass through the district are National Highway 75 and 34.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.14\%$) with a stable trend among PPTCT attendees.
- Based on 2011 data, the HIV sero-positivity recorded among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (0.26%, 2011) and referred (0.38%, 2011) clients and also among male (0.23%, 2011) and female (0.63%, 2011) clients. A trend could not be determined due to lack of data.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 10.42%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.7% of the male population were out migrants (around 55 thousand); 15.2% of them out migrated to other states and 30% out migrated to other districts within the state.
- Most of the out of state migrants went to Maharashtra and Gujarat. The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Thane in Maharashtra and Surat in Gujarat, which were high prevalent districts.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 31.8% and 22.3% respectively (DLHS-III).
- HIV programme in districts focused primarily on prevention with 10 ICTCs, one TI, one Blood Bank and one STI clinic operational in district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in the district to facilitate provision of ART drugs for HIV positive individuals.

Key Recommendations:

- As the HIV epidemic is very low and stable, prevention programme may remain the main component of HIV programme in district.
- Coverage of PPTCT programme to be improved through increasing the facilities for HIV testing.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around major industrial locations, trade centers and halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- The district has presence of HRGs but no direct information on HIV level and trends among HRGs is available for district. In the absence of HSS sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Satna, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 22,28,619 (3% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 63.4%; ANC Utilization: 28.6%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ² | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|---|------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.04 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 975 | 1351 | 4877 | - | - | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.10 | 0.14 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 11838 | 12568 | - | - | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.60 | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.44 | 0.23 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1457 | 3873 | - | - | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.61 | 0.63 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1639 | 2879 | - | - | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.72 | 0.38 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2355 | 3412 | - | - | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.89 | 0.26 | - | - | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 741 | 3417 | - | - | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=27) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 96.30 | 0 | 0 | 3.70 | 0 |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, PPCTCI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Interstate | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | 54873 | 8345 | 16494 | 30034 | No. out-migration | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 5.66 | 0.86 | 1.70 | 3.10 | % of male pop. | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 15.21 | 30.06 | 54.73 | % of total migration | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; | Kothi-NA; | Daily Injectors-NA; | | | | | | | |
| | Brothel based-NA; | Panithi-NA; | Non daily Injectors-NA | | | | | | | |
| | Street based-NA | Double decker-NA | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0 | 3244 | 8077 | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 10.42 | - | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | - | - |
| Total tested ³ | - | - | - | - | - | 975 | 4447 | 11629 | - | - |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 14 | 14 | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1507 | 1403 | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCTCI and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Sehore, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

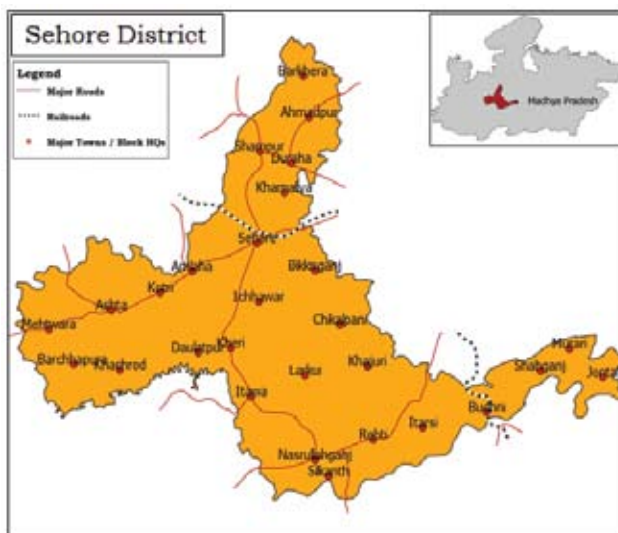
Sehore is a tribal district situated in the Bhopal Division of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 13.11 lakhs with a sex ratio of 918 females per thousand males, a female literacy rate of 58.8% and an overall literacy rate of 71.1% (2011 Census). The economy of Sehore district mainly depends on agriculture. The district has a few trade and industries. The major highway that passes through Sehore is National Highways 86.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the HIV positivity level was high (2.50%), however, a trend could not be determined due to lack of previous years data.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.04\%$). A stable trend was observed among PPTCT attendees, though due to lack of data for Blood Bank, a trend could not be determined.
- A low HIV sero-positivity was recorded in 2011 for ICTC attendees among direct walk-in (0.82%) and referred (0.43%) clients and also among male (0.83%) and female (0.22%) clients. There was not enough data to determine a trend for ICTC attendees.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 0.67%.
- As per the 2001 Census, around 5% of the male population were out-migrants; less than 2% migrated out of the state and 45.7% out-migrated to other districts within the state.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 33.4% and 15.1% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Heterosexual transmission accounted for 47.83% of the total HIV transmission, but more importantly, transmission by needles and syringes accounted for 52.17% indicating contribution of IDU's to the epidemic.
- The HIV programme in districts focused primarily on prevention with 10 ICTCs, two TI's, one Blood Bank and one STI clinic operational in district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in the district to facilitate provision of ART drugs for HIV positives.

Key Recommendations:

- High prevalence among HSS-ANC in 2010 needs in-depth analysis of clients and their spouse profile.
- As the HIV epidemic is very low and stable, prevention programme may remain the main component of HIV programme in district.
- Coverage of PPTCT programme to be improved through increasing the facilities for HIV testing.
- Considering high rates of HIV transmission by sharing needles and syringes, there is a need to map IDU population and establish HSS-IDU site to give a better insight to the problem.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around major industrial locations, trade centers and halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- The district has presence of HRGs but no direct information on HIV level and trends among HRGs is available for district. In the absence of HSS sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Sehore, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 13,11,008 (1.8% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 58.8%; ANC Utilization: 45.0%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | 2.50 | | | |
| | NT ² | - | - | - | - | - | 399 | | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 2705 | 3628 | 3892 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.07 | 0.04 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1502 | 2313 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.32 | 0.83 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1665 | 1690 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.73 | 0.22 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1642 | 2746 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.82 | 0.43 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2670 | 3910 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.88 | 0.82 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 637 | 612 | | |
| Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=23) | 47.83 | 0 | 0 | 52.17 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|---|------|--|--|
| | HRG-Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | - | - | - | 28022 | 475 | 14721 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 4.96 | 0.08 | 2.27 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 1.70 | 45.77 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | - | - | - | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | - | - | 2980 | 5523 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 0.67 | - | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| No. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | |
| Total tested ³ | - | - | - | - | - | 2705 | 6935 | 8328 | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Rear ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | 6 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Seoni, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Seoni, a tribal district, is situated in the southern part of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 13.78 lakhs with a sex ratio of 984 females per thousand males, a female literacy rate of 64.1% and an overall literacy rate of 73.01% (2011 Census). The economy of Seoni mainly depends on agriculture and on rich timber resources of the district. The major highways that pass through the district are National Highway 24 and 7.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.75%), with an overall rising trend. For 2011 PPCTC and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.21\%$) and a stable to declining trend was observed.
- HIV sero-positivity recorded among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (2.36%, 2011) and referred (1.12%, 2011) clients and also among male (2.12%, 2011) and female (1.01%, 2011) clients. There was an overall stable to declining trend.
- As per mapping estimates of 2008, there were approximately 800 HRGs in district. Slightly less than three fourth (72%) of them were FSWs, while another one fourth were MSMs (25%). Of the FSWs, 50.93% were street-based and 30.19% were brothel-based.
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.6% of the male population in district were out-migrants; 12% of them out-migrated to other states while another one third migrated to other districts within the state. Most of the out-of-state migrants went to the state of Maharashtra.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 0.68%.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 23.1% and 8.6% respectively (DLHS-III).
- HIV programmes in the districts focused primarily on prevention with three ICTCs, one TI, one Blood Bank and one STI clinic operational in district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in district to facilitate provision of ART drugs for HIV positives.
- Of the 112 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) till 2009, 7% were 15-24 years of age, 54% were on ART and 46% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 62% were either widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- As per HSS at ANC sites, the district has a high prevalence of HIV, though this is not corroborated by programme data. However, background vulnerabilities do exist in the district as indicated by out migration of males from the district to high prevalence state as well as presence of High Risk Groups. The epidemic need to be further understood through analysis of existing data to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- With few PLHIVs recorded in district, prevention programme may remain the main component of HIV programme in district.
- Coverage of PPTCT programme needs to be improved by increasing the facilities for HIV testing.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around major trade centers and halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- Parent to child transmission is high, thus PPTCT programme needs to be strengthened.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Seoni, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 13,78,876 (1.93% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 64.1%; ANC Utilization²: 48.4%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | 0.25 | 0.22 | 1.25 | - | 1.75 | - | | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | 400 | 400 | 399 | 399 | 399 | - | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.36 | 0.25 | 0.21 | | |
| | NT | - | - | 121 | 608 | 1083 | 4762 | 3267 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.23 | 0 | 0.15 | 0.04 | 0.07 | |
| | NT | 2134 | 2004 | 2046 | 2173 | 2418 | 2668 | 2855 | 2722 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | 2 | 3.60 | 0 | 1.20 | 1.60 | 1.21 | 2.47 | | |
| | NT | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 247 | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 3.26 | 3.39 | 3.82 | 2.68 | 2.04 | 2.12 | |
| | NT | - | * | 368 | 825 | 418 | 1193 | 2897 | 3107 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 2.40 | 1.74 | 3.14 | 2.06 | 1.24 | 1.01 | |
| | NT | - | * | 415 | 1319 | 731 | 1745 | 3076 | 5027 | |
| ICTC Relieved | PP | - | * | 2.88 | 2.57 | 3.34 | 2.64 | 1.26 | 1.12 | |
| | NT | - | * | 347 | 815 | 717 | 1549 | 4444 | 5551 | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | 27.5 | 2.25 | 3.47 | 1.94 | 2.68 | 2.36 | |
| | NT | - | * | 436 | 1329 | 432 | 1389 | 1529 | 2287 | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % | % Ill, 15-24 | % Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 54 | 7 | 46 | 13 | 62 |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=119) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 88.24 | 0 | 0 | 1.68 |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | Seoni, Chapara, Lakhnadon, 526 | 145 | 134 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Seoni, Barghat, Chapara, 3.89 | 1.37 | 3.27 | 1.29 | 2.41 | 4.81 | 50 | Other, 50 | | |
| % Positive, PPTCT | Seoni, Barghat, Chapara, 0.2 | 0.68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Other, 0 | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------|
| | HRG Size | | MSM | | IDU | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2008) | FSW | 579 | 198 | 24 | Overall | | 44705 | 5304 | 14191 | Intra-district | 25210 |
| % Total HRG | | 72.28 | 24.72 | 3 | No. out-migration | | 7.60 | 0.90 | 2.41 | | 4.29 |
| % Total Pop. | | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0 | % of total migration | | 100 | 11.86 | 31.74 | | 56.39 |
| Programme Coverage | Programme target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Typology | | Home based-18.88%; Brothel based-30.19%; Street based-50.93% | Kothi-NA; Pamhi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Nagpur, Maharashtra | Rajpur, Chhatisgarh | Wardha, Maharashtra | Bhandara, Maharashtra | Yevmal, Maharashtra | | |
| % <25 yrs. | | 20.25 | - | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | | 2.36 | - | - | | | | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | | - | - | 2142 | 3116 | | | | | | |
| | | - | - | 0.68 | - | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW IIs | | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| MSM IIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU IIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. IIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | | - | 117 | 783 | 2265 | 1757 | 4021 | 10735 | 11401 | | |
| Blood Banks | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STI clinics | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Networks | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | | |
| Comm. care centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

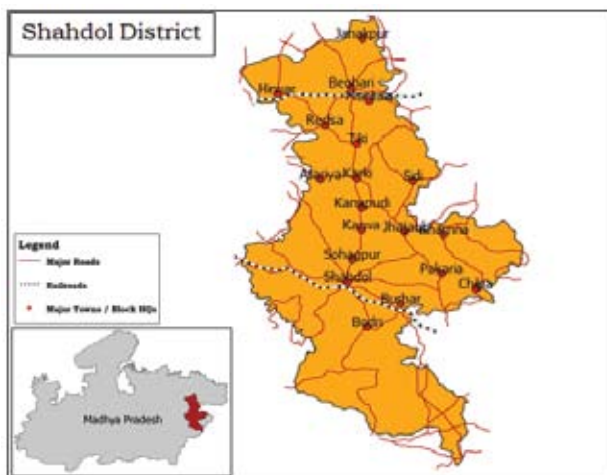
Shahdol, predominantly a tribal district, is situated in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 10.64 lakhs with a sex ratio of 968 females per thousands males, a female literacy rate of 58.2% and an overall literacy rate of 68.3% (2011 Census). The economy of Shahdol district mainly depends on agriculture. Shahdol is very rich in its mineral resources; minerals found in district are coal, fire clay, ochers and marble. The major highway that passes through Shahdol is National Highways 78.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.12\%$). A stable trend for PPTCT was observed, but due to lack of data points for HSS-ANC and Blood Bank, trend could not be determined.
- Low level of HIV epidemic was observed by the data of ICTCs among direct walk-in (2.24%, 2011) and referred (2.09%, 2011) clients, and also among male (2.31%, 2011) and female (1.76%, 2011) clients. There was not enough data to determine a trend.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 2.48%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.2% of the male population were out migrants; 16.8% of them out-migrated to other states while 32.60% moved to other districts within the state.
- Most of the out-of-state migrants went to the state of Chattisgarh, Koriya and Bilaspur were the destination districts for most of the migrants going out-of-state.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 22.4% and 9.8% respectively (DLHS-III).
- HIV programmes in the district focused primarily on prevention with three ICTCs, two Blood Bank and one STI clinic operational in district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in the district to facilitate provision of ART drugs for HIV positive individuals.

Key Recommendations:

- As HIV epidemic and related background characteristics are very low, prevention programme may remain the main component of HIV programme in district.
- Coverage of the PPTCT programme needs to be improved through increasing the facilities for HIV testing.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around major trade centers and halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 10,64,989 (1.4% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 58.2%; ANC Utilization: 42.3%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| | NT ² | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - |
| PP/CT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.10 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 3445 | 2348 | 1970 |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.09 | 0.12 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 6873 | 8101 |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.70 | 2.31 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 713 | 519 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.08 | 1.76 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 185 | 284 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.22 | 2.09 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 409 | 383 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.41 | 2.24 |
| Walk-in | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 489 | 401 |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | Hetero-sexual | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=17) | Hetero-sexual | Needle/ Syringe | Blood | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | 94.12 | 0 | 0 | 5.88 | 0 | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/CT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | FSW | MSM | IDU | No. out-migration | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | - | 5.17 | 41537 | 6975 | 13543 | 21019 |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | - | 100 | 16.79 | 0.87 | 1.69 | 2.62 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA | - | Korija, Chhatisgarh | Bilaspur, Chhatisgarh | Korba, Chhatisgarh | Rajnour, Chhatisgarh | Surajia, Chhatisgarh |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| STURTI | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | - | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | - | 2167 | 3067 | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| ICTCs | - | - | - | - | - | 3445 | 3246 | 2773 | |
| Total tested ³ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1473 | 1105 | |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

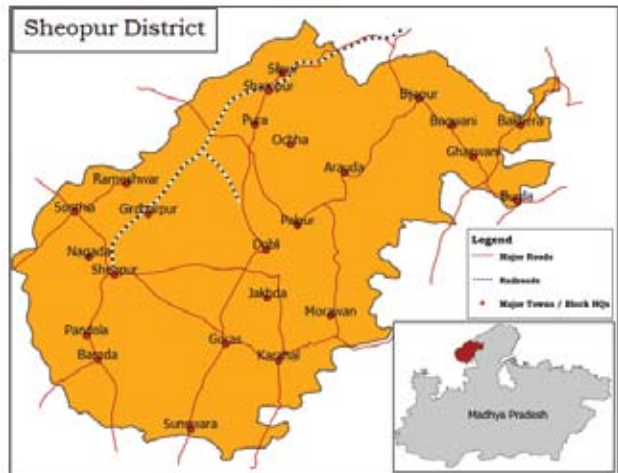
Sheopur district is located in the north of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 6.87 lakhs with a sex ratio of 902 females per thousands males, a female literacy rate of 44.5% and an overall literacy rate of 58.02% (2011 Census). The economy of Sheopur district mainly depends on agriculture. The district is also known for its wood carved handicrafts. Sheopur is one of the most backward districts of state and is receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). It has poor connectivity through roads and no major highway passes through the district.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- The district had a very low level of HIV epidemic as indicated by zero HIV sero-positivity recorded at HSS among ANC attendees (2010) and at PPTCT (2011). Due to lack of data points, a trend could not be determined.
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC clients was low in 2011 among direct walk-in (1.33%) and referred (0.23%) clients, as well as among male (0.69%) and female (0.28%) clients. Trend could not be determined based on lack of data points.
- As per the 2001 Census, 2.9% of the male population were out migrants; 17.6% of them out-migrated to other states while another 14% out-migrated to other districts within the state.
- Most of the out of state migrants went to state Rajasthan. The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Kota and Baran districts in Rajasthan.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 12.3% and 9.5% respectively (DLHS-III).
- HIV programmes in the district focused primarily on prevention with nine ICTCs and one STI clinic operational in district in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- HIV epidemic in district is at low level. Regular programme data needs to be tracked and analyzed regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- As the HIV epidemic is very low and stable, prevention programmes may remain the main component of HIV programme in district.
- Coverage for PPTCT to be increased through initiating HIV counseling and testing services at more centers.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district to improve the awareness on HIV.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 6,87,952 (0.9% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 44.5%; ANC Utilization²: 14.4%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | * | * | 0 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * | * | 1067 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.63 | 0.69 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 640 | 434 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.27 | 0.28 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 749 | 1082 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.43 | 0.23 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1167 | 1318 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.49 | 1.33 | - | - |
| Walk-in | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 222 | 225 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill - Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=6) | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------|---|------|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | - | - | - | 8508 | 1500 | 1194 | 5814 | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 2.88 | 0.51 | 0.40 | 1.97 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 17.63 | 14.03 | 68.34 | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; | Korhi-NA; | Daily Injections-NA; | Kota, Rajasthan | Baran, Rajasthan | Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan | Jaipur, Rajasthan | | | |
| | Brothel-based-NA; | Panthei-NA; | Non daily injectors-NA | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | - | - | 843 | 1556 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| ICTCS | - | - | - | - | - | 37 | 2086 | 2583 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Blood Banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 17,25,818 (2.3% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 49.5%; ANC Utilization: 14.3%

| | HIV Levels and Trends | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 396 | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 3319 | 2685 | 3094 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.17 | 0.13 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 3532 | 3937 | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.78 | 2.52 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1291 | 1307 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.49 | 0.08 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2847 | 3269 | - | - |
| ICTC Referral | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.72 | 0.69 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 3336 | 3791 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.62 | 4.39 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 802 | 797 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile: 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=61) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95.08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.92 | 0 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | No. out-migration | % of male pop. | % of total migration |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 21444 | 1787 | 7263 | 12394 | 2.77 | 0.23 | 1.60 |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 8.33 | 33.87 | 57.80 | 100 | 8.33 | 33.87 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | Baran, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double-decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 3064 | 6206 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1292 | 1033 |

Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

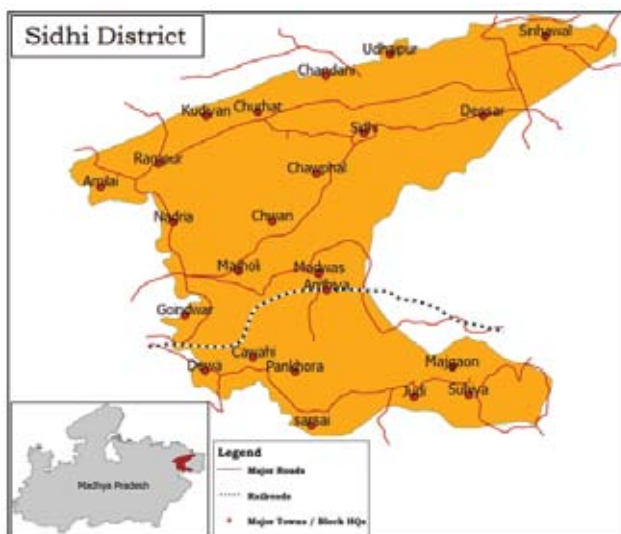
Sidhi district is situated in the North-Eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 11.26 lakhs with a sex ratio of 952 females per thousand males, a female literacy rate of 55.2% and an overall literacy rate of 66.1% (2011 Census). The economy of Sidhi district mainly depends on agriculture. About 40% of the land is forest. There are also coal deposits in the area. The major highway that passes through Sidhi is National Highways 75.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low (0.25%) in the district, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- Based on 2010 Blood Bank and 2011 PPTCT data, the district had a low ($\leq 0.05\%$) HIV positivity. A declining trend was observed for PPTCT attendees but due to lack of data points for Blood Bank attendees, a trend could not be determined
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC attendees, as recorded in 2011, was low among direct walk-in (3.49%) and referred (0.71%) clients and also among male (1.29%) and female (1.40%) clients. There was not enough data to determine a trend.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 2.43%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.4% of the male population (around 32 thousand) were out- migrants; 21.7% of them out-migrated to other states and another 22.2 % out-migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migrants were Sonbhadra (Uttar Pradesh) and Koriya (Chhatisgarh).
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 13.1% and 5.2% respectively (DLHS-III).
- HIV programmes in the district focused primarily on prevention with four ICTCs, one TI, one Blood Bank and one STI clinic operational in district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in district to facilitate provision of ART drugs for HIV positives.

Key Recommendations:

- As the HIV epidemic is very low and stable, prevention programme may remain the main component of HIV programme in district.
- Coverage of the PPTCT programme to be improved through increasing the facilities for HIV testing.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around women and halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- The district has presence of HRGs but no direct information on HIV level and trends among HRGs is available for district. In the absence of HSS sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 11,26,515 (1.55% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 55.2%; ANC Utilization: 15.6%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.25 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.05 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1659 | 3619 | 1856 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | * | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2154 | * | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.63 | 1.29 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2378 | 851 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.46 | 1.40 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 754 | 785 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.38 | 0.71 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2385 | 1264 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 2.28 | 3.49 | - | - |
| Walk-in | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 747 | 373 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % Hetero-sexual | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | |
| | | | | | % Homosexual | % Blood | % Needle/Syringe | % Parent to Child | % Unknown | |
| | | | | | 91.30 | 0 | 4.35 | 4.35 | 0 | 0 |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|---|----------------|--------------------|---|------|--|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| | - | - | - | 32006 | 6966 | 7119 | 17921 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 3.38 | 0.74 | 0.75 | 1.89 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 21.76 | 22.24 | 55.99 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | Sombhadra, Uttar Pradesh | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Parithi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Koriya, Chhatisgarh | Surat, Gujarat | Thane, Maharashtra | Nagpur, Maharashtra | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | ST/ARTI | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | 1063 | 2328 | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | - | - | - | - | - | 2.43 | - | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | - | Programme Response | | | | | | | |
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| No. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | 1659 | 6751 | 3492 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHA Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1412 | 868 | | | |

Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

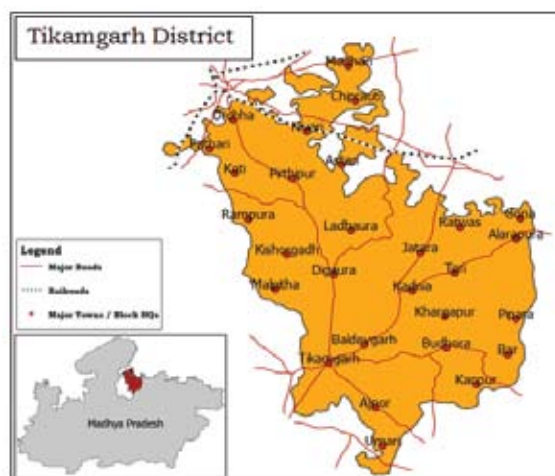
Tikamgarh district lies in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 14.44 lakhs with a sex ratio of 901 females per thousands males, a female literacy rate of 50.7% and an overall literacy rate of 62.6% (2011 Census). The economy of Tikamgarh district mainly depends on agriculture. The major highways that pass through Tikamgarh are National Highways 12A, 34 and 176.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC and 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was 0% with a stable trend for PPTCT attendees, but a trend could not be determined for HSS-ANC due to lack of data points.
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC attendees, as recorded in 2011, was low among direct walk-in (1.3%) and referred (0.36%) clients, and also among male (0.61%) and female (0.58%) clients. There was not enough data to determine a trend.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 0.15%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3% of the male population (around 19 thousand) were out-migrants; approximately one fourth (26.6%) of them out-migrated to other states and another 31% out-migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh) and South-West Delhi (Delhi).
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 22.2% and 30.9% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Homosexual transmission accounted for 14.29% of the total HIV transmission, indicating the contribution of MSMs to the epidemic.
- The HIV programmes in the district focused primarily on prevention with five ICTCs, one TI, one Blood Bank and one STI clinic operational in district in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- As the HIV epidemic is very low and stable, prevention programme should remain the main component of HIV programme in district.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially at halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- The district has presence of HRGs but no direct information on HIV level and trends among HRGs is available for district. In the absence of HSS sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- Homosexual transmissions are high, thus more needs to be done to better understand the profile of MSMs through mapping and in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data.



Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 14,44,920 (2% of MP Population); Female Literacy: 50.7%; ANC Utilization³: 21.6%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 2175 | 2790 | 4041 |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.61 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 813 | 1319 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.58 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 624 | 345 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.36 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 955 | 1113 |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1.26 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 482 | 272 |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| | % On ART | % 15-24 Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | |
| DUN (NA) | - | - | - | - | |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown |
| % of Total Pos. (N=14) | 85.71 | 14.29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Block-Level Details | |
|---------------------|---|
| No. HRG-FSW | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - |
| % Positive, PPCT | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------|------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 18960 | 5050 | 5900 | 8010 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 2.97 | 0.79 | 0.92 | 1.26 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | 100 | 26.64 | 31.12 | 42.25 | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | | | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | | | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. Married | - | - | - | | | | | Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh | | | |
| STU/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 2111 | 5040 | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 0.15 | - | | | | | | | |

| | Programme Response | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2011 |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| ICTCs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Total Tested ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | 2175 | 4227 | 5705 |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHA Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1169 | 1059 |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT: 600 tested); + PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

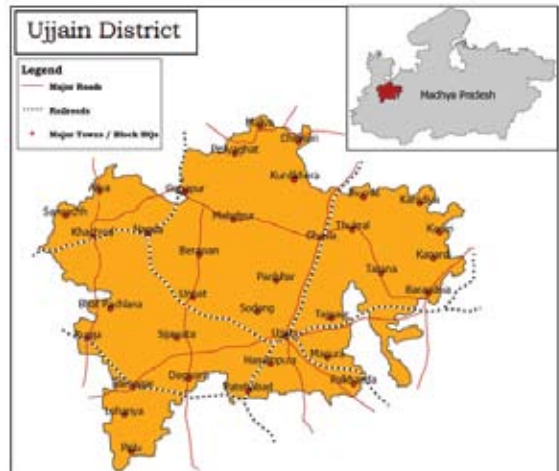
Ujjain district is located in the western region of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 19.86 lakhs with a sex ratio of 954 females per thousand males, a female literacy rate of 61.4% and an overall literacy rate of 73.6% (2011 Census). The economy of Ujjain district mainly depends on agriculture. Ujjain was previously a major industrial area and was a centre of the textile industry with a number of textile mills in the Ujjain city. Religious tourism is also a contributor to the economy. The major highway that passes through Ujjain is National Highway 3.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the district had a low ($\leq 0.30\%$) HIV positivity among the attendees. A stable trend was analysed among PPTCT attendees but due to lack of enough data points for Blood Bank, a trend could not be determined.
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC clients in 2011 was moderate among direct walk-in (7.14%) but low among referred (3.01%) clients. Similarly, HIV positivity was moderate among male (5.54%) clients and low among female (2.36%) clients. A declining to stable trend was observed for the ICTC attendees.
- As per mapping estimates 2008, there were approximately 1500 HRGs in the district. FSWs (53%) were the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSMs (34% of total HRG) and IDUs (13%). Of the FSWs 44.54% were home-based and 40.71% were brothel-based.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 0.68%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 6% of the male population were out migrants (around 54.6 thousand); 8.5% of them out-migrated to other states and another 46.7% out-migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migrants were Kota and Jhalawar in Rajasthan.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 39% and 17.3% respectively (DLHS-III).
- HIV programmes in the district focused on a comprehensive package of prevention as well as treatment services. Prevention services were offered through eight ICTCs, three TI's, one Blood Bank and one STI clinic in district in 2011.
- One ART Centre was operational in district from 2009 to provide ART drugs for HIV positives.
- Of the 648 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center till 2009, 73% were on ART and 62% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 66% were either widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- The district may continue to focus on HIV prevention programme, especially among people with high risk behavior.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially among women and around major industrial areas, tourist spots and halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- As there are indications of moderate HIV epidemic among people with high risk behavior, pockets of interstate out-migration may be mapped and provided prevention services.
- Considering moderate HIV positivity among ICTC attendees and presence of HRGs the district may be considered for surveillance activities to understand the epidemic in a better way. In the absence of surveillance sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.



Umaria, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

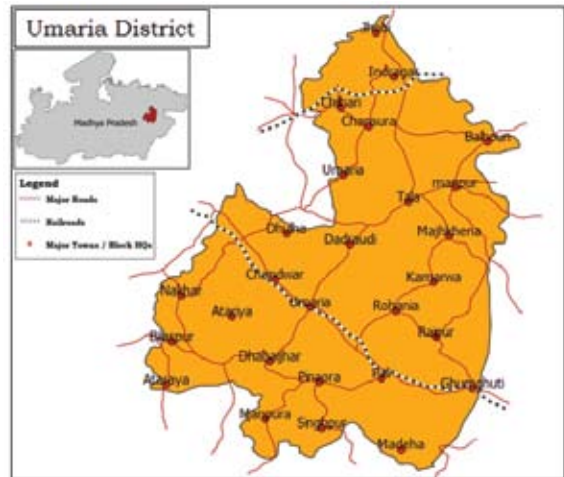
Umaria district is located in the eastern region of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 6.43 lakhs with a sex ratio of 953 females per thousand males, a female literacy rate of 56.1% and an overall literacy rate of 67.3% (2011 Census). The economy of Umaria district mainly depends on agriculture. Umaria is also enriched with vast resources of forests and minerals. The coal mines are a steady source of revenue for the district. The major highway that passes through Umaria is National Highways 78.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- The district had a very low epidemic as indicated by zero sero-positivity recorded at PPTCT (2010) in the district. There was not enough data with adequate sample size to determine the trend.
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC attendees, as recorded in 2011, was very low among direct walk-in (0.20%) and referred (0.19%) clients, as well as among male (0.19%) and female (0.10%) clients. However, there was not enough previous data to complete a trend analysis.
- The Syphilis positivity rates among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was at 6.33%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.3% of the male population were out-migrants (around 11.6 thousand), 5.6% of them out-migrated to other states and 54.1% migrated to other districts within the state.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 21.8% and 14% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the total HIV transmissions, Blood transfusion accounted for 33.33% of the transmission, indicating the role of Blood Banks in the epidemic.
- HIV programmes in the district focused primarily on prevention with four ICTCs, one Blood Bank and one STI clinic operational in district in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- As the HIV epidemic is very low and stable, prevention programme may remain the main component of HIV programme in district.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially at coal mines and halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- Routine programme data from district need to be strengthen for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.



Umaria, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 6,43,579 (0.8% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 56.1%; ANC Utilization²: 30.5%

| | HIW Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|---|--|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.09 | 0 | * | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1165 | 1062 | * | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.32 | 0.19 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 308 | 540 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.10 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 715 | 1029 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.19 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 635 | 21039 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.26 | 0.20 | | | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 388 | 512 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hetero-sexual | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=3) | 0 | 33.33 | 0 | 0 | 66.67 | | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|------|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Konya, Chhatisgarh | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | - | - | - | 11608 | 649 | 6289 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 4.38 | 0.24 | 2.37 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 5.59 | 54.18 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | - | - | - | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 1054 | 1508 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | - | 1165 | 2085 | 2217 | - | | |
| Blood Banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

Background:

Vidisha district is situated in the central part of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 14.58 lakhs with a sex ratio of 897 females per thousand males, a female literacy rate of 61.7% and an overall literacy rate of 72.1% (2011 Census). The economy of Vidisha district mainly depends on agriculture, tourism also contributes to the district's economy. The major highway that passes through Vidisha is National Highway-86.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the district had a very low ($\leq 0.08\%$) HIV positivity, with a stable trend for PPTCT attendees. However, there was not enough data for HSS-ANC and Blood Bank to determine a trend.
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC clients in 2011 was low among direct walk-in (0.39%) and referred (0.46%) clients, and also among male (0.60%) and female (0.28%) clients. Due to lack of data points, complete data analysis could not be done.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 0.64%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5% of the male population were out-migrants (around 32.5 thousand); 2.4% of them out-migrated to other states and another one third (35%) out-migrated to other districts within the state.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 36% and 9.8% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Heterosexual transmission accounted for 73.91% of the total HIV transmission, but more importantly, homosexual transmission accounted for 13.04% of the total HIV transmission, indicating the contribution of MSMs to the epidemic.
- HIV programmes in the district focused on prevention services. Six ICTCs, one TI, one Blood Bank and one STI clinic were operational in district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre (LAC) was operational in district since 2011 to provide ART drugs for HIV positive individuals.

Key Recommendations:

- As the HIV epidemic is low and stable, prevention programmes may remain the main component of HIV programme in district.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially at tourist places and halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- The district has presence of HRGs but no direct information on HIV level and trends among HRGs is available for district. In the absence of HSS sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- Homosexual transmissions are high, thus more needs to be done to better understand the profile of MSMs through mapping and in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 14,58,212 (2% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 61.7%; ANC Utilization²: 33.6%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 395 | - | - | - |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.09 | 0 | 0.02 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1137 | 4818 | 5947 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.08 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 3646 | 6129 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.34 | 0.60 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2320 | 2823 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.27 | 0.28 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1879 | 2505 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 0.46 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2005 | 3447 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.14 | 0.39 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2194 | 1776 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On-ART | % 15-24 | % Ill. | Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=23) | 73.91 | 13.04 | 4.35 | 4.35 | 0 | 4.35 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|------|--|--|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | No. out-migration | % of male pop. | % of total migration | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 32,483 | 770 | 1,1489 | 20,224 | 5.02 | 0.12 | 1.77 | 3.12 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 2.37 | 35.37 | 62.26 | | | | | | | | |
| Programme target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; NA; Brothel based-NA; NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 2762 | 6129 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 0.64 | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | 1137 | 9017 | 11275 | | | | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 12 | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 966 | 745 | | | | | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

West Nimar, Madhya Pradesh

District Population: 18,72,413 (2.5% of MP Population); Female Literacy¹: 53.7%; ANC Utilization²: 38.2%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | 395 | - | - | - |
| PTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0.08 | 0.02 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1087 | 2444 | 4420 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.06 | 0.12 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 8234 | 9386 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 4.79 | 3.17 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 438 | 788 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.31 | 1.91 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 613 | 680 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | - | * | 2.41 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | * | 1205 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | - | - | * | 4.04 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | * | 272 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| | | Prim. Edu. | | | | | | | | |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=41) | Hetero-sexual | 85.37 | 0 | 4.88 | 2.44 | 7.32 | 0 | | | |
| | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | | Unknown | | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 3000 tested, HSS-HRGSTD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------|------|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------|--|----------------------|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | |
| | | | | | | | | No. out-migration | | |
| % Total HRG | - | - | - | 72863 | 6781 | 29951 | 36131 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 9.28 | 0.86 | 3.81 | 4.60 | | | |
| Programme target | - | - | - | 100 | 9.31 | 41.11 | 49.59 | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | | | Dhule, Maharashtra | | | Surat, Gujarat | | | Buldana, Maharashtra |
| | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | | | Jalgaon, Maharashtra | | | Nandurbar, Maharashtra | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 1651 | 3995 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 0 | - | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | | |
| Total tested ³ | - | - | - | - | - | 1087 | 3495 | 5888 | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1548 | 1159 | | |

PUNJAB



Amritsar, Punjab

District Population: 24,90,891 (8.9% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy: 72.8%; ANC Utilization: 80.8%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0 | 0 | 0.25 | 0.25 | | |
| | NT ⁵ | 400 | 400 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 399 | 399 | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | 0.05 | 0.17 | 0.51 | 0.59 | 0.54 | 0.32 | 0.19 | |
| | NT | - | 3644 | 4109 | 3710 | 8740 | 8445 | 12560 | 19466 | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.17 | |
| | NT | - | 37293 | 41074 | 44111 | 44033 | 47453 | 52220 | 55785 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | 2.01 | 2.42 | 0 | 3.63 | 2 | 6.40 | 250 | 250 | |
| | NT | 250 | 250 | 250 | 248 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | 1.60 | - | 0.80 | - | 0 | - | |
| | NT | - | - | 250 | - | 250 | - | 250 | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | 30.40 | 56.80 | 45.80 | 250 | 250 | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 1.39 | 1.02 | 0.88 | 0.52 | 0.41 | 5.76 | 6.14 | |
| | NT | - | 1216 | 2606 | 4614 | 9720 | 11613 | 12332 | 12810 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 0.93 | 1.30 | 0.95 | 0.50 | 0.39 | 3.69 | 3.54 | |
| | NT | - | 1530 | 1665 | 3579 | 8081 | 9589 | 10957 | 11955 | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | 0.86 | 1.07 | 0.90 | 0.41 | 0.27 | 3.01 | 2.70 | |
| | NT | - | 2413 | 2913 | 4047 | 11110 | 14475 | 17648 | 18886 | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | 2.33 | 1.02 | 0.93 | 0.68 | 0.67 | 10.34 | 11.91 | |
| | NT | - | 333 | 1358 | 4146 | 6628 | 6727 | 5641 | 5879 | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % Ill, 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| | | 43 | 46 | 8 | 61 | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total (N=1209) | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| | | 74.86 | 0.41 | 2.15 | 14.97 | 6.62 | 0.99 | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | Taluka 1, 1345 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Ajnala, 1.14 Amritsar, 9.22 | Rajya, 8.82 | Verka, 1.98 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | Ajnala, 0.16 Amritsar, 0.6 | Rajya, 0.78 | Verka, 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--------|---|-------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | |
| % Total HRG | 38.07 | 34.40 | 245 | 5350 | 58714 | 24127 | 15410 | 19177 | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.21 | 3.58 | 1.47 | 0.94 | 1.17 | |
| Programme target | - | - | - | - | 100 | 41.09 | 26.25 | 32.66 | |
| Programme Coverage | 1200 | 1200 | 0 | 500 | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-89.64%; Brothel based-1.45%; Street based-9.11% | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily injectors -28.17%; Non daily injectors-67.83% | | Chandigarh | West Delhi | North West Delhi | South West Delhi | |
| % <25 yrs. | 29.07 | - | - | 21.17 | | | | | |
| % Married | 83.87 | - | - | 43.00 | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 1063 | 4614 | 6014 | 12363 | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | 0 | 0.16 | 0.34 | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTCS | - | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 16 | |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | 6390 | 8380 | 11903 | 26541 | 29647 | 35849 | 44231 | |
| Blood Banks | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| ART centers | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | 5 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 1 | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Drop-in centers | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | 78100 | 213200 | 72600 | 223000 | 172820 | 175196 | |

Barnala, Punjab

Background:

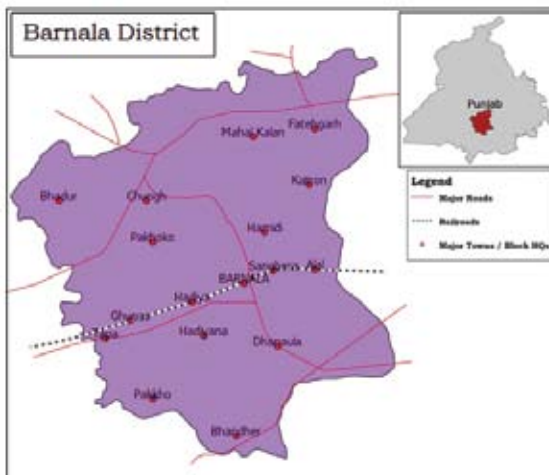
Barnala is a centrally located district of the state, bordered by Ludhiana in the North, Moga in North-West, Bathinda in the West, Mansa in the south and Sangrur in the east. It has a population of 5.96 lakhs with a sex ratio of 876 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 64.1% with an overall literacy rate of 68.9% (2011 Census). The economy of Barnala district mainly depends on agriculture. There are approximately 159 villages rich in agro products. Barnala is well known for textiles. Due to rapid growth of small scale industries in the district; blocks of Sadar Bazar, Pharwahi Bazar, Handiaya Bazar have become home to laborers from neighboring district. The major highways that pass through Barnala are National highways 7 and 71; also Punjab State Highway 13 passes through the district.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, and 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity ranged from low to moderate (0.07 – 0.5%), but due to lack of data from previous years, trend analysis was not possible.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees increased from 2.8% in 2010 to 7.6% in 2011 among direct walk-in clients showing a high HIV prevalence. Referred clients were at 0.7% in 2011 showing a gradual decrease with low HIV prevalence. Amongst male (2.3%, 2011) and female (1.0%, 2011) ICTC clients HIV prevalence was low, more numbers of females were tested.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (640, 47% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (580, 42.5% of total HRG) and MSM (142, 10.4% of total HRG).
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.71%.
- Migration data was unavailable as the district was recently formed in 2006.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 85.9% and 60.1% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 46 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center in 2009, 80% were on ART as of 2011, 89% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 93% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been rapid scale-up of ICTCs from 2010 onwards in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Establish mechanisms for regular tracking of HSS-ANC, PPTCT and Blood Bank data.
- Focus on outreach efforts among FSW, since their presence indicates an opportunity for transmission.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client populations, including migrants and truckers is desirable.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Introduce HRG sites for HIV sentinel surveillance and carry out further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, MSM and IDU.



Barnala, Punjab

District Population: 5,96,294 (2.1% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy¹: 64.1%; ANC Utilization²: 57.7%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|------|---------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - |
| | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.11 | 0.07 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1857 | 2827 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.07 | 0.09 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 4421 | 4254 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | 1.98 | 3.49 | 3.87 | 2.31 | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * 758 | 545 | 595 | 995 | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | 2.66 | 2.43 | 0.85 | 1.09 | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * 413 | 742 | 1295 | 1927 | - |
| ICTC Referral | PP | - | - | - | - | * 2.99 | 1.95 | 1.27 | 0.77 | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * 335 | 411 | 1262 | 2609 | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | * 1.91 | 3.31 | 2.87 | 7.67 | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * 836 | 876 | 628 | 313 | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | 15-24 | 0 | 89 | 15 | 93 | % Ill, Married | | % widowed or divorced | | |
| | 80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DLN (NA) | Hetero-sexual | 45.45 | 4.55 | 6.82 | 0 | 0 | 43.18 | Parent to Child | | Unknown |
| | 45.45 | 4.55 | 6.82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43.18 | Unknown | | 43.18 |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | No. out-migration of male pop. | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | |
| | % Total HRG | 640 | 142 | 580 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Total Pop. | 46.99 | 10.43 | 42.58 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme target | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based -NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-decker-NA | | | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | | | Daily injectors -NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | |
| | ST/RTI | | | ST/RTI | | | ST/RTI | | | |
| % <25 yrs. Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. episodes treated | 0 | 0 | 1166 | 2816 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 0.81 | 0.71 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | - | - |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | - | - | 584 | 1171 | 1287 | 3747 | 5749 | - | - |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHW Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1744 | - | - |

Bathinda, Punjab

Background:

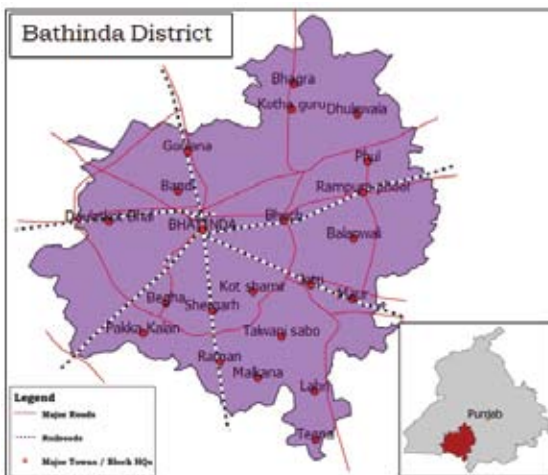
Bathinda District is situated in the southern part of Punjab in the heart of Malwa region. It has a population of 13.89 lakhs with a sex ratio of 865 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 69.57% with an overall literacy rate of 61.5% (2011 Census). Bathinda has one of the biggest food-grain and cotton markets in India and it also boasts of rapid development in industrialization with establishment of thermal power plants and a large oil refinery that are boosting the city's economic growth. The major highways that pass through Bathinda are National Highways 15 and 64.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.11 - 0.17%), but due to non-availability of data, trend analysis was not possible.
- Based on 2010 HSS-FSW and HSS-MSM data, the level of HIV positivity was low (FSW-0.80%, MSM-3.48%), but due to non-availability of more robust data, trend analysis was not possible.
- However, HIV positivity among 2011 ICTC attendees provided a warning signal, with direct walk-in clients showing a high prevalence at 7%, gradually higher levels were observed each successive year since 2009, and HIV positivity was low among referred (2.42%) clients. HIV prevalence was low among male (4%) and female (2.44%) clients, positivity was at lower levels, but overall, the values have been higher each year.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (810, 48.5% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (560, 33.5% of total HRG) and MSM (300, 17.9% of total HRG); of the FSW, 100% of them were home-based.
- Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.61%, down from 2.4% in 2010.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.9% of the male population were migrants; 36.3% of them migrated to other states and 30.12% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Sirsa in Haryana and Ganganagar in Rajasthan.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 92.1% and 83.2% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 120 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 11% were 15-24 years of age, 14% were on ART, 15% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 29% were married.
- There has been rapid scale-up of ICTCs from 2010 onwards with corresponding increase in number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites.
- Despite large number of home-based FSWs present in the district, there were no FSW TIs.

Key Recommendations:

- Need to initiate HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) for ANC and develop mechanisms for regular monitoring of PPTCT and Blood Bank data
- Focus on outreach efforts on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, MSM and IDU, either through initiation and regularization of HRG sites for HSS or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client populations, including migrants and truckers, will provide better insights into district vulnerabilities.
- Understand migration patterns from in-district industries and/or agricultural occupation and explore its possible contribution fueling the epidemic.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheets

Bathinda, Punjab

District Population: 13,88,859 (5% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy¹: 62.9%; ANC Utilization²: 65.9%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|-------|-----------------|---------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.20 | 0.17 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 6105 | 7619 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.10 | 0.11 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 17579 | 22209 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | 0.40 | 0 | 0 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.40 | - | - | - |
| | NT | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.80 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 3.48 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 201 | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 4.26 | 3 | 3.89 | 3.10 | 2.52 | 4.01 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 399 | 1468 | 1647 | 2612 | 3377 | 3841 | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 6.01 | 3.06 | 2.09 | 1.97 | 1.39 | 2.44 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 233 | 718 | 1531 | 2384 | 2452 | 4054 | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 3.22 | 1.98 | 2.90 | 2.36 | 1.42 | 2.42 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 373 | 1008 | 1070 | 3181 | 4859 | 6560 | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | 7.34 | 3.90 | 3.08 | 2.92 | 5.15 | 7.04 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 259 | 1178 | 2108 | 1815 | 970 | 1335 | - |
| Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ART (120) | % On ART | 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| | 14 | 11 | 15 | 29 | 18 | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total (N=253) | Hetero-sexual | 89.72 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 2.37 | 4.35 | 1.98 | | | |
| | Homosexual | - | - | - | - | - | - | Parent to Child | Unknown | - |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | Taluka 1, 817 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Bathinda, 3.38 | Rampura pula, 1.13 | Talwandi Sabho, 2.35 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT 2009 | Bathinda, 0.27 | Rampura pula, 0 | Talwandi Sabho, 0.11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

*Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = Percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | |
| | 810 | 300 | 560 | 31576 | 11484 | 9512 | 10580 | | | |
| % Total HRG | 48.50 | 17.96 | 33.53 | 4.99 | 1.81 | 1.50 | 1.67 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 100 | 36.37 | 30.12 | 33.51 | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 800 | 200 | 0 | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based -100%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-0% | Kotli -44.83%; Panthi-45.81%; Double decker-9.36% | Daily injectors -NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Sicsa, Ganganagar, Rajasthan | | Chandigarh | | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | | |
| % <25 yrs. | 7.59 | 37.44 | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | 96.70 | 52.71 | - | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| | 3547 | 4031 | 2238 | 5925 | | | | | | |
| % Siphilis pos. | 25.22 | 8.24 | 2.48 | 0.61 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 10 | 13 | - | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | 235 | 632 | 2186 | 3178 | 4996 | 11934 | 15514 | - | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | 60271 | 250372 | 42600 | 106035 | 47821 | 15950 | | |

Faridkot, Punjab

Background:

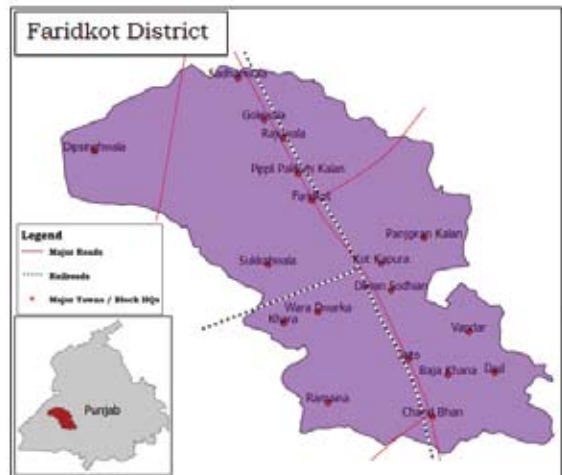
Faridkot District lies in south west of the state and is surrounded by Firozpur in the North-West, Moga and Ludhiana in the North-East and by Bathinda and Sangrur in the South. It has a population of 6.18 lakhs with a sex ratio of 889 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 64.8% and an overall literacy rate of 70.6% (2011 Census). The economy of Faridkot district mainly depends on agriculture and approximately 89% of the land is being used for agriculture. Also Faridkot is one of the major cotton markets in Asia. Therefore the district attracts in-migration for labour work, from rural pockets of neighboring districts. The major highway that passes through Faridkot is National Highway 15.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC (included for the first time in 2010), and 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.19%-0.25%), but due to lack of longitudinal data, a trend could not be determined.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees has been increasing since 2008, among direct walk-in (12.2%, 2011), and was low among referred (1.1%, 2011) clients. Male positivity (2.7%, 2011) was at a low level while female positivity level (1.6%, 2011) had been consistently declining since 2007.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (1010, 72.4% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (235, 16.8% of total HRG) and IDU (150, 10.7% of total HRG).
- Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.64%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.5% of the male population were migrants; 32.5% of them migrated to other states and 46.6% migrated within the state to other districts.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Ganganagar, Rajasthan and Sirsa, Haryana.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 93.4% and 82.8% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 184 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 7% were 15-24 years of age, 67% were on ART, 70% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 79% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a gradual scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards in the district.
- Though there were a large number of FSWs in the district, there was no FSW TI in operation.

Key Recommendations:

- Need to establish mechanism for regular monitoring HSS-ANC, PPTCT and Blood Bank data.
- Considering large number of FSWs in the district, and high prevalence among direct walk-in clients, establish TI sites and increase Programme coverage.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways that run through the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among the high risk groups. Further analysis of risk profile of those infected, through ICTC/PPTCT and ART data and or initiation of HRG sites in HSS would be helpful .
- Improve understanding of district vulnerabilities by assessing the size and profile of migrants and truckers, who are the client population for the FSWs that are present in large numbers in the district.



Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab

District Population: 5,99,814 (2.2% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy: 75.5%; ANC Utilization: 62.2%

| HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|---|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ^a | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ^a | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.21 | 0.13 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2439 | 3033 | - | - | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.56 | 0.30 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 1961 | 1332 | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 2.66 | 1.22 | 1.50 | 2.34 | 2.69 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | * | 865 | 1309 | 1731 | 1324 | 1559 | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 2.14 | 3.24 | 0.97 | 1.07 | 1.98 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | * | 688 | 309 | 823 | 1210 | 1361 | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 4.05 | 2.78 | 1.40 | 1.08 | 1.15 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | * | 592 | 288 | 1567 | 1853 | 2342 | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | 4.06 | 1.35 | 1.22 | 3.52 | 7.27 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | * | 961 | 1330 | 987 | 681 | 578 | - | - | - | - |

| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill ¹ , Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | |
| | | | | | | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child |
| ART (90) | 61 | 0 | 79 | 12 | 82 | - | - | - | - | - |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % of Total (N=69) | 86.96 | 0 | 0 | 4.35 | 8.70 | - | - | - | - | 0 |

| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Fatehgarh sahib, 1.71 | Mandi-gobindgarh, 0.86 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCTC 2009 | Fatehgarh sahib, 0.1 | Mandi-gobindgarh, 0.37 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCTC and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|----------------------|-------|
| | HRG Size | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | Top districts for interstate out-migration | | | |
| | Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | No. out-migration | % of male pop. | % of total migration | |
| % Total HRG | 77.68 | 77.68 | 11.16 | 11.16 | 18300 | 9184 | 5556 | 3560 | 6.28 | 3.15 | 1.91 | 1.22 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 100 | 50.19 | 30.36 | 19.45 | 100 | 50.19 | 30.36 | 19.45 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | Top districts for interstate out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 300 | 300 | 100 | 100 | Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir | Chandigarh | Shimla, Himachal Pradesh | Solan, Himachal Pradesh | | | | |
| Typology | Home based -NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Home based -NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kathi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily injectors -NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh | Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir | Chandigarh | Shimla, Himachal Pradesh | Solan, Himachal Pradesh | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | ST/RTI | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| No. episodes treated | 715 | 866 | 1702 | 3375 | 715 | 866 | 1702 | 3375 | 715 | 866 | 1702 | 3375 |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0.31 | 0 | 0.14 | 0.92 | 0.31 | 0 | 0.14 | 0.92 | 0.31 | 0 | 0.14 | 0.92 |

| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|---|
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 124 | 457 | 1553 | 1618 | 2554 | 4973 | 5953 | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| PLHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | 235330 | 583000 | - | 3900 | 15300 | 38025 | |

Ferozpur, Punjab

District Population: 2,026,831 (7.3% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy¹: 62.2%; ANC Utilization²: 71.2%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | 314 | - | - | - |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.02 | 0.13 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 5138 | 2798 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 0.11 | 0.05 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 8036 | 3881 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 6.69 | 2.39 | 2.76 | 2.20 | 4.05 | - | - |
| | NT | - | * | 299 | 489 | 2766 | 3513 | 3143 | 1508 | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 3.71 | 4.12 | 2.98 | 1.91 | 1.35 | 1.13 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 4.04 | 5.34 | 1039 | 2151 | 3248 | 2291 | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 2.65 | 2.27 | 1.31 | 1.16 | 1.11 | 1.79 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 226 | 309 | 2065 | 3266 | 3957 | 2732 | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | 6.08 | 4.89 | 4.02 | 4.17 | 2.83 | 3.56 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 477 | 614 | 1740 | 2398 | 2434 | 1067 | - |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced |
| ART (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child |
| % of Total (N=87) | 67.82 | 0 | 9.20 | 13.79 | 8.05 |
| | Unknown | | | | 1.15 |

| | Block-Level Details | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Taluka 1, 500 | Taluka 1, 340 | Taluka 1, 82 | Taluka 1, 300 | Taluka 1, 82 |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Abohar, 0.06 | Fazilka, 0.91 | Ferozpur, 3.6 | Zira, 4.77 | Ferozpur, 0.17 |
| % Positive, PPCT | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | HRG Size | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Intra-district |
| % Total HRG | 1970 | 900 | 995 | 40735 | 14650 |
| % Total Pop. | 50.97 | 23.29 | 25.74 | 4.40 | 1.75 |
| Programme Target | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 100 | 39.84 |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | |
| Typology | 800 | 100 | 500 | Srisa, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan | Bikaner, Chandigarh, Rajasthan |
| % <25 Yrs. | Home based -100%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-0% | Kothi -80%; Panthi-8.57%; Double decker-11.43%; | Daily Injectors -68.06%; Non daily injectors-13.09% | Gangaganagar, Rajasthan | |
| % Married | 46.43 | 60.95 | 28.27 | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 1444 | 1256 | 1583 | 2836 | |
| | 2.77 | 2.34 | 2.25 | 1.85 | |
| | Programme Response | | | | |
| No. FSW TIs | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total tested ⁶ | 320 | 703 | 1023 | 3805 | 5664 |
| Blood Banks | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| STI Clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2010 | 2011 |
| | 59315 | 67560 | 62550 | | |

Gurdaspur, Punjab

Background:

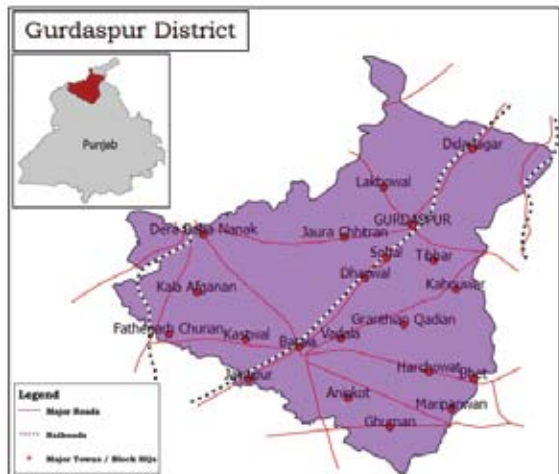
Gurdaspur district lies between river Ravi and Beas; it is situated in the northern most part of the state and falls under Jalandhar division. It has a population of 22.99 lakhs with a sex ratio of 895 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 75.7% with an overall literacy rate of 81.1% (2011 Census). Agriculture is vital to the district's economy and industry is mainly centered near Batala which is the commercial capital of the district and has attracted in migrants, from the rural pockets of neighboring districts. The major highways that pass through Gurdaspur are National Highways 11 and 15.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.08%-0.27%) but due to lack of previous years' data, it was not possible to determine the trend in the district.
- Based on 2010 HSS-FSW and HSS-MSM data, the prevalence was low ($\leq 1.02\%$) among both HRGs, however one year's data was not sufficient for one to conclude that the infection will continue to remain at that level.
- HIV positivity among 2011 ICTC direct walk-in clients was moderate (5.8% in 2010 to 8.1% in 2011), although there were much fewer people tested in 2011. Positivity among referred clients (1.9%, 2011) was showing a declining trend at low levels. Male ICTC attendees had moderate levels though they had a higher positivity (5.7%, 2011) than females (1.5%, 2011) who were seeing a declining positivity.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (3870, 51.6% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (2890, 38.5% of total HRG) and MSM (735, 9.8% of total HRG); Importantly, 100% of FSW are home-based, making them a hard-to-reach population.
- Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.75%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.8% of the male population were migrants; 37.6% of them migrated to other states and 27.25% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two out-of-state migration destination districts were Kangra in Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 88.1% and 50.8% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 707 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 12% were 15-24 years of age, 42% were on ART, 45% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 67% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Considering the large number of FSWs and IDUs that are present in the district, only 1 FSW, 2 composite, and 2 IDU TI sites are insufficient. Also, coverage rates of TIs are very low, pointing to the need for a renewed focus on HRGs. Need to focus on outreach efforts on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns targeting trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Considering large number of IDUs in the district, there is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among IDU, either through initiation of HSS-IDU sites or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client populations is necessary, and a close eye should be kept on the direct walk-in clients' positivity rates to gauge the severity of transmission.



Gurdaspur, Punjab

District Population: 22,99,026 (8.2% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy: 75.7%; ANC Utilization: 63.9%

| | HW Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ² | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.27 | 0.27 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 7370 | 11740 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.07 | 0.08 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 17514 | 6479 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | 250 | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.02 | 1.02 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 196 | 196 | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 7.83 | 5.39 | 5.23 | 6.79 | 5.70 | 5.70 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 6.13 | 2299 | 3152 | 3959 | 3370 | 3370 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 5.41 | 5.65 | 3.85 | 3.31 | 1.56 | 1.56 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 8.13 | 1804 | 3193 | 4289 | 4807 | 4807 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | 5.85 | 5.99 | 3.14 | 4.49 | 1.93 | 1.93 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 6.50 | 2019 | 4107 | 5118 | 6419 | 6419 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | * | 8.14 | 5.04 | 5.63 | 5.78 | 8.13 | 8.13 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1523 | 2084 | 2238 | 3130 | 1758 | 1758 |

| | PL HIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | Married | % widowed or divorced |
| ART (707) | 42 | 12 | 45 | 6 | 67 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child |
| % of Total (N=267) | 61.80 | 0.37 | 0.75 | 24.34 | 7.12 |
| | | | | | 5.62 |

| | Block-Level Details | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Taluka 1, 724 | Taluka 1, 152 | Taluka 1, 158 | Taluka 1, 280 | Batala, 3.68 |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | Pathankot, 3.13 |
| | - | - | - | - | Gurdaspur, 0.56 |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | Pathankot, 0.49 |
| | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | HRG Size | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | |
| | FSW | MSM | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 3870 | 735 | 53260 | 20030 | 14515 |
| % Total HRG | 51.63 | 9.81 | 4.80 | 1.80 | 1.69 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.17 | 0.03 | 100 | 37.61 | 27.25 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | 1000 | 150 | 450 | 4621 | 0.75 |
| Typology | Home based -100%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-0% | Kothi-51.63%; Panthi-42.48%; Double decker-injectors-5.23% | Daily Injectors -62.7%; Non daily injectors-36.15% | Kangra, Himachal Pradesh | Chamb, Himachal Pradesh |
| % <25 yrs. | 39.78 | 65.13 | 36.99 | Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir | West Delhi |
| % Married | 89.50 | 22.22 | 38.10 | Candigarh | Kashmir |
| | STI/RTI | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| No. episodes treated | 614 | 1919 | 1942 | 4621 | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 7.69 | - | 0.06 | 0.75 | |
| | Programme Response | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 155 | 403 | 1426 | 4103 |
| Blood Banks | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | 43740 | 117886 | 55207 |
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2011 | 2011 |
| | 6345 | 15618 | 19917 | 43930 | 56703 |

Hoshiarpur, Punjab

Background:

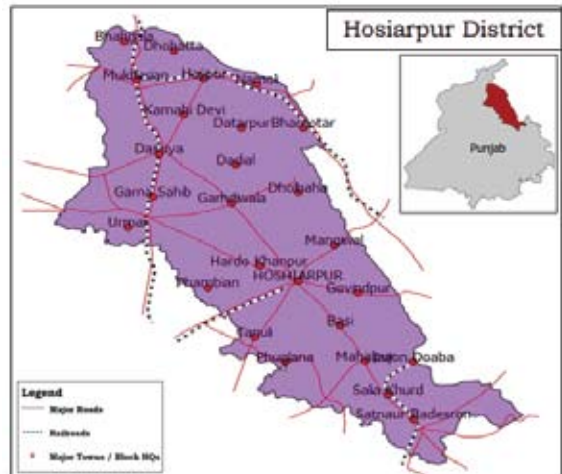
Hoshiarpur district falls in the eastern part of the State. It has a population of 15.82 lakhs with a sex ratio of 962 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 80.8% with an overall rate of 85.4% (2011 Census). The economy of Hoshiarpur district mainly depends on agriculture. Cotton fabrics are also manufactured, and sugar, rice and other grains, tobacco and indigo are among the exports from the district. The major highway that passes through Hoshiarpur is National Highway 1A.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, and 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity ranged from low to moderate (0.09 – 0.47%), but due to lack of previous years' data, a trend could not be determined.
- Based on 2010 HSS data, HIV prevalence among FSW was low. Positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among direct walk-in (5.6%, 2011) and low among referred (1.7%, 2011) clients. Although Male ICTC attendees had a higher positivity (3.0%) than females (1.9%), both gradually declining, overall a declining trend was witnessed.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, IDU (1095, 57.6% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (600, 31.6% of total HRG) and MSM (204, 0.04% of total HRG). Of the FSW, 50.5% were home-based and 30.17% were street-based.
- Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 1.8%, with a steep rise between 2010 and 2011 in the number of episodes treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.3% of the male population were migrants; 28.4% of them migrated to other states and 35.46% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Chandigarh and Una, Himachal Pradesh.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 95.5% and 63.6% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 1023 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 55% were on ART, 55% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 71% were widowed or divorced.
- Considering the large number of IDUs in the district, number of IDU TI sites were increased to two in the district in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Need to establish mechanisms to regularly monitor ANC trends through HSS, PPTCT and Blood Bank data.
- Owing to the large presence of IDUs, very low coverage by the Programme TIs, and a moderate positivity among ICTC direct walk-in clients, it is important to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission, and interactions between IDU and FSWs, (who are also present in large numbers) and between MSM and IDU, etc. Initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data is also suggested.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.



Hoshiarpur, Punjab

District Population: 15,82,793 (5.7% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy: 80.8%; ANC Utilization: 61.9%

| | | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|------|-------|------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|---|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.47 | - | | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 424 | - | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.15 | 0.09 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5480 | 9077 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.13 | 0.12 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15093 | 16846 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | * | 10.53 | 5.97 | 3.57 | 3.26 | 3.02 | | |
| | NT | - | - | * | 731 | 1743 | 3365 | 3187 | 3747 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | * | 4.20 | 4.56 | 2.46 | 2.57 | 1.98 | | |
| | NT | - | - | * | 1309 | 1448 | 2892 | 2800 | 3186 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | * | 3.27 | 3.82 | 1.88 | 1.77 | 1.71 | | |
| | NT | - | - | * | 1437 | 2095 | 4639 | 4580 | 5452 | | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | * | 14.10 | 8.21 | 6.43 | 6.75 | 5.60 | | |
| | NT | - | - | * | 603 | 1096 | 1618 | 1407 | 1481 | | |
| | | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | |
| ART (1023) | % On ART | 55 | 0 | 55 | 16 | 71 | % widowed or divorced | | | | |
| | DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total (N=176) | Hetero-sexual | 70.57 | 0 | 2.27 | 12.50 | 5.68 | 3.98 | Parent to Child | | Unknown | |
| | Homo-sexual | - | - | - | - | - | - | Blood | | Needle/ Syringe | |
| | | Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | Taluka 1, 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | Taluka 1, 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG-IDU | Taluka 1, 196 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Dasuya, 1.71 | Hoshiarpur, 3.1 | Mukerian, 4.27 | | | | | | | | |
| % Positive, PPTCT 2009 | Dasuya, 0.26 | Hoshiarpur, 0.09 | Mukerian, 0.15 | | | | | | | | |

| | | HRG Size | | | | | Vulnerabilities | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|-------|---|--------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | FSW | MSM | IDU | | | | | | | | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | | 600 | 204 | 1095 | | | | | | | | | 40545 | 11547 | 14376 | 14622 |
| % Total HRG | | 31.60 | 10.74 | 57.66 | | | | | | | | | 5.31 | 1.51 | 1.88 | 1.91 |
| % Total Pop. | | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.07 | | | | | | | | | 100 | 28.48 | 35.46 | 36.06 |
| Programme Target | | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | | 600 | 100 | 200 | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | | Home based - 50.5%; Brothel based- 19.33%; Street based- 30.17% | | Daily Injectors - 63%; Kotli-53%; Parthi-27%; Double injector- 41.84% | | | | | | | | Una, Himachal Pradesh | | West Delhi | | South Delhi |
| % <25 yrs. | | 27.83 | 28 | 14.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | | 59.50 | 58 | 69.39 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % Syphilis pos. | 1929 | 4167 | 1683 | 6241 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 1.86 | 1.85 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| FSW TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| MSM TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| IDU TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| ICTCs | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 13 | | | | | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | | 0 | 0 | 342 | 2040 | 3191 | 6257 | 11467 | 16010 | | | | | | | |
| Blood Banks | | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| STI clinics | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| ART centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Link ART centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Ref ribbon clubs | | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 12 | - | | | | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Condom outlets | | - | - | 74400 | 177949 | 63262 | 65038 | 47232 | 38885 | | | | | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; * General clients and pregnant women

Jalandhar, Punjab

Background:

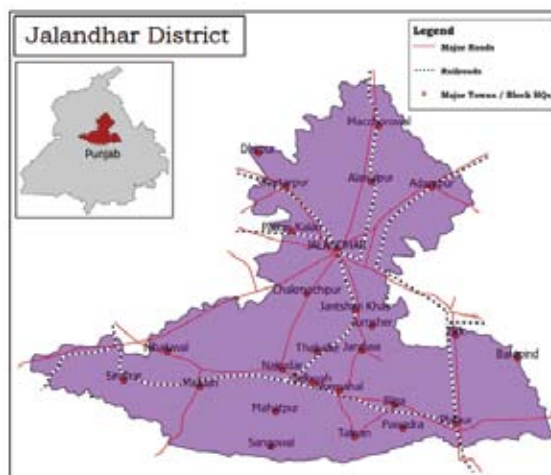
Jalandhar, the central most district of state, occupies the southern part of the Doab called Bist Jullundur, i.e. the country between the Beas River and the Sutlej; these great rivers form the district's southern and the western boundaries; the center (North) is an enclave of Kapurthala district. Jalandhar has a population of 21.81 lakhs with a sex ratio of 913 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 78.3% and an overall literacy rate of 82.4% (2011 Census). The economy of Jalandhar district mainly depends on agriculture. Apart from agriculture, there are two major industries in the district leather and sports goods. Due to presence of these industries many areas of Jalandhar West and Rurka Kalan blocks have become trucking halt points. The major highways that pass through Jalandhar are National Highways 1 and 10.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, and 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.10%-0.25%), but due to lack of data, a trend could not be drawn.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among direct walk-in clients (5.6%, 2011), and low among referred clients (1.1%, 2011). Positivity among male ICTC attendees was low (3.7%, 2011) but higher than female clients (2.6%, 2011) overall decreasing trend has been witnessed among all clients type. It should be noted that due to scale up of testing since 2007, there has been an increase in the number of ICTCs spread geographically across the district, and the numbers tested.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (3845, 57.1% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (2172, 32.3% of total HRG) and MSM (706, 10.5% of total HRG).
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 4.1%, and number of episodes of STI treated almost quadrupled from the 2010 level.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.4% of the male population were migrants; 35.6% of them migrated to other states and 31.24% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations districts for out-of-state migration were Chandigarh and West Delhi.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 89.9% and 60.9% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 918 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 53% were on ART, 56% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 64% were widowed or divorced.
- Considering large number of FSWs and IDUs there has been an increase in the number of TIs for these HRGs in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Need to develop a mechanism for regular monitoring of ANC through surveillance; PPTCT and Blood Bank data must be continued to be tracked.
- Considering large number of FSWs and MSMs in the district, bio behavioural information about their profile and HIV positivity among them is desirable for better epidemiological profiling.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, MSM and IDU, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district. Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client populations, including migrants and truckers, will improve in understanding of district vulnerabilities.



Jalandhar, Punjab

District Population: 21,81,753 (7.8% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy¹: 78.3 %; ANC Utilization²: 62.5%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|---------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.25 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | 397 | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.27 | 0.24 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 6615 | 8684 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.09 | 0.10 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 44413 | 42829 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 21.52 | 25.18 | 12.41 | 8.52 | 4.80 | 3.74 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 474 | 1656 | 2626 | 4094 | 6060 | 7747 | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 15.32 | 15.50 | 16.84 | 10.07 | 4.58 | 2.61 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 346 | 1826 | 1146 | 2085 | 3581 | 5138 | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 5.76 | 3.73 | 5.16 | 1.64 | 1.11 | - | - |
| | NT | - | * | 278 | 590 | 1027 | 4338 | 6688 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | 25.65 | 15.62 | 9.82 | 7.24 | 5.65 | - | - |
| | NT | - | * | 1971 | 3182 | 5152 | 5303 | 6197 | - | - |
| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % Ill, 15-24 | 53 | 0 | 56 | 19 | 64 | % widowed or divorced | | | |
| | Prim. Edu. | 56 | 19 | 64 | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total (N=424) | Hetero-sexual | 73.58 | 1.42 | 0.94 | 10.38 | 5.42 | 8.25 | Parent to Child | | Unknown |
| | Homo-sexual | - | - | - | - | - | - | Needle/ Syringe | | - |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Burdala, 0.76 | Jalandhar, 9.06 | Nakodhar, 2.32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | Burdala, 0.21 | Jalandhar, 0.67 | Nakodhar, 0.14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* adequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | HRG Size | | | | | Vulnerabilities | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Intra-state | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Intra-state | Intra-district | No. out-migration | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 3845 | 706 | 2172 | 46251 | 16507 | 3845 | 706 | 2172 | 46251 | 16507 | 14450 | 15294 | 16507 | 14450 | 15294 |
| % Total HRG | 57.19 | 10.50 | 32.31 | 4.46 | 1.59 | 57.19 | 10.50 | 32.31 | 4.46 | 1.59 | 1.39 | 1.47 | 1.59 | 1.39 | 1.47 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 100 | 35.69 | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 100 | 35.69 | 31.24 | 33.07 | 35.69 | 31.24 | 33.07 |
| Programme target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 800 | 0 | 600 | Chandigarh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based -NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily injectors -NA; Non daily injectors-NA | West Delhi | South West Delhi | Panchkula, West Haryana | North West Delhi | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | STIRTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 399 | 2539 | 2313 | 8172 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0 | 8.60 | 4.18 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 355 | 820 | 3482 | 3772 | 6179 | 16256 | 21569 | | | | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | | |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | 11 | 20 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | 48230 | 108660 | 213 | 16395 | 25215 | 48447 | | | | | | | |

Kapurthala, Punjab

Background:

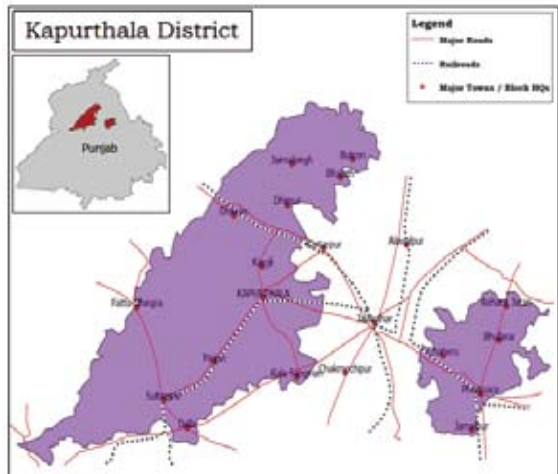
Kapurthala is one of the smallest districts situated in the Bist Doab area of Punjab. It has a population of 8.17 lakhs with a sex ratio of 912 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 75.4% with an overall literacy rate of 80.2% (2011 Census). The economy of Kapurthala district mainly depends on agriculture and it is a prominent market in Punjab for buying rice. Kapurthala is home to several medium-to-large scale industries including manufacturing railway coaches, textiles, electrical wiring accessories, etc. which attract in-migration. The major highway that passes through Kapurthala is National Highway 1.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.1\%$), and due to non-availability of previous years' data, trend analysis was not possible.
- Among ICTC attendees HIV positivity was also low among direct walk-in clients (2.6%, 2011), but higher than the referred clients (1.1%, 2011). Males had higher positivity (2.2%, 2011) than females (0.98%, 2011), both at low levels. Overall there was a declining trend among all types of ICTC attendees. There has been a gradual scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards with a corresponding increase in number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites.
- HIV prevalence among FSW based on HSS data was low (0.40%), but since 2010 was its first year of inclusion in HSS, hence no trend can be established.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (1495, 64.3% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (618, 26.5% of total HRG) and MSM (212, 9.1% of total HRG). Of the FSW, 79.5% were home-based and 8% were street-based.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 3.63%, with an increase in the number of episodes of STI treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.3% of the male population were migrants; 23.7% of them migrated to other states and 33.4% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Chandigarh and North West Delhi.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 93.7% and 63.2% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 358 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 54% were on ART, 66% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 73% were widowed or divorced.
- Though there was a considerable number of FSWs in the district, the only existing FSW TI was dropped in 2011; however, there was an additional composite TI in the same year.

Key Recommendations:

- There is a need for regular monitoring of PPTCT and Blood Bank data to determine trends.
- Although prevalence among FSW is currently low, there is a need to focus on efforts to reach hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Simultaneously, outreach programmes and awareness campaigns need to be employed around trucking halt points and highways in the district to keep a tab on the possible drivers.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among MSM and IDU, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Considering the route of transmission from homosexual contact is considerable, there is a need to understand the profile of the MSM networks in the district to understand the source and spread of HIV in these local risk groups.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client populations, including migrants and truckers, will improve understanding of district vulnerabilities.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheets

Kapurthala, Punjab

District Population: 8,17,668 (2.9% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy: 75.4%; ANC Utilization¹: 58.3%

| HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|------|---|---|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.32 | 0.09 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 3720 | 5576 | - | - | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.05 | 0.10 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 7452 | 7731 | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.40 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 7.30 | 5.81 | 3.55 | 3.06 | 2.39 | 2.24 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | 233 | 688 | 1662 | 2781 | 2631 | 2406 | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 1.79 | 1.16 | 1.54 | 1.39 | 1.56 | 0.98 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | 616 | 1297 | 1491 | 2310 | 2112 | 2456 | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | 2.34 | 1.79 | 2.18 | 2.09 | 1.20 | 1.15 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | 598 | 952 | 1559 | 3448 | 3093 | 3395 | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | 5.58 | 3.68 | 3.01 | 2.74 | 3.58 | 2.66 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | 251 | 1033 | 1594 | 1643 | 1650 | 1467 | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | | |
| ART (358) | 54 | 1 | 66 | 14 | 73 | | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | | | |
| % of Total (N=96) | 70.51 | 12.82 | 2.56 | 3.85 | 6.41 | 3.85 | | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | Taluka 1, 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | Taluka 1, 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | Taluka 1, 173 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Kapurthala, Phagwara, 3.2 | Sultanpurloahi, 1.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT 2009 | Kapurthala, Phagwara, 0.23 | Sultanpurloahi, 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRGSTD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|----------------|
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | No. out-migration | % of male pop. | % of total migration | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | Intra-district |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 64.30 | 9.12 | 26.58 | 13360 | 3174 | 5721 | 3.35 | 0.80 | 1.43 | 4465 | 1.12 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 100 | 23.76 | 42.82 | 100 | 23.76 | 42.82 | 33.42 | 33.42 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | 600 | 200 | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based-79.5%; Bioriel based-12.5%; Street based-8% | Kothi -56.5%; Injectors -26.01%; Non daily injectors-decker-4.5% | Daily Injectors -26.01%; Non daily injectors-decker-73.99% | Chandigarh | North West Delhi | Panchkula, Haryana | - | - | - | - | - |
| % <25 yrs. | 30.67 | 44 | 42.20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Married | 83.33 | 30 | 49.71 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 644 | 1714 | 1053 | 6459 | 6459 | 6459 | 6459 | 6459 | 6459 | 6459 | 6459 |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0 | 9.93 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 3.63 |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | - | - | - |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | 849 | 1985 | 3153 | 5091 | 8463 | 10438 | - | - | - |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | 68040 | 83767 | 1400 | 45600 | 41130 | 24235 | - | - | - |

Ludhiana, Punjab

Background:

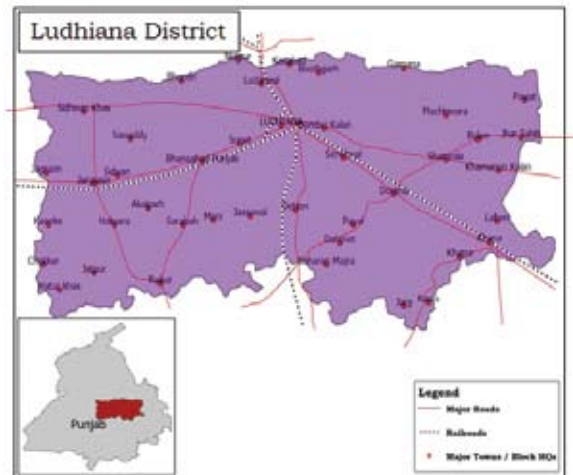
Ludhiana is the most centrally located district which falls in the Malwa region of Punjab. The Satluj River forms the border of the district in the north with Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur. Ropar and Fatehgarh sahib mark the eastern and south eastern boundaries. The western border is adjoining Moga and Ferozpur. According to 2011 Census it has a population of 34.87 lakhs and constitutes 12.59% of Punjab's population. The sex ratio of the district is 869 females per 1,000 males, and female literacy rate is 78.2% out of an overall literacy rate of 82.5% (2011 Census). The economy of the state is primarily dependent on its industries. The main industries of Ludhiana District are of bicycle parts and hosiery. The major highways that pass through Ludhiana are National Highways 1 and 95.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, and 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity ranged from low to moderate (0.20% – 0.75%), but due to lack of data, a trend analysis was not possible.
- Based on 2010 HSS data, HIV prevalence was high among IDUs (15%) and low among FSW (1.6%) and MSM (1.25), but since data from previous years was unavailable, trend analysis was not possible.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was near moderate among direct walk-in clients (4.5%, 2011) whereas it was lower for referred clients (2.5, 2011). Both male (3.9%, 2011) and female (2.6%, 2011) ICTC clients saw a low positivity, overall there was a stable to rising trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, IDU (2512, 49.8% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (2034, 40.3% of total HRG and MSM (491, 9.7% of total HRG). Of the FSW, 62.84% were home-based and 37.16% were brothel based.
- Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.80%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.4% of the male population were migrants; 27.6% of them migrated to other states and 50.7% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-district migration were Sangrur and Chandigarh in Punjab; Chandigarh and Panchkula, Haryana are the top two favourites for interstate migration.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women 84.9% and 39.9% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 749 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 60% were on ART, 70% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 80% were widowed or divorced.
- There was a rapid scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards with a corresponding increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites.
- Considering the large number of IDUs, FSWs and MSMs, there were two TIs exclusively for FSW and IDU and one each for MSM and composite groups.

Key Recommendations:

- Need to establish mechanism for regular monitoring of HSS-ANC, PPTCT and Blood Bank data to determine trends.
- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as injecting drug users. They are in large numbers and most inject daily, so there is a need to increase coverage among this group. Also focus efforts on reaching home-based FSW, who are also hard to reach. Programme coverage needs to expand to cover more IDU and FSW.
- Mode of transmission through needles and syringe (14.4%) indicates the need to focus on IDUs for wider Programme coverage and outreach.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district, to address the higher prevalence rates among at-risk populations.
- There is a need to better understand the profiles, and the dynamics of HIV transmission among IDU, through further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.



Ludhiana, Punjab

District Population: 34,87,882 (12.6% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy¹: 78.2%; ANC Utilization²: 59.0%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.75 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.20 | 0.20 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 14866 | 20127 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.19 | 0.26 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 72734 | 75138 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.60 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.20 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 14.9 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 249 | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 1.18 | 3.01 | 3 | 3.79 | 5.08 | 3.89 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 6447 | 4652 | 8166 | 10247 | 9966 | 10543 | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 1.05 | 2.67 | 2.05 | 1.97 | 2.08 | 2.67 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 4370 | 2960 | 5908 | 7659 | 8600 | 8853 | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | 0 | 1.27 | 2.07 | 2.93 | 2.84 | 2.55 | - |
| | NT | - | - | 3078 | 4161 | 7211 | 10979 | 12065 | 11787 | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | 1.58 | 4.81 | 3.16 | 3.13 | 5.26 | 4.55 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 7739 | 3451 | 6863 | 6927 | 6501 | 7609 | - |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % Ill, 15-24 | % Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced |
| ART (749) | 60 | 1 | 70 | 17 | 80 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child |
| % of Total (N=646) | 65.33 | 1.86 | 5.73 | 14.40 | 3.41 |
| | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown |

| | Block-Level Details | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Taluka 1, 1238 | Taluka 1, 604 | Machhewara, 0 | Machhewara, 0 | Taluka 1, 604 |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | HRG Size | MSM | IDU | Overall | Male Migration, 2001 Census |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 2034 | 491 | 2512 | 73671 | 20335 |
| % Total HRG | 40.38 | 9.75 | 49.87 | 4.43 | 1.22 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 100 | 27.60 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | 15971 |
| Programme Coverage | 1200 | 0 | 500 | 20335 | 37365 |
| Typology | Home based-62.84%; Brothel based-37.16%; Street based-0% | Kohti-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-63.25%; Non daily injectors-36.75% | No. out-migration | Intra-district |
| % <25 yrs. | 20.03 | - | 35.93 | 4.43 | 0.96 |
| % Married | 94.83 | - | 30.13 | 100 | 21.68 |
| | STI/RTI | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| No. episodes treated | 3771 | 8797 | 7088 | 9930 | 0.80 |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 1.05 | 1.08 | - | - |

| | Programme Response | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 19 | - | - |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | 391 | 10817 | 7612 | 14074 | 17906 | 33432 | 39523 | - | - |
| Blood Banks | 9 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | - | - |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | - |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 3 |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 11 |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 119250 | 152334 |
| | | | | | | | | | 43680 | 88920 |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | 146878 | 146878 |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Mansa, Punjab

Background:

District Mansa is roughly triangular in shape and lies in the southern part of Punjab State. It has a population of 7.68 lakhs with a sex ratio of 880 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 56.4% with an overall literacy rate of 62.8% (2011 Census). The economy of Mansa district mainly depends on agriculture. Mansa is situated in the cotton belt of Punjab and is therefore fondly called the "Area of white gold." Industrially, the district is very deficient, yet some trade and industry is being carried out in urban areas. Also although none of national highways pass through the district, it is well connected to other districts of Punjab through local roadways.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, and 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV ranged from low to moderate (0.1-0.5%), but due to lack of data from previous years, trends could not be determined.
- HIV prevalence among FSW based on 2010 HSS was low (1.2%). Among ICTC attendees, positivity among direct walk in clients was high at 14.4% (2011) but at the same time sharply lower numbers were tested under the direct walk-in category prior to 2011, referred clients continued to be low (0.99%, 2011). Male ICTC clients had a higher positivity rate (3.3%, 2011) than female clients (0.9%, 2011). Baring 2011 ICTC direct walk-in data, there was an overall stable pattern.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (700, 66.04% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (250, 23.5% of total HRG) and MSM (110, 10.3% of total HRG).
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 1.4% with a more than two-fold increase in the number of episodes of STI treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.2% of the male population were migrants; 25.3% of them migrated to other states and 35.6% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Fatehabad and Sirsa in Haryana, with Chandigarh also very popular for migration.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 55.8% and 35% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 180 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 4% were 15-24 years of age, 63% were on ART, 75% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 84% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a gradual scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards with a corresponding increase in number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites, however, testing proportion among direct walk-in clients had been gradually decreasing, with a corresponding increase in referred testing.

Key Recommendations:

- Need to establish a mechanism for regular monitoring of HSS-ANC, PPTCT and Blood Bank data.
- Despite the presence of a considerable number of FSW in the district, there is no dedicated FSW TI. More analysis of TI and ICTC data needs to be carried out to understand trends.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW and clients, MSM and IDU, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Better assessment of the size and profile of client of FSW populations, including migrants and truckers, will improve understanding of the district's vulnerabilities.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheets

Mansa, Punjab

District Population: 7,68,808 (2.7% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy: 56.4%; ANC Utilization³: 36.2%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.11 | 0.16 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2763 | 4982 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.06 | 0.11 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 5163 | 4421 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.22 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 245 | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 2.39 | 2.06 | 2.36 | 2.98 | 3.37 | - | - |
| | NT | - | * | 419 | 1066 | 1358 | 1276 | 1394 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 1.05 | 1.22 | 1.33 | 1.19 | 0.97 | - | - |
| | NT | - | * | 861 | 740 | 1424 | 1940 | 2777 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 0.35 | 7.35 | 1.65 | 1.89 | 0.99 | - | - |
| | NT | - | * | 565 | 68 | 1331 | 2059 | 3929 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | 2.88 | 1.50 | 2 | 1.90 | 14.46 | - | - |
| | NT | - | * | 715 | 1738 | 1451 | 1157 | 242 | - | - |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced |
| ART (180) | 63 | 4 | 75 | 11 | 84 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child |
| % of Total (N=74) | 93.24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Unknown |

| Block-Level Details | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---|---|---|
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Mansa, 1.53 | Sardoolgath, 1.83 | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT 2009 | Mansa, 0.07 | Sardoolgath, 0.07 | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------------|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | |
| | Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | No. out-migration | % of male pop. | % of total migration |
| % Total HRG | 700 | 110 | 250 | 15588 | 3948 | 5551 | 6089 | 4.25 | 1.08 | 1.51 | 1.66 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 100 | 25.33 | 35.61 | 39.06 | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | 700 | 100 | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Paranthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors -NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Fatehabad, Haryana | Sisca, Chandigarh, Haryana | Ganganagar, Rajasthan | Hisar, Haryana | - | - | - | - |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| STU/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| | 433 | 1478 | 2506 | 5209 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0.45 | 0.21 | 4.95 | 1.48 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| MSM ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | 295 | 1280 | 1806 | 2782 | 5979 | 9153 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | 9220 | 15000 | 21000 | 850 | | | |

Moga, Punjab

Background:

Moga District falls under the jurisdiction of Firozpur division of the state. It is bounded by Jalandhar in North, Ludhiana in East, Sangrur in South and Faridkot and Firozpur in West. Moga has a population of 9.9 lakhs with a sex ratio of 893 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 67.4% with an overall literacy rate of 71.6% (2011 Census). The economy of Moga district mainly depends on agriculture. Other main industries include cold stores and trucking. Truck 'body building' is an important small scale industry located in district and the district is one of the largest Bus and Truck Body Building Market/Industry in Punjab. The major highways that pass through Moga district are National Highways 95 and 71.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, and 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.09% to 0.18%), but due to lack of data from previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- HIV prevalence among IDUs based on 2010 HSS data was moderate (7.26%). Among ICTC attendees it was low among direct walk-in clients (3.5%, 2011) and referred clients (2.1%, 2011). Positivity among male (3.3%, 2011) and female (2.0%, 2011) clients was almost at par, with an overall gradual decrease observed over the past 4 years. There has been a scale-up of ICTCs from 2009 onwards with corresponding increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, IDU (400, 46.5% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (290, 33.7% of total HRG) and MSM (170, 19.7% of total HRG).
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.6%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.07% of the male population were migrants; 17.7% of them migrated to other states and 47.41% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-district migration were Ludhiana and Firozpur in Punjab and the two top choices for intrastate migration were Chandigarh and Sirsa, Haryana.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 96.8% and 84.4% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 253 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 7% were 15-24 years of age, 53% were on ART, 60% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 66% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Need to establish mechanism for regular monitoring of HSS-ANC, PPTCT and Blood bank data.
- Need to characterize and profile the IDU to understand their networks and interactions with the other HRGs. Moderate presence of FSW in the district also makes them a potential contributor to furthering the epidemic.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among IDU and MSM, either through initiation of HRG and STD sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- There is a need for greater coverage of IDU, MSM and FSW under the current programme.



Moga, Punjab

District Population: 9,92,289 (3.5% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy¹: 67.4%; ANC Utilization²: 70.8%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|------|------|---------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.14 | - | - | 0.18 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 2764 | 4329 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.13 | 0.09 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 8502 | 9495 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 7.26 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 248 | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | 7.93 | 5.91 | 4.61 | 3.69 | 3.35 | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | 908 | 1319 | 1996 | 1842 | 2359 | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | 4.57 | 6.62 | 4.85 | 2.07 | 2.01 | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1007 | 589 | 804 | 1736 | 2086 | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | 2.78 | 6.94 | 3.61 | 1.62 | 2.19 | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | 719 | 346 | 858 | 2163 | 2689 | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | 8.54 | 5.95 | 5.15 | 4.88 | 3.53 | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1124 | 1562 | 1942 | 1415 | 1756 | - |
| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | 15-24 | % Ill. | % Prim. Edu. | Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | |
| ART (253) | 53 | 7 | 60 | 15 | 66 | - | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | 80.99 | 0.83 | 0 | 8.26 | 8.26 | 8.26 | 1.65 | Unknown | |
| % of Total (N=121) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | Taluca 1, 310 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Moga, 4.68 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT 2009 | Moga, 0.39 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | HRG Size | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | No. out-migration | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | Intra-district | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | No. out-migration | Chandigarh | Sissa, Haryana | Ganganagar, Rajasthan | Intra-district |
| % Total HRG | 290 | 170 | 14441 | 2566 | 6846 | 3.07 | | | | 5029 |
| % Total Pop. | 33.72 | 19.77 | 3.07 | 0.55 | 1.45 | % of male pop. | | | | 1.07 |
| Programme Target | 0.03 | 0.02 | 100 | 17.77 | 47.41 | % of total migration | | | | 34.82 |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Paranthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors; 47.1%; Non daily injectors; 52.9% | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | STIRTI | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| No. episodes treated | 481 | 673 | 831 | 1820 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0 | 3.89 | 0.67 | | | | | | |
| | Programme Response | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | 1915 | 1908 | 2800 | 6342 | 8774 | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | 14 | - | 15 | - | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | 11350 | 15710 | 13750 | | |

Mohali, Punjab

Background:

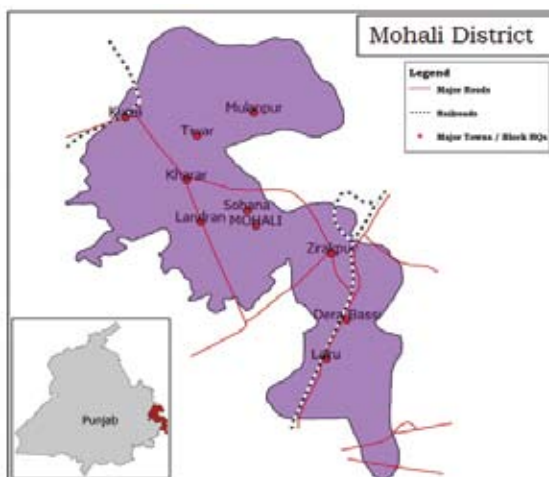
Mohali also known as S.A.S (Sahibzada Ajit Singh) Nagar, has been recently carved out of areas falling in Ropar and Patiala District of the state Punjab in April 2006. It has a population of 9.86 lakhs with a sex ratio of 878 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 80% with an overall literacy rate of 84.9% (2011 Census). It is an emerging I.T Hub of North India with some reputed and large companies establishing their operations in the district. It is expected to generate 25,000 direct and 100,000 indirect jobs which will result in in-migration of people from all parts of the country. The major highways that pass through Mohali are National Highways 5, 7, 21, 95 and 205.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.09%- 0.14%), with a stable to declining trend.
- Based on 2010 HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) data, HIV prevalence among FSW and IDU was low at 0% and 2.8% respectively.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among both direct walk-in clients (1.9%, 2011) as well as referred clients (1.4%, 2011). Positivity among male clients (2.1%, 2011) was higher than female (0.8%, 2011) clients, with an overall decrease in the positivity over the years. There has been a gradual scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (821, 43.8% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (639, 34.1% of total HRG) and MSM (412, 22% of total HRG); of the FSW, 100% of them were home-based.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.45%.
- Of the 153 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 62% were on ART, 73% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 84% were widowed or divorced.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 89.7% and 42.5% respectively (DLHS-III).
- As the district was recently formed in April 2006, migration data was not available.

Key Recommendations:

- Need to ensure mechanisms for reaching in-migrants who the new industrial boom will attract.
- Focus efforts towards reaching hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW, which in this case are 100%.
- Focus on getting a clearer picture on size and profile of clients of FSW, e.g. migrants, and strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for them; also around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- With a high percentage of all PLHIVs being widows, there is a clear need to detect PLHIV at earlier stages of the infection.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, MSM and IDU, either further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.



Mohali, Punjab

District Population: 9,86,147 (3.5% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy¹: 80%; ANC Utilization²: 69.5%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 3567 | 6600 | 5865 | 6419 | 6419 |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.34 | 0.41 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| | NT | 7564 | 9081 | 9911 | 12020 | 12319 | 15155 | 15853 | 15853 | 15853 |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.83 | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 247 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | 0.75 | 2.11 | 2.88 | 3.62 | 2.17 | 2.17 |
| | NT | - | - | - | 803 | 1561 | 3022 | 2318 | 2207 | 2207 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | 0.31 | 2.04 | 1.81 | 1.07 | 0.81 | 0.81 |
| | NT | - | - | - | 978 | 589 | 1437 | 1779 | 1844 | 1844 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | 0.32 | 1.33 | 3 | 2.44 | 1.41 | 1.41 |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1558 | 904 | 2334 | 3068 | 3048 | 3048 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | 1.79 | 2.65 | 2.02 | 2.72 | 1.99 | 1.99 |
| Walk-in | NT | - | - | - | 223 | 1246 | 2125 | 1029 | 1003 | 1003 |

| | PLHW Profile, 2009 | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % Ill, 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % widowed or divorced |
| ART (153) | 62 | 1 | 73 | 10 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | 84 |

| | Route of HW Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe |
| % of Total (N=63) | 58.73 | 0 | 0 | 33.33 |
| | | | Parent to Child | Unknown |
| | | | 4.76 | 3.17 |

| | Block-Level Details | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Taluka 1, 686 | Taluka 1, 523 | Mohali, 1.91 | Mohali, 0.07 |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT 2009 | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| | HRG Size | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | No. out-migration | % of total pop. | % of total migration |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 821 | 412 | 639 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Total HRG | 43.86 | 22.01 | 34.13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Total Pop. | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.06 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | 800 | 0 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based-100%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-0% | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-43.86%; Non daily injectors-49.12% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % <25 yrs. | 26.38 | - | 23.90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Married | 91.25 | - | 40.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | STU/RTI | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|------|------|------|--|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | |
| No. episodes treated | 375 | 2146 | 2316 | 3973 | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0 | 1.99 | 0.45 | |

| | Programme Response | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| No. FSW TIs | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| ICTCs | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | - | 1781 | 5717 | 11059 | 10470 |
| Blood Banks | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | 26180 | 175017 | 175682 | 28940 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28700 |

Muksar, Punjab

Background:

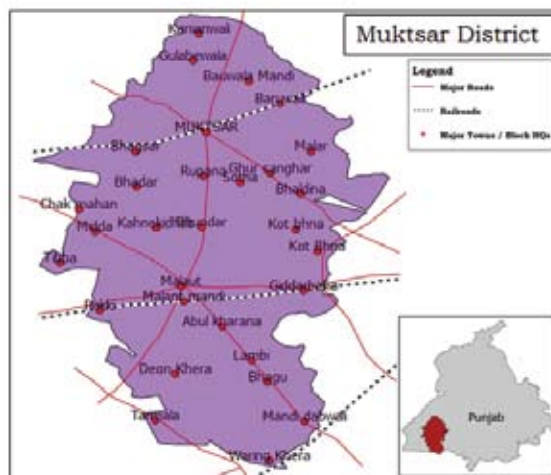
Muksar district lies in the south western part of the state. It has a population of 9.02 lakhs with a sex ratio of 895 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 60% and an overall literacy rate of 66.8% (2011 Census). Economy of the district is based on agriculture and 80% population of the district is engaged in it. Sri Muksar Sahib is situated in the cotton belt of Punjab. The major industries of Muksar are also agricultural based. The major highways that pass through Muksar are National Highways 7, 10 and 15.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, and 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.1\%$), with a stable to declining trend. ANC prevalence for three consecutive HSS rounds has been zero.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (0.9%, 2011) and referred (1.4%, 2011) clients, and also among male (1.3%, 2011) and female (1.2%) clients. The levels have remained low for all the years, though overall there has been a stable to rising trend from 2009-11. There has been a gradual scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards.
- As per mapping conducted in 2008, FSW (365, 70.8% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (140, 27.1% of total HRG) and MSM (10, 1.9% of total HRG).
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 and 2011 was found to be zero percent.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.5% of the male population were migrants; 29.2% of them migrated to other states and 36.2% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Sirsa in Haryana and Ganga Nagar in Rajasthan.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 88.3% and 78.1% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 69 PLHIV registered at Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centres in 2009, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 51% were on ART, 61% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 68% were widowed or divorced.
- Routes of transmission in the district were primarily heterosexual and through needle/syringes, owing to the presence of IDU.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on expanding outreach to the high risk groups to mitigate transmission, keeping the epidemic at these low levels.
- Strengthen outreach through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, MSM and IDU, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client populations, including migrants and truckers, will improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.



Muktsar, Punjab

District Population: 9,02,702 (3.2% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy: 60%; ANC Utilization¹: 70.7%

| HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|---|---|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | | | | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | 0 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.09 | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1239 | 2637 | 2881 | 3516 | | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0 | 0.10 | | | | |
| | NT | - | 3029 | 3221 | 3927 | 4318 | 5057 | 9399 | | | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 1.81 | 1.16 | 0.89 | 1.25 | 1.34 | | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 885 | 1380 | 2369 | 1838 | 1716 | | | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 0.85 | 1.87 | 0.56 | 0.93 | 1.26 | | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 473 | 750 | 1791 | 1512 | 1270 | | | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 1.09 | 1.56 | 0.49 | 0.55 | 1.49 | | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 735 | 704 | 2238 | 2550 | 1947 | | | | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | 1.93 | 1.33 | 1.04 | 2.88 | 0.96 | | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 623 | 1426 | 1922 | 800 | 1039 | | | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| ART (69) | 51 | 9 | 61 | 14 | 68 | | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | | |
| % of Total (N=39) | 79.49 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 7.69 | 0 | 7.69 | | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | No. out-migration % of male pop. | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 365 | 10 | 140 | 14556 | 4256 | 5263 | 5037 | | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 70.87 | 1.94 | 27.18 | 3.54 | 1.03 | 1.28 | 1.22 | | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.04 | 0 | 0.02 | 100 | 29.24 | 36.16 | 34.60 | | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | Srisa, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors -NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Ganganagar, Rajasthan | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | Bikaner, Rajasthan | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | Chandigarh | | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 460 | 1155 | 1458 | 1147 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 2.81 | 1.79 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Total treated ⁶ | - | - | 533 | 1358 | 3369 | 6797 | 6231 | 6502 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| STI Clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| PLHW Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |

Patiala, Punjab

Background:

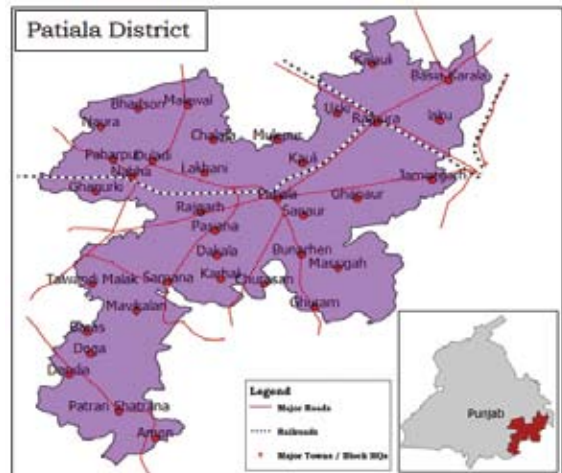
Patiala is a rural district situated in the Puadh region of the state of Punjab. It has a population of 18.92 lakhs with a sex ratio of 888 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 70.5% with an overall literacy rate of 76.3% (2011 Census). The economy of Patiala mainly depends on agriculture and 38 percent of its population depends on agriculture. Besides agriculture, Patiala is fast emerging as an important industrial growth centre on the industrial map of the state. Industrial units are scattered all over the district mainly at Rajpura, Derabassi, Patiala, Samana and Nabha blocks which have become trucking halt points. The major highways that pass through Patiala are National Highways 22, 73 and 65.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.10 - 0.16%), stable at these levels over the last 4-5 years.
- Based on 2010 HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) data, HIV prevalence among FSW was low (2.8%), and due to lack of data from previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was high among direct walk-in (20.1%, 2011), seeing a consistent increase despite fewer people being tested under this category, positivity was low among referred (2.0%, 2011) clients. HIV prevalence was moderate among male (5.8%, 2011), who have had higher positivity in recent years than female (3.11%, 2011) clients, even with more people being tested for HIV. There has been a rapid scale-up of ICTCs from 2007 onwards with corresponding increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (888, 43% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (847, 41% of total HRG) and MSM (327, 15.8% of total HRG). Of the FSW, it was found that 100% of them were home based.
- Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.37% despite an almost 50% increase in the number of episodes treated between 2010 and 2011.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.9% of the male population were migrants; 40.2% of them migrated to other states and 26.2% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Chandigarh and Ambala in Haryana.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 84.6% and 50.2% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 1417 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 67% were on ART, 71% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 78% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- There is an urgent need to analyze the data at ICTC/ART centers to profile the direct walk-in clients, who are representative of high-risk populations. Also, compilation and analysis of ICTC-PPTCT and STI data with a focus on characteristics like age, migration, occupation and geographic areas, and of ART data for profiling of positive people will provide knowledge on sexual dynamics and spread of HIV in this district.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client populations, including migrants and truckers, will improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Need for focus on outreach efforts on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW, since 100% of sex workers in the district are home-based and therefore hidden.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Bio-behavioural data on HRGs is required to get a better sense whether the infection is spreading. Introduction of some HSS-HRG sites would be helpful in this regard.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheets

Patiala, Punjab

District Population: 18,92,282 (6.8% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy¹: 70.5; ANC Utilization²: 64.3%

| HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | * | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.16 |
| | NT | - | - | * | 8017 | 10004 | 12635 | 12701 | 15495 | 12701 | 15495 | 15495 |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | 0.12 | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0.17 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| | NT | - | 18520 | 18951 | 19841 | 22304 | 23020 | 26780 | 28615 | 23020 | 26780 | 28615 |
| HSS-STD | PP | 1.12 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| | NT | 274 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 247 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 247 | 250 | 250 |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 9.47 | 7.74 | 7.43 | 4.51 | 6.90 | 6.72 | 5.80 | 4.51 | 6.90 | 6.72 |
| | NT | - | 1235 | 1511 | 3645 | 5765 | 5246 | 5658 | 7258 | 3645 | 5246 | 5658 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 11.66 | 5.53 | 5.73 | 4.44 | 3.89 | 3.02 | 3.11 | 4.44 | 3.89 | 3.02 |
| | NT | - | 763 | 1592 | 3473 | 4909 | 6269 | 7614 | 7939 | 3473 | 4909 | 6269 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | 6.95 | 3.27 | 5.10 | 3.41 | 3 | 2.20 | 2.02 | 3.41 | 3 | 2.20 |
| | NT | - | 1555 | 2447 | 4922 | 6578 | 8079 | 11253 | 13198 | 4922 | 6578 | 8079 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | 22.12 | 19.05 | 9.97 | 6.20 | 10.59 | 17.93 | 20.11 | 9.97 | 6.20 | 10.59 |
| | NT | - | 443 | 656 | 2196 | 4096 | 3436 | 2019 | 1999 | 2196 | 4096 | 3436 |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | | % Married | | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (1417) | 67 | 0 | 71 | 14 | 78 | | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | | |
| % of Total (N=668) | 72.60 | 2.10 | 5.24 | 6.29 | 5.24 | 8.53 | | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | Taluka 1, 614 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | Taluka 1, 183 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | Taluka 1, 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Nabha, 6.48 | Patiala, 5.84 | Rajpura, 3.03 | Samana, 1.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT 2009 | Nabha, 0.14 | Patiala, 0.2 | Rajpura, 0.16 | Samana, 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|--------|-------|---|-------------|-----------------|-------|--|--|
| HRG Size | | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 888 | 327 | 847 | | | 49036 | 19719 | 12848 | 16469 | | |
| % Total HRG | 43.06 | 15.86 | 41.08 | | | 4.97 | 2.00 | 1.30 | 1.67 | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.04 | | | 100 | 40.21 | 26.20 | 33.59 | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 600 | 200 | 300 | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based -100%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-0% | Kothi -90.42%; Panthi- 8.38%; Double decker-1.2% | Daily Injectors -100%; Non daily injectors-0% | | | Chandigarh | | Ambala, Haryana | | Kaithal, Haryana, Kurukshetra, Haryana | |
| % <25 yrs. | 22.15 | 34.97 | 61.67 | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | 80.78 | 60.66 | 33 | | | | | | | | |
| STIRTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 1746 | 4439 | 4607 | 6842 | | | | | | | |
| | 0.46 | 0.50 | 0.16 | 0.37 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 17 | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 1998 | 3919 | 15135 | 20678 | 24150 | 25973 | 30692 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | 167420 | 495536 | 33075 | 48668 | 33807 | 39592 | | | |

Sangrur, Punjab

Background:

Sangrur is bounded by Ludhiana in the North, Barnala in the West, Patiala in East and Fatehabad of Haryana in the South. It has a population of 16.54 lakhs with a sex ratio of 883 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 62.9% with an overall literacy rate of 68.9% (2011 Census). The economy of Sangrur district mainly depends on agriculture and allied activities. There are two large agriculture processing industries in the district. The major highways that pass through Sangrur are National Highways 64 and 71.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, and 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.06%-0.25%), with a stable to declining trend.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low to moderate among direct walk-in (3.5%, 2011) and lower among referred (1.3%, 2011) clients. However, male clients overall had a higher positivity (2.5%, 2011) than female (1.3%, 2011) clients but HIV prevalence was low. Overall there was a declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, IDU (958, 56.2% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (582, 34% of total HRG) and MSM (170, 9.9% of total HRG).
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 1.4%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.4% of the male population were migrants; 15.2% of them migrated to other states and 29.2% migrated to other districts in other states.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Fatehabad in Haryana and Chandigarh.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 72.5% and 55.3% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 816 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centres in 2009, 65% were on ART, 67% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 75% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a gradual scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards with corresponding increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites.
- Though there were good number of IDUs in the district, the earlier existing IDU TI was dropped in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- There is a need to increase coverage amongst FSW and IDU, currently with no TIs functioning in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways running through the district.
- There is a large presence of IDU and FSW in the district and there is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, IDU and MSM, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data
- There is also a need for in-depth analysis on the profiles of IDU, MSM and FSW to enhance our understanding of district vulnerabilities.



Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar, Punjab

Background:

Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar formerly known as Nawanshahr is also referred to as the Land of Patriots. The district is situated in the western part of the state of Punjab. It has a population of 6.14 lakhs with a sex ratio of 954 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 74.3% with an overall literacy rate of 80.3% (2011 Census). The economy of the district mainly depends on agriculture. People of this district are economically sound. Large numbers of families from the district have settled abroad in foreign countries. All the towns and the villages are well connected by roads. Nawanshahr also has rail tracks connecting it with Jalandhar, Rahon and Jaijon. However, there is no major National Highway passing through the district.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, and 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity low ($\leq 0.1\%$) with a stable trend for all.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was near-moderate among direct walk-in (4.8%, 2011), and low among referred (1.7%, 2011) clients, and also among male (3.5%, 2011) and female (1.4%, 2011) clients, with an overall stable to declining trend. There has been a gradual scale-up of ICTCs since 2008
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, IDU (1335, 74.9% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (247, 13.8% of total HRG) and MSM (200, 11.2% of total HRG).
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.8% of the male population were migrants; 16.8% of them migrated to other states and 44.6% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-district migration were Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur in Punjab and the top two out-of-state destinations were Chandigarh and North West Delhi.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women rates were 88.2% and 40.8% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 478 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 28% were on ART, 30% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 31% were widowed or divorced.
- Transmission by infected needle-syringe was the most common route of transmission of HIV (42%) in the district.
- Considering large number of IDUs in the district there was an IDU TI in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Owing to large presence of IDUs, and one of the major routes of transmission in the district being needles and syringes, there is a need to better understand the risk behavior, and dynamics of HIV transmission among IDU, FSW and MSM either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Focus on outreach efforts among based FSW and IDU- consider increasing Programme coverage to these populations.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns in the district.
- Since the largest HRG is IDU, better assessment of their profile will help in improving the understanding of district vulnerabilities.



Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar, Punjab

District Population: 6,14,362 (2.2% of Punjab Population); Female Literacy: 74.3 %; ANC Utilization: 64.5%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ² | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | NT ³ | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 323 | 323 | | |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.08 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1084 | 2688 | 3086 | 3890 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.09 | | |
| | NT | - | 7845 | 8150 | 10050 | 8324 | 8964 | 8410 | 9387 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | 7.24 | 5.69 | 2.75 | 1.93 | 3.50 | | |
| | NT | - | - | 663 | 615 | 2108 | 1868 | 1600 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | 2.99 | 3.21 | 1.19 | 2.13 | 1.45 | | |
| | NT | - | - | 1271 | 499 | 1091 | 844 | 825 | | |
| ICTC Retired | PP | - | - | 1.27 | 8.7 | 1.62 | 1.25 | 1.75 | | |
| | NT | - | - | 1038 | 23 | 1477 | 1757 | 1596 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | 8.15 | 4.49 | 2.73 | 3.35 | 4.83 | | |
| | NT | - | - | 896 | 1091 | 1722 | 955 | 829 | | |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | Married | % widowed or divorced |
| ART (478) | 28 | 0 | 30 | 9 | 31 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Parent to Child |
| % of Total (N=68) | 48.53 | 5.88 | 0 |
| | | Blood Syringe | Needle/ Syringe |
| | | 2.94 | 42.65 |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Balochaur, 0.89 | Nawanshahar, 3.37 | Tehsil, 2.22 |
| % Positive, PPCT 2009 | Balochaur, 0 | Nawanshahar, 0.08 | Tehsil, 0.04 |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | HRG Size | IDU | | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | IDU | No. out-migration | 11735 | 1972 | 5230 | 4533 |
| % Total HRG | 247 | 200 | 1335 | % of male pop. | 3.83 | 0.64 | 1.71 | 1.48 |
| % Total Pop. | 13.86 | 11.22 | 74.92 | % of total migration | 100 | 16.80 | 44.57 | 38.63 |
| Programme Target | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.22 | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 0 | 0 | 0 | Chandigarh | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Pantih-NA; Double deker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | North West Delhi | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | Faridaba, Haryana | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | Panchkula, Haryana | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 10143 | 8952 | 930 | 1357 | | | | |
| | 0.28 | 1.87 | 5.04 | 0 | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| FSW ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Comp. ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | 340 | 1934 | 2198 | 5887 | 5798 | 6315 |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 7 | 4 | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1200 |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Tarn Taran, Punjab

Background:

Tarn Taran district is bounded by Amritsar in the North, Kapurthala in the East, Firozpur in the South and by Pakistan in the West. It has a population of 11.20 lakhs with a sex ratio of 898 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 62.9% with an overall literacy rate of 69.4% (2011 Census). The economy of Tarn Taran mainly depends on agriculture. The major highways that pass through Tarn Taran are National Highways 1 and 15.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

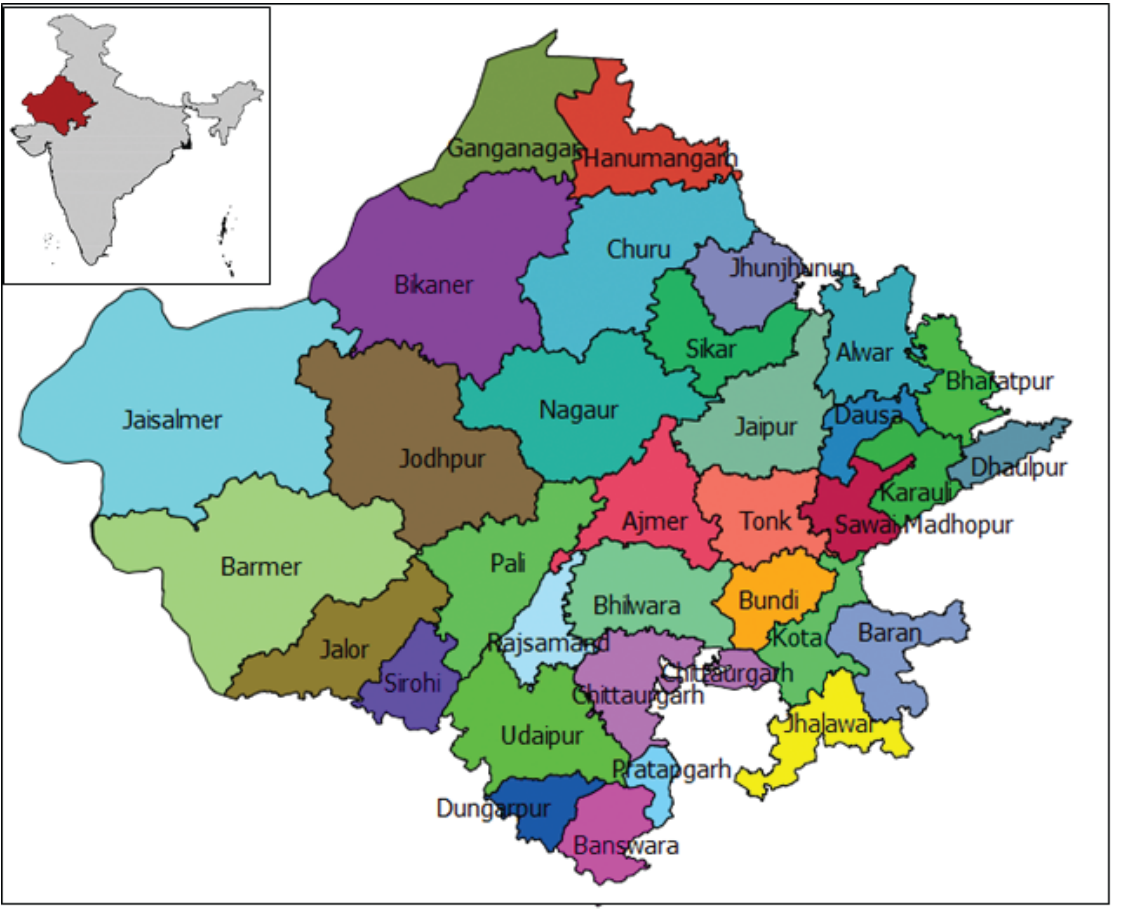
- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, and 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0%-0.38%), stable for the last 5 years.
- Based on 2010 HSS data, HIV prevalence among IDU was high (20.8%). There was no HSS site for other HRG in the district. HIV positivity at ICTCs was moderate among direct walk-in (8.1%, 2011) and low among referred (3.2%, 2011) clients, suggesting continuing transmission among males and female in Tarn Taran through risky behavior. HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among male (4.9%, 2011) and low among females (3.4%, 2011). Overall there was a stable to declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, IDU (930, 56.06% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (699, 42.1% of total HRG) and MSM (30, 1.8% of total HRG). There has been a rapid scale-up of ICTCs from 2010 onwards.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.2%.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women rates were 91.2% and 70.9% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Migration data was not available as the district was recently formed in 2006.
- Of the 793 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 14% were 15-24 years of age, 39% were on ART, 48% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 66% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Given the large presence of high positivity rate among IDUs, and moderate to high positivity among direct walk-in clients at ICTCT who represent populations with risky behavior, there is a need to establish mechanisms to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among HRG populations.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW and IDU, either through initiation of FSW and IDU sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Focus on outreach efforts among HRG populations in the district and emphasise on quality of interventions.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness creation around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Since the largest HRG is IDU, better assessment of the profile will help in the improving the understanding of district vulnerabilities.



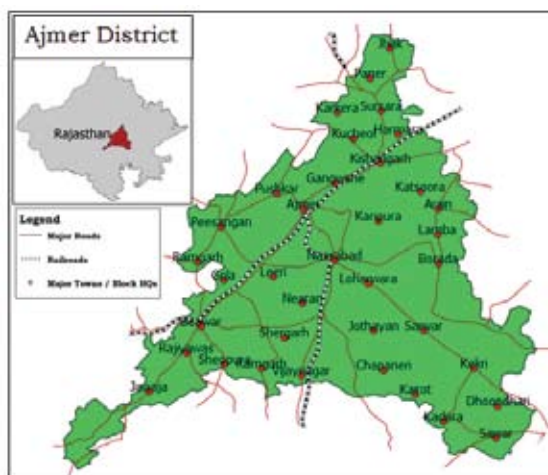
RAJASTHAN



Ajmer, Rajasthan

Background:

Ajmer is an oasis wrapped in the green hills and is situated in the heart of the state surrounded by the Aravalli Mountains. It has a population of 25.84 lakhs with a sex ratio of 950 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 56.4% and an overall rate of 70.4% (2011 Census). Ajmer is a manufacturing trade centre; notable products like cotton, woolen textiles, leather, hosiery, shoes, soap, and pharmaceuticals are manufactured in the district. Poultry is a major source of income for farmers. Ajmer also has engineering workshops, re-rolling mills, electronic component plants etc; the nearby town of Kishangarh is one of the largest centers for marble products, employing about 7,000 people, which contributes to the in-migration of laborers. The district lies on Golden Quadrilateral National Highway (NH) 8, midway between Delhi and Mumbai and is located about 400 km from Delhi and 135 km from Jaipur. The Ajmer-Jaipur expressway is a 6 lane highway.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on HSS-ANC (2010), PPTCT and Blood Bank (2011) data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.14\%$), with a stable to declining trend.
- Based on 2010 HSS, HIV prevalence among FSW was low at 0.8%, with a fluctuating trend.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees in 2011 was low among both male (3.0%) and female (2.1%) clients, and also among direct walk-in (4.2%) and referred (1.7%) clients. The trend was stable to declining among all except direct walk-in where it was fluctuating.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (997, 50% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (589, 29.4% of total HRG) and MSM (416, 20.7% of total HRG); of the FSW, 77.9% were home-based and 20.7% were brothel-based.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.09%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.3% of the male population were migrants; 24.5% of them migrated to other states and 43.3% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mumbai, Maharashtra and Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates were 90.6 and 45.8% among women, respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 314 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 4% were 15-24 years of age, 55% were on ART, 39% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 51% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a rapid scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards; this corresponded with the significant growth in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites.
- As per 2011 programme response data there was an ART centre in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, trucking halt points and highways in the district as well as among migrant population.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among MSM and IDU, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will improve understanding of district vulnerabilities.

Ajmer, Rajasthan

District Population: 25,84,913 (3.7% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 56.4%; ANC Utilization¹: 48.4%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ² | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | 0 | 0.25 | - | 0 | 0 | | |
| | NT ² | - | - | 400 | 399 | 399 | 400 | 400 | | |
| PP/CT | PP | * | * | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| | NT | * | * | 3836 | 15023 | 25400 | 29741 | 32541 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.14 | | |
| | NT | 8254 | 14009 | 17297 | 20894 | 24079 | 24845 | 25772 | 29560 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | * | * | 7.19 | 1.99 | 8.80 | - | - | | |
| | NT | * | * | 250 | 250 | 250 | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | 4 | 1.60 | 2.80 | 7.20 | 0.80 | 0.80 | | |
| | NT | - | 225 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 14.93 | 11.79 | 8.21 | 5.15 | 3.95 | 4.41 | 3.02 | 3.02 |
| | NT | - | 556 | 1332 | 2582 | 5596 | 10097 | 10924 | 17140 | 17140 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 16.81 | 16.01 | 2.96 | 5.70 | 2.73 | 2.84 | 2.05 | 2.05 |
| | NT | - | 238 | 531 | 4801 | 3296 | 9120 | 10179 | 14328 | 14328 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | 14.06 | 13.73 | 5.53 | 4.48 | 2.94 | 2.56 | 1.72 | 1.72 |
| | NT | - | 498 | 1100 | 3471 | 5379 | 12166 | 14686 | 20450 | 20450 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | 17.91 | 11.93 | 4.14 | 6.69 | 4.11 | 6.16 | 4.17 | 4.17 |
| Walk-in | NT | - | 296 | 763 | 3912 | 3513 | 7051 | 6417 | 11038 | 11038 |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % Ill, 15-24 | % Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced |
| ART (314) | 55 | 4 | 39 | 9 | 51 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child |
| % of Total Pos. (N=800) | 85.63 | 0.13 | 1.38 | 7.38 |
| | 5.13 | 5.13 | 5.13 | 5.13 |

| Block-Level Details | |
|---------------------|--|
| No. HRG-FSW | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Bhinai, 0.45; Jawaia, 5.01; Keki, 1.02; Kishangarh, 1.5; Masuda, 0.81%; Pisanan, 2.54; Srinagar, 4.33 |
| % Positive, PP/CT | Ajmer (urban), 0.27; Jawaia, 0.1; Keki, 0.1; Bhinai, 0.3; Masuda, 0.1; Pisanan, 0.29; Srinagar, 0.29; Kishangarh, 0.07 |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | HRG Size | | | | Vulnerabilities | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|--|--|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | Home-based- 77.96%; Brothel based- 20.77%; Street based- 1.28% | Kothi-38.22%; Panthi-3.62%; Double decker- 52.16% | Daily Injectors -NA; Non daily injectors- NA | STI/RTI | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | |
| % Total HRG | 49.80 | 20.78 | 29.42 | 589 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2008 | 59727 | 14622 | 25850 | 19255 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.004 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 29.42 | - | - | - | 2009 | 5.29 | 1.30 | 2.29 | 1.71 | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2010 | 100 | 24.48 | 43.28 | 32.24 | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 2403 | 314 | 242 | 589 | 2403 | 314 | 242 | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | | | Ahmadabad, Gujarat | | | Surat, Gujarat | | | Thane, Maharashtra | | | West Delhi | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 5137 | 9689 | 7219 | 14916 | 1.36 | 1.55 | 0.67 | 0.09 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| ICTCs | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | 22 | 883 | 2305 | 11219 | 23915 | 44617 | 50844 | 64009 | | | | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| STI clinics | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| PLHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | 2 | 11 | 14 | 28 | | | | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |

Alwar, Rajasthan

Background:

Alwar district is situated in the north-eastern part of Rajasthan. It is bound on the north by Rewari district of Haryana, on the east by Bharatpur and Mewar district of Haryana, on the south by Dausa, and on the west by Jaipur district. It has a population of 36.71 lakhs with a sex ratio of 894 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 56.78% and an overall literacy rate of 71.68% (2011 Census). The economy of Alwar district mainly depends on the agriculture. The industrial scenario in Alwar is on a gradual rise and a large number of small and large scale industries are located in the various industrial areas of the district. A wide range of products are being exported by the industries established in Alwar which includes products like shaving blades, hand tools, surgical blades, chemicals, tyre-tube, etc. Thus, foreign export is also playing an important role in the economy of Alwar district. National Highway NH-8 passes through the district.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, the level of HIV positivity was low at zero percent with a declining trend. As per 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.13\%$) with stable trends.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW, the level of HIV positivity was low among female sex workers at 4.40%, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.65%) and female (1.03%) clients, and also among referred (0.67%) and direct walk-in (2.75%) clients. ICTC clients represented an overall stable trend in last three years.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, MSM (275, 49.46% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (241, 43.35% of total HRG) and IDU (40, 7.19% of the total HRG). Of the MSM, 51.27% were double decker and 37.09% were Kothi and of the FSW, 93.48% were home-based.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.71% of the male population was migrant population; 32.10% of them migrated to other states and 22.19% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Rewari in Haryana and South West Delhi.
- In 2011, 5596 STI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0%.
- HIV awareness rate and RTI/STI awareness rate among women were 34.9% and 40.1% respectively (DLHS-III).
- In 2009, of the 241 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), 5% were 15-24 years of age, 61% were on ART, 46% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 46% were widowed or divorced.
- Heterosexual transmission accounted for 89.33% of the transmission, but more prominently, transmission from parent to child accounted for 8.56% of total transmissions.
- There has been a rapid scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards with corresponding increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites.
- Red ribbon clubs (RRCs) were established in 2008 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. 31 RRCs were operational in the district in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district as well as among migrant population.
- Parent to child transmissions are high, more needs to be done to understand the profile of these attendees through in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data.
- Even though the largest HRG is MSM, there is no Targeted Interventions for MSMs, establishing a composite TI may be considered.
- There is a need to continue to focus on HIV prevention programmes, with an emphasis on HRGs.
- Focused IEC for general population with awareness and sexual risk reduction messages is recommended.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheets

Alwar, Rajasthan

District Population: 36,71,999 (5.35% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 56.78%; ANC Utilization: 15.8%

| HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | 0.50 | 0 | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | 400 | 400 | - | 393 | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | * | 0 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | NT | - | - | * | 1242 | 5674 | 15854 | 22601 | 28583 | 28583 |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| | NT | 1259 | 5574 | 8095 | 7637 | 9505 | 11224 | 14827 | 16557 | 16557 |
| HSS-STD | PP | 1.24 | 8.63 | 2.79 | 1.20 | 0.50 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | 241 | 220 | 250 | 250 | 202 | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | * | * | 4.00 | 4.80 | * | - | 4.40 | - | - |
| | NT | * | * | 250 | 250 | * | - | 250 | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | * | * | - | - | * | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | * | * | - | - | * | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 5.72 | 5.35 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 437 | 879 | 7816 | 9407 | 16279 | 16279 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 11.32 | 10.03 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.03 | 1.03 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 265 | 329 | 4513 | 5389 | 8959 | 8959 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | 6.28 | 6.39 | 0.94 | 1.02 | 0.67 | 0.67 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 462 | 830 | 6924 | 8651 | 15279 | 15279 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | * | 10.83 | 7.14 | 1.44 | 1.27 | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 240 | 378 | 5405 | 6145 | 9959 | 9959 |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | Hetero-sexual | % Ill, 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| | | 5 | 46 | 9 | 46 | | | | | |
| ART (241) | 61 | 5 | 46 | 9 | 46 | | | | | |
| DIN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total (N=187) | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| | | 76.47 | 1.60 | 2.14 | 0.53 | 8.56 | 10.70 | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Bansur | Behror | Govindgarh | Katubar | Kishangarh | Kotkasim | Mandawar | Nimana | Rajgarh | |
| | 0.68 | 1.56 | 0.38 | 0.59 | 0.97 | 0.7 | 0.18 | 0 | 0.45 | |
| % Positive, PPTCT 2009 | Alwar (urban) | Behror | Bansur | Tijara | Govindgarh | Katubar | Kishangarh | Kotkasim | Laxmangarh | |
| | 0.09 | 0 | 0 | 0.09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ²⁰¹¹ Census; ³Source: DLHS III; ⁴Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶General clients & pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| Site Est., (Mapping, 2009) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | No. out-migration pop. | % male pop. | % total migration | Top districts for inter-state out-migration |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 241 | 275 | 40 | 74579 | 23938 | 16550 | 471 | 1.51 | 1.04 | 2.15 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 | 100 | 32.10 | 22.19 | 100 | 32.10 | 22.19 | 45.71 |
| Program Target | NA | NA | NA | South West Delhi | | | | | | |
| Program Coverage | 179 | 0 | 0 | Gurgaon, Haryana | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based- 93.48%; Brothel based- 0%; Street based- 6.52% | Kothi- 37.09%; Panthi- 11.64%; Double-decker- 51.27% | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily Injectors- NA | Rewari, Haryana | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. Currently Married | - | - | - | North West Delhi | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| | 261 | 1151 | 1002 | 5596 | | | | | | |
| % syphilis positivity | - | - | 0.27 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | |
| MSM TIs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| IDU TIs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Comp. TIs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| ICTCs | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | 0 | 266 | 242 | 1944 | 6882 | 28183 | 37397 | 53821 | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | |
| ART centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Link ART centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| PLHA Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 26 | 31 | | |
| Comm. care centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

Banswara, Rajasthan

Background:

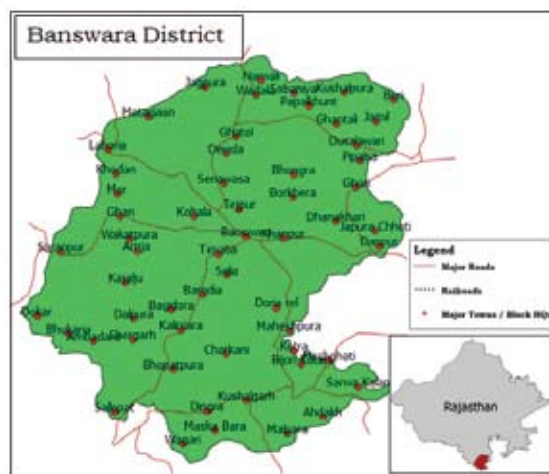
Banswara is a tribal district situated in the southern most part of Rajasthan. It has a population of 17.98 lakhs with a sex ratio of 979 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 43.4% and an overall literacy rate of 57.2% (2011 Census). Banswara is an agricultural market center. The industries of Banswara are agro-based (oil mills), industries for dress materials, blended yarn, shirting and suiting, synthetic yarn and textures grey cloth yarn, marble slabs and tiles and portland cement. The major highway that passes through Banswara is National Highway 113.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.51%) with a rising trend; among PPTCT and Blood Bank attendees, HIV positivity was low (0.13%, 2011), with a stable trend.
- Based on HSS data, HIV prevalence was low among FSW (0.4%, 2010); among ICTC attendees also HIV positivity was low in 2011 among both male (1.6%) and female (1.3%) clients, and also among direct walk-in (2.9%) and referred (0.7%) clients, with an overall stable to declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (1457, 79.4% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (377, 20.5% of total HRG); of the FSW, 54.74% were street-based.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.18%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.4% of the male population were migrants; 32.2% of them migrated to other states and 17.2% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Ahmedabad and Surat in Gujarat.
- HIV awareness rates were 68% among women and RTI/STI awareness rates were 69.6% among women (DLHS-III).
- Of the 204 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 4% were 15-24 years of age, 69% were on ART, 72% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 72% were widowed or divorced.
- Number of ICTCs has remained constant in the district since 2006. There was an increase in the number of RRC's from three to eight in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among MSM and FSW, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Though, there are over 1800 FSWs and MSMs in the district, there is only one FSW TI in operation in the district. There is a need to continue to focus on HIV prevention programmes, with an emphasis on HRGs.



Banswara, Rajasthan

District Population: 17,98,194 (2.6% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 43.4%; ANC Utilization: 20.0%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | 0 | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0.51 | | | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 389 | | | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | * | 0.17 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.13 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 2896 | 5482 | 4919 | 5849 | 6371 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | * | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.33 | 0.13 | | |
| | NT | * | * | 1338 | 1221 | 1594 | 1809 | 2322 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | 0.40 | - | 1.20 | 0.40 | | | | |
| | NT | - | 250 | - | 250 | 250 | | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 2.11 | 1.46 | 1.51 | 1.45 | 1.60 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 1329 | 2472 | 2379 | 2760 | 3116 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 1.81 | 1.11 | 1.63 | 1.11 | 1.29 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 831 | 1989 | 1718 | 2162 | 2708 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 0.94 | 0.81 | 0.96 | 0.60 | 0.72 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 1591 | 3219 | 3036 | 3639 | 3902 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | 4.92 | 2.58 | 3.30 | 3.27 | 2.97 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 569 | 1242 | 1061 | 1283 | 1922 | | |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced |
| ART (204) | 69 | 4 | 72 | 9 | 72 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HW Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe |
| % of Total Pos. (N=89) | 94.38 | 0 | 0 | 5.62 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Block-Level Details | |
|------------------------|---|
| No. HRG-FSW | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT 2009 | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| | HRG Size | Male Migration, 2001 Census | Intra-district |
| | FSW | Overall | Intra-state |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 1457 | 25880 | 8347 |
| % Total HRG | 79.44 | 3.41 | 1.10 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.08 | 100 | 32.25 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | 1090 | 0 | 0 |
| Typology | Home based - 1.24%; Brothel based- 44.02%; Street based- 54.74% | Kothi - 67.9%; Panthi-0%; Double decker- 32.1% | Daily Injectors - NA; Non daily injectors- NA |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - |
| % Married | - | - | - |

| | ST/RTI | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|------|------|------|--|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | |
| No. episodes treated | 2157 | 1802 | 1230 | 3850 | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 4 | - | 0.69 | 0.18 | |

| | Programme Response | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| No. FSW TIs | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 78 | 236 | 5056 | 9943 | 10771 |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Baran, Rajasthan

District Population: 12,23,921 (1.7% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 52.4%; ANC Utilization²: 39.1%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.25 | | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 389 | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | * | * | 0.08 | 0.05 | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * | * | 953 | 1309 | 4165 |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.07 | 0 | |
| | NT | 1738 | 2833 | 3588 | 4288 | 5743 | 5257 | 5777 | 8752 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | * | 0.39 | 0.42 | 0.72 | 0.60 | 0.79 |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 769 | 1190 | 976 | 1176 | 1266 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | * | 0.77 | 1.07 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 0.66 |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 261 | 374 | 614 | 553 | 1506 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | * | 0.49 | 0.85 | 0.26 | 0.69 | 0.66 |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 1030 | 354 | 772 | 1728 | 1807 |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | * | * | - | 0.50 | 1.22 | 2.02 | 0.83 |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | - | 1210 | 818 | 893 | 967 |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | 15-24 | % Illi, Prim. Edu. | 60 | % Married | 5 | % widowed or divorced | 60 | | |
| ART (20) | 35 | 5 | 60 | 5 | 5 | 60 | 60 | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=18) | 94.44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.56 | 0 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/CTC 2009 | Baran, 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|------|------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 250 | 0 | 0 | | | 27000 | 1706 | 8251 | 17043 | | |
| % Total HRG | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | 5.04 | 0.32 | 1.54 | 3.18 | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | | | 100 | 6.32 | 30.56 | 63.12 | | |
| Programme target | - | - | - | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-58%; Brothel based-4.40%; Street based-37.60% | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors -NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | Guna, Madhya Pradesh | Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh | Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh | - | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 0 | 204 | 956 | 2182 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 26.03 | 19.19 | 25.48 | 1.98 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 61 | 97 | 1030 | 2081 | 2543 | 3038 | 6939 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

Barmer, Rajasthan

Background:

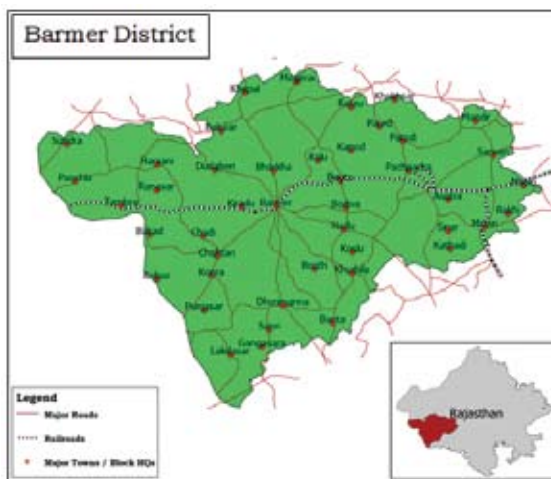
Barmer district is situated in the Marwar region in the western part of Rajasthan, forming a part of the Thar Desert. It has a population of 26.04 lakhs with a sex ratio of 900 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 41.03% and an overall literacy rate of 57.4% (2011 Census). The economy of Barmer district mainly depends on agriculture and animal husbandry. Carved wooden furniture and hand block printing industry of Barmer is well renowned. The major highway that passes through Barmer is National Highway 15.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.75%), with an increasing trend.
- Based on PPTCT and Blood Bank data in 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.09\%$), with a stable to declining trend.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees in 2011 was low among both male (0.66%) and female (0.66%) clients and also among direct walk-in (1.5%) and referred (0.55%) clients, with an overall declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (711, 94.05% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (45, 5.9% of total HRG); of the FSW, 39.24% brothel-based and 35.16% were home-based.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 1.39%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.04% of the male population were migrants; 27.07% of them migrated to other state and 27.2% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat and Banas Kantha in Gujarat.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 48.8% and 37.3% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 287 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 93% were on ART, 76% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 74% were widowed or divorced.
- The ICTCs significantly increased from 2008 onwards in the district, with corresponding increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites.

Key Recommendations:

- High HIV prevalence ANC along with an increasing trend necessitates in-depth analysis of the profile of the survey participants and their spouses.
- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns among women, around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW and IDU, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



Barmer, Rajasthan

District Population: 26,04,453 (3.7% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 41.03%; ANC Utilization²: 20.3%

| | | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | 0 | 1 | 0.25 | | | | 1.75 | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | | 399 | | | |
| PP/CT | PP | - | - | - | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1233 | 3086 | 11164 | 15049 | 19629 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | * | * | 0.40 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.06 | | |
| | NT | * | * | * | 2426 | 3337 | 3671 | 4836 | 4920 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | 9.76 | 5.60 | 2.39 | 3.60 | 3.52 | | 7.29 | | | |
| | NT | 245 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | | 247 | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | * | 6.40 | 2.68 | 1.78 | 0.66 | | |
| | NT | * | * | * | * | 656 | 4409 | 6120 | 12516 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | * | 13.46 | 2.94 | 1.13 | 0.66 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 208 | 3776 | 6747 | 10912 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | * | 5.62 | 2.75 | 1.16 | 0.55 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 178 | 5741 | 10474 | 19078 | | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | * | * | 8.75 | 2.91 | 2.67 | 1.15 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 686 | 2444 | 2393 | 4350 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | % On ART | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (287) | | 93 | 1 | 76 | 10 | 74 | | | | | |
| DUN (NA) | | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Hetero-sexual | | Homo-sexual | | Blood | | Needle/Syringe | | Parent to Child | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=153) | | 73.86 | 0 | 0.65 | 2.61 | 16.99 | 5.88 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/CT | | Barmer, Balotara, 2.37 | 0.53 | Choalhathan, 1.43 | 2.1 | Dhorimamma, 3.6 | Shiv, 0.75 | Sindhri, 1.53 | Siwana, 6.15 | | |
| % Positive, PP/CT | | Barmer (urban), 0.07 | 0 | Choalhathan, 0 | 0.18 | Dhorimamma, Shiv, 0 | Balotara, 0.06 | Barmer, 0 | Siwana, 0.25 | Sindhri, 0 | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | HRG Size | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | |
| | | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | | FSW | MSM | IDU | 4180 | 11318 | 11371 | 19121 | | | |
| % Total HRG | | 711 | 0 | 45 | 4.04 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.85 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | | 94.05 | 0 | 5.95 | 100 | 27.07 | 27.20 | 45.73 | | | |
| Programme Target | | 0.03 | 0 | 0 | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | | 135 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Typology | | Home based-35.16%; Brothel based-39.24%; Street based-25.60% | Korhi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors -NA; Non-daily injectors-NA | Banas Kantha, Gujarat | | Kachh, Gujarat | | Ahmedabad, Gujarat | | Thane, Maharashtra |
| % <25 yrs. Married | | - | - | - | ST/STI | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | | 2087 | 3519 | 2090 | 4390 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | | 12.05 | 3.92 | 4.17 | 1.39 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. FSW TIs | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| MSM TIs | | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| IDU TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ HIV-B cross referrals | | - | 85 | 71 | 1511 | 3950 | 19349 | 27916 | 43057 | | |
| M-B pair rec. NVP | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Blood Banks | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| STI clinics | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| ART centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| PLHIV Networks | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Comm. care centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

Bharatpur, Rajasthan

Background:

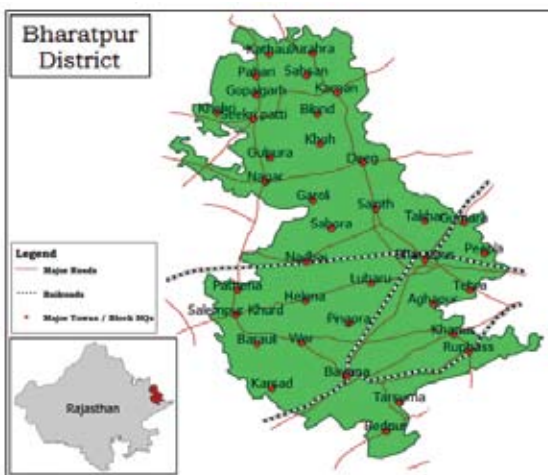
Bharatpur also known as “Lohagarh” is bounded by Haryana in North, Uttar Pradesh in East, Dholpur and Karauli in the South and by Jaipur and Alwar in Southern West. It has a population of 25.49 lakhs with a sex ratio of 877 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 54.6% and an overall literacy rate of 71.1% (Census 2011). The economy of Bharatpur district mainly depends on agriculture. The district is also known for oil industries, with more than 60 oil mills in Bharatpur as mustard is grown in large quantities. The major highways passing through Bharatpur are National Highways 2 and 11.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.32\%$) with a stable to declining trend.
- HIV prevalence was low among direct walk-in clients (2.92%), ang referred (1.12%) clients also among male (1.82%) and female (1.55%) clients, with an overall stable to declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (403, 45.2% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (340, 38.1% of total HRG) and IDU (148, 16.6% of total HRG); of the FSW, 21.6% were home-based and 67% were Brothel based.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.3%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.2% of the male population were migrants; 30% of them migrated to other states and 32.9% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Faridabad and Gurgaon in Haryana.
- HIV awareness rates and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 24% and 11.4% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 147 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 5% were 15-24 years of age, 71% were on ART, 33% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 50% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on improving outreach efforts on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among MSM and IDU, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in understanding the district vulnerabilities.



Bharatpur, Rajasthan

District Population: 25,49,121 (3.7% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 54.6%; ANC Utilization: 8.5%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 0 | | |
| PP/CT | PP | - | - | - | 0.08 | 0.23 | 0.13 | 0.06 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1160 | 2535 | 3760 | 3405 | 7253 | 0.06 |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| | NT | 1575 | 5597 | 6569 | 6531 | 8598 | 10105 | 11549 | 1238 | 1238 |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | 6.59 | 3.57 | 3.43 | 2.05 | 2.43 | 1.82 |
| | NT | - | - | - | 455 | 1289 | 1750 | 2492 | 1522 | 3291 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | 5.73 | 2.82 | 3.29 | 2.34 | 1.66 | 1.55 |
| | NT | - | - | - | 227 | 1135 | 1154 | 1536 | 1384 | 3232 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | 8.15 | 2.04 | 3.07 | 1.37 | 2.08 | 1.12 |
| | NT | - | - | - | 270 | 1271 | 1172 | 1682 | 1345 | 4470 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | 5.10 | 4.52 | 3.58 | 2.73 | 2.05 | 2.92 |
| | NT | - | - | - | 414 | 1151 | 1732 | 2346 | 1561 | 2053 |
| Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hetero-sexual | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | |
| ART (147) | 71 | 5 | 33 | 10 | 50 | 7.07 | 1.01 | 7.07 | 6.06 | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=99) | 78.79 | 0 | 7.07 | 1.01 | 7.07 | 6.06 | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | Kaman, 1.95 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/CT | Bharatpur (urban), 0.09 | Kaman, 0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 45.23 | 38.16 | 16.61 | 47760 | 14347 | 15740 | 17673 | No. out-migration | % of male pop. | % of total migration | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 100 | 30.04 | 32.96 | 37 | Faridabad, Haryana | Gurgaon, Haryana | South Delhi | Mathura, Uttar Pradesh | West Delhi |
| Programme target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 366 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based - 21.59%; Brothel based - 67%; Street based - 11.41% | Kothi - 61.18%; Panthi - 38.82%; Double decker - 0% | Daily Injectors - NA; Non daily injectors - NA | | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| STU/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 647 | 1313 | 4858 | | | | | | | | |
| | - | 0.57 | 0 | 0.31 | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW TIs | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 378 | 682 | 3584 | 5439 | 7788 | 6311 | 13776 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |

Bhilwara, Rajasthan

Background:

Bhilwara is a district situated in Ajmer division of Rajasthan. It has a population of 24.10 lakhs with a sex ratio of 969 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 47.93% and an overall literacy rate of 62.71% (2011 Census). The economy of Bhilwara district mainly depends on agriculture. District has also managed to make rapid advancements in the industry as well, especially in the field of textiles. Cotton based industries also feature in a big way in the economy of the district. Cotton is grown in Asind and Hurda Panchayat Samities of Bhilwara which has led to in-migration of rural population from neighboring districts. Due to textile industries many areas of Bhilwara, Mandal and Jahazpur blocks have become trucking halt points. The major highways that pass through Bhilwara are National Highways 76 and 79.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on the 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity level was high (2%), with a rising trend.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.23-0.26%), with a stable to declining trend.
- HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was moderate among direct walk-in (5.34%) and low among referred (2.2%) clients, as well as among male (2.7%) and female (2.7%) clients, with an overall stable to declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (490, 56.65% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (347, 40.12% of total HRG) and IDU (28, 3.24% of total HRG); of the FSW, 11% were home-based and 89% were street-based.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.2% of the male population were migrants; 28.3% of them migrated to other states and 23.6% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-districts migration were Surat and Ahmadabad in Gujarat, which were high prevalent districts.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 68% and 65.7% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 413 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 3% were 15-24 years of age, 61% were on ART, 68% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 63% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a gradual increase in HIV testing at ICTCs from 2007 onwards.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaign around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among MSM and FSW, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Parent to child transmissions are high, more needs to be done to understand the profile of these attendees through in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data.
- HIV positivity was high among pregnant women along with an increasing trend, indicates the need for in-depth analysis of the profile of survey participants and their spouses.



Bhilwara, Rajasthan

District Population: 24,10,459 (3.5% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 47.9%; ANC Utilization²: 34.0%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | 0 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| | NT ⁴ | 402 | 400 | 400 | 393 | 400 | 400 | | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.26 | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 3459 | 5339 | 7796 | 7530 | 9591 | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.24 | 0.23 | |
| | NT | 2760 | 9698 | 11829 | 12165 | 14748 | 15774 | 15991 | 19552 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 8.81 | 7.48 | 2.98 | 3.19 | 3.36 | 3.72 | 2.76 | |
| | NT | - | 636 | 1149 | 3924 | 4730 | 4970 | 4645 | 5979 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 16.33 | 14.37 | 1.52 | 2.12 | 2.55 | 2.50 | 2.79 | |
| | NT | - | 196 | 334 | 3491 | 4016 | 4464 | 4083 | 4437 | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | 11.32 | 6.82 | 1.47 | 1.66 | 1.81 | 2.26 | 2.23 | |
| | NT | - | 539 | 1188 | 6237 | 7229 | 8187 | 7842 | 8599 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | 9.22 | 17.97 | 6.71 | 7.65 | 10.67 | 11.06 | 5.34 | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | 293 | 295 | 1178 | 1517 | 1247 | 886 | 1817 | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % Hetero-sexual | % 15-24 | % Ill., Ptm. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | |
| | | | | | | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | |
| ART (413) | 61 | 3 | 68 | 9 | 63 | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=289) | 89.27 | 1.04 | 0 | 0.35 | 9.34 | 0 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | Bhilwara (urban), 0.27 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------|-------|---|-------------|-------------|--|------|--|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 490 | 347 | 28 | 53970 | 15321 | 12782 | 25867 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 56.65 | 40.12 | 3.24 | 5.28 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 2.53 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0 | 100 | 28.39 | 23.68 | 47.93 | | | | |
| Programme target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 211 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-11%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-89% | | | Kotih: NA; Parth: NA; Double decker- NA | | | Daily injectors- NA; Non daily injectors- NA | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | 490 | 347 | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | 56.65 | 40.12 | 3.24 | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 142 | 632 | 1359 | 4745 | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | 832 | 1483 | 10874 | 14085 | 17230 | 16258 | 20007 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | | | |
| PHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

Bikaner, Rajasthan

Background:

Bikaner district is situated in the northwest part of Rajasthan. It has a population of 23.67 lakhs with a sex ratio of 903 females per 1,000 males, and female literacy rate of 53.77% with an overall literacy rate of 65.92% (2011 Census). The economy of Bikaner district mainly depends on agriculture. Tourism forms the nucleus of the Bikaner economy. Industries are also gradually booming in the desert city. The city has a flourishing woolen products and carpet weaving industry. The major highways that pass through Bikaner are National Highways 11, 15 and 89.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.03%) with a stable to declining trend.
- HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was moderate among direct walk-in (6.37%) clients and low among referred (1.59%) clients, as well as among male (3.72%) and female (2.72%) clients, with an overall declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (1327, 77.2% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (287, 16.7% of total HRG) and MSM (105, 6.11% of total HRG); of the FSW, 40.69% brothel-based and 33.84% street-based.
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.18% of the male population were migrants; 19.42% of them migrated to other states and 25.42% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat in Gujarat and Thane in Maharashtra, which were high HIV prevalent .
- HIV awareness rate and RTI/STI awareness rate among women were 37.4% and 27.2% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 302 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 5% were 15-24 years of age, 73% were on ART, 70% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 74% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, MSM and IDU, either through initiation of HRG and STD sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



Bikaner, Rajasthan

District Population: 23,67,745 (3.4% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 53.7%; ANC Utilization: 23.5%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | * | 0 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.03 | | | |
| | NT | * | 1201 | 4069 | 5679 | 9002 | 10861 | 13238 | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.20 | 0.50 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.09 | 0.10 | | |
| | NT | 9623 | 18094 | 21689 | 17233 | 22482 | 23378 | 27537 | 27091 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | 1.27 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 1.20 | 0 | 0.82 | | | | |
| | NT | 237 | 248 | 250 | 250 | 245 | 243 | | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 9.18 | 9.19 | 8.47 | 7.70 | 7.11 | 6.18 | 3.72 | | |
| | NT | - | 817 | 914 | 1181 | 1909 | 2489 | 2736 | 4977 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 9.04 | 5.97 | 5.38 | 8.12 | 6.69 | 5.25 | 2.72 | | |
| | NT | - | 365 | 653 | 1041 | 1121 | 1384 | 2285 | 4555 | | |
| ICTC Referral | PP | - | 6.70 | 5.63 | 4.19 | 3.06 | 3.18 | 4.02 | 1.59 | | |
| | NT | - | 910 | 1243 | 1791 | 2421 | 3116 | 4229 | 6235 | | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | 17.28 | 16.36 | 18.79 | 26.93 | 19.23 | 15.03 | 6.37 | | |
| | NT | - | 272 | 324 | 431 | 609 | 957 | 792 | 3297 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ART (302) | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| | | 73 | 5 | 70 | 10 | 74 | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=311) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| | | 85.53 | 0.32 | 3.22 | 0.64 | 5.14 | 5.14 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT 2009 | Bikaner (urban), 0.08 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------|--|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| | 1327 | 105 | 287 | 54749 | 10631 | 13918 | 30200 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 77.20 | 6.11 | 16.70 | 6.18 | 1.20 | 1.57 | 3.41 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.06 | 0 | 0.01 | 100 | 19.42 | 25.42 | 55.16 | | | | |
| Programme target | - | - | - | Surat, Gujarat | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 111 | 0 | 0 | Thane, Maharashtra | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based - 25.47%; Brothel based - 40.69%; Street based - 33.84% | Kothi - 38.1%; Panthi - 19.05%; Double decker - 42.86% | Daily Injectors - NA; Non daily injectors - NA | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | | | | | | | |
| | % <25 yrs. | - | - | Haora, West Bengal | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | Sirs, Haryana | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| | 1519 | 2932 | 2820 | 7587 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 6.87 | 0.71 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. FSW TIs | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| No. IDU TIs | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| No. Comp. TIs | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Total tested ¹ | 160 | 1885 | 2768 | 6291 | 8709 | 13075 | 15882 | 22770 | | | |
| | Blood Banks | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| | ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link-ART centers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | PEHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

Bundi, Rajasthan

Background:

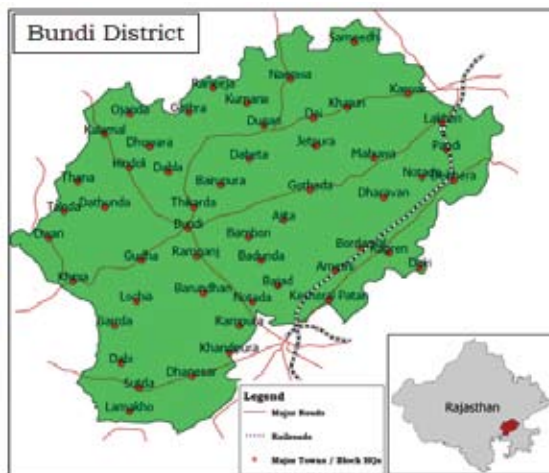
Bundi District is located in the southeastern part of Rajasthan. It has a population of 11.13 lakhs with a sex ratio of 922 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 47% and an overall rate of 62.31% (2011 Census). The economy of Bundi district mainly depends on agriculture. Bundi District is very famous for its intricate carvings and murals. It has a collection of monuments including impressive medieval forts, palaces, havelis, and temples with beautiful stone idols, and carved pillars, which attracts tourists to the area. The major highways that pass through Bundi are National Highways 12 and 76.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.11\%$), with a stable trend.
- HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (1.35%) and referred (0.58%) clients and male (0.87%) and female (0.60%) clients, with an overall stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (257, 100% of total HRG) was the only HRG in the district and of the FSW, 60.23% were home-based and only 20.85% were street-based.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.02% of the male population were migrants; 3.93% of them migrated to other states and 30.5% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI attendees in 2011 was 1.14%.
- HIV awareness rate and RTI/STI awareness rate among women were 51.7% and 48.4% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 53 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 6% were 15-24 years of age, 70% were on ART, 66% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 66% were widowed or divorced.
- There were two ICTCs in the district since 2006.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns among women and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



Chittorgarh, Rajasthan

Background:

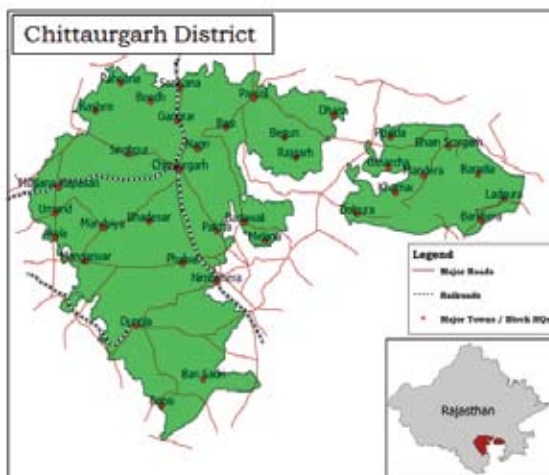
Chittorgarh district is located in the south eastern part of Rajasthan. It has a population of 15.44 lakhs with a sex ratio of 970 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 46.98% and an overall literacy rate of 62.51% (2011 Census). Chittorgarh district has leading cement industries. The district also has tourist attractions like Chittorgarh Fort. The Golden Quadrilateral highway system passes through Chittorgarh, connecting it to much of the rest of India. The major highways that pass through Chittorgarh are National Highways 79, 76 and 113.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, HIV positivity level was high (1.25%), with a surge in 2010.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (>1%), with a stable trend.
- HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (2.01%) and referred (0.76%) clients as well as among male (1.14%) and female (0.75%) clients, with an overall stable to declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (309, 51.5% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (241, 40.1% of total HRG) and IDU (50, 8.3% of the total HRG); of the FSW, 69.5% were home-based and 30.4% were street-based.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.27%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.9% of the male population were migrants; 21.36% of male migrated to other states, 19.6% of them migrated to other districts within the state and 59% of them migrated within the district.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Neemuch and Mandsaur in Madhya Pradesh.
- HIV awareness rate was 68.7% among women and RTI/STI awareness rate was 66.1% among women (DLHS-III).
- Of the 298 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center in 2009, 60% were on ART 6% were 15-24 years of age, 72% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 75% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- 19.66% of the sexual routes of transmission were unknown, probing needs to be strengthened at ICTC centres.
- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW and MSMs, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



Chittorgarh, Rajasthan

District Population: 15,44,392 (2.2% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 46.9%; ANC Utilization: 34.7%

| HIV Levels and Trends | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|--|--|--|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 1.25 | | | | | | |
| | NT ² | 400 | 399 | 399 | 400 | | | | | | |
| PP/TCT | PP | * | 0.19 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.19 | 0.22 | | | |
| | NT | * | 1021 | 2768 | 3802 | 6787 | 9375 | | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.20 | 0.50 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.22 | | | |
| | NT | 1751 | 2981 | 3668 | 3657 | 4852 | 5292 | 5801 | | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | * | 1.60 | 4.41 | 4.40 | 2.87 | | | | | |
| | NT | * | 250 | 249 | 250 | 244 | | | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | * | | | | | | | | | |
| | NT | * | | | | | | | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | * | | | | | | | | | |
| | NT | * | | | | | | | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | * | | | | | | | | | |
| | NT | * | | | | | | | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | * | 2.68 | 2.40 | 1.27 | 1.65 | 1.14 | | | | |
| | NT | * | 635 | 916 | 2121 | 3705 | 7010 | | | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | * | 2.32 | 2.27 | 2.45 | 1.38 | 0.75 | | | | |
| | NT | * | 518 | 441 | 1061 | 2325 | 5882 | | | | |
| ICTC | PP | * | 1.43 | 2.15 | 1.81 | 1.22 | 0.76 | | | | |
| | NT | * | 840 | 1068 | 1987 | 4585 | 10804 | | | | |
| Referred | PP | * | 5.43 | 3.11 | 1.42 | 2.56 | 2.01 | | | | |
| | NT | * | 313 | 389 | 1195 | 1445 | 2088 | | | | |

| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | % On ART | % Ill, Prim Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | | |
| ART (298) | 60 | 6 | 72 | 9 | 75 | | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|
| % of Total Pos. (N=117) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 19.66 | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Bhopalsagar, 0 | Gangrar, 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/TCT 2009 | Chittorgarh (urban), 0.09 | Bhopalsagar, 0 | Gangrar, 0 | Kapasan, 0 | Bhesroadgarh, 0 | Rasmi, 0 | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/TCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|------|------|------|------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Programme Response | | | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| No. out-migration | 309 | 241 | 50 | 45004 | 9611 | 8829 | 0 | 2669 | 2317 | 5925 | - | | |
| % of male pop. | 51.50 | 40.17 | 8.33 | 4.91 | 1.05 | 0.96 | % Syphilis pos. | 0.49 | 1.63 | 0.27 | - | | |
| % of total migration | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0 | 100 | 21.36 | 19.62 | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Programme target | - | - | - | Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh | | | | | | | | Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra |
| Programme Coverage | 573 | 0 | 0 | Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh | | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based- 69.58%; Brothel based- 0%; Street based- 30.42% | Kotni- 44.28%; Panthi- 7.46%; Double decker- 48.26% | Daily injectors - NA; Non daily injectors- NA | | | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 7 | | | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | 166 | 285 | 2174 | 4125 | 6984 | 12817 | 22267 | | | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| PHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheets

Churu, Rajasthan

District Population: 20,41,172 (2.9% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 54.2%; ANC Utilization²: 22.4%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|-------|---------|------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 399 | | | |
| PP TCT | PP | - | * | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.01 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 1475 | 1232 | 1855 | 2656 | 6992 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0 | 0 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.03 | | |
| | NT | 1201 | 2915 | 3356 | 3996 | 4888 | 5071 | 8116 | 9916 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 0.63 | 2.97 | 3.04 | 1.98 | 0.94 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 635 | 607 | 625 | 908 | 2123 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 1.66 | 1.41 | 1.96 | 0.93 | 0.50 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 302 | 497 | 611 | 1071 | 3378 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 0.48 | 0.44 | 0.48 | 0.57 | 0.63 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 420 | 688 | 830 | 1409 | 3517 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | 1.35 | 5.28 | 6.65 | 3.50 | 0.76 | | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | * | 517 | 416 | 406 | 570 | 1984 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, 15-24 | % Prm. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| 70 | 5 | 69 | 8 | 71 | | | | | | |
| ART (287) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=35) | Hetero-sexual | 82.86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.71 | 11.43 | | | |
| | Homosexual | - | - | - | - | - | - | Unknown | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/TCT 2009 | Churu (urban), 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/TCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = Percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|------|---|-----------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| | HRG Size | | IDU | | Overall | | Intra-state | | Intra-district | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | 2286 | MSM | 300 | No. out-migration | 61392 | Inter-state | 18951 | 26248 | |
| % Total HRG | | 88.40 | | 11.60 | % of male pop. | 6.22 | | 1.92 | 2.66 | |
| % Total Pop. | | 0.11 | | 0.01 | % of total migration | 100 | | 26.38 | 30.87 | |
| Programme Target | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | | - | | - | | - | | - | - | |
| Typology | | 104 | | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | Home based - 44.78%; Brothel based- 13.78%; Street based- 41.44% | | Kothi- 44.48%; Panthi- 3.34%; Double decker- 52.17%; NA | | | | Thane, Bhwani, Hayana | Sirs, Hayana | |
| % <25 yrs. | | - | | - | | | | | | |
| % Married | | - | | - | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| | 61 | 1187 | 2225 | 6050 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 3.70 | 2.17 | 1.11 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | 125 | 238 | 2412 | 2336 | 3091 | 4635 | 12493 | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

Dausa, Rajasthan

District Population: 16,37,226 (2.3% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 52.3%; ANC Utilization²: 22.5%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 0 | | |
| PP/TCT | PP | - | - | - | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1660 | 1908 | 3378 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | * | * | * | * | * | 0 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | * | * | 1227 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | * | 0.44 | 0.89 | 0.57 | 1.47 | 0.70 | 0.35 | | |
| | NT | * | 451 | 677 | 524 | 408 | 572 | 1150 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | * | 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.60 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.25 | | |
| | NT | * | 363 | 1261 | 1000 | 706 | 500 | 1189 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | * | 0.26 | 0.40 | 0 | 0.66 | 0.20 | 0.25 | | |
| | NT | * | 778 | 1748 | 312 | 755 | 1004 | 2027 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | * | 2.78 | 1.05 | 0.74 | 1.11 | 5.88 | 0.64 | | |
| Walk-in | NT | * | 36 | 190 | 1212 | 359 | 68 | 312 | | |
| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, ⁶ Prim ⁷ Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| | 66 | 3 | 43 | 2 | 55 | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=6) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| | 66.67 | 16.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.67 | | | | |
| | Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/TCT 2009 | Dausa (urban), 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRGSTD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/TCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | No. out-migration | Intra-district | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Inter-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 189 | 23 | 0 | 23581 | 8108 | 23581 | 5041 | 10432 | 5041 | 8108 |
| % Total HRG | 89.15 | 10.85 | 0 | 3.40 | 1.17 | 3.40 | 0.73 | 1.50 | 0.73 | 1.17 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 34.38 | 100 | 21.38 | 44.24 | 21.38 | 34.38 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | South West Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, West Delhi, Gurgaon, Hayana | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home-based-69.31%; Brothel-based-28.57%; Street based-2.12% | Kothi-91.3%; Panthi-0%; Double-decker-8.7% | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| | ST/ARTI | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 580 | 652 | 793 | 3123 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0.55 | 0.39 | 0.47 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | Programme Response | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 393 | 814 | 1938 | 2319 | 2774 | 2980 | 5717 | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STI clinics | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PELHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

Dholpur, Rajasthan

Background:

Dholpur district is bordered by Bharatpur district and Uttar Pradesh in the north, Madhya Pradesh in the south, Karauli district to the west and Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to the east. It has a population of 12.07 lakhs with a sex ratio of 845 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 55.45% with an overall literacy rate of 70.14% (2011 Census). The economy of Dholpur mainly depends on agriculture. Dholpur sandstone is mined in the area, which is simply called "Dholpur". Quarrying of building stone is one of the important employment activity, blocks of Baroli, Bari, Baseri, Sarmathura are important places where building and millstone are quarried and as a result have become truck halting points. The major highways that pass through Dholpur are National Highways 6 and 11b.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.75%) but there was not enough data to determine a trend.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0-0.15%) with a stable to increasing trend.
- In 2011 HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (3.59%) and referred (2.07%) clients, as well as among male (2.47%) and female (2.56%) clients, with a stable to declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (178, 100% of total HRG) was the only HRG in the district and out of them, 88.2% were home-based and 8.43% were brothel-based.
- As per the 2001 Census, 2.9% of the male population were migrants; 30.7% of them migrated to other states and 14% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Morena in Madhya Pradesh and Agra in Uttar Pradesh.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 33% and 30% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 114 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 60% were on ART, 51% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 56% were widowed or divorced.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.07% and the number of STI episodes treated increased to four times in 2011 when compared to the number of episodes treated in 2010.

Key Recommendations:

- Considering moderate HIV prevalence among HSS-ANC, there is a need to understand the profile of ANC attendees and their spouses.
- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns among women and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSWs through initiation of HRG sites for High Sentinel Survey (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in the better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- There is a need to improve ANC utilization thereby, PPTCT up take; as the current ANC utilization is very low (7.7%).



Dholpur, Rajasthan

District Population: 12,07,293 (1.75% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 55.4%; ANC Utilization: 7.7%

| HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|---------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ^a | - | - | - | - | - | 0.75 | - | | | | |
| | NT ^b | - | - | - | - | - | 399 | - | | | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | 0.71 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.15 | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | 1119 | 3053 | 5464 | 4912 | 6017 | - | | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | NT | - | 1579 | 1661 | 1987 | 2550 | 3137 | 3344 | | | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | 3.28 | 1.20 | 4.80 | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | 244 | 250 | 250 | - | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 5.34 | 2.50 | 3.94 | 2.47 | | | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1104 | 1720 | 1750 | 2433 | | | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 8.09 | 3.47 | 4.05 | 2.56 | | | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 383 | 720 | 815 | 1135 | | | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | 6.37 | 2.91 | 3.48 | 2.07 | | | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 675 | 1753 | 2013 | 2565 | | | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | * | 5.79 | 2.47 | 5.79 | 3.59 | | | | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | * | * | 812 | 687 | 552 | 1003 | | | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | 60 | 3 | 51 | 5 | 56 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | |
| | | | | | | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=89) | 93.26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.74 | 0 | Needle/ Syringe | | Parent to Child | | Unknown | |
| | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.74 | 0 | 0 |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, Dholpur (urban), PPTCT 2009 | 0.11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| No. out-migration (Mapping, 2009) | 178 | 0 | 0 | 15569 | 4779 | 2207 | 8583 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 100 | 0 | 0 | 2.90 | 0.89 | 0.41 | 1.60 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 30.70 | 14.18 | 55.13 | | | | |
| Programme target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 397 | 0 | 0 | South Delhi | | | Morena, Madhya Pradesh | | Surat, Gujarat | | Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh |
| Typology | Home based - 88.2%; Brothel based - 8.43%; Street based - 3.37% | Kothi-NA; Parli-NA; Double-decker-NA | Daily Injectors - NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Agra, Uttar Pradesh | | | Surat, Gujarat | | Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | ST/RTI | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 741 | 1399 | 789 | 3268 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.07 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Total tested ⁴ | - | 235 | 535 | 1552 | 4540 | 7904 | 7477 | 9585 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| LinkART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

Dungarpur, Rajasthan

Background:

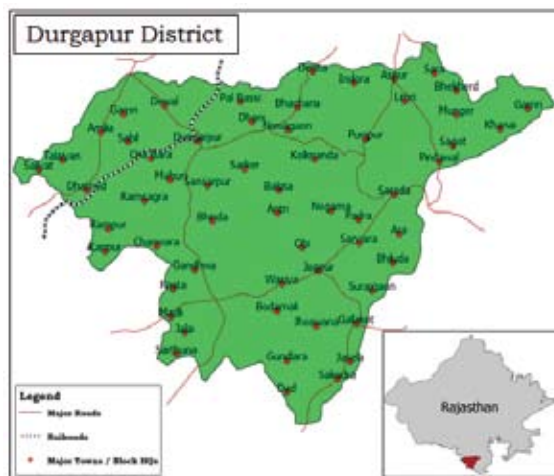
Dungarpur is a tribal district situated in the southern most part of Rajasthan. It has a population of 13.88 lakhs with a sex ratio of 990 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 46.9 % and an overall literacy rate of 60.7% (2011 Census). The economy of the district mainly depends on agriculture. Population of Dungarpur district mainly depends on livelihood from forest and forest produce. The major highway that passes through Dungarpur is National Highway 8.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2007 HSS-ANC and 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.28\%$) with a stable trend.
- HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (4.1%) and referred (2.9%) clients, as well as among male (2.9%) and female (3.3%) clients, with a declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (838, 55.5% of total HRG) was the only HRG in the district followed by MSM (671, 44.4%).
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 3.7%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.8% of the male population were migrants; 32.4% of them migrated to other states, 11.7% migrated to other districts within the state and 55.7% migrated within the district.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Ahmadabad in Gujarat and Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 80% and 71% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 348 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 56% were on ART, 84% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 81% were widowed or divorced.
- There were total three ICTCs in the district in 2011 and the total number of clients getting tested at these sites increased significantly from 1786 in 2010 to 11723 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns among women, and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSWs and MSMs, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



Dungarpur, Rajasthan

District Population: 13,88,906 (2.02% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 46.9%; ANC Utilization²: 29.3 %

| HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | 0.66 | 0 | 0 | * | 0.26 | * | * | | |
| | NT ⁴ | 301 | 400 | 400 | * | 379 | * | * | | |
| PP/CT | PP | - | - | * | * | 0.62 | 0.07 | * | 0.28 | |
| | NT | - | - | * | * | 1628 | 1366 | * | 4972 | |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| | NT | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 7.08 | 5.27 | 4.96 | 5.07 | 2.96 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 579 | 910 | 928 | 710 | 3652 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 7.64 | 7.69 | 5.86 | 6.43 | 3.32 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 432 | 572 | 666 | 513 | 3099 | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | 7.29 | 3.64 | 5.60 | 5.89 | 2.93 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 782 | 549 | 1518 | 1137 | 5661 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | * | 7.42 | 7.72 | 0 | 2.32 | 4.13 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 229 | 933 | 76 | 86 | 1090 | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | | % Married | | % widowed or divorced | | | | |
| ART (348) | 56 | 3 | 84 | 10 | 81 | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=194) | 90.72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.25 | 1.03 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/CT 2009 | Dungarpur (urban), 0.14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General (clients and pregnant women)

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|-------|--|--|
| HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 838 | 671 | 0 | 26519 | 8614 | 3111 | 14794 | | | |
| % Total HRG | 55.53 | 44.47 | 0 | 4.86 | 1.58 | 0.57 | 2.71 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0 | 100 | 32.48 | 11.73 | 55.79 | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 1349 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi - NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors - NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | Thane, Maharashtra | Gandhinagar, Gujarat | Mumbai, Maharashtra | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 913 | 1999 | 1900 | 5374 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0.14 | 1.30 | 3.77 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | | |
| MSM/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 162 | 285 | 1613 | 3110 | 2960 | 1786 | 11723 | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| PLHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

Ganganagar, Rajasthan

Background:

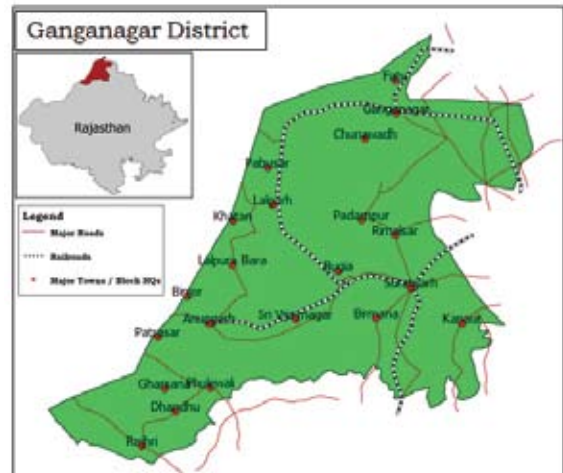
Sri Ganganagar district, also known as “breadbasket of Rajasthan”, is situated at the point where the Satluj River water enters the state Rajasthan. It has a population of 19.69 lakhs with a sex ratio of 887 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 60.07% with an overall literacy rate of 70.25% (2011 Census). The economy of the district mainly depends on agriculture. Industries in Sri Ganganagar district are based on agriculture. Major industries are cotton ginning and pressing factories, mustard oil mills, wheat flour mills, sugar mills, and cotton spinning and textile factories. Most of the factories are located in and around Sri Ganganagar city which have become trucking halt points. The major highway that passes through the district is National Highways 15.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity level was moderate (0.50%) with a rising trend from 2007 onwards.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.06\%$), with a stable trend.
- Based on 2010 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.4%), but due to a lack of data from previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees in 2011 was low among male (0.72%) and female (0.47%) clients and also among direct walk-in (0.85%) and referred (0.46%) clients; with an overall stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (2557, 88.1% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (217, 7.4% of total HRG) and MSM (127, 4.3% of total HRG); of the FSW, 35.7% were home-based and 26.4% were street-based.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.94%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 10.8% of the male population were migrants; 9.8% of them migrated to other states and 24.2% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Firozpur and Sirsa in Punjab.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 46% and 30% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 132 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 57% are on ART, 68% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 80% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, MSM and IDU, through further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will provide better insights into district vulnerabilities.
- HIV transmission through unknown routes are high, thus more probing needs to be done to understand the transmission dynamics among PLHIV at the ICTCs.



Ganganagar, Rajasthan

District Population: 19,69,520 (2.8% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 60.07%; ANC Utilization²: 39.2%

| HIW Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------|------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ^a 0 | 2.25 | 3 | 0 | 0.25 | 0 | 0.50 | | | | |
| | NT ^a 403 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | | | | |
| PP/TCT | PP | - | * | * | 1565 | 9211 | 13452 | 13271 | 0.03 | 0.05 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.06 | | | |
| | NT | 5216 | 11740 | 14232 | 13380 | 15878 | 16580 | 23470 | 29983 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | 1.20 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | 250 | 248 | 250 | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.42 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | 250 | 250 | 240 | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 1.18 | 0.68 | 0.84 | 0.69 | 0.72 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1191 | 2638 | 4881 | 6491 | 8992 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 1.13 | 0.31 | 0.53 | 0.65 | 0.47 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 977 | 1609 | 4374 | 5994 | 8360 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | 0.58 | 0.63 | 0.68 | 0.44 | 0.46 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 695 | 2861 | 5324 | 7573 | 11117 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | * | 1.43 | 0.36 | 0.71 | 1.04 | 0.85 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1473 | 1386 | 3931 | 4912 | 6235 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (132) | 57 | 5 | 68 | 11 | 80 | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=106) | 83.02 | 0 | 0.94 | 1.89 | 4.72 | 9.43 | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Anupgarh, 0.69 | Ganganagar, 0 | Padampur, 0.32 | Raisinghnagar, 0.31 | Sadulshahar, 0.78 | Srikanapur, 0.97 | Suratgarh, 0.61 | | | | |
| % Positive, PP/TCT 2009 | Ganganagar (urban), 0 | Anupgarh, 0 | Ganganagar, 0 | Padampur, 0 | Raisinghnagar, 0 | Sadulshahar, 0 | Srikanapur, 0 | Suratgarh, 0 | | | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PP/TCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|------|------|-------|-------|---|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| HRG Size | | | | MSM | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | | | | | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 2557 | 127 | 217 | | | | | No. out-migration | 103906 | 10196 | 25161 |
| % Total HRG | 88.14 | 4.38 | 7.48 | | | | | % of male pop. | 10.88 | 1.07 | 2.63 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.01 | | | | | % of total migration | 100 | 9.81 | 24.22 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | | | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 781 | 54 | 69 | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-35.75%; Brothel based-37.82%; Street based-26.44% | Kothi-42.74%; Pantih-36.75%; Double decker-20.51% | Daily Injectors - NA; Non daily Injectors- N/A | | | | | | Sisa, Bathinda, Punjab | Muktsar, Punjab | Ludhiana, Punjab |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 336 | 2137 | 3270 | 7277 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 1.08 | 0.65 | 0.94 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| Total tested ⁴ | - | 24 | 112 | 2883 | 5812 | 18466 | 25937 | 30623 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 10 | 19 | 27 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

Hanumangarh, Rajasthan

Background:

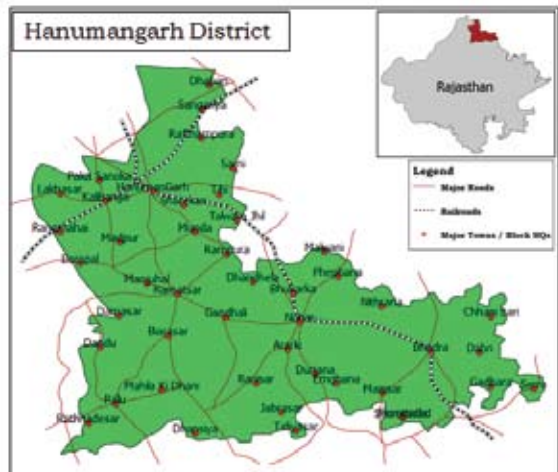
Hanumangarh district is located in the extreme north of Rajasthan. It has a population of 17.79 lakhs with a sex ratio of 906 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 56.91% with an overall literacy rate of 68.37% (2011 Census). The economy of Hanumangarh district mainly depends on agriculture. In Hanumangarh district main crops that the people produce are rice, bajra, cotton, sonamukhi, wheat, and vegetables. The Hanumangarh district is quite enriched in historical heritage. The major highway that passes through Hanumangarh is National Highway 15.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.10-0.21%), with a declining trend.
- HIV prevalence among 2011 ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (1.63%) and referred (1.24%) clients and also among male (1.7%) and female (0.88%) clients, with a stable to declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (1423, 89.2% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (128, 8.03% of total HRG), and IDUs (44, 2.76% of total HRGs).
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.12%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.9% of the male population were migrants; 18.3% of them migrated to other states, 33.3% migrated to other districts within the same state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Sirsa and Hisar in Haryana.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 41% and 21.3% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 107 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 7% were 15-24 years of age, 67% were on ART, 72% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 74% were widowed or divorced.
- Though there were large numbers of FSW in the district there was only one FSW TI in the district.

Key Recommendations:

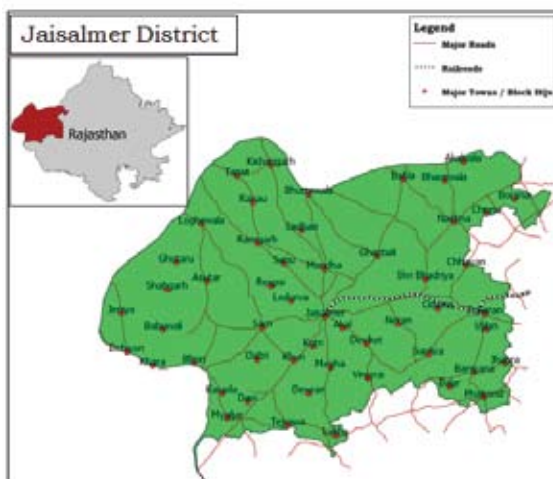
- Focus on outreach efforts on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, MSM and IDU, either through initiation and regularization of HRG sites for HSS or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will provide better insights into district vulnerabilities.



Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

Background:

Jaisalmer district is the largest district of the state and the third largest in the country area wise, it lies in the Thar Desert, spreading across the border of India and Pakistan. District is bounded by Bikaner in North, Barmer in South, and Jodhpur in East; West and South West area is bounded by Indian border. According to the 2011 census Jaisalmer is the least populous district of Rajasthan and has a population of 6.72 lakhs with a sex ratio of 849 females for every 1000 males, with a female literacy rate at 40.2% and an overall literacy rate of 58.04% (2011, Census). The economy of Jaisalmer district mainly depends on industries; at present, the major industries in the district are the tourism, stone-cutting and carving, khadi industry and mineral based industry. The khadi industry has also developed as the most important cottage industry contributing in-migration of laborers from rural pockets of neighboring districts. Jaisalmer is connected to other cities in the state as well as neighbouring states like Gujarat, Delhi with National Highway 15.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.25\%$), with a stable to declining trend for ANC and PPTCT, however, there was not enough data for Blood Bank to determine a trend.
- HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk in (0.39%) and referred (0.36%) clients, also among male (0.14%) and female (2.69%) clients, with a stable to rising trend except for referred clients who had a declining trend in recent years.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, MSM (2514, 72.1% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (972, 27.8% of total HRG); of the FSW, 78.7% were home-based and 20.2% were Brothel based.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.5% of the male population were migrants; 18.4% of them migrated to other states, 26.6% of them migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two districts for out-of-state migration were Pune in Maharashtra and North West Delhi.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 33.8% and 39.4% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 45 PLHIV registered at a Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 96% were on ART, 47% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, 11% were married and 80% were widowed or divorced.
- Heterosexual transmission accounted for 50% of the total HIV transmission, but more importantly transmission from parent to child accounted for 12.50% of the total HIV transmissions.
- There was only one composite TI as of 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW and MSM either through initiation and regularization of HRG sites for HSS or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is MSM, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will provide better insights into district vulnerabilities.
- Considering the large number of FSWs and MSMs (around 3500) in the district and only one composite TI in operation there is a need to establish more TIs to cover HRGs with prevention programmes.
- Considering the high transmission rate from parent to child there is a need to strengthen the PPTCT programme.

Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

District Population: 6,72,008 (0.09% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 40.2%; ANC Utilization: 18.8%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|-------|-------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | - | 0.25 | - | | | |
| | NT ¹ | - | 400 | 400 | 399 | - | 400 | - | | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | * | 0 | 0.11 | 0 | 0.06 | | | |
| | NT | * | * | * | 2736 | 2550 | 2761 | 3387 | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | * | * | * | * | 0.10 | 0.09 | | | |
| | NT | * | * | * | * | * | 1000 | 1164 | | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | * | * | * | 0.81 | 0.50 | 0.65 | 0.80 | 0.14 | | |
| | NT | * | * | * | 615 | 2222 | 2153 | 2748 | 2840 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | * | * | * | 0.27 | 1.96 | 5.71 | 6.29 | 2.69 | | |
| | NT | * | * | * | 376 | 204 | 105 | 143 | 297 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | * | * | * | 0.88 | 1.23 | 5.56 | 4.32 | 0.36 | | |
| | NT | * | * | * | 113 | 81 | 54 | 185 | 280 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | * | * | * | 0.57 | 0.60 | 0.77 | 0.85 | 0.39 | | |
| | NT | * | * | * | 878 | 2345 | 2204 | 2706 | 2857 | | |
| Walk-in | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 96 | 0 | 47 | 11 | 80 | | |
| ART (45) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=16) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 12.50 | 37.50 | |
| Block Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | Jaisalmer (urban), 0.11% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheets

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-district |
| % Total HRG | 972 | 2514 | 0 | 12540 | 2318 | 3337 |
| % Total Pop. | 27.88 | 72.12 | 0 | 4.50 | 0.83 | 1.20 |
| Programme Target | 0.14 | 0.37 | 0 | 100 | 18.48 | 26.61 |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | |
| Typology | 82 | 0 | 0 | Pune, Maharashtra | North West Delhi | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra |
| % <25 yrs. | Home based- 78.79%; Brothel based- 20.27%; Street based- 0.94% | Kothi- NA; Panthi- NA; Double decker- NA | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily injectors- NA | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | |
| | STI/RTI | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 692 | 1269 | 2076 | 4132 | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 32 | 135 | 1186 | 5162 | 4808 |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Jalore, Rajasthan

Background:

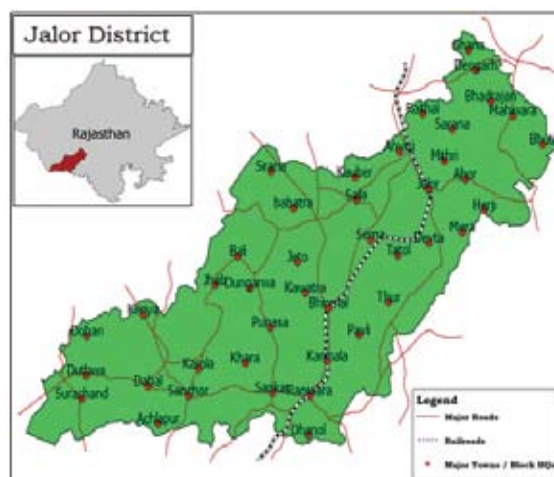
Jalore district is situated in the south west direction of Rajasthan. It has a population of 18.30 lakhs with a sex ratio of 951 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 38.7% with an overall literacy rate of 55.5% (2011 Census). The economy of Jalore district mainly depends on agriculture and animal husbandry. Some industries have been set up based on minerals available from local mines. The main minerals produced are gypsum, limestone, bajari, murrum, granite, and graded fluorite. Jalore is also known as Granite Capital of Rajasthan, it is famous for its high quality lakhaa granite. The major highway that passes through Jalore is National Highway 15.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.75%), with a stable to increasing trend.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.24%), with a declining trend.
- Based on 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among female (2.44%) clients but moderate among male (5.36%) clients. Also, HIV prevalence was low among referred (2.25%) clients, whereas it was high among direct walk-ins (12.43%). The positivity level showed an overall declining trend among the attendees.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (140, 100% of total HRG) was the only HRG in the district and of the FSW, 100% were home-based.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.33%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.3% of the male population were migrants; 41.80% of them migrated to other states and 13.4% of them migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two districts for out-of-state migration were Surat, Gujarat and Mumbai in Maharashtra.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 54.2% and 38.7% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 335 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 3% were 15-24 years of age, 91% were on ART, 84% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 75% were widowed or divorced.
- HIV transmission from parent to child was high, with 19.54% of the total HIV transmission in the district was from parent to child.

Key Recommendations:

- Conduct differential analysis of ICTC data especially among male and direct walk-in clients to better understand the district vulnerabilities.
- Focus on outreach efforts on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW either through initiation and regularization of HRG sites for HSS or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will provide better insights into district vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen PPTCT programmes in the district.



Jalore, Rajasthan

District Population: 18,30,151 (2.6% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 38.7%; ANC Utilization: 28.9%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | 0.25 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.75 | 400 | 400 | 0.24 | 2973 |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | 400 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - |
| PP/TCT | PP | - | * | * | 0.57 | 0.38 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1226 | 1799 | 2123 | 2973 | 2973 | 2973 |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| | NT | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | * | * | * | 21.41 | 18.05 | 5.36 | 5.36 | 5.36 |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 467 | 410 | 1137 | 1137 | 1137 |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | * | 16.69 | 19.67 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.44 |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 617 | 361 | 1556 | 1556 | 1556 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | * | 13.78 | 14.03 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 784 | 663 | 2315 | 2315 | 2315 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | * | 31.67 | 48.15 | 12.43 | 12.43 | 12.43 |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 300 | 108 | 378 | 378 | 378 |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | * | * | 300 | 108 | 378 | 378 | 378 |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 300 | 108 | 378 | 378 | 378 |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| ART (335) | 91 | 3 | 84 | 14 | 75 | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=87) | 79.31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19.54 | 1.15 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/TCT 2009 | Jalore (urban), 0.38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------|---|---|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 | | | Census | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 140 | 0 | 0 | 46378 | 19386 | 6218 | 20774 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 100 | 0 | 0 | 6.30 | 2.63 | 0.84 | 2.82 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | - | - | - | 100 | 41.80 | 13.41 | 44.79 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-100%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-0% | Kothi- NA; Panthi- NA; Double decker- NA | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily injectors- NA | Mumbai, Maharashtra | Thane, Maharashtra | Ahmadabad, Gujarat | Banas Kantha, Gujarat | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | Surat, Gujarat | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 243 | 195 | 237 | 0.72 | 0.44 | 0.33 | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0.72 | 0.44 | 0.33 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | |
| MSM/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| IDU/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Total tested ³ | - | 334 | 152 | 925 | 1692 | 2883 | 2894 | 5666 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRGSTD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PP/TCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

Jhalawar, Rajasthan

District Population: 14,11,327 (2% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 47.06%; ANC Utilization: 23.2 %

| | HIV Levels and Trends | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|--|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | * | 0.50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| PP/CT | NT ⁴ | * | 400 | 400 | 399 | 400 | 400 | 400 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | 0.03 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.06 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 3629 | 4122 | 4592 | 7098 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.01 | | |
| | NT | 2836 | 4461 | 6660 | 7878 | 8231 | 9108 | 9279 | 11563 | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 1.13 | 2.64 | 1.38 | 0.85 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 883 | 1477 | 2171 | 3892 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 1.06 | 2.19 | 1.76 | 0.94 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1040 | 1140 | 1193 | 2026 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | 1.09 | 2.21 | 1.44 | 0.79 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1011 | 2485 | 3197 | 5343 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | - | - | 1.10 | 6.81 | 2.99 | 1.74 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 912 | 132 | 167 | 575 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (52) | 4 | 52 | 6 | 65 | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=47) | Hetero-sexual | 87.23 | 4.26 | 0 | 0 | 8.51 | 0 | | | |
| | Needle/ Syringe | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Jhalapathan, 2.38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| % Positive, PP/CT 2009 | Jhalawar (urban), 0.22 | Jhalapathan, 0.14 | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|-------|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 106 | 0 | 65 | 28332 | 7128 | 8230 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 61.99 | 0 | 38.01 | 4.63 | 1.16 | 1.34 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 25.16 | 29.05 | | | | |
| Programme Target | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-decker-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily injectors -NA; Non daily injectors-NA | Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh | Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh | Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh | Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 1481 | 1640 | 3335 | | | | | | |
| | - | 0.69 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 194 | 394 | 1021 | 5552 | 6739 | 7956 | 13016 | | |
| Blood Banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| PLHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

Background:

Jhunjhunu district is a part of Shekhwati region and lies in the northern part of Rajasthan. It has a population of 21.39 lakhs with a sex ratio of 950 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 61.1% and an overall literacy rate of 74.7% (2011 Census). Jhunjhunu is endowed with various minerals whose industrial use has immensely contributed to the economy of the district. Of these, the most important is the copper belt of Khetri. The area is commonly known as Khetri Copper Belt and the main ore producing centres in this belt are Madankudan, Kolihan and Chandmari which attracts in-migration. Due to mining activities, these blocks have become trucking halt points. The major highways that pass through Jhunjhunu are Rajasthan State Highways 41 and 37.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.25\%$), with a stable trend among PPTCT and ANC and stable to rising trend among Blood Bank attendees.
- HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (3.8%) and referred (1.6%) clients, also among male (3.6%) and female (1.4%) clients, with a stable to declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (2584, 82.3% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (554, 17.6% of total HRG); of the FSW, 68.1% were home-based and 29.4% were street-based.
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.6% of the male population were migrants; 28.9% of them migrated to other states, 26.3% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Thane in Maharashtra and Mahendragarh in Haryana.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 51.9% and 38.2% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 291 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 2% were 15-24 years of age, 64% were on ART, 50% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 59% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a sudden rise in the number of ICTCs and Blood Banks in 2008.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSWs and MSMs either through initiation and regularization of HRG sites for HSS or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will provide better insights into district vulnerabilities.
- There needs to be a continuing in focus on HIV prevention programmes among HRGs. Despite having over 2500 FSWs, there is only one FSW TI in operation in the district. There needs to be an evaluation of mechanisms to cover HRGs with prevention programmes.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheets

Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

District Population: 21,39,658 (3.1% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 61.1%; ANC Utilization: 30%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ^a | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.25 | | | |
| | NT ^a | - | 400 | 400 | 398 | 400 | 400 | | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.04 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | 999 | 3386 | 5558 | 2837 | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | * 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.15 | | |
| | NT | * 3304 | 4600 | 5388 | 5218 | 5068 | 5633 | 5910 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | 1.62 | 0.40 | 0 | 0.40 | 0.40 | | | |
| | NT | - | 250 | 250 | 248 | 248 | 248 | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * 6.84 | 3.57 | 4.93 | 3.50 | 1.33 | | | |
| | NT | - | * 541 | 1206 | 912 | 801 | 1165 | | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * 14.39 | 5.58 | 6.22 | 2.52 | 1.40 | | | |
| | NT | - | * 264 | 771 | 659 | 1070 | 1785 | | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | 10.60 | 5.21 | 4.50 | 0.77 | 1.65 | | |
| | NT | - | - | 368 | 940 | 823 | 1298 | 2065 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * 8.24 | 3.57 | 6.55 | 7.85 | 3.84 | | | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | * 437 | 1037 | 748 | 573 | 885 | | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown |
| 64 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 59 | 93.94 | 0 | 1.52 | 0 | 3.03 | 1.52 |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=66) | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT 2009 | Jhunjhunu (urban), 0.05 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | HRG Size | | | | Vulnerabilities | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|------|---|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 2584 | 554 | 0 | | 65266 | 18873 | 17173 | 29220 | | | | |
| % total HRG | 82.35 | 17.65 | 0 | | 6.64 | 1.92 | 1.75 | 2.97 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.12 | 0.03 | 0 | | 100 | 28.92 | 26.31 | 44.77 | | | | |
| Programme target | - | - | - | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 142 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-68.17%; Brothel based-2.36%; Street based-29.47% | Kothi-38.63%; Panthi-1.99%; Double decker-59.39% | Daily injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | Thane, Maharashtra | Mahendragarh, Gujarat | Surat, Gujarat | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | Bhiwani, Haryana | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 466 | 1563 | 1846 | 6736 | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | - | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| ICTCs | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Total tested ³ | 181 | 314 | 1804 | 5363 | 7129 | 7554 | 5787 | 5787 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| PHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Drop-in centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Jodhpur, Rajasthan

Background:

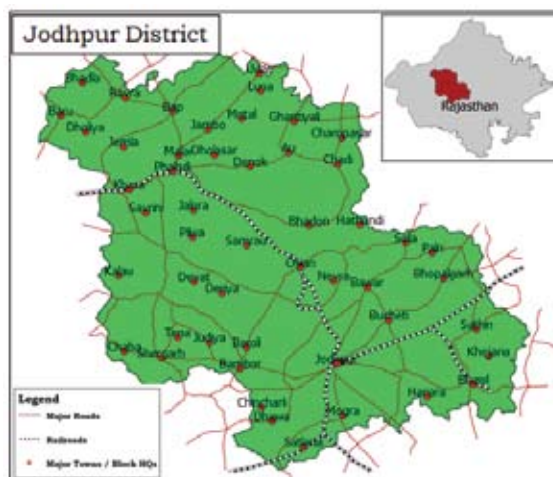
Jodhpur is one of the largest and the second most populous district of Rajasthan after Jaipur, situated in western region of the state. It is bound by Nagaur in East, Jaisalmer in West, Bikaner in North and Barmer in South. District lies in the Arid zone of the state and covers 11.60% of total area of the state. According to the 2011 census Jodhpur has a population of 36.85 lakhs with sex ratio of 915 females for every 1000 males. The overall literacy rate is 67.09% whereas female literacy rate in the district is 52.5% (census, 2011). Main economy of the district is dependent on tourism due to its rich history. District is centrally located and well connected with major Indian cities through NH-65. Good availability of infrastructural facilities has led to establishment of many engineering industries in the district.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.50%), with a fluctuating trend.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.30\%$), with a declining trend.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was high among direct walk-in (14.5%) and referred clients (10.08%), also among male (11.9%) and female (11.7%) clients, with an overall stable to declining trend.
- HIV prevalence among FSWs in 2010 HSS was low (0.40%).
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (3424, 72.2% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (1,178, 24.8 of total HRG). Of the FSW, 23.5% were home-based, 36.07% were street-based and 40.42% were brothel based.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.7% of the male population were migrants; 30.8% of them migrated to other states, 29.5% of them migrated to other districts within the state.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 5.25% in 2011.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mumbai and Thane in Maharashtra, which were high prevalent districts.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 47.8% and 45.7% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 451 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 2% were 15-24 years of age, 92% were on ART, 73% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, 14% were married and 76% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Conduct outreach programmes to raise awareness on HIV issues for behavior change in society.
- Strengthen outreach programmes to control increasing prevalence of HIV among ICTC clients (vulnerable population).
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around tourist spots and industries.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW, MSM and IDU, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants, will help in understanding district vulnerabilities.
- The high HIV prevalence among all ICTC attendees is a clear indication that much more needs to be done to understand the profiles of the attendees through further analysis of ART and ICTC data.



Jodhpur, Rajasthan

District Population: 36,85,681 (5.37% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 58%; ANC Utilization²: 32.6%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------------|---------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.50 | | | | |
| PPTCT | NT ⁵ | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 399 | | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 0.37 | 0.46 | 0.71 | 0.54 | 0.42 | 0.30 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.17 | | | |
| | NT | 14754 | 31241 | 38740 | 30748 | 31710 | 38706 | 43714 | 42984 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.40 | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 14.69 | 17.85 | 29.55 | 28.10 | 37.21 | 39.25 | 11.92 | | |
| | NT | - | 2110 | 2140 | 2673 | 3331 | 2209 | 2084 | 7489 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 13.98 | 17.74 | 37.55 | 33.72 | 30.45 | 24.85 | 11.74 | | |
| | NT | - | 930 | 1274 | 1385 | 1889 | 1790 | 1944 | 4635 | | |
| ICTC Referral | PP | - | 12.81 | 16.58 | 29.76 | 29.83 | 40.93 | 43.20 | 10.08 | | |
| | NT | - | 2647 | 2949 | 2816 | 3791 | 2546 | 2220 | 7331 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | 25.75 | 25.59 | 38 | 30.93 | 22.37 | 18.92 | 14.56 | | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | 393 | 465 | 1242 | 1429 | 1453 | 1808 | 4793 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % Ill, | % 15-24 | % Ill, | % | % widowed | | | | | | |
| | Pfirm. Edu. | Prim. Edu. | Married | or divorced | | | | | | | |
| ART (451) | 92 | 2 | 73 | 14 | 76 | | | | | | |
| DIN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=1420) | Hetero-sexual | 60.07 | 0.42 | 1.62 | 0.14 | 8.66 | 29.08 | | | | |
| | Needle/ Syringe | | | | | | | Parent to Child | Unknown | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive (ICTC) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive (PPTCT) | Jodhpur (urban), 0.54% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRGSTD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

| | HRG Size | | | | Vulnerabilities | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | | FSW | MSM | IDU | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year) | 3424 | 1178 | 137 | | | | | | 87329 | 26895 | 25826 | 34608 |
| % Total HRG | 72.25 | 24.86 | 2.89 | | | | | | 5.79 | 1.78 | 1.71 | 2.29 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0 | | | | | | 100 | 30.80 | 29.57 | 39.63 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | | | | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 1256 | 126 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based- 23.51%; Brothel based- 40.42%; Street based- 36.07% | Kothi- 26.91%; Panthi- 15.11%; Double decter- 57.98% | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily Injectors- NA | | | | | | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | Pune, Maharashtra | Surat, Gujarat | Mumbai, Maharashtra |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| STURTI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 0 | 5725 | 5032 | 18151 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | 15.42 | 9.01 | 5.25 | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | | | | |
| ICTCs | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| Total tested ¹ | - | 3132 | 8002 | 9197 | 12742 | 12634 | 14373 | 31552 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| PLHV | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | 9 | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Drop-in centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |

Karauli, Rajasthan

District Population: 14,58,459 (2.1% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 49.1%; ANC Utilization²: 14.3%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|---|--|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | 0 | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0.25 | | | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 395 | | | | |
| PP/CT | PP | - | * | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 1362 | 3304 | 3754 | 3311 | 6465 | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | NT | 1793 | 953 | 1108 | 1426 | 2307 | 1721 | 2233 | 2539 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | 2 | 320 | 0 | | 0 | | | | |
| | NT | - | 250 | 250 | 249 | | 250 | | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 136 | 1.71 | 0.35 | 0.75 | 0.31 | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 660 | 760 | 1136 | 1476 | 2240 | | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 0.74 | 0.85 | 0.50 | 0.67 | 0.37 | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 815 | 1055 | 1203 | 1340 | 2140 | | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 0.89 | 0 | 0.45 | 0.89 | 0.38 | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 1129 | 136 | 1338 | 2125 | 3161 | | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | 1.45 | 1.31 | 0.40 | 0.14 | 0.25 | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 346 | 1679 | 1001 | 691 | 1219 | | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| | 67 | 4 | 52 | 6 | 65 | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=15) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| | 73.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26.67 | 0 | | | | | |
| Block Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, PP/CT 2009 | Karauli (urban), 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 | | | Census | | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 340 | 0 | 0 | 23030 | 4028 | 10504 | 8498 | | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 100 | 0 | 0 | 3.55 | 0.62 | 1.62 | 1.31 | | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 17.49 | 45.61 | 36.90 | | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 158 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based- 84.12%; Brothel based- 6.47%; Street based- 9.41% | Kothi- NA; Panthi- NA; Double decker- NA | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily injectors- NA | | | | | South Delhi | Fairdabad, Haryana | Surat, Gujarat | South West Delhi | Pune, Maharashtra |
| % <25 yrs. Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 575 | 983 | 903 | 1324 | | | | | | | | |
| | 13.16 | 11.40 | 2.50 | 2.04 | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| MSM ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. ITIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 256 | 336 | 2837 | 5119 | 6093 | 6127 | 10845 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| PHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 30 | 31 | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |

Kota, Rajasthan

District Population: 19,50,491 (2.8% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 66.3%; ANC Utilization²: 46.7%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ^a | - | 0 | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.75 | | |
| | NT ^a | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | * | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.11 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 4132 | 6091 | 10047 | 11817 | 13178 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.10 | | |
| | NT | 7663 | 22606 | 36505 | 31755 | 46202 | 45759 | 48803 | 55588 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | 0 | 1.20 | 0 | * | 0.50 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | NT | 239 | 250 | 250 | * | 200 | 250 | 250 | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 2.38 | 2.06 | 1.90 | 2.33 | 2.42 | 2.01 | 1.96 | |
| | NT | - | 1176 | 1313 | 1733 | 2262 | 2294 | 3535 | 5974 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 6.62 | 3.76 | 3.79 | 2.43 | 2.44 | 1.75 | 1.95 | |
| | NT | - | 302 | 425 | 713 | 1360 | 1435 | 2168 | 2360 | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | 2.55 | 1.39 | 1.43 | 1.62 | 2.03 | 2.31 | 2.34 | |
| | NT | - | 1372 | 1588 | 2165 | 3326 | 2709 | 3592 | 5135 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | 12.26 | 14 | 10.32 | 8.58 | 3.54 | 1.23 | 1.34 | |
| | NT | - | 106 | 150 | 281 | 396 | 960 | 2111 | 3199 | |
| Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 65 | 7 | 59 | 9 | 65 | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| | | | | | 67.47 | 0 | 10.84 | 1.81 | 6.02 | 13.86 |
| Block Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kota (urban), 0.06 | | | | | | | | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | HRG Size | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Inter-state | Intra-district | | | |
| % Total HRG | 612 | 537 | 366 | 10481 | 13738 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 40.40 | 35.45 | 24.16 | 5.26 | 1.66 | | | |
| Programme Target | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 100 | 24.06 | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | 24.06 | 31.54 | | | |
| Typology | 715 | 5 | 154 | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | Home based- 5.72%; Brothel based- 0%; Street based- 94.28% | Kothi- 41.39%; Panthi- 3.48%; Double decker- 55.13% | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily Injectors- NA | Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | Thane, Maharashtra | South Delhi | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 147 | 1082 | 717 | 2112 | | | | |
| | 14.47 | 15.97 | 12.79 | 3.31 | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| FSW TIs | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| ICTCs | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total tested ⁴ | - | 1478 | 1925 | 6578 | 9813 | 13716 | 17520 | 21512 |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Drop-in centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Nagaur, Rajasthan

Background:

Nagaur is situated in the middle of the state and is bounded by Bikaner and Churu in North, Sikar and Jaipur in east, Ajmer and Pali in South and Jodhpur in West. District is the fifth largest district of the state it has population of 33.09 lakhs with a sex ratio of 948 females for every 1000 males, a female literacy rate of 48.6% and overall literacy rate of 64% (Census, 2011). Agriculture is the main occupation of the district with approximately 92.6% of population engaged in agricultural activity. There are many tourist destinations situated around the district and Nagaur city is the district headquarters which is well connected to surrounding districts through state highways. Being at the central location of the state, the district is connected with major cities like Jaipur, Delhi, Ajmer, Bikaner, and Jodhpur through local Roadways.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level HIV positivity was moderate (0.51%), with a stable trend.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.18\%$), with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (0.46%) and referred (1.7%) clients, also among male (1.04%) and female (1.68%) clients with an overall declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (730, 100% of total HRG) was the only HRG in the district and of the FSW, 21.53% were home based, 47.39% were brothel-based and 37.08% were street-based.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.23%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.9% of the male population were migrants 25.9% of them migrated to other states and 33.3% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two districts for out-of-state migration were Mumbai (Sub Urban) in Maharashtra and Surat in Gujarat, which were high prevalent districts.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 55.5% and 47% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 554 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 80% were on ART, 72% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, 18% were married and 65% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns, especially among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW, migrant population and truck halting points.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW either through initiation of HRG site for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the only HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants, will improve in understanding of district vulnerabilities.



Nagaur, Rajasthan

District Population: 33,09,234 (4.8% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 48.6%; ANC Utilization: 26.5%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|---|--|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ² | - | - | 0.75 | 0 | 0.50 | | 0.51 | | | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | 400 | 400 | 395 | | 395 | | | |
| PP/CT | PP | - | - | 0.07 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.10 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | 1340 | 3193 | 3327 | 3990 | 5992 | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | * | 0 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0 | 0.18 | | |
| | NT | * | * | 965 | 989 | 1541 | 2029 | 1947 | 1666 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | 0.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | 250 | * | * | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | * | 3.95 | 2.94 | 3.58 | 1.68 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 1443 | 1800 | 1565 | 2980 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | * | 6.33 | 2.17 | 3.99 | 1.04 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 774 | 1245 | 1355 | 3073 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | * | 6.53 | 2.57 | 3.82 | 1.71 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 153 | 1910 | 2095 | 4319 | | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | * | * | 4.65 | 2.73 | 3.64 | 0.46 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | * | 2064 | 1135 | 825 | 1734 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| ART (554) | 80 | 1 | 72 | 18 | 65 | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=79) | 88.61 | 0 | 3.80 | 0 | 6.33 | 1.27 | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, PP/CT | Nagaur (urban), 0.18% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

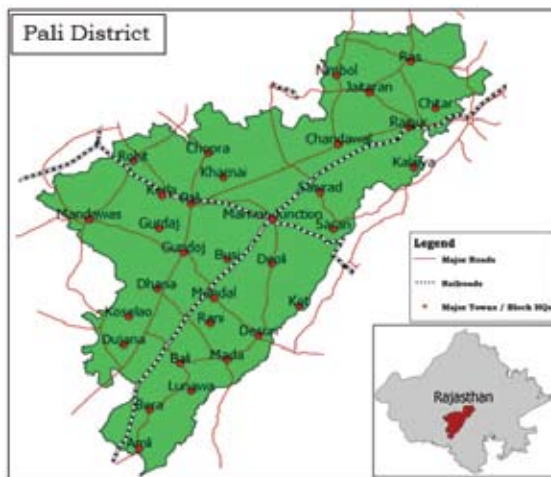
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------|---|---|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year) | 730 | - | - | 84664 | 21867 | 28248 | 34549 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 100 | - | - | 5.96 | 1.54 | 1.99 | 2.43 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.02 | - | - | 100 | 25.83 | 33.36 | 40.81 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 2395 | 370 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based- 21.53%; Brothel based- 41.39%; Street based- 37.08% | Kothi- NA; Pantih- NA; Double decker- NA | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily injectors- NA | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 739 | 1750 | 1675 | 5566 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 2.45 | 1.69 | 0.21 | 0.23 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW/TIs | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| MSM/TIs | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| IDU/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | 188 | 290 | 1757 | 5410 | 6372 | 6910 | 12045 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

Pali, Rajasthan

Background:

Pali district is linked to Ajmer, Rajasmand, Udaipur and Sirohi districts through the Great Aravalli hills. Western Rajasthan's famous river Luni and its tributaries flow through Pali. The largest dams of this area Jawai Dam and Sardar Samand Dam are also located in the district. It has a population of 20.38 lakhs with a sex ratio of 987 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 48.35% and an overall literacy rate of 63.23% (2011 Census). Agricultural activities of Pali district are mostly dependent on the monsoon. Although the district has a lot of irrigation dams, and ponds, more than 50 percent of the farmers are dependent on monsoon. Therefore there is out-migration for labour work, from rural pockets of Pali to neighboring districts. The main existing industries of the district are mehendi manufacturing units, textile dyeing and printing, umbrellas and wire netting, cotton ginning, agricultural equipment, medicines and pesticides. The major highways that pass through Pali are National Highways 14 and 65.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.31\%$), with a stable to declining trend.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was near moderate among direct walk-in (4.9%, 2011) clients and low among referred (0.3%, 2011) clients, also among male (2.4%, 2011) and female (3.3%, 2011) clients, with an overall declining trend, except for referred for which there was not enough data for trend analysis. The number of ICTCs remained consistent while the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites continued to increase from 2008 onwards.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (608, 100% of total HRG) was the only HRG in the district and of the FSW, 37.01% were home-based and 52.48% were street-based.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was found to be 0%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 9.2% of the male population were migrants; 42.6% of them migrated to other states and 20.0% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Thane and Suburban Mumbai in Maharashtra, which were high prevalent districts.
- HIV awareness rates and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 64.4% and 48.3% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 557 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 3% were 15-24 years of age, 90% were on ART, 80% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 74% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Moderate rates of positivity among direct walk-in clients are indicative of transmission in the district. There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW clients, and assess the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers. This can be done either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Due to the presence of so many industries, there could be focused outreach efforts at these spots and also for hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Parental transmission points to the need for analysis of ART/ICTC data to profile those infected, by age, socio demographic variables, occupation, geographical spread, to understand spread of HIV in the district.

Pali, Rajasthan

District Population: 20,38,533 (2.9% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 48.3%; ANC Utilization²: 45.2%

| | | HIV Levels and Trends | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|---|---|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | 0.5 | 0 | 0.25 | - | 0.25 | - | | |
| | NT ² | - | - | 400 | 400 | 399 | - | 400 | - | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | * | 0.40 | 0.03 | 0.49 | 0.31 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | * | 1569 | 2728 | 2636 | 4156 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.24 | 0.17 | | |
| | NT | 1762 | 5131 | 6204 | 6851 | 7861 | 9361 | 9845 | 9859 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | 18 | * | 7.71 | 6.10 | 4.12 | 2.45 | | |
| | NT | - | - | 350 | * | 1090 | 1278 | 1699 | 2859 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | 15.83 | * | 14.63 | 9.57 | 3.86 | 3.30 | | |
| | NT | - | - | 259 | * | 656 | 909 | 1270 | 2121 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | 7.84 | * | - | - | 0.42 | 0.39 | | |
| | NT | - | - | 153 | * | - | - | 1414 | 2330 | | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | 20.18 | * | 10.31 | 7.54 | 7.27 | 4.94 | | |
| | NT | - | - | 456 | * | 1746 | 2187 | 1555 | 2650 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ART (557) | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| | | 90 | 3 | 80 | 12 | 74 | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| | | 88.41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.59 | 0 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|------|------|------|------|--|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---|---|
| | | HRG Size | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | |
| | | FSW | MSM | IDU | | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | No out-migration | 608 | 0 | 0 | | | 84348 | 35966 | 16896 | 31486 | | |
| | % of male pop. | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | 9.20 | 3.92 | 1.84 | 3.43 | | |
| % Total HRG | % of total migration | 0.03 | 0 | 0 | | | 100 | 42.64 | 20.03 | 37.33 | | |
| Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Target | Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based-37.01%; Brothel based-8.72%; Street based-54.28% | 807 | 0 | 0 | | | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | Pune, Maharashtra | Surat, Rajasthan | Bangalore | | |
| | Kothi- NA; Parthi- NA; Double-decker- NA | - | - | - | | | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily Injectors- NA | - | - | - | | |
| % <25 yrs. | % Married | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | | |
| ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| | 48 | 1220 | 1526 | 2487 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | |
| | 20.69 | 2.62 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| ICTCs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | - | 609 | 525 | 3315 | 4915 | 5605 | 9136 | | | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |

Rajsamand, Rajasthan

Background:

Rajsamand district lies in the Mewar region and located in the southern part of Rajasthan State. It has a population of 11.58 lakhs with a sex ratio of 988 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 48.44% and an overall rate of 63.93% (2011 Census). The economy of Rajsamand district mainly depends on agriculture. However, the Rajsamand district is rich in mineral resources and is one of the prime Indian suppliers of marble, granite and other valuable varieties of stone. The Dariba and Jawar mines are the principal Indian sources of ores for zinc, silver and manganese. The majority of the populace is engaged in mining-related work, both organized and unorganized. The major highway that passes through Rajsamand is National Highway 8.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.25%), with a stable to increasing trend.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.20\%$), with positivity more or less stable over the last four years for PPTCT. Whereas, there was not enough Blood Bank data from previous years to determine a trend.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (2%, 2011) and referred clients (1.2%, 2011), also among male ICTC (1.6%, 2011) and female (1.3%, 2011) clients, with an overall stable trend. The number of ICTCs increased from 1 in 2007 to 3 in 2012. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites since 2008.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (469, 100% of total HRG) was the only HRG in the district and of the FSW, 50.9% were home-based and only 49.04% were street-based.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was zero percent.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.3% of the male population were migrants; 28.5% of them migrated to other states and 29.2% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Suburban Mumbai in Maharashtra and Surat in Gujarat.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 75.5% and 67.1% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 262 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 4% were 15-24 years of age, 60% were on ART, 84% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 81% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Since the only HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- The route of transmission is "unknown" for 41.6% of the cases which points to a need for better counseling and data capture at ICTC. Improved availability of quality data will give better insight into district HIV vulnerabilities.
- Indirect evidence of 81% of all ART registrants being widows indicates the need for early testing and linking of patients from ICTC to ART centers.
- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns among women and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- ANC coverage is low, so there should be an effort to improve it through campaigns, through mass or mid media.



Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan

Background:

Sawai Madhopur district, which is home to the Ranthambore National Park is bounded by Dausa in North and Karauli in the North-West. It has a population of 13.38 lakhs with a sex ratio of 894 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 47.8% out of an overall literacy rate of 66.19% (2011 Census). The economy of Sawai Madhopur district is largely dependent on tourism. Sawai Madhopur is known for its cultural fairs and people from all over the world visit them. It is also famous for winter guavas, red chilies and mustard. Besides tourism, transportation industries also majorly contribute to the local economy. The major highways that pass through Sawai Madhopur are national highways 12 and 116.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.05%-0.12%). PPTCT had a rising trend up until 2010, at which point there was a sharp decline. Blood Bank attendees had a stable trend.
- HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was moderate among direct walk-in (6.10%, 2011) clients, with a stable trend, but numbers tested were small. Positivity levels were low among male (1.29%, 2011) and female (0.66%, 2011) clients, as well as among referred (0.63%, 2011) clients, with a stable trend among ICTC attendees except direct walk-ins which had a fluctuating trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (505, 75.7% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (162, 24.2% of total HRG); of the FSW 99.01% were home-based.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.3%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.4% of the male population were migrants; 17.7% of them migrated to other states and 49.8% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Faridabad, Haryana and South Delhi.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women are 27.7% and 27.6% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 44 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 59% were on ART, 50% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 48% were widowed or divorced.
- The number of ICTCs remained constant despite an increase in testing which was observed.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts among women (owing to very low awareness levels on HIV and STIs) and hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW (99% of who are hidden, home based and therefore harder to reach with services). TIs need to increase coverage.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW and MSM either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS), IBBS, or through further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- ANC coverage is dismally low, and through campaigns using mass or mid media, there should be an effort to improve it.



Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan

District Population: 1,33,38,114 (1.9% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 47.8%; ANC Utilization²: 18.1%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PP/CT | PP | - | - | * | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| | NT | - | - | * | 1451 | 1823 | 2514 | 2781 | 3796 | 3796 | 3796 |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | 0 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| | NT | * | 1260 | 1346 | 1579 | 2201 | 2042 | 2325 | 2589 | 2589 | 2589 |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | 0.40 | 0.80 | 0.80 | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | 250 | 250 | 250 | - | 246 | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 5.65 | 6.75 | 0.70 | 2.38 | 1.10 | 2.96 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.29 |
| | NT | - | 248 | 237 | 712 | 797 | 545 | 709 | 1244 | 1244 | 1244 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 1.66 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.77 | 0.29 | 0.60 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 |
| | NT | - | 482 | 1115 | 875 | 1797 | 1744 | 2486 | 2265 | 2265 | 2265 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | 3.07 | 1.87 | 0.81 | 0.84 | 0.37 | 0.45 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.63 |
| | NT | - | 716 | 1337 | 1480 | 1915 | 2148 | 2876 | 3345 | 3345 | 3345 |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | 0 | 6.67 | 0 | 7.26 | 2.12 | 7.21 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.10 |
| | NT | - | 14 | 15 | 107 | 179 | 141 | 319 | 164 | 164 | 164 |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill. | % Married | % widowed or divorced |
| ART (44) | 59 | 9 | 50 | 9 | 48 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe/Parent to Child |
| % of Total Pos. (N=26) | 92.31 | 0 | 0 | 7.69 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | Block-Level Details | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | No. HRG-FSW | No. HRG-MSM | No. HRG-IDU | % Positive, ICTC |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/CT (0.15%) | Sawai Madhopur (urban), PP/CT | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | HRG Size | | IDU | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | FSW | MSM | IDU | | 26064 | 4619 | 12993 | 8452 |
| % Total HRG | 75.71 | 24.29 | 0 | | 4.41 | 0.78 | 2.20 | 1.43 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0 | | 100 | 17.72 | 49.85 | 32.43 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 364 | 0 | 0 | | Faridabad, Haryana | South West Delhi | North West Delhi | Indore, Madhya Pradesh |
| Typology | Home based-99.01%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-0.99% | Kothi-36.81%; Panthi-8.59%; Double decker-54.6% | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | ST/RTI | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 0 | 2489 | 745 | 2504 | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | 0.69 | 0.45 | 0.31 | | | | |
| | Programme Response | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 730 | 1652 | 3038 | 3917 | 4803 | 5976 | 7305 |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| PLHV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = Percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Sikar, Rajasthan

Background:

Sikar is situated in Shekhawati region in the north-eastern part of Rajasthan. It has a population of 26.77 lakhs with a sex ratio of 944 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 58.7% and an overall literacy rate of 72.9% (2011 Census). Sikar is famous for the pilgrimage place of Lord Shri Khatu Shyamji, an Avatar of Lord Shri Krishna. Devotees from all over the country and abroad such as Nepal and Bhutan come to Sikar before the full moon to take part in the fair organized on Ekadhasi-Dwadasi Tithis as a part of the pilgrimage. The economy of Sikar district mainly depends on agriculture; crops like barley, gram, moong, cowpea, sesame, methi, garlic, tobacco, onion, guar seed are majorly grown in the district. The major highways that pass through Sikar are National Highways 11 and 65.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low ($\leq 0.08\%$), with a stable to declining trend.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (3.2%) and referred (2.7%) clients, also among male (2.8%) and female (3.2%) clients, with an overall declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (322, 64.02% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (181, 35.98% of total HRG); of the FSW, 48.7% were home-based and 35.47% were street-based.
- The Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.48%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.7% of the male population were migrants; 35.5% of them migrated to other states and 32.9% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat in Gujarat and Thane in Maharashtra, which were high prevalent districts.
- HIV awareness and RTI/STI awareness rates among women were 61.3% and 51.4% respectively (DLHS-III).
- Of the 380 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 2% were 15-24 years of age, 61% were on ART, 54% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 52% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among MSM and FSW, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- The HIV transmission from parent to child is high, so there is a need to improve PPTCT services.



Sikar, Rajasthan

District Population: 26,77,737 (3.9% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 58.7%; ANC Utilization²: 33.6%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | | 400 | | | |
| PP/CT | PP | - | * | * | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.05 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 2012 | 2679 | 2670 | 3934 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.08 | | |
| | NT | 1970 | 5880 | 7379 | 8380 | 11290 | 12948 | 15273 | 17121 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | 1.20 | 2.40 | 4.80 | | 3.20 | | | |
| | NT | - | 250 | 250 | 250 | | 250 | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 12.63 | 13.03 | 4.65 | 4.81 | 3 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 562 | 714 | 1786 | 2122 | 3302 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 11.31 | 8.74 | 3.97 | 3.26 | 2.82 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 610 | 801 | 1510 | 2242 | 3258 | |
| ICTC Reliered | PP | - | * | * | 8.83 | 7.46 | 2.97 | 2.33 | 2.72 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 555 | 777 | 2860 | 3562 | 4300 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | * | 14.75 | 14.23 | 13.30 | 11.47 | 3.27 | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | * | * | 617 | 738 | 436 | 802 | 2260 | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown |
| ART (360) | 61 | 2 | 54 | 5 | 52 | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=185) | 88.65 | 0.54 | 0 | 0 | 10.27 | 0.54 | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| % Positive, PP/CT 2009 | Sikar (urban), 0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |

| | HRG Size | | | | | Vulnerabilities | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Intra-state | No. out-migration | % of male pop. | % of total migration | Inter-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 322 | 181 | 0 | 67622 | 2290 | 24016 | 22290 | 21316 | | |
| % Total HRG | 64.02 | 35.98 | 0 | 5.77 | 2.05 | 1.90 | 1.82 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 | 100 | 35.52 | 32.96 | 31.52 | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | 132 | 29 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based- 45.64%; Brothel based- 18.90%; Street based- 35.47% | Kothi- 88.4%; Panthi- 0%; Double dieter- 11.6% | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily injectors- NA | Thane, Maharashtra | Jhajar, Hayana | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | Pune, Maharashtra | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 216 | 535 | 371 | 3397 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | - | 0.48 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | 335 | 556 | 1852 | 3527 | 5975 | 7034 | 10494 | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

* inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

Sirohi, Rajasthan

Background:

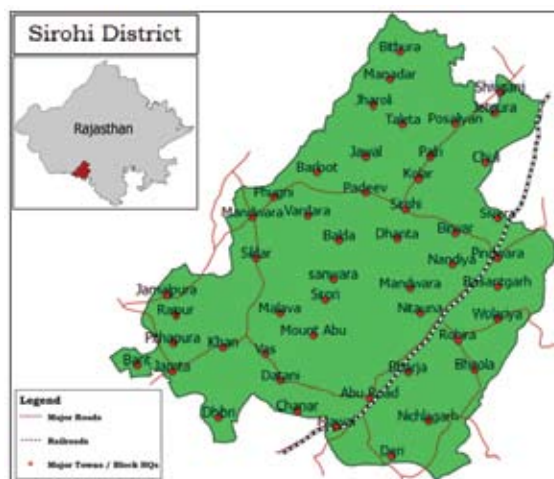
Sirohi district is situated at the south-west part of Rajasthan. It has a population of 10.37 lakhs with a sex ratio of 938 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 40.12% and an overall literacy rate of 56.02% (2011 Census). The economy of Sirohi district mainly depends on agriculture. Large numbers of chemical, plastic as well as cotton spinning industries are also present in the district. The main industrial centers are located at Abu Growth Centre and the main markets are at Sheoganj and Abu Road, which have become major truck halting points in the district. The major highways that pass through Sirohi are National Highways 14 and 76.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.50%), with a stable trend.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.06-0.08%) with a stable to declining trend.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among referred (1.38%), as well as among male (2.1%) and female (1.8%) clients, whereas HIV level positivity was moderate among direct walk-ins (5.77%). There was an overall stable to declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (752, 89.1% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (92, 10.9%); of the FSW, 3.32% were home-based and 94.68% were brothel-based.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.09%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.5% of the male population was migrant population; 34.8% of them migrated to other states and 12.9% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat and Ahmedabad, Gujraat.
- HIV awareness rate and RTI/STI awareness rate among women were 67.6% and 47.7% respectively (Source DLHS-III).
- Of the 177 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 2% were 15-24 years of age, 89% were on ART, 71% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 82% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns among women and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among MSM and FSW, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Parent to child transmissions are high (15.53%) thus, more should be done to understand the profile a PPTCT attendees and their spouses, through in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data.



Sirohi, Rajasthan

District Population: 10,37,185 (1.5% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 40.1%; ANC Utilization: 35.3%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.25 | - | 0.50 | - | | |
| | NT ² | - | 400 | 398 | 400 | - | 400 | - | | |
| PPCT | PP | - | * | * | 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.50 | 0.08 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1875 | 2417 | 1803 | 3921 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.11 | 0.06 | | |
| | NT | * | 1239 | 2165 | 2938 | 3362 | 3535 | 4839 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 14.65 | 10.18 | 5.41 | 2.16 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 430 | 609 | 1182 | 2911 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 17.67 | 14.09 | 5.92 | 1.86 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 283 | 369 | 862 | 2585 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | - | 11.25 | 3.91 | 1.38 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | - | 898 | 1790 | 4699 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | * | 15.85 | 16.25 | 17.71 | 5.77 | | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 713 | 80 | 254 | 797 | | |
| Walk-in | PP | - | * | * | 8 | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ART (177) | % On ART | 89 | % 15-24 Edu. | 71 | % Married | 8 | % widowed or divorced | 82 | | |
| DLN (NA) | % Ill, Prim. | - | 71 | 8 | - | - | - | - | | |
| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=103) | 82.52 | 0.97 | 0 | 0 | 15.53 | 0.97 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT 2009 | Sirohi (urban), 0.33 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | HRG Size | | | | | Vulnerabilities | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|----------------|--|------------------------|----------------------|---|-------------|----------------|
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Male Migration, 2001 Census | No. out-migration pop. | % of total migration | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 752 | 92 | 0 | 32899 | 32899 | 7.52 | 2.62 | 11460 | 4271 | 17168 |
| % Total HRG | 89.10 | 10.90 | 0 | 7.52 | 7.52 | 2.62 | 0.98 | 3483 | 12.98 | 52.18 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 34.83 | 12.98 | 52.18 | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based-332%; Brothel based-94.68%; Street based-1.99% | Kothi-27.17%; Panthi-0%; Double decker-72.83% | Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily Injectors-NA | Surat, Gujarat | Ahmedabad, Thane, Maharashtra, Mumbai, Gujarat | Banas Kantha, Gujarat | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008: 1025 | 2009: 141 | 2010: 336 | 2011: 3587 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0 | 1.08 | 0.09 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW IIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| MSM IIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU IIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. IIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total tested ⁵ | 56 | 111 | 575 | 2588 | 3395 | 3847 | 9417 | 9417 | 4 | 4 |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Tonk, Rajasthan

Background:

Tonk district is located in the North-Eastern part of Rajasthan. It has a population of 14.21 lakhs, a sex ratio of 949 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 46.01% and an overall literacy rate of 62.4% (2011 Census). The economy of Tonk district mainly depends on agriculture and animal husbandry. District is rich in mineral deposits like garnet, quartz, morrum, feldspar, granite and bajari. Tonk is particularly known for its sandstone. Deoli is the chief producer of sandstone in Tonk which has become trucking halt point. The major highways that pass through Tonk are National Highways 12 and 116.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.06 – 0.24%), with a stable to rising trend.
- HIV prevalence among FSW was low (4.40%) in 2008 HSS round with a declining trend from a moderate level.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (0.81%) and referred (0.81%) clients, also among male (0.88%) and female (0.70%) clients, with a stable to declining trend. Positivity among these group was observed as more or less equal.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (244, 44% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (306, 66% of total HRG); of the FSW, 65.16% were brothel-based.
- STI episodes treated over a period increased every year and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.07%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.5% of the male population were migrants; 6.12% of them migrated to other states and 49.9% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state male migration were South West, and North West parts of Delhi, where MSMs and IDUs were more prevalent.
- HIV awareness rate was 31.1% and RTI/STI awareness rate was 46.7% among women (DLHS-III).
- Of the 81 PLHIV registered at the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre in 2009, 4% were 15-24 years of age, 59% were on ART, 44% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 48% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a rapid scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards in the district which corresponded with the increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites.

Key Recommendations:

- Saturation and quality of TI should be strengthened with focus on hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as street-based FSW and MSM.
- Strengthen outreach programme through special awareness campaigns among women, in migrant pockets and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among MSM and Migrants, either through initiation of sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Improved data availability of in migrants, truckers and ART patients on demographic and geographic parameters will give better insight to district HIV vulnerabilities.



Tonk, Rajasthan

District Population: 14,21,711 (2% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy: 46.01%; ANC Utilization³: 39.4%

| HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|-------|-------|------|---|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPCT | PP | - | * | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.06 | | | |
| | NT | * | * | 2626 | 6328 | 14731 | 11599 | 15365 | | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | * | 0.10 | * | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.24 | | | | |
| | NT | * | * | 991 | * | 1087 | 1337 | 1667 | | | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | 7.60 | 4.80 | 4.40 | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | 250 | 250 | 250 | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 2.50 | 0.99 | 1.36 | 0.93 | 0.88 | | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 1000 | 2824 | 2868 | 5146 | 9167 | | | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 1.10 | 0.73 | 1.60 | 1.14 | 0.70 | | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 1630 | 3134 | 1878 | 2989 | 6407 | | | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 1.58 | 0.66 | 0.99 | 0.90 | 0.81 | | | | |
| | NT | - | * | 1268 | 2877 | 3030 | 5445 | 9756 | | | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | 1.69 | 1.04 | 2.27 | 1.23 | 0.81 | | | | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | * | 1362 | 3081 | 1716 | 2690 | 5818 | | | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| ART (81) | 59 | 4 | 44 | 2 | 48 | | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=116) | 93.10 | 3.45 | 0 | 0 | 3.45 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC 2009 | Devil, 1.58 | Malpura, 2.07 | Niwai, 0.55 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT 2009 | Tonk (urbani), 0.08 | Devil, 0.05 | Malpura, 0.15 | Niwai, 0.28 | Todaraisingh, 0 | Uniyara, 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| HRG Size | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | No. out-migration male pop. | % of total migration | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | Overall | | Intra-state | Intra-district |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | | | South West Delhi | North West Delhi | Inter-state | Intra-state | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2009) | 2.44 | 3.06 | 0 | 28660 | 1754 | 14312 | 12594 | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 44.36 | 55.64 | 0 | 4.58 | 0.28 | 2.29 | 2.01 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0 | 100 | 6.12 | 49.94 | 43.94 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 296.00 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-0%; Brothel based-65.16%; Street based-34.84% | Kothi-47.06%; Panthi-6.21%; Double-decker-46.73% | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 1047 | 2252 | 1303 | 392 | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | - | 0.07 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | | |
| ICTCs | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 100 | 574 | 5256 | 12286 | 19477 | 19734 | 30939 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 12 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

Udaipur, Rajasthan

Background:

Udaipur is situated in the southern tip of the state which comes under the Mewar region of Rajasthan adjoining Gujarat. It is bounded by Rajasmand and Pali in the North, Dungarpur in the south, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh in the east and by Sabarkantha district of Gujarat in the west. It has a population of 30.67 lakhs with a sex ratio of 958 females per 1,000 males, a female literacy rate of 49.1% and an overall literacy rate of 62.7% (2011 Census). Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. The district is endowed with metallic as well as non-metallic mineral wealth; most important are lead-zinc, copper, rock sulphate, limestone, and marbles which lies in the belt of Prasad, Bara, Paduna, Zawar and Hameta Magra. Presence of mineral wealth in the district attracts in-migration and results in trucking halting points. Udaipur is a famous tourist destination and is known for lakes and beautiful palaces. Udaipur lies on the National Highway 8, midway between Delhi and Mumbai.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.18-0.20%). The PPTCT and Blood bank data showed a stable to declining trend with increasing number tested and scale up of centers.
- Based on 2010 HSS-FSW, the level of HIV positivity was low (1.2%). Due to the non-availability of FSW data trend analysis was not done.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among direct walk-in (3.82%) and referred (4.15%) clients, also among male (4.28%) and female (3.73%) clients with an overall declining trend with increasing number tested at ICTCs.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, MSM (1128, 52.2% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (1030, 47.7% of total HRG); of the MSM 83.3% were Kothi, 5.08% were Panthi and 11.5% were Double Deckers.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 1.73%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5% of the male population were migrants; 36.3% of them migrated to other states and 22.79% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat and Ahmedabad in Gujarat, which were high prevalent districts.
- HIV awareness rate was 69.5% and RTI/STI awareness rate was 62% among women (DLHS-III).
- Of the 673 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center in 2009, 6% were 15-24 years of age, 58% were on ART, 81% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 79% were widowed or divorced.
- There has been a rapid scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards with a corresponding increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites. Though there were large number of MSMs, there isn't any MSM-TI in the district, which was a concern.

Key Recommendations:

- TI for MSM (being largest group) should be considered on priority, with focus on quality outreach and a scale up of services to all HRGs in the district, since heterosexual transmission is predominant (state average 81%) in the district
- Data gaps in terms of bio-behavioral aspects of FSW, MSM, migrants and truckers may be explored through TIs or initiation of HRG sentinel surveillance or operational research to improve district vulnerability.
- Data at ICTC, PPTCT, Blood bank and ART of positives should be analyzed and assessed to understand the source and spread of HIV epidemic in the district.

Udaipur, Rajasthan

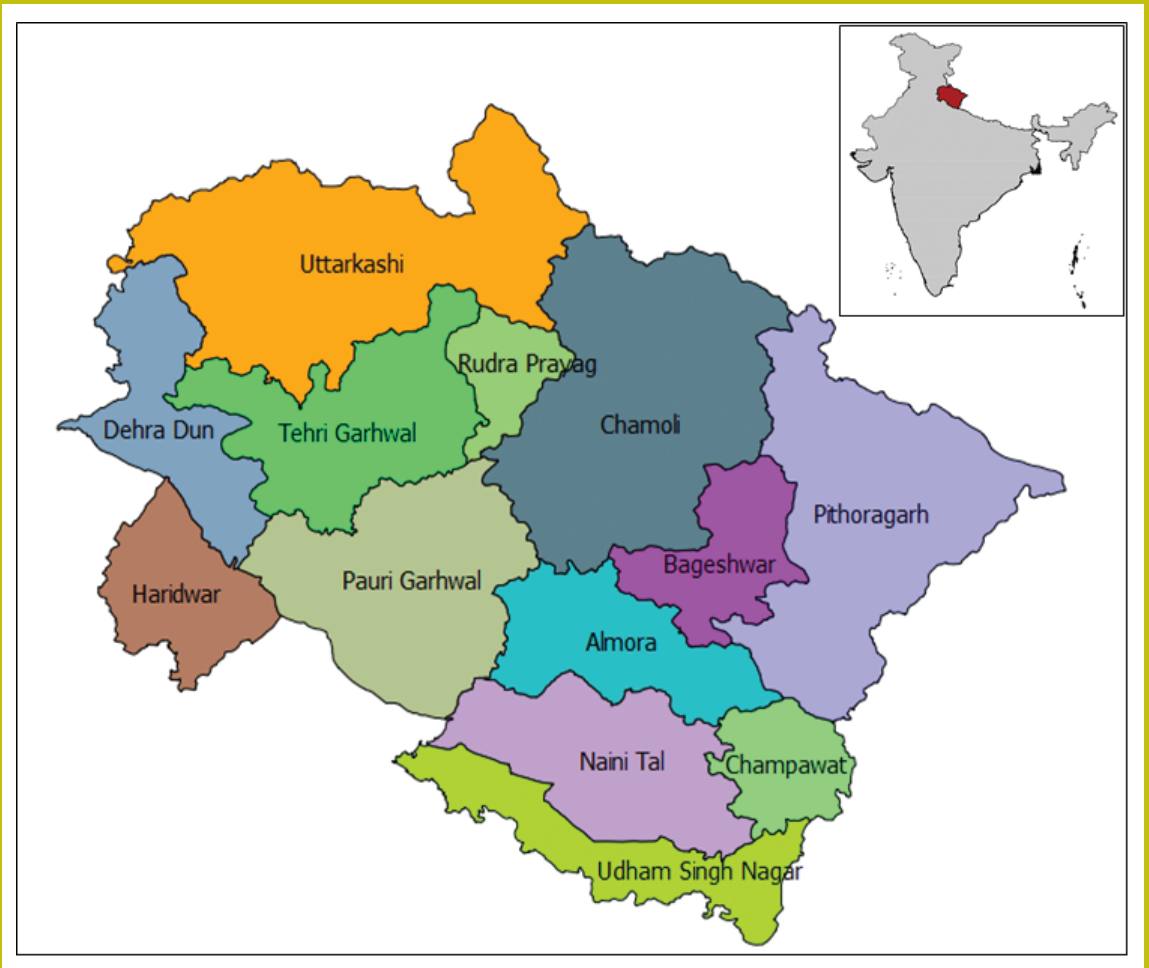
District Population: 30,67,549 (4.4% of Rajasthan Population); Female Literacy¹: 49.1%; ANC Utilization²: 28.2%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|------------|---------|--------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| PPTCT | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| | PP | * | * | * | 0.70 | 0.53 | 0.24 | 0.34 | 0.18 | | | | | | |
| Blood Bank | NT | * | * | * | 1281 | 4148 | 15246 | 24029 | 33258 | | | | | | |
| | PP | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.20 | | | | | | |
| HSS-STD | NT | 6233 | 10813 | 13752 | 17413 | 21092 | 21859 | 23045 | 26060 | | | | | | |
| | PP | * | 2.47 | 6 | 2.09 | 2.40 | - | 4.06 | | | | | | | |
| HSS-FSW | NT | * | 202 | 250 | 239 | 250 | - | 197 | | | | | | | |
| | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.20 | | | | | | | |
| HSS-MSM | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.50 | | | | | | | |
| | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| HSS-IDU | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| ICTC Male | NT | - | 11.37 | 14.10 | 16.81 | 28.64 | 9.85 | 8.33 | 4.28 | | | | | | |
| | PP | - | 985 | 1291 | 1166 | 2186 | 7554 | 9622 | 20063 | | | | | | |
| ICTC Female | NT | - | 12.83 | 16.99 | 14.74 | 28.46 | 10.18 | 6.80 | 3.73 | | | | | | |
| | PP | - | 374 | 559 | 841 | 1451 | 4960 | 7489 | 14770 | | | | | | |
| ICTC Referred | NT | - | 10.86 | 13.75 | 13.13 | 25.54 | 8.74 | 7.53 | 4.15 | | | | | | |
| | PP | - | 1169 | 1629 | 1538 | 2345 | 8790 | 12491 | 23688 | | | | | | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | NT | - | 17.37 | 23.98 | 25.16 | 33.75 | 12.85 | 9.26 | 3.82 | | | | | | |
| | PP | - | 190 | 211 | 469 | 1292 | 3744 | 4620 | 11145 | | | | | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 58 | 6 | 81 | 13 | 79 | | | | | | | | | |
| ART (673) | DIN (NA) | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=1359) | | 91.46 | 0.81 | 0.59 | 0.22 | 6.11 | 0.81 | | | | | | | | |
| | | Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| No. HRG-MSM | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| No. HRG-IDU | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| % Positive, ICTC | Barganw, | 0.75 | Bhindhar, | 2.14 | Dhanyawad, | Gogunda, | 0.55 | Jhadol, | 0.99 | Mawli, | 2.03 | Salumbar, | 5.12 | Sarada, | 4.49 |
| | Udaipur (urban), | 0.6 | Badgaon, | 0 | Bhindhar, | 0.21 | Dhanyawad, | 0.3 | Gogunda, | 0 | Jhadol, | 0.3 | Khairwara, | 0.09 | Korra, |
| % Positive, PPTCT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | STI/RTI | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, Year) | FSW | MSM | IDU | No. out-migration | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| % Total HRG | 47.73 | 52.27 | 0 | 66979 | 24361 | 15264 | 27354 | 254 | 3242 | 2290 | 10764 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0 | 5.02 | 1.82 | 1.14 | 2.05 | 3.15 | 8.31 | 3.31 | 1.73 |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | 100 | 36.37 | 22.79 | 40.84 | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | 85.12 | 0 | 0 | Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based- 31.79%; Brothel based- 27.63%; Street based- 40.58% | Kothi- 83.33%; Panthi- 5.08%; Double decker- 11.58% | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily injectors- NA | Surat, Gujarat | Mumbai, Maharashtra | Thane, Maharashtra | Mumbai, Maharashtra | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 254 | 3242 | 2290 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 3.15 | 8.31 | 3.31 | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW IIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| MSM IIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU IIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. IIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCs | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 22 | | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | 682 | 1445 | 2061 | 3288 | 7785 | 27760 | 41140 | 68091 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | 2 | 9 | 18 | 18 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

UTTARAKHAND



Almora, Uttarakhand

Background:

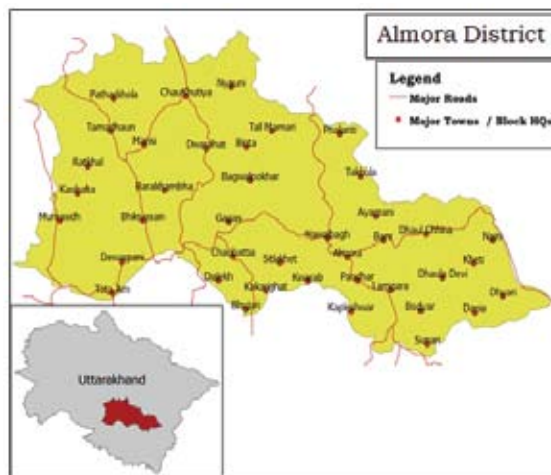
Almora, a picturesque district in Kumaon region situated towards east of Uttarakhand, is known for its cultural heritage, handicrafts, cuisine and wildlife. It has a population of 6.21 lakhs, a sex ratio of 1142 females per 1,000 males; the female literacy rate is 70.44% with an overall literacy rate of 81.06% (2011 Census). Almora is surrounded by Bageshwar and Chamoli districts in the north, Nainital district in the south, Pauri Garhwal district in the east, and Pithoragarh and Champawat districts in the west. Due to lack of employment opportunities available in the district, most of the male population has migrated outside the state of Uttarakhand to big cities like Delhi, Lucknow Mumbai.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.04-0.15%). PPTCT had a stable to declining trend, whereas Blood Bank attendees had a rising trend.
- The 2011 HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was constantly low among referred (0.46%) and direct walk-in (1.51%) clients, as well as among male (0.55%) and female (0.50%) clients. There was a stable to declining trend among male and female clients.
- As per mapping conducted in 2007, FSW (460, 77.97% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (100, 17% of total HRG) and IDU (30, 5% of total HRG).
- Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2010 was 0.2% and 0.1% in 2011 and STI episodes treated in 2011 were 3396 compared to 1941 in 2010.
- As per the 2001 Census, 17.3% of the male population were migrants; 51.6% of them migrated to other states and 27.9% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top to destinations for out-of-state male migration (50%) were South Delhi and South West Delhi.
- HIV awareness rates were 67.3% among women while 96% of them had correct knowledge on HIV AIDS (DLHS-III), while RTI/STI awareness rates were 30% among women (DLHS-III).
- Of the 28 PLHIV registered at the ART centre in 2009, 7% were 15-24 years of age, 71% were on ART, 43% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 57% were widowed or divorced.
- Number of ICTCs and blood bank increased gradually. Red ribbon clubs were established from 2009 onwards for the awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth.

Key Recommendations:

- Data triangulation of Almora district suggested that out of state male migration, high risk behavior of people including females, size of FSW and MSM were probable vulnerable factors in the district that needs to be taken care of by regular monitoring.
- Data gaps like biological and behavioral parameters of HRGs, profile and risk behavior of out migrants will further improve understanding on HIV vulnerability in district.
- There is a need to understand better the dynamics of HIV transmission by further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data on HIV positives mainly demographic and geographic aspects.
- Since the largest HRG is FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client populations, including migrants, will improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Special IEC awareness campaigns among out migration pockets, among females in the district to reduce risk behavior recommended.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Almora, Uttarakhand

District Population: 6,21,927 (6.1% of UK Population); Female Literacy¹: 70.4 %; ANC Utilization²: 27.4%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.07 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 1484 | 1629 | 1681 | 1681 | 2653 | 2653 |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | * | * | 0.22 | 0 | 0.10 | - | - | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| | NT | * | * | * | 901 | 917 | 978 | - | - | 1355 | 1355 |
| HSS-STD | PP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 1.20 | 1.20 |
| | NT | 246 | 235 | 250 | 250 | - | - | - | - | 250 | 250 |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 0.59 | 0.42 | 0.77 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 844 | 2128 | 1821 | 1469 | 1469 | 1828 | 1828 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 0.58 | 1.02 | 1.46 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 516 | 976 | 754 | 813 | 813 | 1203 | 1203 |
| ICTC Relaxed | PP | - | * | * | 1.75 | 0.62 | 0.67 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 398 | 2895 | 4482 | 1886 | 1886 | 2832 | 2832 |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | * | 0.10 | 0.48 | 0.84 | 0 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 962 | 209 | 238 | 396 | 396 | 199 | 199 |
| Walk-in | PP | - | * | * | 962 | 209 | 238 | 396 | 396 | 199 | 199 |
| | NT | - | * | * | 962 | 209 | 238 | 396 | 396 | 199 | 199 |
| PLHIV Profile: 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (28) | 71 | 7 | 43 | 0 | 57 | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Routes of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=16) | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.50 | 12.50 | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|------|----|----|----|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2007) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 460 | 100 | 30 | 50868 | 26256 | 14212 | 10400 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 77.97 | 16.95 | 5.08 | 17.33 | 8.94 | 4.84 | 3.54 | | | | |
| Programme Target Coverage | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0 | 100 | 51.62 | 27.94 | 20.45 | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injector-NA; Non daily Injector-NA | South Delhi | West Delhi | East Delhi | North West Delhi | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| STURTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 659 | 1747 | 1941 | 3396 | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0.29 | 0.10 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | 183 | 183 | 1360 | 4588 | 4204 | 3963 | 5684 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 19 | 19 |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Bageshwar, Uttarakhand

District Population: 2,59,840 (2.5% of UK Population); Female Literacy: 69.59%; ANC Utilization: 20.1%

| | HIV Levels and Trends | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ² | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | * | * | * | * | 0 | 0 |
| | NT | * | * | * | 0.22 | 0 | 0.10 | - | - | - |
| Blood Bank | NT | * | * | 901 | 917 | 978 | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 1.79 | * | * | 1.80 | 0.33 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 503 | * | * | 557 | 3357 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 1.15 | * | * | 1.13 | 0.65 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 697 | * | * | 531 | 2474 | | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | 1.42 | * | 1.83 | 1.47 | 0.64 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 1128 | * | 710 | 1088 | 3451 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | 1.38 | * | 0 | 0 | 0.21 | | |
| | NT | - | * | 72 | * | 11 | - | 2380 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| | 70 | 0 | 13 | 48 | 0 | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=27) | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| | 74.07 | 0 | 0 | 11.11 | 14.81 | 0 | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG- FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2007) | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | South West Delhi | North West Delhi | North East Delhi | Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh |
| % Total HRG | 73.86 | 14.77 | 11.36 | 10417 | 2799 | 4391 | 3227 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 100 | 26.87 | 42.15 | 30.98 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel base-NA; Street based-NA | Kohi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ST/IRTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | - | - | 103 | 1067 | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | 0 | 0.64 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCs | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | - | - | 1200 | 1089 | 1271 | 1613 | 6887 | | | |
| Blood Banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Chamoli, Uttarakhand

District Population: 3,91,114 (3.8% of UK Population); Female Literacy¹: 73.2%; ANC Utilization²: 42.5%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | * | * | * | * | 0.11 |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * | * | * | * | 92.4 |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.47 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | |
| | NT | - | 250 | 202 | 249 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 0.19 | 0.06 | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.51 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1561 | 1564 | 1207 | 1746 | 1576 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 0.17 | 0.34 | 1.58 | 0.65 | 0.85 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1747 | 1174 | 443 | 767 | 1062 | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | 0.19 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.17 | 0.60 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 3223 | 2619 | 3609 | 2291 | 2344 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | * | 0 | 2.52 | 1.47 | 2.70 | 1.02 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 85 | 119 | 272 | 222 | 294 | |
| Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 73 | 2 | 44 | 4 | 49 | | |
| ART(45) | | | | | | | | | | |
| DL(NNA) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 76.47 | 0 | 0 | 17.65 | 5.88 |
| Block Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG- FSW | Jasoli, 197 | Ghat, 69 | Joshi math, 70 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | HRG Size | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | No out-migration | | % of total migration | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | |
| Site Est. (Mapping, 2007) | FSW | MSM | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | No out-migration | % of total migration | South Delhi | South West Delhi | Pashchim Champaran, Chandigarh |
| % Total HRG | 370 | 78 | 23715 | 5744 | 7015 | 12.96 | 3.14 | 3.83 | 5.99 | Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh |
| % Total Pop. | 0.09 | 0.02 | 100 | 24.22 | 29.58 | | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Programme Coverage | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based- 27.38%; Brothel based-0%; Street based- 72.62% | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily Injectors-NA | | | | | | | |
| % <25 Yrs. | 12.20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Married | 91.37 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 760 | 1706 | 1665 | 5391 | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | 173 | 584 | 3308 | 3153 | 2118 | 3318 | 3562 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 9 | 9 | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

Champawat, Uttarakhand

Background:

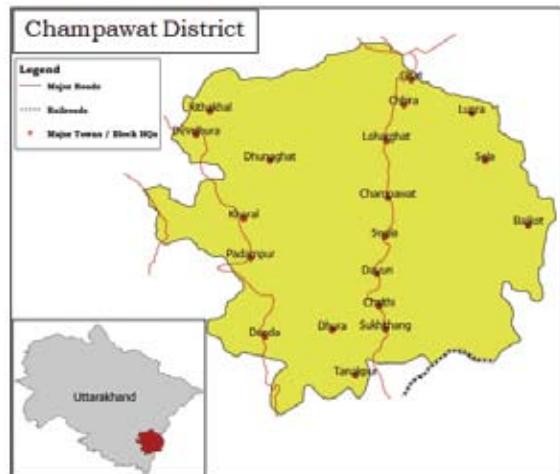
Champawat district is the part of eastern Kumaon division and is bound by Pithoragarh in the North, Udham Singh Nagar in South, and Nainital in West. District also shares its eastern border with Nepal which gives it importance from the defense point of view. According to Census 2011, the district has a population of 2.59 lakhs with a sex ratio of 981 females per 1000 males and an overall literacy rate of 80.7% out of which female literacy rate is 68.8%. The economy of the district is based on agriculture and to some extent on minor forest products. Champawat is known for its beautiful architecture and carved temples. It is a beautiful town with breathtaking landscapes and terraced fields making it a perfect tourist spot. The nearest railway station is 75kms away from Champawat and is well connected to urban and semi urban towns through roadways.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- The ANC prevalence as per HSS 2010 was 0% with a fluctuating trend. The 2011 PPTCT data showed a positivity of 0.08% with a stable to rising trend. No data from blood banks was available for studying other sources of HIV levels in the district.
- HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among referred (1.13%, 2011) and zero amongst direct walk-in clients in 2011. Male clients had a low positivity of 1.24% and females, 0.27% in 2011. There was an overall stable trend among the ICTC attendees.
- Syphilis positivity in 2011 was 1.77% with 1409 episodes of syphilis treated, as opposed to 69 episodes treated in 2010.
- As per mapping conducted in 2007, FSW (250, 54.7% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (150, 32.8% of total HRG) and MSM (57, 12.4% of total HRG).
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.6% of the male population were migrants; 20.8% of them migrated to other states and 30.7% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two out-of-state migration destinations were South and North West Delhi.
- HIV awareness rates among women were 38.1% and RTI/STI awareness rates were 28.9% (DLHS-III).
- Of the 19 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral therapy (ART) center in 2009, 5% were 15-24 years of age, 79% were on ART, 37% were illiterate or only have a primary school education, 26% were married and 47% were widowed or divorced.
- Number of ICTCs and FSW TI increased gradually and Red ribbon clubs were established from 2009 onwards for the awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus outreach efforts on high risk groups, to increase uptake of testing services. The current update for direct walk-in clients has been consistently low, so community needs to be mobilized for testing.
- Strengthen outreach programmes around migrant populations; given low awareness rates among women, strategies such as mid to mass media could be employed.
- For better understanding the dynamics of HIV transmission among MSM and IDU, there is a need to set up HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS).
- Better assessment of the size and profile of FSW client populations, including migrants, will help in further understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- ANC coverage is dismally low, and through some campaigns through mass or mid media, there should be an effort to improve it.



Champawat, Uttarakhand

District Population: 2,59,315 (2.5% of UK Population); Female Literacy¹: 68.8%; ANC Utilization²: 23.4%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | 0.25 | 0 | 0.25 | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁴ | - | 400 | 400 | 397 | - | 400 | - | - | - |
| PP/CT | PP | - | - | - | * | 0.10 | 0 | 0.08 | - | - |
| | NT | * | * | * | * | 1052 | 1093 | 1297 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | - | - |
| | NT | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | 0.97 | 0.32 | 0.65 | 0.22 | 0.38 | 1.24 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 206 | 945 | 924 | 1343 | 1055 | 1051 | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | 0.17 | 0.10 | 0.66 | 0.60 | 1.25 | 0.27 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 590 | 1041 | 606 | 332 | 481 | 735 | - |
| ICTC Relieved | PP | - | * | 0.38 | 0.20 | 0.66 | 0.45 | 0.66 | 1.13 | - |
| | NT | - | * | 796 | 1986 | 1523 | 2866 | 1205 | 1324 | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | - | - | 0 | - | 0.60 | 0 | - |
| | NT | - | * | - | - | 7 | - | 331 | 462 | - |
| | PLHIV Profile: 2009 | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART(19) | 79 | 5 | 37 | 26 | 47 | | | | | |
| DLN/NA | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | Routes of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=15) | 73.33 | 6.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | | | | |
| | Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG-FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG-IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/CT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 | | | Census | | | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | No. out-migration | Intra-state | Inter-state | Intra-district |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2007) | 250 | 57 | 150 | 8527 | 1781 | 2619 | 4127 | - | - | - | - |
| % Total HRG | 54.70 | 12.47 | 32.82 | 7.69 | 1.61 | 2.36 | 3.72 | % of male pop. | 100 | 20.89 | 30.71 |
| % Total Pop. | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 100 | 20.89 | 30.71 | 48.40 | % of total migration | - | - | - |
| Programme Target Coverage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | - | - | - |
| Typology | Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | South West Delhi | North West Delhi | South West Delhi | - | - | - | - | - |
| % <25 yrs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Married | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ST/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1409 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Total tested ⁵ | - | 273 | 796 | 1986 | 2211 | 2727 | 2629 | 3083 | - | - | - |
| Blood Banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PEHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PP/CT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Background:

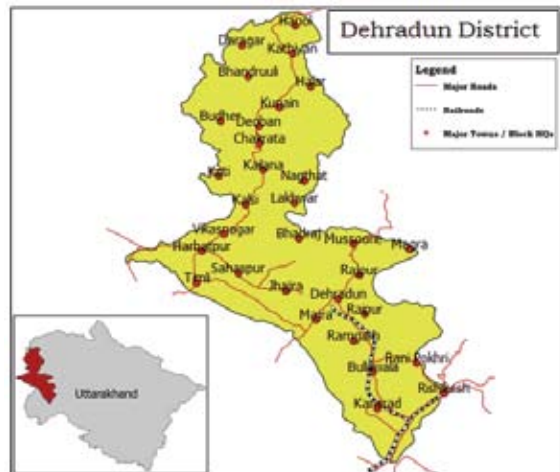
Dehradun, located in western part of the state, is the capital city of state of Uttarakhand. It has a population of around 17 lakhs with sex ratio of 906 females per thousand males (2011 Census). The literacy rate in the district is the highest in the state at 85.2% with a female literacy rate of 79.61%. Apart from being tourist destination for its rich natural landscape, the district is also known for many famous educational institutions. It is well connected by roads to major cities of the country. The major highways that pass through district are National Highway 72, 72A and 58.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- HSS at ANC site recorded 0.49% HIV sero-positivity for 2010 indicating near moderate prevalence in the district with a stable to rising trend.
- As per 2011 PPTCT and Blood bank data, HIV positivity levels were low (0.10-0.11%). PPTCT had a stable to declining trend, whereas blood bank did not have enough data from previous years to do a trend analysis.
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC clients in 2011 was low among male (2.2%), female (1.59%) clients and also among referred (1.85%) clients, with a stable to declining trend. However, HIV sero-positivity was near moderate among direct walk in clients (4.5%), with a stable to rising trend.
- As per mapping estimates of 2007, there were around 1.9 thousands HRGs in district. FSWs (59%) were the largest HRGs in the district, followed by MSMs (22%) and IDUs (18%); Dehradun and Chakrata blocks were main locations of HRGs.
- Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.8% in 2011.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.7% of the male population were out-migrants (around 39 thousands); almost half of them (51%) out-migrated to other states and another 16% out-migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two out of state migration destinations were North West Delhi and South Delhi.
- HIV awareness rate was 72.3% among women and 95% of them had correct knowledge on HIV prevention steps (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- RTI/STI awareness rate was 45.5% among women (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- HIV Programme in districts had focused on a comprehensive package of prevention as well as treatment services. Prevention services were offered through 14 ICTCs, 4 TIs and 6 Blood Banks in district in 2011.
- One ART Centre, one link ART centre and one Community Care Centre were operational in the district to provide care, support and treatment services for HIV positives.
- Of the 390 PLHIV registered at the ART centre till 2009, 69% were on ART, 33% were illiterate or only had primary school education and 10% were married.

Key Recommendations:

- The district has overall low epidemic. However, there are indications of moderate prevalence among people with high risk behaviors who need to be covered with HIV prevention programme.
- As direct walk in clients at ICTCs recorded moderate HIV sero-positivity during 2010-11, the district may have surveillance sites among HRGs. Besides, routine Programme data should be strengthened for completeness and accuracy and be examined further to understand the HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- Locations of male out migration should be mapped and covered with HIV prevention Programmes.
- IEC Programme may be strengthened in district, especially around tourist spots, locations of HRGs and major halt points on National and state highways to improve the HIV awareness level.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Dehradun, Uttarakhand

District Population: 16,98,560 (16.8% of UK Population); Female Literacy¹: 79.61 %; ANC Utilization²: 52.4%

| HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.49 | | | | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | 400 | 400 | 400 | 402 | | | | | |
| PPCT | PP | - | - | * | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.11 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | * | 8328 | 11608 | 14305 | 17374 | | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.10 | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41402 | | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | 1.20 | 2 | 0.80 | 0.40 | 0.80 | 0 | | | | |
| | NT | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 249 | | | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 4.67 | 4.13 | 3.24 | 3.19 | 2.66 | 2.51 | 2.26 | | |
| | NT | - | 1584 | 2711 | 4752 | 5014 | 6763 | 8077 | 9289 | | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 2.77 | 1.97 | 2 | 2.62 | 1.99 | 2.23 | 1.59 | | |
| | NT | - | 1731 | 3300 | 5407 | 3696 | 4809 | 5255 | 6401 | | |
| ICTC Refused | PP | - | 2.77 | 2.61 | 2.35 | 3.08 | 2.92 | 2.20 | 1.85 | | |
| | NT | - | 2999 | 5777 | 9749 | 7473 | 13065 | 12293 | 14839 | | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | 12.34 | 11.11 | 8.05 | 2.18 | 2.91 | 4.81 | 4.47 | | |
| Walk-in | PP | - | 316 | 234 | 410 | 1237 | 1611 | 1039 | 851 | | |
| PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | | |
| ART (390) | 69 | 6 | 33 | 10 | 50 | | | | | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=312) | 87.82 | 0.32 | 1.92 | 1.60 | 6.41 | 1.92 | | | | | |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG- FSW | Chakrata, 260 | Dehradun, 244 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- MSM | Dehradun, 244 | NA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- IDU | Dehradun, 257 | Vikas Nagar, 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. PLHIV | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; ¹ Data not available; ² 2011 Census; ³ Source: DLHS III; ⁴ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁵ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁶ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|------|--|
| HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | STI/RTI | | | Programme Response | | |
| | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-district | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2007) | 1140 | 440 | 350 | 38724 | 19864 | 12719 | | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 59.07 | 22.80 | 18.13 | 5.73 | 2.94 | 0.91 | | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 100 | 51.30 | 15.86 | | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 600 | 300 | 300 | South Delhi | South West Delhi | Chandigarh | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-93.45%; Brothel base-0%; Street based-6.55% | Kothi-55.83%; Panthi-23.75%; Double decker-20.42% | Daily Injectors-23.17%; Non daily injectors-28.19% | North West Delhi | South West Delhi | Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | 16.27 | 52.87 | 42.31 | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | 89.88 | 24.18 | 26.15 | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 359 | 1607 | 2715 | | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0.17 | 1.70 | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW/TIs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| MSM/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU/TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCs | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 14 | | | |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | 3315 | 6011 | 10649 | 17038 | 23180 | 27637 | 33064 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 60 | 60 | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

Haridwar, Uttarakhand

Background:

Haridwar district is situated in the south-western part of Uttarakhand. It has a population of 19.3 lakhs with a sex ratio 879 females for every thousand males with a female literacy rate of 65.96%, with an overall literacy rate of 74.62% (2011 Census). Haridwar has religious importance and is famous for tourism with numerous temples and tourist places. It is also known for educational institutes which attract numerous students and academicians from the country. Agriculture is the mainstay of this well irrigated district. Industrialization is encouraged in the district through State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand (SIDCUL) and many industrial giants have established their plants in district. Due to its religious importance Hindu pilgrims visit the holy places and attend the religious fairs in large numbers, therefore it is well connected through land transportation. The major highways that pass through the district are National Highway 58 and 74. The Haridwar Railway junction located in the district directly links major cities of the country with the district.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- HSS at ANC site in the district indicated a low prevalence in 2010 (0.25%) with a rising trend.
- As per the 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, HIV prevalence was low (0.11-0.21%). Positivity levels showed an inconsistent trend among the Blood Bank and a stable trend among PPTCT attendees.
- HSS at FSW site in district indicated a low epidemic among FSWs and near moderate epidemic among IDUs in 2010 (0.5% and 4.3% respectively).
- Based on the 2011 data, HIV positivity level among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.68%) and female (0.73%) clients, as well as among referred (0.72%) and direct walk-in (2.86%) clients. The positivity levels indicated an overall stable trend among attendees.
- As per mapping estimates of 2007, there were around 2200 HRGs in district. FSWs (42%) were the largest HRGs in the district, followed by MSMs (35%) and IDUs (23%).
- The syphilis positivity rate among STIs attendees in 2011 was 0%.
- As per the 2001 census, 3.47% of the male population were out migrants, 49.62% migrated to other states and 15.65% migrated to other districts within the state. The top two out of state migration destinations were Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh and Yamuna nagar, Haryana.
- HIV awareness rate was 60.6% and RTI/STI awareness rate was 35.1% among women (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- There were seven ICTCs, four TI's and five Blood Banks operational in the district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational since 2009 in district to facilitate provision of ART drugs for HIV positives.
- Of the 140 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre during 2009, 62% were on ART, 10% were between the ages of 15-24 and 26% were either illiterate or had only a primary school education.

Key Recommendations:

- The district may continue to focus on HIV prevention programme, especially among people with high risk behavior.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around industrial areas, tourist spots, railway stations and major halt points on National and state highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- In the absence of surveillance sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthen for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- Considering high rate of HIV transmission through homo-sexual route ICTC and ART data need in depth analysis.

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Haridwar, Uttarakhand

District Population: 19,27,029 (19% of UKD Population); Female Literacy¹: 65.94%; ANC Utilization²: 31.0%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 0.25 | 0 | 0.13 | 0.25 | 0.25 | | |
| | NT ⁵ | 400 | 397 | 800 | 800 | 799 | 799 | 799 | | |
| PP/TCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| | PP | - | - | - | - | 3655 | 6425 | 4874 | 7200 | 7200 |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.27 | 0.51 | 0.12 | 0.11 | - | 0.21 | - |
| | NT | 13032 | 13756 | 19078 | 24140 | 27084 | 31976 | - | 9640 | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.48 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 206 | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.32 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 208 | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 1.16 | 1.91 | 0.60 | 1.28 | 1.54 | 1.66 | 1.68 | 1.68 |
| | NT | - | 947 | 786 | 3654 | 2492 | 3267 | 2414 | 3564 | 3564 |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 5.51 | 0.83 | 0.24 | 0.36 | 0.76 | 0.46 | 0.73 | 0.73 |
| | NT | - | 127 | 600 | 2880 | 1685 | 1805 | 1516 | 2050 | 2050 |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | 1.21 | 0.76 | 0.36 | 0.74 | 1 | 0.79 | 0.72 | 0.72 |
| | NT | - | 827 | 1319 | 6431 | 2849 | 5179 | 2895 | 4007 | 4007 |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | 3.2 | 14.3 | 5.8 | 1.28 | 1.84 | 2.32 | 2.86 | 2.86 |
| | NT | - | 247 | 67 | 103 | 1328 | 1197 | 1035 | 1607 | 1607 |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|---|
| | % On ART | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | |
| ART (140) | 62 | 10 | 11 | 38 | | |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | |
| Heterosexual | Homo/Bisexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | | |
| | | | | Unknown | Unknown | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=75) | 60 | 22.67 | 1.33 | 10.67 | 5.33 | 0 |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | |
| No. HRG- FSW | Haridwar 642 | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/TCT | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2007) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| | 910 | 760 | 500 | | | | | 26855 | 13326 | 4202 | 9327 |
| % Total HRG | 41.94 | 35.02 | 23.04 | 3.47 | 1.72 | - | - | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 100 | 49.62 | 15.68 | 34.73 | | | | |
| Programme Target | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 600 | 400 | 300 | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-100%; Parthi-100%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-0% | Koht-NA; Parthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-65.58%; Non daily injectors-34.42% | Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh | Chandigarh | Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh | Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh | | | | |
| | % <25 yrs. Married | 6.70 | 31.88 | | | | | | | | |
| | 97.40 | 14.86 | | | | | | | | | |
| STIRTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| | 2772 | 7736 | 5972 | 15142 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 0.40 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW IIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| MSM IIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| IDU IIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Comp. IIs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Total tested ⁶ | - | 1074 | 1386 | 6534 | 7832 | 11497 | 8864 | 12814 | 12814 | 12814 | |
| Blood Banks | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PP/TCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Nainital, Uttarakhand

Background:

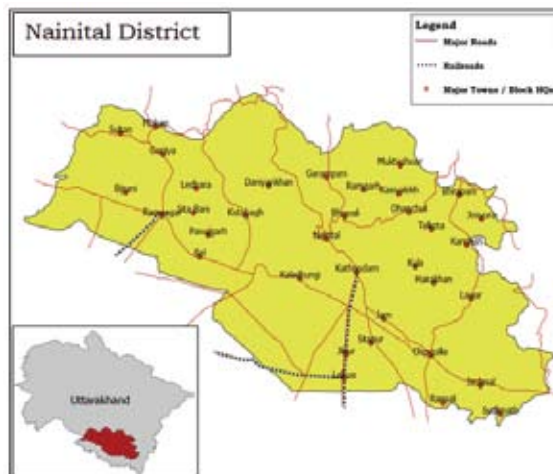
Nainital is a district situated in the southern part of Uttarakhand. It has a population of 9.56 lakhs with a sex ratio of 933 females per thousand males with a female literacy rate of 78.21%. Overall literacy rate of 84.85% (2011 Census). The economy of Nainital district mainly depends on agriculture. Nainital is also known as Lake District of India and is a major tourist destination. The district is well connected through a network of road and railways. The major highway that passes through district is national highway 78.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- HIV positivity level was near high (0.99%) at HSS-ANC site according to 2010 data with a stable trend, up to 2008 and a steep surge in 2010.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, HIV positivity levels were low (0.05-0.11%), with stable to declining trend.
- As per the 2011 data, HIV positivity level among ICTC clients was low among male (1.54%) and female (1.13%) clients and also among referred (1.02%) clients with stable to declining trend. Positivity level was moderate among direct walk-in (6.56%) with a stable trend.
- HSS at FSWs site recorded a very low HIV sero-positivity in the group in 2010 (0.40%).
- As per mapping estimates of 2007, there were approximately 1800 HRGs in the district. FSWs (54%) were the largest HRGs in the district, followed by IDUs (24%) and MSMs (21%).
- Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 8.3% of the male population were out-migrants (around 33.5 thousands); almost half of them (47%) out-migrated to other states and another 19% out-migrated to other districts within the state. The top two out of migration destinations were South and South West Delhi.
- HIV awareness rate was 66% among women and 97% of them had correct knowledge on HIV AIDS (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- RTI/STI awareness rate was 29% among women (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- HIV programme in districts had focused on a comprehensive package of prevention as well as treatment services. Prevention services were offered through ten ICTCs, four TI's and three Blood Banks in district in 2011.
- One ART Centre and one Community Care Centre was operational in the district from 2011 to provide ART drugs for HIV positives.

Key Recommendations:

- As HSS among FSWs showed very low prevalence while direct walk in clients were showing moderate HIV sero-positivity, data from ICTCs shall be further examined to understand the HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- The district may continue to focus on HIV prevention programme, especially among people with high risk behavior.
- Locations of male out migration shall be mapped and covered with HIV prevention programmes.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around tourist spots, locations of HRGs and major halt points on National and state highways to improve the HIV awareness level.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Nainital, Uttarakhand

District Population: 9,55,128 (9.4% of UK Population); Female Literacy: 78.2%; ANC Utilization: 31.6%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|--|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.99 | | |
| | NT ¹ | 413 | 400 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 803 | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.16 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.11 | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 3081 | 2776 | 3757 | 5374 | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0 | 0.27 | 0.38 | 0.21 | 0.14 | 0.16 | - | 0.05 | |
| | NT | 1394 | 4377 | 5471 | 6048 | 6931 | 7311 | - | 14964 | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.40 | - | 0 | - | |
| | NT | - | - | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | - | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.40 | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 3.92 | 3.28 | 1.28 | 1.57 | 2.23 | 2.87 | 1.54 | |
| | NT | - | 536 | 762 | 3518 | 2417 | 2957 | 3874 | 5528 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 0.90 | 0.51 | 0.56 | 0.53 | 0.73 | 1.34 | 1.13 | |
| | NT | - | 996 | 2557 | 5177 | 3980 | 4006 | 4560 | 4779 | |
| ICTC Refused | PP | - | 2.01 | 1.01 | 0.38 | 0.71 | 1.14 | 1.66 | 1.02 | |
| | NT | - | 1443 | 3263 | 8390 | 6033 | 8783 | 8119 | 9697 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | 1.12 | 8.93 | 13.77 | 4.40 | 7.42 | 11.75 | 6.56 | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | 89 | 56 | 305 | 364 | 256 | 315 | 610 | |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced |
| ART (73) | 67 | 4 | 27 | 5 | 45 |
| DLN (NA.) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Needle/ Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown |
| % of Total Pos. (N=139) | 86.33 | 1.44 | 0.72 |

| | Block-Level Details | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | No. HRG- FSW | No. HRG- MSM |
| Haldwani, 400 | Lalkuan, 216 | |
| Indra Nagar, 84 | Kabuli bagicha, 64 | |
| | Rajpura, 47 | |
| | Ujjala Nagar, 302 | |
| | Dharohar, 302 | |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|--|-------|----|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for interstate out-migration | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2007) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 990 | 380 | 450 | 33261 | 15659 | 6223 | 11379 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 54.40 | 20.88 | 24.73 | 8.31 | 3.91 | 1.55 | 2.84 | | | |
| Programme Target | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 100 | 47.08 | 18.71 | 34.21 | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 600 | - | 300 | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based-100%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-0% | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors- 6.95%; Non daily injectors- 23.18% | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | 21.92 | - | 37.75 | | | | | | | |
| % Married | 91.72 | - | 38.08 | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 597 | 1330 | 2280 | 5386 | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0.97 | 1.20 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | | |
| Total tested ³ | - | 1532 | 3319 | 8695 | 9478 | 9739 | 12191 | 15681 | | |
| Blood Banks | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Link-ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 22 | 22 | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested; HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested; ICTC: 600 tested; PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive; NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand

District Population: 6,86,527 (6.8% of UK Population); Female Literacy¹: 73.2%; ANC Utilization²: 34.3%

| | | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PI* | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT* | - | - | 400 | 400 | 382 | - | 398 | - | - | - |
| PP/TCT | PP | - | - | - | - | 0.34 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.10 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 2615 | 3134 | 3674 | 4886 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0 | 0.14 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.13 | - | 0.18 | - | - |
| | NT | 5997 | 7293 | 11663 | 11663 | 11479 | 11606 | - | 2764 | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.80 | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | 250 | 250 | 249 | - | 246 | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 2.62 | 1.63 | 0.78 | 1.57 | 0.97 | 0.91 | 0.86 | - | - |
| | NT | - | 267 | 796 | 2551 | 2676 | 3083 | 2956 | 3623 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 1.02 | 0.75 | 0.66 | 0.98 | 0.65 | 0.57 | 0.36 | - | - |
| | NT | - | 683 | 1458 | 3051 | 1936 | 3067 | 3681 | 3627 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | 0.45 | 0.90 | 0.70 | 1.19 | 1.12 | 0.65 | 0.57 | - | - |
| | NT | - | 669 | 2011 | 5549 | 4301 | 7040 | 6344 | 6980 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | 3.91 | 2.47 | 1.89 | 3.22 | 0.30 | 2.39 | 1.48 | - | - |
| | NT | - | 281 | 243 | 53 | 311 | 667 | 293 | 270 | - | - |
| PLHIV Profile: 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | 77 | % 15-24 | 6 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | 32 | % Married | 4 | % Widowed or divorced | 62 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Route of HIV Transmission: ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=44) | 95.45 | Hetero-sexual | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.55 | 0 | Parent to Child | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Needle/Syringe | Unknown | Unknown |
| Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG- FSW | Kodwara, 101 | Pauri, 124 | Srinagar, 80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/TCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/TCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------|--|--|
| | | HRG Size | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | |
| | | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2007) | | 293 | 129 | 120 | 70441 | 38212 | 13348 | 18881 | | | |
| % Total HRG | | 54.06 | 23.80 | 22.14 | 21.27 | 11.54 | 4.03 | 5.70 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 100 | 54.25 | 18.95 | 26.80 | | | |
| Programme Target | | - | - | - | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | | 300 | 60 | 80 | South West Delhi, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, East Delhi | | | | | | |
| Typology | | Home based- 60.66%; Brothel based-0%; Street based- 39.34% | Kothi- 41.82%; Panthi- 52.73%; Double decker- 5.45% | Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily injectors- NA | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | | 19.34 | 23.64 | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | | 69.18 | 49.09 | - | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | |
| | | 164 | 272 | 1191 | 3212 | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | | 0 | 0 | 0.28 | 0.08 | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| FSW TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| MSM TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| IDU TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Comp. TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ICTCs | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 9 | | |
| Total tested ⁴ | | - | 950 | 2254 | 5602 | 7227 | 9284 | 10311 | 12136 | | |
| Blood Banks | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| STI clinics | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ART centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Link ART centers | | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| PLHW Networks | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 18 | | |
| Comm. care centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Drop-in-centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Condom outlets | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand

Background:

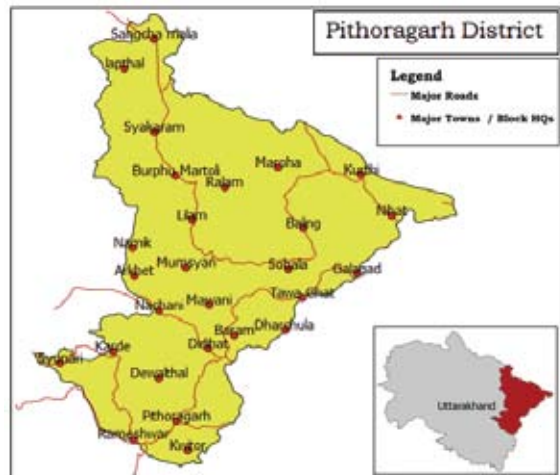
Pithoragarh is located in the easternmost part of Uttarakhand. It has a population of 4.85 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1021 females per thousand males with a female literacy rate of 72.97%. Overall literacy rate is 82.93% (2011 Census). Pithoragarh is a tourist place for its temples and ruined forts. It borders with China and therefore the illegal migration rate is quite high in this district from the neighbouring country.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity levels were low (0%) with a stable trend, except for a surge in 2008.
- According to the 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data HIV prevalence was low (0.04-0.12%) with a stable to declining trend.
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC clients in 2011 suggested low level HIV epidemic among male (0.51%) and female (0.95%) clients, and also among referred (0.55%) and direct walk-in (1.46%) clients. There was an overall declining trend.
- As per mapping estimates of 2007, there were 832 HRGs in the district. FSWs (79%) were the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSMs (11%) and IDUs (10%).
- Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 13% of the male population were out-migrants (around 29.5 thousands); 29% of them out-migrated to other states and another one third out-migrated to other districts within the state. Almost half of out of state migration was to Delhi followed by Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- HIV awareness rate was 59% among women and 95% of them had correct knowledge on HIV AIDS (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- RTI/STI awareness rate was 34% among women (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- There were seven ICTCs and one Blood Bank operational in the district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in district to facilitate provision of ART drugs for HIV positives.
- Of the 58 PLHIV registered at the District-level Network (DLN) till 2009, 5% were 15-24 years of age, 72% were on ART and 33% were illiterate or only had primary school education.

Key Recommendations:

- The district may continue to focus on HIV prevention programme, especially among people with high risk behavior. Despite having around 800 HRGs, no TI was operational in the district during 2011. Mechanism need to be evolved to cover HRGs with prevention programme.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around tourist spots, locations of HRGs and major halt points on National and state highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- In the absence of HRG surveillance sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- Since HIV transmission from parent to child and through needle/syringes were high in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data and necessary action is recommended.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand

District Population: 4,85,993 (4.8 % of UK Population); Female Literacy: 72.9 %; ANC Utilization: 29.4%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.75 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | NT ⁴ | 369 | 400 | 400 | 399 | | 399 | | | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | 0 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.12 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1121 | 1603 | 1717 | 1739 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | * | * | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.04 | | |
| | NT | * | * | * | 969 | 1319 | 1838 | 2725 | | |
| HSS-STD | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | PP | - | * | * | 2.05 | * | 3.02 | 0.88 | 0.51 | |
| ICTC Male | NT | - | * | * | 732 | * | 463 | 1248 | 1565 | |
| | PP | - | * | * | 8.92 | * | 1.63 | 1.05 | 0.95 | |
| ICTC Female | NT | - | * | * | 157 | * | 1102 | 1140 | 1261 | |
| | PP | - | * | * | 2.94 | * | 3.35 | 0.89 | 0.55 | |
| ICTC Referred | NT | - | * | * | 817 | * | 507 | 2258 | 2347 | |
| | PP | - | * | * | 6.94 | * | 3.11 | 2.30 | 1.46 | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | NT | - | * | * | 72 | * | 481 | 130 | 479 | |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % 15-24 Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced |
| ART (58) | 72 | 5 | 2 | 55 |
| DLN (NA) | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe |
| % of Total Pos. (N=20) | 70 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| | Parent to Child | Unknown | 0 | 0 |

| | Block-Level Details | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | No. HRG- FSW | No. HRG- MSM | No. HRG- IDU | % Positive, ICTC |
| Pithoragarh, 514 | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- MSM | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- IDU | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PPTCT | - | - | - | - |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---|------|--|--|----------------|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2007) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | No. out-migration | | | | Intra-district |
| % Total HRG | 660 | 92 | 80 | 29394 | 8635 | 9620 | 11139 | | | | 11139 |
| % Total Pop. | 79.33 | 11.06 | 9.62 | 12.92 | 3.79 | 4.23 | 4.89 | | | | 4.89 |
| Programme Target Coverage | 0.14 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 100 | 29.38 | 32.73 | 37.90 | | | | 37.90 |
| Typology | 600 | - | - | South Delhi | South West Delhi | North West Delhi | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | Home based-74.46%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-25.54% | Kothi-NA; Pamthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | South Delhi | Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh | North West Delhi | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | | | | |
| % Married | 22.37 | - | - | 76.22 | - | - | - | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 300 | 205 | 980 | 3270 | | | | | | | |
| | 17.14 | 8.89 | 0.90 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Total tested ³ | 66 | 115 | 889 | 1500 | 3168 | 4105 | 4565 | 4565 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| PLHV/Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand

Background:

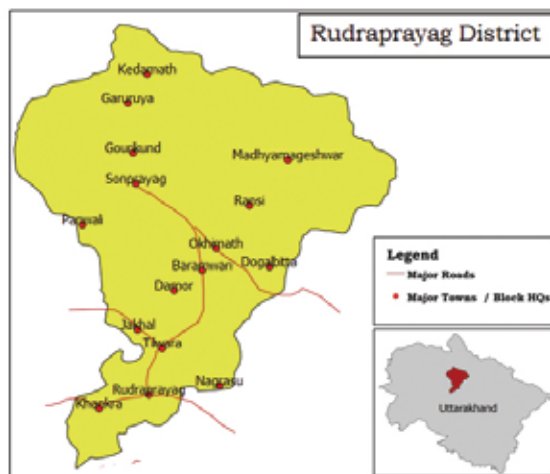
Rudraprayag is located in the northern part of Uttarakhand. It has a population of 2.36 lakhs with the sex ratio of 1120 females for every thousand males, female literacy rate at 71% and an overall literacy rate of 83% (Census, 2011). District, known for its several temples and other popular sites, is one of the main pilgrimage centres attracting a huge number of devotees from several parts of the country. Rudraprayag is well connected with other major cities of the state through roadways. The major highway that passes through the district is national highway 58.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- The 2011 PPTCT data showed low (0.15%) HIV positivity levels. However, there was not enough data from previous years to conduct a trend analysis.
- Based on 2009 Blood Bank data, HIV prevalence was low (0.04%) with a stable trend.
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC clients in 2011 suggested low level HIV epidemic among male (2.88%) and female (1.47%) clients, and among referred (1.60%) clients. However, slightly higher sero-positivity (3.4%) was recorded among direct walk in clients. Positivity level showed an increasing trend among male, female and referred clients.
- As per mapping estimates of 2007, there were approximately 250 HRGs in district. Almost two third of them were FSWs (66%) followed by MSMs (28%) and IDUs (6%).
- HIV awareness rate was 62% among women and 96% of them had correct knowledge on HIV AIDS (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0%.
- RTI/STI awareness rate was 30% among women (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- HIV programme in districts had focused primarily on prevention with two ICTCs operational in district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in district to facilitate provision of ART drugs for HIV positives.
- Of the 49 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) till 2009, 82% were on ART and 39% were illiterate or only had a primary school education.

Key Recommendations:

- The district has low HIV epidemic so, the district may continue to focus on HIV prevention programme, especially among people with high risk behavior.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around tourist spots and major halt points on National and state highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- In the absence of surveillance sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.
- As the route of transmission due to unknown causes was 20% in 2011. Probing should be done at ICTCs to access to exact route of transmission.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand

District Population: 2,36,857 (2.3% of UK Population); Female Literacy¹: 71% , ANC Utilization²: 37.3%

| | | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|------|------|---|---|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PP/TCT | PP | - | - | - | - | * | * | 0.29 | 0.15 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * | * | 1019 | 1329 | - | - |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | 0.22 | 0 | 0.05 | 0 | 0.04 | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | * | 912 | 1439 | 1975 | 1932 | 2289 | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | - | - | - | 1.15 | * | 1.61 | 2.88 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 260 | * | 622 | 451 | - | - |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | - | - | - | 1.32 | * | 1.76 | 1.47 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 456 | * | 569 | 815 | - | - |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | - | - | - | 1.26 | 1.18 | 1.75 | 1.60 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | 716 | 849 | 798 | 1002 | - | - |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.53 | 3.41 | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 393 | 264 | - | - |
| | | PLHIV Profiles, 2009 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | | | | | |
| ART(49) | | 82 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 57 | | | | | |
| DLN(NA) | | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| | | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hetero-sexual | | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | |
| % of Total Pos. (N=25) | 68 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 20 | | | | | |
| | | Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG- FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/TCT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|------|------|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | HRG-Size | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | |
| | | FSW | MSM | IDU | | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | |
| Size Est (Mapping, 2007) | | 160 | 67 | 15 | | | 9795 | 2205 | 3721 | 3869 | | |
| % Total HRG | | 66.12 | 27.69 | 6.20 | | | 9.12 | 2.05 | 3.46 | 3.60 | | |
| % Total Pop. | | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.01 | | | 100 | 22.51 | 37.99 | 39.50 | | |
| Programme Target | | - | - | - | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | | - | - | - | | | South West Delhi | | Chandigarh | | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | |
| Typology | | Home based-NA; Biotrial based-NA; Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | South Delhi | | Chandigarh | | Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra | |
| % <25 yrs. | | - | - | - | | | ST/RTI | | | | | |
| % Married | | - | - | - | | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| No. episodes treated | | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | 490 | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | 0 | | |
| | | Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW ITIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| MSM ITIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU ITIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comp. ITIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ICTCs | | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | | - | - | - | - | 920 | 889 | 2210 | 2595 | | | |
| Blood Banks | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| STI clinics | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ART centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link-ART centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/TCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand

Background:

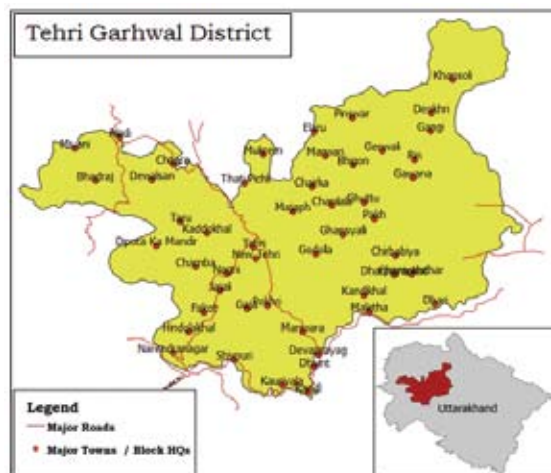
Tehri Garhwal, situated in the northern part of state of Uttarakhand, is one of the largest districts of state. According to census 2011, it has a population of 6.17 lakhs with sex ratio of 1078 females for every thousand males with a female literacy rate of 61.77%. Overall literacy rate of 75%. Tehri Garhwal has a sacred importance and is a famous tourist destination. However, it is one of the country's most backward districts and receives funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The major highway that passes through the district is National Highway 58. It is connected through roadways to major towns and cities.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on data from PPTCT, the district appeared to had a low epidemic as HIV sero-positivity recorded at PPTCT during 2011 was low (0.09%). There was not enough data from previous years to determine a trend.
- Same was corroborated from HIV sero-positivity among ICTC clients in 2011 which recorded low HIV sero-positivity among male (0.44%) and female (0.44%) and also among referred (0.27%) clients. However, slightly higher sero-positivity (3.16%) was recorded among direct walk-in clients. There was a stable to declining trend among all attendees except direct walk-in which showed a surge in 2011.
- As per mapping estimates of 2007, there were around 340 HRGs in district. FSWs (60%) were the largest HRGs in the district, followed by MSMs (27%) and IDUs (13%).
- Syphilis positivity rate among the STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.48%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 12% of the male population (around 35 thousands) were out-migrants; more than one fourth (27%) of them out-migrated to other states like Delhi, Chandigarh and Bihar and another 35% out-migrated to other districts within the state.
- HIV awareness rate was 60.6% among women and 94% of them had correct knowledge on HIV AIDS (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- RTI/STI awareness rate was 26% among women (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- There were eight ICTCs, one TI's and one Blood Banks operational in district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre was operational in district to facilitate provision of ART drugs for HIV positives.
- Of the 128 PLHIV registered at the at the ART center till 2009, 5% were 15-24 years of age, 68% were on ART and 44% were illiterate or had primary education.

Key Recommendations:

- The district may continue to focus on HIV prevention programme, especially among people with high risk behavior and migrants.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially around tourist spots and major halt points on national and state highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- In the absence of surveillance sites, routine programme data from district need to be strengthen for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in district.



Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand

District Population: 6,16,409 (6.1% of UK Population); Female Literacy: 61.7%; ANC Utilization: 33.6. %

| | HIV Levels and Trends ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT ² | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PP/TCT | PP | - | - | - | * | * | * | 0.09 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1201 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | 0 | 0.40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | NT | - | 225 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.92 | 1.68 | 0.44 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 485 | 711 | 761 | 417 | 902 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 0 | 3.72 | 0.86 | 0.78 | 0.44 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 555 | 323 | 465 | 258 | 684 | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | 0.12 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.47 | 0.27 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 804 | 724 | 1291 | 614 | 1491 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | * | * | 0.42 | 1.94 | 0.36 | 0 | 3.16 | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 236 | 310 | 278 | 61 | 95 | |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | % On ART | % 15-24 | % Ill., Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced |
| ART(T28) | 68 | 5 | 44 | 2 | 53 |
| DLN(NA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homosexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe |
| % of Total Pos. (N=7) | 71.43 | 0 | 0 | 28.57 |

| | Block-Level Details | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | Parent to Child | Unknown | Parent to Child | Unknown |
| No. HRG- FSW | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- MSM | - | - | - | - |
| No. HRG- IDU | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/TCT | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2007) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 210 | 95 | 45 | 34995 | 9574 | 12243 | 13178 | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 60 | 27.14 | 12.86 | 11.87 | 3.25 | 4.15 | 4.47 | | | |
| Programme Target | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 100 | 27.36 | 34.98 | 37.66 | | | |
| Programme Coverage | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| Typology | 250 | - | - | | | | | | | |
| | Home based-100%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-0% | Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | 14.23 | - | - | | | | | | | |
| % Married | 6.32 | - | - | | | | | | | |

| | ST/RTI | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2011 |
| No. episodes treated | 513 | 593 | 861 | 1674 | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0.29 | 0 | 0.17 | 0.48 | |

| | Programme Response | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|--|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comp. TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | | | | |
| Total tested ⁴ | 322 | 540 | 1040 | 1351 | 1861 | 1217 | 2787 | | | |
| Blood Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| STI clinics | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/TCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Udham Singh Nagar Uttarakhand

District Population: 16,48,367 (16.3% of UK Population); Female Literacy¹: 65.7%; ANC Utilization²: 37.1%

| | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | - | 0.50 | - | | |
| | NT ⁵ | - | 400 | 400 | 399 | - | 399 | - | | |
| PP/ICT | PP | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.10 | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | 1073 | 1939 | 3624 | 6112 | | |
| Blood Bank | PP | * | * | * | * | * | - | 0.13 | | |
| | NT | * | * | * | * | * | - | 7070 | | |
| HSS-STD | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | 1.70 | - | | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | 176 | - | | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | 3.58 | 1.38 | 0.81 | 1.24 | 1.01 | 1.88 | 1.81 | |
| | NT | - | 335 | 435 | 1985 | 1687 | 2174 | 1702 | 2659 | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | 3.25 | 1.09 | 0.51 | 0.97 | 1.43 | 1.39 | 0.93 | |
| | NT | - | 277 | 367 | 2539 | 1137 | 1538 | 1227 | 1931 | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | 2.62 | 1.13 | 0.60 | 1.11 | 1.10 | 1.68 | 1.34 | |
| | NT | - | 458 | 705 | 4350 | 2714 | 4359 | 2497 | 3965 | |
| ICTC Direct | PP | - | 5.84 | 2.06 | 1.72 | 1.82 | 0.49 | 1.62 | 2.08 | |
| Walk-in | NT | - | 154 | 97 | 174 | 110 | 435 | 432 | 625 | |

| | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----|
| | % On ART | % Ill, Prim. Edu. | % Married | % Widowed or divorced | |
| ART(B4) | 51 | 10 | 31 | 5 | 35 |
| DLNNA) | - | - | - | - | - |

| | Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011 | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Hetero-sexual | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/ Syringe |
| % of Total Pos. (N=66) | 83.33 | 6.06 | 0 | 9.09 |
| Block-Level Details | | | | |
| No. HRG- FSW | Gadarpur, 180 | Kichha, 234 | Rudrapur, 330 | Dineshpur, 44 |
| No. HRG- MSM | Dineshpur, 17 | Kashipur, 58 | Kichha, 6 | Rudrapur, 39 |
| No. HRG- IDU | Kichha, 82 | Rudrapur, 215 | Bajpur, 171 | - |
| % Positive, ICTC | - | - | - | - |
| % Positive, PP/ICT | - | - | - | - |

| | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------|----|--|--|
| | HRG Size | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | Top districts inter-state for out-migration | | | | |
| Size Est. (Mapping, 2007) | FSW | MSM | IDU | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | | | |
| % Total HRG | 1240 | 530 | 700 | 20915 | 5826 | 3555 | 11534 | | | | |
| % Total Pop. | 50.20 | 21.46 | 28.34 | 3.22 | 0.90 | 0.55 | 1.78 | | | | |
| Programme Target | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 100 | 27.86 | 17.00 | 55.15 | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | 1200 | 240 | 600 | | | | | | | | |
| Typology | Home based- 87.43%; Brothel based- 0.23%; Street based- 12.34% | Kohti-34.17%; Panthi- 38.33%; Double decker-NA | Daily injector- 13.35%; Non daily injectors- 33.77% | Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh | Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh | Rampur, Uttar Pradesh | Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | 23.09 | 55.83 | 41.45 | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | 0 | 56 | 2399 | 8150 | | | | | | | |
| Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| FSW TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| MSM TIs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| IDU TIs | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| ICTCs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | | | |
| Blood Banks | - | 612 | 802 | 4524 | 3897 | 5651 | 6553 | 10702 | | | |
| STI clinics | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHV/Networks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Comm. care centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 17 | | |
| Drop-in-centers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PP/ICT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand

Background:

Uttarkashi is situated in the northern part of Uttarakhand. The district has a population of 3.29 lakhs with a sex ratio of 959 females for every thousand males. Overall literacy rate in district is 75.9% with female literacy rate at 62.2% (Census 2011). A major portion of the district is covered with forests; forestry and its products play important role in the district economy. Agriculture and several cottage industries like wood craft and tourism are other important contributor to the districts economy. District has a hilly terrain and is connected through roads to major cities of the state.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- The district had a very low HIV epidemic as indicated by HIV sero-positivity recorded at PPTCT (0%) in 2011 and blood banks (0%) in 2009. There was an overall stable to declining trend.
- HIV sero-positivity among ICTC attendees, as recorded in 2011, was low among male (0.65%) and female (0.34%) clients, as well as among referred (0.46%) and direct walk-in (0.72%) clients with a stable to rising trend.
- As per mapping estimates of 2007, there were around 160 HRGs in the district. FSWs (66.1%) were the largest HRG, followed by MSMs (27.6%) and IDUs (6.2%).
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.2% of the male populations were out-migrants (around 11 thousands); 15.8% of them out-migrated to other states while 25.27% out-migrated to other districts within the state.
- HIV awareness rate was 48.3% and 93% of them had correct knowledge on HIV AIDS (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- RTI/STI awareness rates was 16.3% among women (DLHS-III, 2007-08).
- Syphilis positivity among the STI clinic attendees was consistently 0% (2008-2011).
- HIV programme in districts has focused primarily on prevention with three ICTCs and one Blood Bank operational in district in 2011.
- One Link ART Centre (LAC) was operational in district since 2011 to provide ART drugs for HIV positives.
- Of the 26 PLHIVs registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center till 2009, 4% were 15-24 years of age, 69% were on ART and 50% were illiterate or had a primary education and 46% were widowed or divorced.

Key Recommendations:

- As the HIV epidemic is very low and stable, prevention programme may remain the main component of HIV programme in district.
- The district has a very low but documented evidence of HRGs. The groups should be covered by comprehensive HIV prevention programme through appropriate mechanism.
- IEC programme may be strengthened in district, especially at tourist spots and at halt points on National highways to improve the HIV awareness level.
- Routine programme data from the district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamics in the district.



District Epidemiological Profiling Using Data Triangulation: Fact Sheet

Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand

District Population: 3,29,686 (3.2% of UK Population); Female Literacy¹: 62.2%; ANC Utilization²: 22.2%

| | | HIV Levels and Trends ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|------|---|---|--|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| HSS-ANC | PP ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT ⁴ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| PPTCT | PP | - | - | - | - | * | 0.07 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | * | 1388 | 1534 | 2106 | - | * | |
| Blood Bank | PP | 0 | 0.23 | 0 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0 | - | - | - | * | |
| | NT | 1056 | 1286 | 1426 | 1892 | 2937 | 2944 | - | - | - | * | |
| HSS-STD | PP | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.40 | - | - | - | |
| | NT | * | 195 | 250 | 250 | 220 | - | 250 | - | - | - | |
| HSS-FSW | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-MSM | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| HSS-IDU | PP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTC Male | PP | - | * | * | 0.10 | 0 | 0.36 | 0 | 0.65 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1011 | 544 | 841 | 774 | 930 | - | - | |
| ICTC Female | PP | - | * | * | 0.39 | 0.55 | 0 | 0.30 | 0.34 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 778 | 550 | 717 | 1013 | 876 | - | - | |
| ICTC Referred | PP | - | * | * | 0.22 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.07 | 0.46 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 1785 | 902 | 1628 | 1479 | 1529 | - | - | |
| ICTC Direct Walk-in | PP | - | * | * | 0 | 0.91 | 0.51 | 0.65 | 0.72 | - | - | |
| | NT | - | * | * | 4 | 219 | 195 | 308 | 277 | - | - | |
| | | PLHIV Profile, 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
| % On ART | | % Ill., Prim. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | % Married | | | | | | | | | | |
| ART(26) | 69 | 4 | 50 | 8 | 46 | | | | | | | |
| DLN(NA) | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | |
| | | Route of HIV Transmission: ICTC 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hetero-sexual | | Homo-sexual | Blood | Needle/Syringe | Parent to Child | Unknown | | | | | | |
| | | 88.89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.11 | | | | | |
| | | Block-Level Details | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. HRG- FSW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG- MSM | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No. HRG- IDU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| % Positive, ICTC, 2009 | Bhatwari, 0.39 | Dunda, 0.38 | Chhyanisaud, 0.39 | Naugaun, 0 | Purola, 0.36 | Mori, 0 | barkot, 0 | Chakrata (Dehradun), 0 | | | | |
| % Positive, PPTCT, 2009 | Bhatwari, 0 | Dunda, 0 | Chhyanisaud, 0 | Naugaun, 0 | Purola, 0 | Mori, 0 | Chakrata (Dehradun), 0 | Bharkot, 0 | | | | |

* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC: 300 tested, HSS-HRG/STD: 187 tested, ICTC: 600 tested, PPTCT and BB: 900 tested); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients and pregnant women

| | | Vulnerabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|------|------|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|---|--|
| | | HRG Size | | | | | Male Migration, 2001 Census | | | | | |
| | | FSW | MSM | IDU | | | Overall | Inter-state | Intra-state | Intra-district | | |
| Size Mapping, 2007 | | 160 | 67 | 15 | | | 10996 | 1737 | 2779 | 6480 | | |
| % Total HRG | | 66.12 | 27.69 | 6.20 | | | 7.25 | 1.15 | 1.83 | 4.27 | | |
| % Total Pop. | | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0 | | | 100 | 15.80 | 25.27 | 58.93 | | |
| Programme Target | | - | - | - | | | Top districts for inter-state out-migration | | | | | |
| Programme Coverage | | - | - | - | | | Chandigarh | | | | | |
| Typology | | Home based-NA, Brothel based-NA, Street based-NA | Kothi-NA; Parathi-NA; Double decker-NA | Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA | | | | | | | | |
| % <25 yrs. | | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| % Married | | - | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| | | STI/RTI | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. episodes treated | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| | | 0 | 348 | 529 | 6293 | | | | | | | |
| % Syphilis pos. | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | Programme Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| FSW TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| MSM TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| IDU TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Comp. TIs | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| ICTCs | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Total tested ⁵ | | - | 458 | 407 | 1789 | 1393 | 2946 | 3321 | 3912 | | | |
| Blood Banks | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| STI clinics | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| ART centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Link ART centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| PLHIV Networks | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Red ribbon clubs | | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Comm. care centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Drop-in-centers | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Condom outlets | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

