### District HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profiles developed through Data Triangulation

## FACT SHEETS Maharastra



### **National AIDS Control Organisation**

India's voice against AIDS

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India 6th & 9th Floors, Chandralok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi - 110001 www.naco.gov.in

VERSION 1.0 GOI/NACO/SIM/DEP/011214



### District HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profiles developed through Data Triangulation

# FACT SHEETS Maharashtra



### India's voice against AIDS

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

6<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> Floors, Chandralok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi - 110001 www.naco.gov.in

December 2014





Tele : 91-11-23731956 Fax : 91-11-23731746 E-mail : ddgak.dac@gmail.com भारत सरकार स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय एड्स नियंत्रण विभाग राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण संगठन 6वां तल, चन्द्रलोक बिल्डिंग, 36 जनपथ, नई दिल्ली—110001 Government of India Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Department of AIDS Control National AIDS Control Organisation 6th Floor, Chandralok Building, 36 Janpath, New Delhi -110001

### **FOREWORD**

The national response to HIV/AIDS in India over the last decade has yielded encouraging outcomes in terms of prevention and control of HIV. However, in recent years, while declining HIV trends are evident at the national level as well as in most of the States, some low prevalence and vulnerable States have shown rising trends, warranting focused prevention efforts in specific areas.

The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is strongly evidence-based and evidence-driven. Based on evidence from 'Triangulation of Data' from multiple sources and giving due weightage to vulnerability, the organizational structure of NACP has been decentralized to identified districts for priority attention.

The programme has been successful in creating a robust database on HIV/AIDS through the HIV Sentinel Surveillance system, monthly programme reporting data and various research studies. However, the district level focus of the programme demands consolidated information that helps better understand HIV/AIDS scenario in each district, to enable effective targeting of prevention and treatment interventions to the vulnerable population groups and geographic areas.

Information collected and analysed during the extensive data triangulation exercise conducted during 2009-10 and 2010-11 and updated data from recent years has been the basis for this technical document on District HIV Epidemiological Profiling. For each district it consists of a brief narrative report on the district background, the HIV/ AIDS epidemic profile of the district based on the updated information compiled from all the available sources, and key recommendations based on the identified information gaps and areas for programme interventions. I strongly feel that this document will be highly useful for programme managers at district, State and national levels.

The major outcomes of this exercise were systematic compilation of the available data for a district at one place, identification of information gaps for effective strategic planning at district level, and development of a framework for re-prioritisation of districts under the programme. The other key achievements were institutional strengthening, capacity building of programme staff in data analysis and data use, and involvement and ownership of staff of service delivery units in the entire process.

We congratulate the efforts made by the National Technical Team, the State AIDS Control Societies, and the State Coordinating agencies and all the district level personnel involved in the process. The technical & financial support provided by our partner agencies UNAIDS, USAID, BMGF and PHFI for this exercise is gratefully acknowledged. Special thanks to the officers from CDC, FHI 360, WHO, UNAIDS & JSI for their efforts in finalizing the individual factsheets. The efforts of the Officers of Data Analysis & Dissemination Unit at NACO for planning, coordinating & successfully completing this process and bringing out this valuable document, are appreciated.

(Dr. Ashok Kumar)

### Acknowledgement

Under the project 'District Epidemiological Profiling' using Data Tringulation, the National AIDS Control Organisation had undertaken a systematic compilation and analysis of all the available data for 539 districts of the country from multiple sources, including surveillance data and programme data, to derive meaningful inferences. This document is an outcome of the Data Triangulation excercise and provides the district-wise HIV epidemic summary and programme response.

This enormous task would not have been possible without the involvement and ownership of district level programme managers and staff of service delivery units. The contributions of the District AIDS Prevention and Control Unit teams (Programme Managers, M&E Officers), ICTC Supervisors, Counselors, Targeted Intervention staff, ART Research Officers, NRHM District Programme Officers 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 (SACS) involved in 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 efforts of Deputy Director (M&E), State Epidemiologists and M&E Officers of SACS who implemented this exercise under the guidance and leadership of the Project Directors and Additional Project Directors are also appreciated.

The efforts made by the National Technical Team members who developed guidelines and tools for undertaking this project, and the teams involved in finalizing the database for each district and in preparing the district factsheets, are highly commendable.

The technical & financial support provided by our partner agencies UNAIDS, USAID, BMGF and PHFI for this exercise is gratefully acknowledged. Special thanks to the officers from CDC, FHI 360, WHO, UNAIDS & JSI for their sincere efforts in finalizing the individual district database and factsheets.

Role of Officers of Data Analysis & Dissemination Unit at NACO are deeply appreciated for planning, coordinating & successfully completing this process and bringing out this valuable document.

### Contents

For	eword				iii
Ack	knowledgement				įν
Cor	ntents				V
Acr	onyms				vi
Glo	ssary				vii
Intr	oduction	1	16.	Latur	40
Met	chodology	2	17.	Mumbai	42
Spe	cific Notes on Fact sheets	6	18.	Nagpur	44
Dist	rict Map of Maharashtra	9	19.	Nanded	46
1.	Ahmednagar1	10	20.	Nandurbar	48
2.	Akola 1	12	21.	Nashik	50
3.	Amravati 1	14	22.	Osmanabad	52
4.	Aurangabad1	16	23.	Parbhani	54
5.	Beed 1	18	24.	Pune	56
6.	Bhandara	20	25.	Raigarh	58
7.	Buldana	22	26.	Ratnagiri	60
8.	Chandrapur	24	27.	Sangli	62
9.	Dhule	26	28.	Satara	64
10.	Gadchiroli	28	29.	Sindhudurg	66
11.	Gondia	30	30.	Solapur	68
12.	Hingoli	32	31.	Thane	70
13.	Jalgao3	34	32.	Wardha	72
14.	Jalna3	36	33.	Washim	74
15	Kolhapur	38	34.	Yavatmal	76

### Acronyms

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ANC Antenatal Clinic

ART Anti-Retroviral Therapy

BSS Behavioral Surveillance Survey

CCC Community Care Centre

CMIS Computerised Management Information System

DEP District Epidemiological Profile

DIC Drop-in-Centre

DLHS District Level Health Survey

DLN District Level Network for HIV positive people

FSW Female Sex Workers

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HRG High Risk Group

HSS HIV Sentinel Surveillance

IBBA Integrated Biological and Behavioral Assessment

IBBS Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey

ICTC Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre

IDU Injecting Drug Users

IEC Information Education & Communication

LAC Link ART Centre

MSM Men who have Sex with Men

NACO National AIDS Control Organisation

NACP National AIDS Control Programme

NFHS National Family Health Survey

PLHIV People Living with HIV

PPTCT Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission

RRC Red Ribbon Club

RTI Reproductive Tract Infection
SACS State AIDS Control Society

SCA State Coordinating Agency

SCA State Coordinating Agency

STD Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI Sexually Transmitted Infection

Sexually Hallstilltled illiect

TB Tuberculosis

TI Targeted Interventions

### Glossary

- 1. ART Centre: 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 the persons are detected to be HIV positive at ICTC, they are referred to the ART centre for pre-ART registration. At the time of registration, all the baseline investigations are done including CD4 count. If these persons are clinically eligible for treatment, they are started on first line ART. Otherwise, PLHIV 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 the private sector.
- 2. **Blood Safety:** Under the Blood Safety programme, Blood Banks across the country are supported by NACO 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):** CCC have been set up in the non-government sector with the objective of providing PLHIV with psychosocial 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 and those missing anti-retroviral drugs as per schedule.
- 4. **Condom Promotion:** The condom promotion strategy under NACP focuses on two aspects: ensuring availability of and creating demand for condoms. There are two channels of condom supply by the Government, namely free and socially marketed. 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:** Targeted Interventions providing HIV 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 counseled 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 of symptomatic patients.
- 7. **Drop-in-Centre (DIC):** DIC is a platform to provide PLHIV psycho-social support, linkages with services counseling on drug adherence, nutrition, livelihood and legal issues. They have been set up in the high prevalent 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) and Injecting Drug Users (IDU). The other risk groups identified as Bridge Population (between the General population and HRG) include the Single Male Migrants and Long Distance Truckers.

- 9. **Link ART Centres:** In order to facilitate the delivery of ART services nearer to the homes of beneficiaries, the Link ART Centres (LAC), located mainly at ICTC in the District/Sub-district level hospitals, were set up and linked to nodal ART centres within accessible distance.
- 10. **PLHIV Networks:** Networks of HIV positive persons have been formed at the national, state and district levels. Such networks act as platforms for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) to share their concerns, and 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 breast feeding. To prevent this, under the PPTCT programme every pregnant woman visiting antenatal clinics or visiting hospital at the time of delivery is tested for HIV infection. A pregnant woman found positive for HIV infection is closely followed up to ensure institutional delivery. At the time of delivery, the pregnant woman and the new-born baby are given a single dose of Nevirapine to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.
- 12. **Red Ribbon Clubs:** Red Ribbon Clubs (RRC) formed in colleges provide a forum for students to come together to share information on HIV/AIDS and safe behaviours, to 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 the National AIDS Control Programme and the Reproductive and Child Health programme of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- 14. **Targeted Intervention:** Targeted Interventions (TI) are peer-led preventive interventions focused on HRG and bridge populations, implemented by Non-Government Organisations and Community-based Organisations 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.

### Introduction

The National AIDS Control Programme under National AIDS Control Organisation has a strong focus on district level planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. This approach requires consolidated information for each district to understand the HIV epidemic scenario and to identify programme areas for priority attention.

During the past few years, greater information related to HIV has become available for a substantial number of districts in the country in the form of monthly programme reports, mapping and size estimations of risk groups, data from HIV Sentinel Surveillance, behavioural surveys research studies, and etc.

In view of this context, the Department of AIDS Control 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.

The exercise of District Epidemiological Profiling involved two broad components — Descriptive Analysis and Data Triangulation. The former part is guided by thematic areas and describes the 'what, who, when & where' of the HIV epidemic, while the latter 'Triangulation' part explains the 'how and why' of it by synthesizing data from multiple sources into a meaningful framework. The available epidemiological data, behavioural/ vulnerability data and programme data for the district level were compiled and analysed to get a comprehensive picture of the HIV/AIDS epidemic scenario, in order to guide programme decisions appropriately in each district.

The important outcomes of the District Epidemiological Profiling exercise included the generation of reports describing the HIV profile and programme response in each district, identification of information gaps for planning strategic information activities, capacity building of district level personnel in data management, institutional strengthening and fostering linkages between programme units and academic institutions for addressing strategic information needs in the programme.

This technical document consists of the epidemiological profile summary along with the available updated information for each district of the State. Each district summary highlights the key epidemiological features of the district and key recommendations based on these findings. The document would be useful to programme managers, academicians and researchers as a quick reference for the HIV/AIDS situation in a district.

### Methodology

**Framework of District Epidemiological Profiling (DEP):** DEP has two broad components Descriptive Analysis and Data Triangulation.

Components of District Proling	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

Table 1: Components of District Epidemiological Profiling

Descriptive analysis of different datasets is organized into the following four thematic areas (Fig. 1):

- 1. Current state of HIV epidemic (levels, trends, differentials and burden of HIV; profle of PLHIV)
- 2. Drivers of the epidemic (size and profle of risk groups; vulnerabilities STI, risk behaviour, Migration, contextual factors/regional vulnerabilities)
- 3. Programme response and gaps
- 4. Information gaps



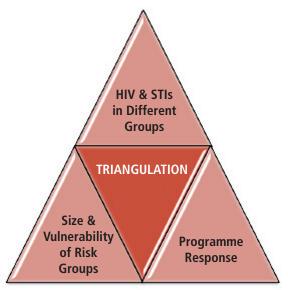
Fig. 1: Thematic Areas of District Profiling

Epidemiological Framework of HIV/AIDS Scenario in the District

**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 the time plane or geographical plane. **Triangulation** synthesizes the data on the following three elements to explain the inferences arrived at in the descriptive analysis and provides 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)
- 2 | District HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profiles : Maharashtra

**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 (Fig. 2). 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 to understand the gap between need and programme response and also helps to identify the information gaps that hinder effective planning.



**Fig. 2: Conceptual Framework of Data Triangulation** Synthesis of Epidemiological, Behavioural and Programme Data

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 (Fig. 3). 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.



Fig. 3: Schematic representation of processes involved in Data Triangulation

Other key features of the process of Data Triangulation are as follow:

- 1. It gives importance to every bit of information
- 2. It helps overcome limitations and biases inherent in each dataset
- 3. It adds value to each dataset and improves their utility
- 4. It 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

**Table 2: Data Sources used for District Epidemiological Profiling** 

Thematic areas for HIV Epidemiological Profling	Major Sources
HIV Levels, Trends and Differentials	HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS); Integrated Biological & Behaviroual Assessment (IBBA); ICTC data; PPTCT data; Blood bank data; NFHS-III; Any other HIV prevalence studies
STI Levels, Trends and Differentials	Behaviroual Surveys (IBBA); 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

**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:

- 1. Understanding thematic areas and questions for District Profiling and Triangulation
- 2. Review of data sources and assessment of data availability in the district
- 3. Decision on themes to be described and questions to be answered for the district
- 4. Compilation of secondary data
- 5. Quality check for completeness, correctness and consistency
- 6. Data validation, adjustments and filling data gaps
- 7. Preparation of data tables with clean data for analysis
- 8. Data analysis, interpretation and inferences; describe thematic areas
- 9. Data Triangulation (hypotheses building; answer triangulation questions)
- 10. Preparation of district and State reports
- 11. Discussions and consultation with SACS, local experts, district level programme managers and service delivery functionaries on draft reports
- 12. Presentation and discussion of draft reports with the National Technical Team
- 13. Finalisation of District Epidemiological Profile reports

### **Important Outcomes** of District Epidemiological Profiling include:

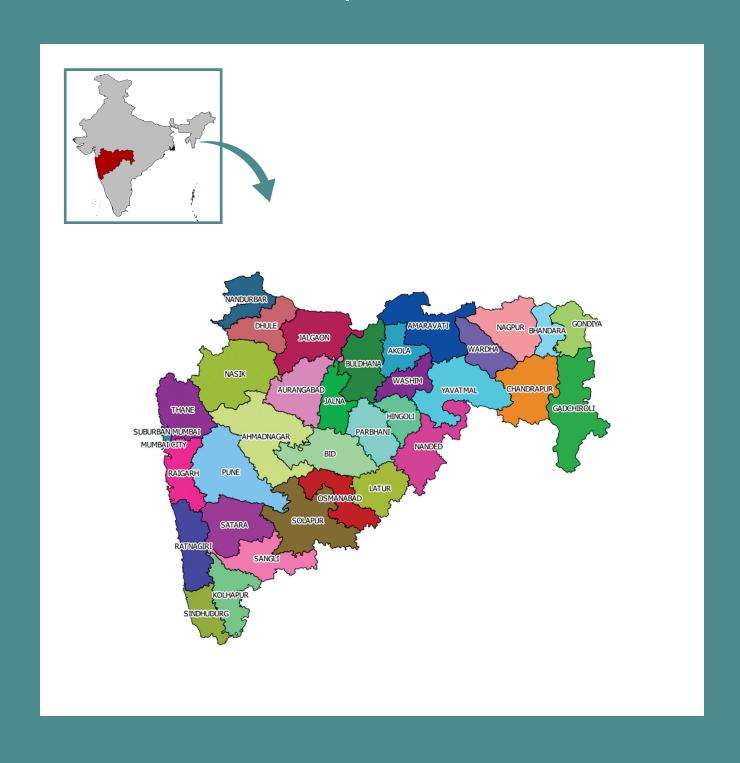
- 1. Cleaning and validation of programme data (since 2004)
- 2. Systematic compilation of all data related to HIV for each district at one place for routine use
- 3. District reports describing the profile of HIV epidemic and programme response in each district
- 4. Development of framework for re-prioritisation 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

### Specific Notes on Fact sheets

- 1. Each district fact sheet has two parts: a 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 available information.
- 4. From DLHS-III, percentages 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 refer 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  $\geq$ 1%), moderate (HIV positivity between 0.5-1%) or low (HIV positivity  $\leq$  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  $\geq$  10%), moderate (HIV positivity between 5-10%) or low (HIV positivity  $\leq$  5%). HIV trend is interpreted as rising, stable or declining.
- 9. Positivity at HSS, PPTCT, Blood bank and ICTC sites is 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 the PLHIV Network in the district.

- 12. Information on major vulnerabilities that are influencing the epidemic/high risk behaviour i.e drivers of the epidemic is included under the "vulnerabilities" section. It includes:
  - a. Size and Profile of HRG
  - b. STIs levels and trends
  - c. Migration patterns
  - d. District Vulnerabilities/ Contextual Factors
- 13. Information on size and profile (demographic or sub-typology) of HRG is available from mapping data. Size of HRG as a proportion of the districts population has been stated wherever available, for comparison purposes. The Taluks/Blocks with high concentration of different HRGs have been given under block level details, wherever available. Targeted Intervention (TI) targets 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 the proportion of male migrants going to other states (inter-state) along with top five destination districts.
- 16. The section on programme response describes the number of facilities offering HIV services under NACP and services provided in the district till 2012. 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.
- 18. All maps used in this document have been prepared from the Survey of India.
- 19. The district wise factsheets include updated information till 2012. Therefore, the districts newly created after 2012 have not been shown as separate districts. The districts with insufficient data are also not included in this report.

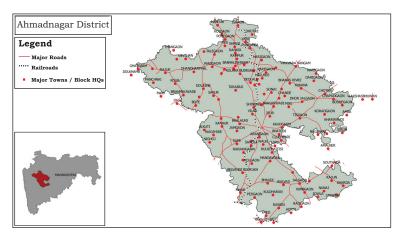
### **District Map of Maharastra**



### Ahmednagar

### **Background:**

Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra. The neighbouring districts to Ahmednagar are Solapur, Osmanabad, Beed, Aurangabad, Nashik, Thane, and Pune. The district has a population of 45.43 lakh, a sex ratio of 934 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 71.15% with an overall literacy rate of 80.22% (Census 2011). It is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). This district is known for the town of Shirdi associated with Sai Baba, attracting a large number of devotees and tourists. Ahmednagar is well connected by roads with various major cities of Maharashtra and other states. National Highway-222 passes through the district.



### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.13%) among the ANC attendees, while the prevalence for last five rounds showed a fluctuating trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.18%) and blood bank (0.31%) attendees, with an overall decreasing trend for both.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was high (18.40%) among the FSWs, with a rising trend in the last three recorded years but last five rounds showed fluctuations.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (2.85%) and female (3.37%) attendees, as well as among referred (3.06%) attendees and direct walk-ins (3.10%), with a decreasing trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, MSM (465; 55.96% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (366; 44.04% of total HRG).
- As per 2001 Census; 13.24% of the males were migrants, among them 1.20% migrated to other states and 40.02% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 11,554 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.09%.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat, Gujarat and Belgaum, Karnataka.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmission through parent to child route accounted for 8.86% of the total route of HIV transmissions in the
  district
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 91.6% and 38.6%, respectively.

- The parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, thus more needs to be done to understand the profile of these attendees through in-depth analysis of ICTC & ART data.
- The prevalence and risk behavior among MSM and its sexual dynamics with FSWs and migrants requires IBBS like or HSS surveys to provide further information to understand the epidemic in the district among risk groups and its HIV spread.
- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Ensuring the quality of services for HIV prevention and control and ART support to be strengthened further to keep the epidemic contained.
- Analyze risk factors and client profiles among FSWs, due to the high level of positivity among the group.
- Strengthen outreach programme for risk groups and migrants through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands and using mass and mid media activities.

Ahmednagar
District Population: 45,43,083 (4.04% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 71.15%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 83.3%

% Pos; PPTCT	% Pos; ICTC	No. HRG-	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- FSW		% of Total (N=1739)			DLN (NA)	ART (11771)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Walk-in	ICTC Direct	ICIC Referred	7	ICTC Female		ICTC Male	100	HCC-IDII	HSS-IVISIVI		HSS-FSW		HSS-STD		Blood Bank		PPTCT		HSS-ANC		
,	,	,	,			∞	Heter	-			%	-	N N	Z	PP	昗	PP	3	3 2	PP	NI	PP	김	PP	ZĮ:	PP :	2	PP :	Z :	PP 2			PP <sup>4</sup>		1
						89.13	Hetero-sexual			47	On ART		2076	572	33.74	152	38.16	260	30.00	32.76					250	16.40			0	0 1	1352	3 66	1.62	2005	
<u>'</u>	'	'		<u>'</u>		0.81	Homo-sexual	Rout			%	-	7311	1185	24.64	593	23.95	754	2E 72	23.44					250	26.80			0	0 0	5533	1 20	0.75	2006	-
,	'	'	'				exual	e of t	١.	35	15-24 yrs	_		5	4		5	- 0	4 0	4 4					- (				4		υ   <u>«</u>		-	6	
	,	,	,		Block-Lev	0.23	Blood Transfusion	IIV Trans				LHIV Pro	23942	5435	13.95	2117	17.19	2788	1/04	15.22					250	8.80			11018	0 48	16390	0.73	1.00	2007	V Levels
	1	1			<b>Block-Level Details</b>	23	usion	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012		23	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	50041	15070	12.07	6900	11.16	8736	13 00	10.33		,			250	14.80			27562	0.55	28076	780	0.51	2008	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
					S	0.06	Needle/ Syringe	ICTC 20			n. Edu.	2	81886	21635	6.28	14275	5.53	15302	20008	5.56								0	36746	0.55	40977	2	+	2009	
'	'	'	'	'		"	e/ Je	112			<u> </u>		86	35	∞	75	ω	02	0	9 6								i	46	л ;	77	7	$\perp$	)9	
	,	,				8.86	Parent to Child	-		10	% Married		85269	24649	4.60	21400	4.21	19406	20043	3.97					250	18.40			37443	0.58	39770	000	0.63	2010	
	1	,			-						or	-	71654	36636	3.22	35018	2.88	29530	42124	2.89									31471	0.43				2011	
						0.92	Unknown			∞	% Widowed or Divorced		98652	28841	3.10	29281	3.06	25228	32894	2.85									1966	031	40530	0 10	0.13	2012	
										_				_					_		_	_	_				_	_	_					_	
Condoi	Comm.	PLHIV I	ART ce	Blood I	ICTCs	IDU TIs	FSW TI	Z <sub>o</sub> .	_	% Syph			% <23 % Mar	0/ 12				Турого	T					Prograi	Progra			% Tota		% Tota	Year: 2	Size Es			

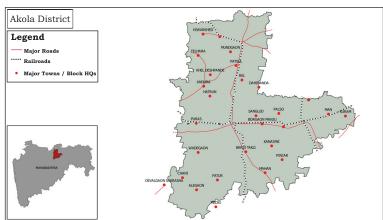
										-			_ to	_				? %	_	/ 1054	71054	36636	3.22	25010	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	20530	3 78	42124	2 89									31471	0 43	.	,		2011	:	
											0.92		Unknown			c	or Divolced	% Widowed		98052	0 1	28841	3.10	20201	3.06	2522	3 37	37894	2 8 5	'		'	'		'			1966	031	40530	018	0.13	2012		
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					турогоду	Typology						Program Coverage	Program larget	Diogram Torrant	-	% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est., (Mapping,				
,	,		,		,		,	2	10	,				2004		0	808	2009	S				NA NA	Street		NA:	hacad-	D 50+b01	NĄ:	based -	Home			NA	2		0.01		44.04		366	FSW	HRG Size		
,	,	-		_	,		,	2	12			_	1	2005		0.22	3429	2010	STI/RTI				NA	decker-	Double	1,481	NA:	5	NA;	Kothi -				NA	2		0.01		55.96		465	MSM			
	_	-			1	-		2	30			_		2006	Prograi	0.42	11711	2011	-					5	Injectors-	Non daily		N.	Injectors:	<u> </u>				NA	2		,		,			IDU	-	Vuli	
	_	-		_	1		_	2	30			_	_	2007	Programme Response	0.09	1 11554	2012	-							/ Guiarat										migration	% total	pop.	% of male	migration	No out-			Vulnerabilities	
		1				_		2	30					2008	ponse	)9	54	12																op 5	T <sub>o</sub>	tion	. <u>65</u>		male	tion	7			ß	
		1					_	2	41		-		1	3 2009											9	Karnataka								districts in	dictricts fo	-	100	15.24	10 0/	278810		Overall	Male Mig		
9		1			5	2	_	ω	56					2010											Pradesh	Madhya	Indore,							or inter-stat	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	- : 20	1 20	0.10	0 16	3333	0 00 00	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census		
15		1			5	2		ω	86				1	2011											2	Guiarat	Valend							Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	-	10.01	40 02	0.50	л 50	111585	ייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	Intra-	1 Census		
38		1			8	2		ω	90				1	2012											2	Guiarat	Curst							HION	5	00.70	58 78	1.10	7 70	163892	מוסמוכנו	Intra-			

<sup>\*</sup> 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

### Akola

### **Background:**

Akola forms the central part of Amravati division, and was a former British Raj Berar province. It is surrounded by Amravati in the north, Washim in the south, Amravati and Washim in the east and Buldhana in the west. The district has a population of 18.18 lakh, a sex ratio of 942 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 81.91% with an overall literacy rate of 87.55% (Census 2011). The economy of Akola is mostly agriculture based. Akola is well connected via roads and railway, and National Highway 6 connects it to the rest of the districts within the state.



### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.13%) among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.10%) and blood bank (0.42%) attendees.
   HIV positivity levels showed a fluctuating trend for PPTCT, while a decreasing trend was observed for Blood Bank attendees till 2011, but a sudden rise was seen in 2012.
- As per 2008 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was moderate (6%) among the FSWs, with a fluctuating trend for last three rounds.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (1.50%) and female (1.62%) attendees, as well as among referred (0.82%) attendees and direct walk-ins (2.49%), with a decreasing trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (1,234; 77.56% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (357; 22.44% of total HRG).
- As per 2001 Census;11.73% of the males were migrants, among them 5.06% migrated to other states and 47.75% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 5,033 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.11%.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat in Gujarat and Indore in Madhya Pradesh.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, 5.26% of the district's total route of HIV transmissions was the transmission through parent to child.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 80% and 21.2%, respectively.
- In 2012, total of only one TI site for FSWs was operational in the district.
- In 2012, a total of 35 ICTCs were operational, and an overall 70,669 attendees were tested for HIV in the district.

- HIV prevalence and risk behavior among MSM and its sexual dynamics with FSWs and migrants requires IBBS like or HSS surveys or operational research, to provide further information to understand the epidemic in the district among risk groups and HIV spread.
- Ensuring the quality of services for HIV prevention and control, and ART support to be strengthened further to keep the epidemic contained.
- There is a need to strengthen quality of services provided through number of TI sites in the district, with respect to coverage and quality
  of services.
- Analyze risk factors and client profiles among FSWs, due to the moderate level of HIV positivity among the group and their large number in the district.
- The parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, thus more needs to be done to understand the profile of these attendees through indepth analysis of ICTC data. Strengthen outreach programme for risk groups and migrants through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands and using mass and mid media activities.

Akola
District Population: 18,18,617 (1.62% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy : 81.91%; ANC Utilization : 69.1%

			_	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	and Trends					
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	0	0.63	0.63	0.51		0.13			
	PP Z	0.73	0.86	1.01	0.56	0.21	1.11		0.10	Size Es
PPTCT	<b>N</b>	2868	4426	10176	15434	19218	18304		30807	Iedi. 7
Rland Rank	PP			0.47	0.54	0.29	0.33	0.21	0.42	% Tota
DIOOU DAIIK	IN		,	1929	19588	21496	19116	11184	3796	1
HSS-STD	PP	10	9.20	13.20	11.01					% Tota
0	Z	250	250	250	227					
HSS-FSW	PP		5.20	14.80	6.00				-	Progra
1100-1000	N		250	250	250					
MSM-SSH	PP									Progra
100-1410141	N									
HSS-IDII	PP									
100	N									
ICTC Male	PP	14.14	21.77	9.79	4.86	4.86	3.81	2.24	1.50	
0 141010	NI	856	1277	5261	7318	7318	11211	14541	23241	
ICTC Female	PP	12.27	17.53	8.90	4.92	4.92	3.90	2.36	1.62	Typolc
6	3 3	652	793	3170	4574	4574	7325	10321	16621	
ICTC Referred	NT P	13.81	18.04	7020	3.86	3.86	2./5	1.22	0.82	
ICTC Direct	PP ≥	13.07	20.99	10.23	5.22	5,22	4.45	3.44	2 49	
Walk-in	Z <sub>1</sub>	972	1477	6392	8993	8993	11945	12031	17481	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Z	4376	6496	18607	27326	35515	36840	24862	70669	% <25 % Mai
				PLHIV Profile, 2012	file, 2012					
	% 0	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% III., Prim. Edu.		% Married	or D	% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (7488)		32	12		65		47		13	% Syn
DLN (NA)		'							1	70
			Route of	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	nission, IC	TC 2012				Z <sub>o</sub> .
	Hetero-sexual		Homo-sexual	Blood   Transfusion		Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown	FSW TI
% of Total (N=551)	93.83		0	0.54	4	0	5.26		0.36	IDU TIS
				<b>Block-Level Details</b>	el Details					Comp.
No. HRG- FSW	1	i	,	1	i	,		1	1	Blood
No. HRG- MSM		i	,		1	,		ı		ART ce
No. HRG- IDU			,		i			1	,	PLHIV A
% Pos; ICTC	1	1	,	,	1	,			1	Comm
% Pos; PPTCT		,	1		ı			ı	,	Condo

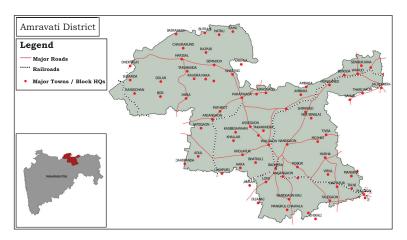
		'				'					e	e/	12						15	<u>α</u>	2	9	٠, .		2	∞ (	ת								Č	8 9	~				9
1		-						-		5.26	Child	Parent to	-		4/	1 2	% Married		36840	11945	4.45	6591	2.75	7325	3.90	11211	2 21									10116	18304	1.11	800	0.13	2010
1		-							_	_						or [	% V		24862	12031	3.44	12831	1.22	10321	2.36	14541	7 7/								-	1118/	2				2011
,								,		0.36		Unknown		ľ	ū	or Divorced	% Widowed		70669	1/481	2.49	22381	0.82	16621	1.62	73741	1 50									3706	3080/	0.10			2012
Condom outlets	Dron-in-centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.				3	Tvpology					- logiaiii covciage	Program Coverage	Program larget	7 1		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est., (Mapping,		
							ω	2			-	_	2004		0	713	2009				NA	based -	Ctroot	N Ņ.	based-	D 50+b 01	NĄ:	based -	Home			NA	<u> </u>				77.56	1234	,	FSW	HRG Size
							ω	4			-	_	2005		0.20	2801	2010	STI/RTI				NA	Double		NA:	5	NĄ:	Kothi -				NA	<u>-</u>			!	22 44	35/	7.77	MSM	
	' '		,				ω	12			-	<b>→</b>	2006	Program	0.08	4796	2011		,				NA IIIJectors-	Non dally	-	NA;	Injectors-	7				Z	<u> </u>							IDU	-
			_				ω	12			-	<b>→</b>	2007	nme F	0.11	5033	2012							/ Gujarat										migration	% tota	pop.	% of male	No. out-	=		
.	.  _	١ د	_		_		ω	12			,	_	2008	onse		ω	2															dol	T	ion	<u>ar</u>	2					
, ,	·  -	۱ د	2		_	_	ω	12	,				3 2009												Indore,							districts	d:-+	100	100	11.73		98645		Overall	Male Mig
100	<u> </u>	٠ (ر	2	4		2	ω	20			-	$\dashv$	9 2010										Flauesii	Madhya	East Nimar,							or inter-sta		5.00	٦ 06 اد 06	0.59		4991	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001
122	<u> </u>	٠ -	2	4		2	ω	30			-		2011											Gujarat								Top 5 districts for inter-state out-imgration	-	4/./2	17 75	5.60		47104	state	Intra-	01 Census
162	<u> </u>	\( \text{C}	2	4		2	ω	35	,		,	<u></u>	2012											Daman &	Daman,							ation	5	4/.13	17 10	5.54		46550	district	Intra-	

\* 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

### Amravati

#### **Background:**

Amravati is bordered by Betuldistrict of Madhya Pradesh to the north, and by Nagpur to the northeast, Wardha to the east, Yavatmal to the south, Washim to the southwest, and Akola and Buldhana to the west. It has a population of 28.87 lakh, a sex ratio of 947 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 83.52% with an overall literacy rate of 88.23% (Census 2011). The district is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). Amravati is the main growing region for the Ellachipur Sanman Chili pepper. It is also a major station in the Central Railway line. Road network is also developed in the district, with National Highway 6 connecting it to the rest of the districts within the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC attendees, with an increasing trend in the last three
  rounds
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT (0.14%) and Blood bank (0.18%)
  attendees. A fluctuating trend was observed for PPTCT attendees in the last three recordings, whereas, a decreasing trend was seen for
  blood bank attendees in the last three years.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (1.58%) and female (1.46%) attendees, as well as among referred (1.92%) and direct walk-in (1.24%) attendees, with a stable trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (1,658; 95.56% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- As per 2001 Census; 10.30% of the males were migrants, among them 4.91% migrated to other states and 34.61% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 7,034 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.01%.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat in Gujarat and Betul in Madhya Pradesh.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, 6.47% of the HIV transmission in the district was through parent to child route.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 63.9% and 21.7%, respectively.
- The estimate of FSWs was considerable in the district, but there was only one FSW targeted intervention site operational in the district.
- In 2012, 58 ICTCs were functional and a total of 93,073 attendees got tested for HIV in the district.

- There is a need to increase the number of TI's and ensuring quality of service provision in the district due to sizable FSW population.
- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Due to the high rate of parent to child HIV transmission, as well as large numbers of migrants, it is recommended to strengthen positive prevention and PPTCT programmes in order to curb the possible spread of HIV to migrants & their spouses.
- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels, due to a low HIV prevalence of positivity in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programme for risk groups and migrants through awareness campaigns around source and transit points, like railway stations and bus stands and using mass and media activities.

Amravati

District Population: 28,87,826 (2.57% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy!: 83.52%; ANC Utilization?: 77.8%

45
114 73 86 12 12 V Pro
2.86 2.29 14 6712 14192 14 6712 43699 53 PLHIV Profile, 2012 4 yrs % Ill., Prim. Edu
14381 53611
1.61 17496 55188 % Married
1.06 30399 49608 % V
0 1.24 39 16695 38 93073 % Widowed or Divorced

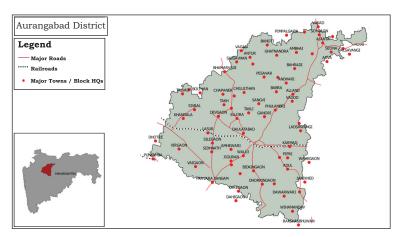
											.47	hild	ent to				2	5				$\perp$	-	Ш			Ш							4		1	_		$\Box$	$\perp$	┸	
	'									-			0				or [	٧% ا		49608	30399	1.06	19209	1.73	17201	1.30	32407	1.32								21103	0.29				1107	7011
											2.92		Unknown		•		or Divorced	% Widowed		93073	16695	1.24	12987	1.92	10595	1.46	19087	1.58								8649	0.18	63391	0.14	800	2107	ر د د
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.	) printed by series	% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology					_	Program Coverage	Program Target	T	70 000	% Total Pon	% lotal HRG	2 1	Size Est., (Mapping, Year: 2008)			
-	-	-						_	ω			-	-	2004	•	0	877	2009				NA	based -	Street	NA;	based-	Brothel	NA,	based -	Home			NA	2	0.00	0 06	95.56	1 1	1658	FSW	HKG SIZE	-100
•	-								5			-	- 00	2005	,	0	3671	2010	STI/RTI				NA	Double decker-	7	NA;	Panthi -	NA.	Kothi -				Z	<u> </u>		>	4.44		77	MSM	1	
	1	,	,		,	,		_	16	,		-	1	2006	Progra	0.22	5187	2011						Z.		Non daily		Injectors-	Daily				Z	2					,	IDU		
								_	16				1	2006   2007   2008	mme Resn	$\dashv$	_	2012							_   Gujarat										migration	% total	% of male	migration	No. out-			
		_		_		,		_	16	,		,	1 000	2008	Once _																		chol	T D T	on		nale	<u> </u>				
1	-		ω	_		_	2	_	28					2009												Betul, It							מוצנוזכנצוכ	dictricts fo	100		10.30	000	138356	Overall	Male Mig	* 4 - 1 - 1 A A : ~
98	1		6	<u></u>		_	2	<u>→</u>	45				$\dashv$	2010											Pradesh		-						10p 3 districts 101 lifter-state out-Illigration	5	4.91	2	0.51	0	6791	Inter- State	Male Migration, 2001 Census	1000
59	1		25	_	ω		2		52					2011										Pradesh	Madhya	wara,	Chhind-						s out-iiildid	2	34.61		3.56	1,000	47880	Intra- state	Census	
28	1	_	27	_	ω	_	2		58				1	2012										2	Dill	Daman,	7						נוסוו	<u>†.</u>	60.49	5	6.23	000	28928	Intra- district		

<sup>\*</sup> 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

### Aurangabad

### **Background:**

Aurangabad is located mainly on the Godavari River Basin and partly on the Tapi River Basin. It is bordered by the districts of Nashik to the west, Jalgaon to the north, Jalna to the east, and Ahmednagar to the south. It has a population of 36.96 lakh, a sex ratio of 917 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 70.81% with an overall literacy rate of 80.40% (Census 2011). It is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. The district is well connected via roads and railway, National Highway 211 connecting it to the rest of the districts within the state.



### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.11%) and Blood bank (0.15%) attendees. HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for PPTCT and blood bank attendees.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (2.26%) and female (1.87%) attendees, as well as among referred
  (1.60%) and direct walk-ins (2.59%) attendees. The HIV positivity levels showed a stable trend for all the ICTC attendees in the last three
  recordings, though the positivity has declined if observed for seven years.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (2,238; 95.56% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 14,913 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.09%.
- As per 2001 Census, 9.31% of the males were migrants, among them 3.14% migrated to other states and 38.37% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Ludhiana in Punjab and Panipat in Haryana.
- As per 2012 ICTC route of HIV transmission data, 6.34% of the district's total HIV transmissions were via Parent to child route.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 51.3% and 9.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of two TI sites were operational in the district.

- Though HIV prevalence has declined among both HSS-ANC and ICTC attendees, district needs continued attention to decrease and limit
  the spread of the infection further.
- Asses the size and profile of FSWs client population, including migrants and truckers, to improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities, since the largest HRG was FSW.
- More needs to be done to understand the profile of the attendees through in depth analysis of ICTC data as the parent to child HIV
  ransmission rate was high.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points, like railway stations and bus stands.

Aurangabad
District Population: 36,95,928 (3.29% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 70.81%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 58%

% Pos; PPTCT	% Pos; ICTC	No. HRG- IDU	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- FSW		% of Total (N=899)			DLN (NA)	ART (10356)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Walk-in	ICTC Direct	ICIC Referred		ICTC Female		ICTC Male	100		HSS-IVISIVI		HSS-FSW		HSS-SID	LICC CTD	Blood Bank		PPICI	TOTOR	HSS-ANC	-		
,	,	,	,	,			Heter				%		Z,	Z	PP	3	PP	2 5	3 2	PP	Z	PP	Z	PР	Z	PP	Z	PP	N	PP	NI	PP	NT <sup>4</sup>	PP <sup>4</sup>		
					_	88.54	Hetero-sexual		-	30	On ART		12213	1337	20.19	2192	8.39	1760	1/69	17.64						,	250	6.80		-	8684	0.44	800	0	2005	
'			<u>'</u>			0.78	Homo-sexual	Rout			%		18574	2868	22.56	2300	16.30	1629	3539	18.31			,			,	250	10		-	13406	4.18	800	0.75	2006	
,					_	o o	sexual	te of I		14	15-24 yrs	_	74	8	96	ō	õ	9 8	5 0	) = =							0				06	∞		5		폭
	,	,	,	,	3lock-Lev	0.33	Blood Transfusion	IV Trans				HIV Pro	33295	6303	13.30	4286	14.63	3341	/248	13.04			,		,		249	10.04	4318	0.42	22706	0.35	800	0.25	2007	V Levels
	,	1	,		<b>Block-Level Details</b>	8	usion	Route of HIV Transmission,		67	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	39834	10710	9.92	6516	9.41	6492	10/34	9.60					250	2.00			36715	0.52	22608	0.34	722	0.28	2008	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
					S	0	Needle/ Syringe	ICTC 2012			n. Edu.	2	37266	15575	5.16	8990	5.39	10211	14354	5.32									*	*	33982	0.30		1	2009	ds <sup>3</sup>
							10 19	12			%		6	5	0,				4							$\dashv$	_				2	_		$\dashv$	_	
,	,		,	,		6.34	Parent to Child			51	% Married		4079	230	3.91	1814	1.93	1064	980	2.65			1		250	,			*	*	2035	0.29	798	0.38	2010	
,	,	,	,					_			or %		38405	16911	3.57	19821	2.19	17422	19310	3.26									*	*	1673	0.18			2011	
						4.00	Unknown			12	% Widowed or Divorced		83	22	2	24	_	21	24	2						$\dashv$			20	0	37	0	4	$\dagger$	2	
'	'	'	'	'			nWi				ved ed		83642	22478	2.59	24113	1.60	21823	24/68	2.26	'	'	•	'	'	'	'	'	20293	0.15	37051	0.11	400	0	2012	
	1013		- - -	<u> </u>	= 16	71=1	2171	7			-			- T										_	_		_	. 0		. 0		- (	$\overline{}$	_		
Condoi	Comm.	PLHIV I	ART ce	Blood I	ICTCs	IDU TIs	FSW TI	No.	2	% Syph			% <23 % Mar					Турого	-				9	roora	riogia	rogra		% Tota		% Tota	1 2	Year: 2	27 02			

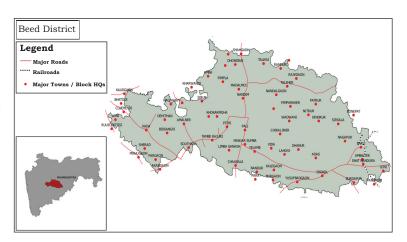
				.			,		ŀ							0	%		8405		6911	19821	2.19	17422	2.34	9310	3 26							* *	1673	0.18		2011	
						'				4.00		Unknown		,	12	r Divorced	Widowed		83642	+	-	24113	1.60	21823	H	+	2.26			'			20293	0.15	37051	0.11	0	2012	
Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology					Program Coverage	Program Target		% Total Pop.	% Total HRG		Size Est., (Mapping,			
,	,	,	1	,		,	,	5				2	2004		0	3700	2009	S			NA	based -	Street	NA;	based-	Brothel	NA;	Home based -	=	,	NA		0.06	95.56		2238	FSW	HRG Size	
			_					5				2	2005		0.40	21252	2010	TI/RTI				NA	decker-		NA;	Panthi -	NA;	Kothi -			NA		0	3.80		89	MSM		
			_		_			15				2	2006	Progran	0.12	24757	2011	-					N A	Injectors-	Non daily	N A:	Injectors-	) <u>:</u>		,	NA		0	0.64		15	IDU		Vuln
			1	,		1	6 6	21 2:				2 3	2007 200	າme Respons	0.09	14913	2012	-			-										Тор	IIIIgiatioii	% total	% of male	migration	No. out-			Vulnerabilities
	_	,		5	_	2	6					ω		е																	5 districts f		100	9.31	-	141643	Overall	Male Mic	
			_	5	_	2	6	25		,	_	ω	-											Haryana	Faridabad,						or inter-stat		3.14	0.29	1	AAAA	Inter- State	gration, 200	
				4	2	2	6	41				ω	2011																		te out-migra		38.37	3.57	0+0+0	5/13/18	Intra-	1 Census	
			_	4	2	2	6	42				2	2012											Haryana	Hisar,						ation		58.49	5.44	0.4020	878/19	Intra-		
	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs         -	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres - 1 1 1 1 1 2  Link ART centres 5 5 4  PLHIV Networks 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2  Red Ribbon Clubs	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs   5   5   15   21   22   25   41	Comp.Tls	A.00   IDUTIS	MSM TIS 1 1 1  4.00   IDU TIS   1	Unknown    FSWTIs   2   2   2   3   3   3   3     MSMTIs   -   -     -     -     -       4.00                               Comp. TIs   -     -                   ICTCs                               ICTCs                               ICTCs                                   ICTCs                                     ICTCs	Unknown         No.         2004         2005         2006         2007         2008         2009         2010         2011           4.00         FSWTIs         2         2         2         2         2         3	No.   2004   2005   2006   2007   2008   2009   2010   2011	No.   2004   2005   2006   2007   2008   2009   2010   2011	No. episodes treated   3700   21252   24757   14913	% Widowed or Divorced 12         2009         2010         2011         2012           12         No. episodes treated 3700         21252         24757         14913           Lunknown         Syphills positivity         0         0.40         0.12         0.09           4.00         2004         2005         2006         2007         2008         2009         2010         2011           4.00         MSM Tls         -	Widowed or Divorced         STI/RTI         2009         2010         2011         2012           12         % Syphilis positivity         0         0.40         0.12         2009         2010         2011           No.         2004         2005         2006         2007         2008         2009         2010         2011           FSWTIs         2         2         2         2         2         3         3         3         3           4.00         MSMTIs         -	Wildowed	Married	2.2478   2	24113	1.60	21823   NA;   Double Infectors,   Punjab   Haryana   Haryana   Gujarat	1.87   Typology   Dassed-1   NA;   Non daily 21823   Street 160   Street 22478   Double 24113   Dassed-1   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   N	24768   187	2.26   NA;   NA;   Injectors   Ludhiana,   Panipat,   Faridabad,   NA;   NA;   Injectors   Injectors   NA;   Injectors   Injectors	2.26   Land   Land	Comp.Tis	Program Coverage	Program Coverage	Program Target	August	O.15	37051   27051   27052   2705	1011	100   100	Dividence   Divi

<sup>\*</sup> 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

### Beed

### **Background:**

Beed which is also known as Bhir, falls under Aurangabad division in Maharashtra. It is surrounded by Aurangabad and Jalna in the north, Parbhani and Latur in the east, Ahmednagar and Osmanabad in the south and Ahmednagar in the west. It has a population of 25.85 lakh, a sex ratio of 912 females per 1,000 males, female literacy rate of 62.29% with an overall literacy rate of 73.53% (Census 2011). Beed is greatly dependent on monsoon being the agricultural hub of the state. It is also one of the largest suppliers of man power as laborers in India. The district is well connected via roads and railways. National Highway 211 connects it to the rest of the districts within the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.13%) among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.14%) attendees while moderate among blood bank (0.54%) attendees. Overall a stable trend was observed among the PPTCT and blood bank attendees.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was moderate among FSWs (7.60%), but due to lack of data, a trend was not determined.
- According to the 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (2.73%) and female (2.09%) attendees, and also among referred (1.26%) attendees and direct walk-ins (4.10%), with an overall declining trend among all the ICTC clients.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (310; 69.35% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (137; 30.65% of total HRG).
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 14,321.
- As per 2001 Census; 16.09% of the males were migrants, among them 4.07% migrated to other states and 67.68% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Belgaum and Bagalkot in Karnataka.
- In 2012, parent to child HIV transmission which accounted for 7.24% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 73.5% and 21.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of three TI sites were operational in the district.
- In 2012, a total of 39 ICTCs were functional and an overall 71,053 attendees got tested for HIV in the district.

- Migration to high prevalent districts within the state could be a driver of HIV epidemic in the state, outreach efforts should be focused towards migrants at source and transit sites.
- More vulnerability could be studies through in depth analysis of ICTC data, to know transmission dynamics like place, person infected and profile of attendees at PPTCT as the parent to child HIV transmission rate was also high.
- Asses the size and profile of FSWs client population, including migrants and truckers, to improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities, since the largest HRG was FSW.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help to understand the district vulnerabilities more precisely

**Beed**District Population: 25,85,962 (2.30% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 62.29%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 61.5%

	% Pos; A	No. HRG-IDU	No. HRG-MSM	No. HRG-FSW		% of Total (N=898)	Не		DLN (NA)	ART (8927)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup> NT	Walk-in NT	ICTC Direct P	ICIC Referred NT	+	ICTC Female NT	DD	ICTC Male PP	NT NT	PP PP	HSS-MSM NT	PP	HSS-FSW NT		IN NI		Blood Bank NT		PPICI		HSS-ANC NT <sup>4</sup>	PP <sup>4</sup>		
•	Aurad, 0.29	'	'	'		91.20	Hetero-sexual		١.	36	% On			Н	PP   2	Н	$\dashv$	+	+	+	=	P	=	P	=	Þ	=	-0	=	ō	=	PP		$\dashv$	_	
	Balki, 0.5		,				-	-			On ART		2710	1704	25.35	1006	15.81	1279	17.67	25.51					•	'	•	•	•	1	'	'	800	0.88	2005	
ı	Basava kalyana, 0.71	,	,	,	_	0.45	Homo-sexua	Route of		9	% 15-24 yrs		4161	3031	23.29	1130	18.94	1589	77/7	21.23													800	0.75	2006	Ξ
1	Bidar, 0.26				Block-Level	0.22	Blood Transfusion	Route of HIV Transmission,				PLHIV Profile, 2012	9583	6830	18.23	2753	15.26	3353	10 55	16.74									4682	0.53			800	0.63	2007	V Levels a
	Humna- bad, 0.41		,	,	el Details	2	usion bd	mission, IO		69	% III., Prim. Edu.	file, 2012	18274	12627	12.08	5647	7.19	6936	12.06	9.65					250	11.60			5396	0.65	19431	0.36	799	0.63	2008	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
	,		,	,	_	0	Needle/ Syringe	ICTC 2012					50299	14839	7.60	8852	4.37	9708	600	6.04									8510	0.52	20742	0.36			2009	5.3
	,				_	7.24	Parent to Child	_		50	% Married		26559	13107	6.78	13452	3.00	11701	7 000	4.89		-			250	7.60			9293	0.23	19797	0.38	800	0.13	2010	
,		,	,	,	_			-			or □		26640	12035	5.74	14605	2.06	12979	2 60	3.76									7530	0.44					2011	
	1		,	,	_	0.89	Unknown		ľ	15	% Widowed or Divorced		71053	16846	4.10	25575	1.26	22632	200	2.73		-							5025	0.54	28632	0.14	800	0.13	2012	
Drop-in Condon	PLHIV N Red Rib	Link AR	STI clini	Blood B	ICTCs	IDU TIs	FSW TIS	No.		% Syph	No pp.		% <25 % Marr	0/ \				- Iypolog	Twoolo					Program	- 1091	Drogran		% Total		% Total	100	Year: 20	Cizo Ect			

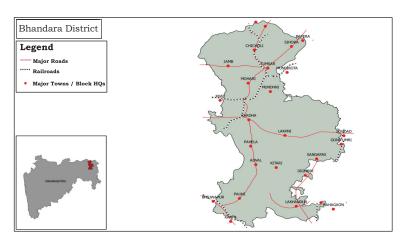
			,							_			0	_		t	0	%		26640		12035	5.74	14605	2.06	12979	3.69	13661	3.76								7530	0.44					2011	
	'					,					0.89		Unknown			-	or Divorced	% Widowed		/1053	_	+	+		$\dashv$			19789	2.73	1	1	ı	'				5025	0.54	28632	0.14	800	0 13	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. Tls	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.						Typology					- 10919111	Drogram Coverage	Program Target		% lotal Pop.	0/ 10+5-1 7055	% lotal HKG	) -	Year: 2008)	City Est (Massissa			
89			2	_		_	2	2	4			_		2004		10.53	1865	2009	S			145.4	NA -	Street		NA;	based-	Brothel	NA;	based -	Home			N A		0.01	0	69.35	2	310	YVCT	TO 0	HRG Size	
89	_		2	_			2	2	4				1	2005		1.12	6872	2010	STI/RTI				Z	decker-	Double	·	N.	Panthi -	NA;	Kothi -				N A		0.01	2	30.65		137	IVIVIVI	200		
89	_		2	_			2	2	17			_		2006	Progra	0.54	9861	2011	-						NA	Injectors-		NA;	Injectors-	Daily				NA		-				,	100	2		Vuli
89	_		2	_			2	2	17			_		2007	Programme Response				-										_				 			migr	% total		migr	No. out-		T		Vulnerabilities
89		,	2	1	,	_	2	2	17	,				2008	sponse		14321	2012								Karnataka K	iaum.   E							Top 5	1	migration	<u> </u>	% of male	migration	out-				es E
89			2	_	,	_	2	2	19			_	2	3 2009												Karnataka	Bagalkot.							districts		100		16.09		180313	Overall		Male Mi	
														_													Surat.							for inter-		4.07		0.66	+	7342	State	ln+o	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
89		_	63	_	4	_	2	2	47		'	_	2	2010																			_	-state o			+		$\perp$		te :		2001	
314			63	_	ъ		2	2	47			_	2	2011												Kamataka	}iiapur.							Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		67.68		10.89	1	122030	state	ntro de	ensus	
314	_		63	_	4	2	2	ω	39				2	2012					-							'								ion		28.25		4.55		50941	district	p+r		

<sup>\*</sup> 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, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women.

### Bhandara

### **Background:**

Bhandara is one of the major districts in Maharashtra, situated in the Nagpur division. It is known as, 'rice bowl of Maharashtra' and is popularly known as the district of lakes. It is enveloped by Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh) in the north, Gondia in the east, Chandrapur in the south and Nagpur in the west. Bhandara has a population of 11.98 lakh, a sex ratio of 984 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 77.02% with an overall literacy rate of 85.14% (Census 2011). Bhandara has a mixed economy with agriculture, industries and forest resources contributing to it. It is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The district is well connected via roads and railway, National Highway 6 connecting it to the rest of the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.26%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.10%) and Blood bank (0.11%) attendees. HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for PPTCT attendees and also for Blood Bank attendees.
- According to the 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (1.27%) and female (2.32%) attendees, as well as among referred
  (1.29%) attendees and direct walk-ins (2.31%). The HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (406; 92.06% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 3,273.
- As per 2001 Census, 12.35% of the males were migrants, among them 5.73% migrated to other states and 47.85% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh and Surat, Gujarat.
- In 2012, HIV transmission from parent to child was high at 7.20%, out of all the HIV transmission in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 68.2% and 31.7%, respectively.
- In 2012, there was no information for TI site in the district.

- Though HIV prevalence has declined among both HSS-ANC and ICTC attendees, district needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further.
- Analyse vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV from ICTC and STI data, although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district.
- Considering high rate of migration to high HIV prevalent state, strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.
- Parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district; therefore, it is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district.

**Bhandara**District Population: 11,98,810 (1.07% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 77.02%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 84.5%

% Pos; PPTCT	% Pos; ICTC	No. HRG-	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- FSW		% of Total (N=347)			DLN (NA)	ART (2776)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Walk-in	ICTC Direct	ICIC Keleffed	Permeyal OLOI	ICIC Female	-	ICTC Male		HSS-IDU		MSM-SSH		HCC_EC///	HSS-SID	LICE CID	Blood Bank	-	PPICI	771	HSS-ANC			
	,	,		,	-	9	Heter				%	-	Z	Z	PP	NI	PP	NT	PP	NT:	PP	<u> </u>	8 2	4 F	Z	PP	N	PP	Z	PP	N	PP	NT4	PP <sup>4</sup>		
	,	,			_	91.35	Hetero-sexual			52	On ART		5334	500	17.60	992	7.46	848	7.67	2125	7 01						-				2361	0.80	800	1.13	2005	
ı					_	0.58	Homo-sexua	Route of HIV			% 15	_	17137																		6066	0.97	800	0.38	2006	
,	,	,	,		Block-Level		-	f HIV Trans		7	15-24 yrs	PLHIV Pr	29621	9963	2.45	2528	5.58	1968	6.05	13195	3 21								*	*	14458	0.59	800	0.75	2007	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
1	1			,	vel Details	0	Blood Transfusion	Transmission, ICTC 2012		82	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	33838	12187	3.18	4696	5.03	3688	5.42	13538	7 90			,					3149	0	16612	0.42	799	0.38	2008	and Trend
	,		,			0.29	Needle/ Syringe	CTC 2012			. Edu.		32262	9923	3.20	6836	3.45	3490	5.64	13269	2 69								5756	0.42	13968	0.49			2009	IS3
,	,	,	,			7.20	Parent to Child	_		65	% Married		38143	8772	2.36	12155	2.09	5501	3.53	15426	1 73			,					6830	0.26	17216	0.29	779	0.26	2010	
,	,	,			_	0		_			or [	_	24943	8768	2.51	16175	2.03	8066	2.76	16877	1 93								6101	0.21					2011	
	,	,			_	0.58	Unknown			17	% Widowed or Divorced		40912	6754	2.31	16028	1.29	6986	2.32	15796	1 27			,					4655	0.11	18130	0.10	799	0.63	2012	
Condon	Comm.	PLHIV N	ART cen	Blood B	ICTCs.	IDU TIs	FSW TIS	No.		% Syphi	No ani		% <23 % Marri	0 57				:	]   Typoloc					Program		Program		% Total		% Total	1 001.	Year: 20	Cizo Ect			

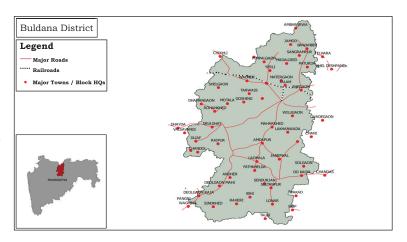
r: 2 So										שבומוו	Details		on -		ssion,	١.	28	2   -	III Prim Edu	le, 2012	33838		12187	2 10	5.03	3688	5.42	13538	2.90								3149	0	0.42	799	0.38	2008	ıd Trends³
Irca: DI HS				+						_	^	0.29	syringe	Needle/	ICTC 2012				n Fd	2	32262	, ,	9923	2 20	3.45	3490	5.64	13269	2.69								5756	13968	0.49			2009	ds³
ا داد ا				+		+				_	-		+		2		65		% Married		2 38143	$\dashv$	8 8777	+	+	+	$\vdash$	9 15426	1.73		-					$\dashv$	+	0 26	$\perp$	$\vdash$	0.26	2010	
recente		+		+		+		+		_		7.20	Child	Parent to					<u>P</u>		-	$\dashv$	+	+	+	+										$\dashv$	+	+	, _				
d only fo	'								'		-							or Di	% Wi		24943		8768	3 5 7 7	2.03	8066	2.76	16877	1.93								6101	0 21				2011	
or vears wh	,				1				,			0.58		Unknown		ľ	1/	or Divorced	% Widowed		40912		6754	2 2 1	1.29	6986	2.32	15796	1.27								4655	0 11	0.10	799	0.63	2012	
ic. 2 Source: DI HS III. 3 Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS.ANIC >	Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	<b>PLHIV Networks</b>	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology					Program Coverage	1 logiaiii laiget	Program Target		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est., (Mapping,			
SC-VNC >	10			-	-	-			_	2					2004		0	759	2009			,	NA	based -	Street	ŅĄ.	based-	Brothel	NA,	based -	Home		3	N D		0.03		92.06	406		FSW	HRG Size	
300 1005 1	10		,		-				_	2	,	,			2005		0.14	2147	2010	STI/RTI		,		NA	decker-	Double	NA;	Panthi -	Į,	Kothi -			5	Z D		0		7.94	35	1	MSM		
<i>⋺</i> ∕	20				1				_	12		,			2006	Progran	0.34	3244	2011	-		,			NA	Injectors-	Non dailv	NA.	Injectors-	Daily			3	Z Þ		,					IDU		Vulr
	20				1					12				Н	2007 2	Programme Response	0	3273	2012	-							Madhya						-		migration	% total	pop.	% of male	No. out-	:			Vulnerabilities
SOO BRICT	20 2	'	'	'	1	'	'			12 1	'	1	'	Н	$\overset{\sim}{-}$	ISE											Surat,						ים י מוזנווכנ	n 5 district	-	100	12.33	+	70812	+	Overall	Male N	
900 -	20 215	<u>'</u>		-	1   1	- 4	1	1	1	16 26				Н	2009 2010												Chhatis-	) ) : :					3101	s for inter-st		5.73	0./	+	2 4061	+	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 C	
	5 215			5	1	. 4				5 27				Н	10 2011												- Chhatis-						ימנר סמר ווווס	Ton 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		47.85	16.0	7 0	33881	state		001 Census	
DB _	215		1	5	1	4		<u></u>		28				Н	1 2012										9		gaon,						2000	ration	-	46.42	5./3	1 7	32870	district	Intra-		

<sup>\*</sup> 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

### Buldana

### **Background:**

Buldana is a district in the Amravati division of Maharashtra in western India. It is situated at the westernmost border of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and is 500 km from the state capital, Mumbai, bordered by Madhya Pradesh on the north, Akola, Washim, and Amravati on the east, Jalna on the south, and Jalgaon and Aurangabad on the west. Buldana has a population of 25.88 lakh, a sex ratio of 928 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 72.95% with an overall literacy rate of 82.09% (Census 2011). The district has major industrial areas and its economy depends upon agriculture. The district is well connected via roads and railway, National Highway 6 and 20-A connecting it to the rest of the districts within the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.05%) and Blood bank (0.28%) attendees. HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for PPTCT attendees while a stable trend was observed for Blood Bank attendees.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (1.02%) and female (1.12%) attendees, as well as among referred (0.85%) and direct walk-in (1.58%) attendees. The HIV positivity levels showed an overall decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (1,237; 89.96% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (138; 10.04% of total HRG).
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 11,008.
- As per 2001 Census; 10.91% of the males were migrants, among them 4.64% migrated to other states and 38.49% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat in Gujarat and North-West Delhi.
- In 2012, the route of HIV transmission was high from parent to child at 7.48%, out of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 69.1% and 22.7%, respectively.
- A total of two TI sites were operational in the district in the year 2012.

- Continue attention on the district to decrease and limit the spread of HIV infection further, though HIV prevalence has declined from high to low levels among ICTC attendees.
- The parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, thus more needs to be done to understand the profile of the attendees through indepth analysis of ICTC data.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, improved assessment of the size and profile of FSW's client population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points, like railway stations and bus stands.

**Buldana**District Population: 25,88,039 (2.30% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 72.95%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 66.7%

			_	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	and Trend	S3				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	0.38	0.88	0.25	0.83		0 0		0.25	
	PP =	0.57	0.40	0.40	0.14	0.13	0.11		0.05	Size Est.,
PPTCT	NT	1217	5700	15123	18946	19885	16113		33960	1cal . 20
Blood Bank	PP	,	,	*	0.39	0.23	0.33	0.23	0.28	% Total
DIOOU DAIIK	Z	,	,	*	6189	8272	8700	8964	3966	:
HSS-STD	PP		,							% Total
133-310	Z		,							
HSS-FSW	PP									Program
HJJ-FJVV	N								,	, in
HSC-NSN	PP									Program
HOO-IVIOIVI	N									(
HSS-IDII	PP									
100	N	,			,					
ICTC Male	PP	16.47	12.18	4.56	2.79	1.60	1.58	1.07	1.02	
0	Z	583	1125	4628	9786	15214	16129	23090	22775	
ICTC Female	P	22.35	15.96	6.88	4.69	2.46	2.17	1.40	1.12	Typolog
	3 3	264	445	16/1	3601	6857	7882	13496	13820	
ICTC Referred	= =	26.72	401	0.89	2272	10050	12022	1.0/	0.85	
ICTC Direct	PP Z	14.53	11.72	4.26	2.93	1.84	2.17	1.38	1.58	
Walk-in	NT	585	1169	4911	10015	11113	10189	14233	10388	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Z	2064	7270	21422	32333	44271	40124	36586	70555	% <25 ) % Marri
				PLHIV Profile, 2012	file, 2012					
	% (	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% III., Prim. Edu.	. Edu.	% Married	or D	% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (1503)		44	8		90		66		19	% Synhi
DLN (NA)		1							'	الباطائر ور
		-	Route of	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	mission, I	CTC 2012	-			Z <sub>o</sub>
	Hetero-sexual		Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	od usion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown	FSW TIS
% of Total (N=401)	89.28	28	1.50	0.75	75	0	7.48		1.00	IDUTIs
				Block-Lev	Block-Level Details					Comp. I
No. HRG- FSW		,		,				,	,	Blood Ba
No. HRG- MSM		1		ı	ı	1		1	1	ART cent
No. HRG- IDU	,	,		1	ı	1				PLHIV N
% Pos; ICTC								,	1	Comm.
% Pos; PPTCT		,			,			,	,	Condom

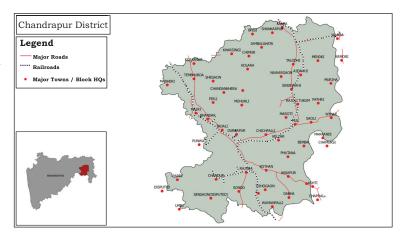
	'		٠		۱		'					t	_													_		Ĺ								$\Box$	$\Box$	$\Box$	$\perp$				
	,								_		1.50		Homo-sexua	Route of			0	% 15-	-	12/0	7770	11./2	401	17.71	445	15.96	1125	12.18										5700	0.40	800	0 88	2006	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
	,					_	+		מוסכוע בכו	Rlock-I as	0.75	+		· HIV Trans			_	15-24 yrs	PLHIV Pro	21422	1164	4.26	1383	8.89	1671	6.88	4628	4.56	-	-						*	*	15123	0.40	800	0.25	2007	IIV Levels
									סוסכא-בפעבו ספומווז	rel Detaile	75	Iransiusion	od	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012		90	9	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	32333	1000	10015	3372	4.42	3601	4.69	9786	2.79		-						6189	0.39	18946	0.14	727	0.83	2008	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
							'				0	syringe	Needle/	CTC 2012		<u> </u>			_	442/1	17771	1.84	10958	1.89	6857	2.46	15214	1.60								8272	0.23	19885	0.13			2009	ς3
							'				7.48	Child	Parent to			00	20	% Married		40124	10103	10189	13822	1.48	7882	2.17	16129	1.58	-	-						8700	0.33	16113	0.11	799	0	2010	
							'					-				+	Or L	% N	_	36586	7077	1/1733	22353	1.07	13496	1.40	23090	1.07								8964	0.23				!	2011	
							'				1.00		Unknown			9	or Divorced	% Widowed		70555	70111	10388	26207	0.85	13820	1.12	22775	1.02								3966	0.28	33960	0.05	800	0.25	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology					Program Coverage	riogiaiii iaiget	Drogram Target		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Ical: Zooo/	Size Est., (Mapping,	C:			
,				,			_	5	2	,	,	,		2004		0	3671	2009	S		,	NA A	based -	Street	NA.	based-	Brothel	NA,	based -	Home		2	<u> </u>		0.05		89.96		1237	TOVV	ECIVI	HRG Size	
							_	5	4					2005		0	2625	2010	STI/RTI		,		NA	decker-		NĄ;	Panthi -	NA,	Kothi -	,		2	<u> </u>		0.01		10.04		138	IVICIVI	П		
							_	6	16					2006	Program	0	6429	2011						N N	Injectors-	Non daily	NA;	Injectors-	Daily			2	2						,	100	2		Vulno
'				,			_	6	21 ;					2007 20	Programme Response	0	11008	2012							Gujarat	Surat,							Į.	migration	% total	pop.	% of male	migration	No. out-				Vulnerabilities
-								6 6	21 21					2008   2009	se		<u> </u>								West Delhi	North						ו או אויריצ ואו ווווהן-צישיב אחר-וווואושנואווי	n 5 dictricts :		100	-	e 10 91	124697	,	Overall		Male Mi	
-	_			_	4		_	6	26		,		_	9 2010										5	Pradesh		1					וטו וווונכו-טומ	for inter-cts		4.64	:	0 51	5/94	E 70/	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
				_	4			6	40					2011										9	Pradesh	Indore,						re out-iiildic	o out-migra		38.49	1.	4 20	480/3	10075	state	Intra-	1 Census	
	_	_		_	4		_	6	47			_		2012											Gujarat	Valsad,						מנוסוו	±.	0	56.87	1.0	ი 21	/1030	71000	district	Intra-		

\* 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^3$  General clients & pregnant women.

### Chandrapur

### **Background:**

Chandrapur was formerly known as Chanda district. It shares border with Adilabad to the west, Bhandara to the North, Gadchiroli to the East, Wardha to the North, and Yavatmal to the west. Chandrapur has a population of 21.94 lakh, a sex ratio of 959 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 73.65% with an overall literacy rate of 81.35% (Census 2011). In 2006, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Chandrapur one of the country's 250 most backward districts and is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. The district is well connected via roads and railway to the rest of the districts within the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.17%) and Blood bank (0.19%) attendees, with a decreasing trend for both.
- As per 2010 HSS data, HIV positivity was moderate among FSWs (6.80%), with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (1.93%) and female (2.22%) attendees, as well as among referred
  (1.13%) attendees and direct walk-ins (3.33%). The HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (2,355; 98.62% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 18,398 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.46%.
- As per 2001 Census, 12.76% of the males were migrants, among them 2.20% migrated to other states and 25.16% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Adilabad and Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, the route of HIV transmission was high through parent to child at 6.27%, out of all the HIV transmissions in the
  district
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 59.4% and 11.1%, respectively.
- While there were over 2,300 mapped HRGs in the district, there was only one TI site operational in the district in 2012.

- Strengthen targeted interventions sites in the district; the current number of TI sites is not enough to deal with the large number of HRGs in the area
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of FSW's client population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Due to the high rate of parent to child HIV transmission as well as large numbers of migrants to high prevalent districts, more needs to be done to strengthen positive prevention and PPTCT programmes in order to curb the possible spread of HIV to migrant's spouses.
- Conduct special awareness campaign especially among pockets of out-migrants transit points and around truck halting halt points and highways in the district.

Chandrapur
District Population: 21,94,262 (1.95% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 73.65%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 83.2%

	,	,		1					% Pos; PPTCT
	,	-						,	% Pos;
	1	1	,	,	1	ı			No. HRG- IDU
,	,	,	,	,	,	1			No. HRG- MSM
	,	,		,	,	,			No. HRG- FSW
		-	-	el Details	Block-Level Details		-		
0.31		6.27	0	4	0.94	0.47	01	92.01	% of Total (N=638)
Unknown		Parent to Child	Needle/ Syringe		Blood Transfusion	Homo-sexual		Hetero-sexual	
	_		TC 2012	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	HIV Transn	Route of I	_		
ļ '							<u>'</u>		DLN (NA)
7		33		40		10	42		ART (6329)
% Widowed or Divorced	or Di	% Married		% III., Prim. Edu.		% 15-24 yrs	On ART	% (	
			_	ile, 2012	PLHIV Profile, 2012	_			
59156	39656	56552	52466	43268	30711	17553	6289	핔	Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>
13479	16732	14952	14732	10146	7713	3194	936	NI	Walk-in
3.33	3.51	$\dashv$	4.10	6.82	4.86	7.23	10.26	공	ICTC Direct
19581	22924	16519	9074	8735	5762	2599	1740	Z 7	ICTC Referred
11670	12585	+	7131	7375	3440	1728	1441	3 3	
2.22	2.80	┝	5.03	7.09	8.46	13.54	7.43	PP	ICTC Female
21390	27071		16675	16639	10033	4065	1235	목:	ICTC Male
1 03	3 10	2 60	2 45	л ,	л (	0 50	17 87	8 2	
							,	무	HSS-IDU
								NI	HOO-IVIDIVI
					,			PP	1100 1/01/
		250		250	250	250	250	Z	HSS-FSW
		6.80		8.40	12.80	20.80	22.00	PP	100 1000
		,		244	250	250	250	깈	HSS-SID
.	-	+	-	11.89	16.80	8.40	15.20	PP :	
4751	14138	16097	16714	13964	1071			= =	Blood Bank
26096	3	1,8057	22234	19254	1/238	11/60	3613	3 2	
0.17	L	0.20	0.39	0.53	0.63	0.96	1.08	PP	PPTCT
799		799		780	800	800	800	NT4	HSS-AINC
0.25		0.38		1.41	1.13	1.75	2.63	PP <sup>4</sup>	100 000
2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005		
				HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	V Levels a	Ŧ			

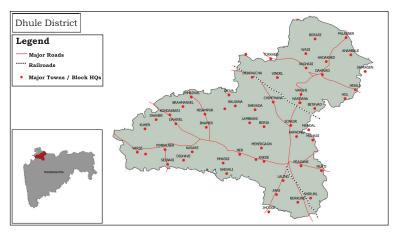
								,			6.27	Cniid	Parent to			ü	2	Married		56552	1 10 0	14.27	16519	1.78	9360	3.82	22111	2.60				. !	250	6.80	٠		16097	0.31	25081	0.20	799	0.38	2010	
-			,					,		_		-		_	_		Or D	% M		39656		16737	22924	1.45	12585	2.80	27071	2.10									14138	0.23					2011	
			,								0.31		Unknown				or Divorced	% Widowed		59156	1 - 1	13479	19581	1.13	11670	2.22	21390	1.93									4751	0.19	26096	0.17	799	0.25	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. Tls	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology					- Logianii Cowciage	Drogram Coverage	riogiaiii iaiget	Drogram Target		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	10000)	Year: 2008)	Size Est (Manning			
			,				2	_	2				_	2004		0.59	4330	2009	S			NA	based -	Street	NA;	based-	Brothel	NA;	based -	Home			2	<u> </u>		0.11		98.62		2355		FSW	HRG Size	
	_	. ,	,	,	,	,	2	<u></u>	2		,		_	2005		1.52	14232	2010	STI/RTI		,		NA	decker-		NA;	Panthi -	NA.	Kothi -				Z	<u> </u>		0		1.38		33	111011	MSM		
	_		,				2	_	15				_	2006	Prograi	0.96	14138	2011			,			NA NA	Injectors-	Non dail	NA;	Injectors-	Da: √				Z	<u></u>		,		,		,	i	IDU		Vuli
	_		25				2	_	15				_	2007	Programme Response	0.46	8 18398	2012	-							Adilabad,										% total	pop.	% of male	migration	No. out-				<b>Vulnerabilities</b>
	_		25	2		2	2		15					2008	oonse	9	98	12															100	Ton 5	loll	<u>+. @</u>		male	tion	<del>-</del>				es.
	_		25	2		2	2	_	33				_	2009										riauesn	Andhra	nagar,	Karim-						מוזנווכנזונ	districts fo		100		12.76	077661	135778	Overall	Ownall	Male Mig	
	_		50	2	4	2			34		-		_	2010										Pradesn	Madhya	wara,	Chhind-						טו וווונפו-טנמו	or inter-ctal		2.20		0.28	2505	2060	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
	_		100	2	4	2			53				_	2011										(	garh	Chhatic-	7						וסף כי מוצווירוצ וסו ווונפו-צומנב טמנ-ווווטומנוטוו	o out-mior		25.16		3.21	74047	3/1073	state	Intra-	)1 Census	
	_		100	2	4	2		_	55		-		_	2012										garn		gaon,							מנוטוו	ation		72.64		9.27	20220	92736	district	Intra-		

<sup>\*</sup> 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

### Dhule

### **Background:**

Dhule previously comprised tracts of land predominantly inhabited by tribal population. The district was then bifurcated on 1st July 1998 into two separate districts now known as Dhule and Nandurbar, the latter comprising the tribal region. The district shares its borders with Nandurbar lying in the north-east, Nashik in the south and Jalgoan lies to the east of the district. It has a population of 20.48 lakh and a sex ratio of 941 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 66.21% with an overall literacy rate of 74.61% (Census 2011). Agriculture remains the basic profession of the population in this district. Around 26.11% population of Dhule district resides in urban area. The district is well connected via roads and railway, there



are 3 major National Highways passing through the Dhule district. (NH-6, NH-3 and NH-211)

#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was high for PPTCT (0.10%) and low among Blood bank (0.14%)
  attendees. HIV positivity levels showed a fluctuating trend for PPTCT in the last three recordings and a stable trend was observed for Blood
  Bank attendees.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (3.02%) and female (2.92%) attendees, as well as among referred (2%) and direct walk-in (4.35%) attendees. The HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (511; 79.43% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 6,068 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.12%.
- As per 2001 Census, 17.14% of the males were migrants; among them, 21.14% migrated to other states and 37.77% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat and Bharuch in Gujarat.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, route of HIV transmission was high through parent to child at 6.47% in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 56.1% and 21.8%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW-TI site was functional in the district.

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Strengthen efforts to wards assessing route of HIV transmission at the ICTCs.
- It is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district as parent to child HIV transmission was high.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points, like railway stations and bus stands.

**Dhule**District Population: 20,48,781 (1.82% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 66.21%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 59.5%

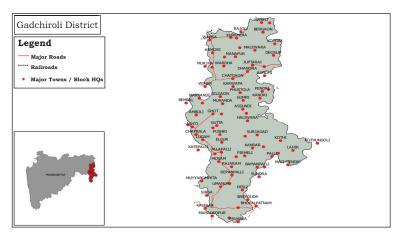
% Pos; PPTCT	ICTC	IDU III	MSM No HRG-	No. HRG-	No. HRG- FSW		% of Total (N=726)			DLN (NA)	ART (10123)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Walk-in	ICTC Direct	ICIC Kererrea	D-6	ICTC Female		ICTC Male	0	HSS-IDII	HOO-IVIDIVI	1100 11011	HSS-FSW		HSS-STD		Blood Bank		PPTCT	וויייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	JINV-35H		
				,			<u>∞</u>	Heter				%		N	목	PP	昗	PP	목 :	DD 2	NI PP	목	PP	昗	РP	昗	PP	목 :	PP :	<u> </u>	3 2	P	NT4	PP⁴		
							88.98	Hetero-sexual			34	% On ART		8350	675	29.63	1325	12.68	737	17 50	18.92		,		-					.	0350	0.43		-	2005	
,				,	ı		0.14	Homo-sexua	Route o		7	% 15-24 yrs		11937	2203	28.28	1579	18.30	1487	2/1 0/2	23.57										8155	3.27	800	1.13	2006	_
						Block-Lev	0	al Blood Transfusion	Route of HIV Transmission,		7		PLHIV Pro	20019	4362	22.72	4014	11.58	3439	16.05	18.31							,		*	*	0.58	800	1.13	2007	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
		1	'		1	<b>Block-Level Details</b>		od fusion	mission, I		51	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	31013	6652	17.89	7996	6.53	6217	10 0/	12.24								- 0	17670	0.24	0.34	798	0.63	2008	and Trend
,	,	1		,	ı		0	Needle/ Syringe	ICTC 2012					41339	7535	9.17	9282	6.31	7114	7 73	97.86								1	19264	19643	0.31			2009	S3
							6.47	Parent to Child			35	% Married		43089	9050	6.35	12546	4.31	9199	7 55	12397									28387	21493	1.16	800	0.63	2010	
,					1		7					or [		32555	13304	3.92	19251	2.68	14318	28 6	18237								-	17004	0 17				2011	
				,	1		4.41	Unknown		'	11	% Widowed or Divorced		58771	11784	4.35	16681	2.00	13031	202	3.02									5834	30306	0.10	800	0.25	2012	
Condom	Comm.	PLHIV N	Link ARI	ART cen	Blood B	ICTCs	IDU TIS	FSW TIS MSM TIS	No.		% Syphi	No opic		% <23 % Marri	0/ \3				- I Joons	Typolog		-			Program	riogian	Drogram		% Total	T	l % Total	Year: 20	Size Est.			

		,		,		,											or D	% W		32555	10004	1330/	3.92	10051	14318	2.86	18237	3.44							17004	0.17				2011	
		,		,							4.41		Unknown		'		or Divorced	% Widowed		58771	- / 0+	1178/	4.35	1,6601	3031	2.92	15434	3.02							5834	0.14	30306	010	0.25	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Турогоду	H				Program Coverage	riogiaiii laiget	Drogram Target	\\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	% Total Pop	% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est., (Mapping,			
									ω					2004		0	1231	2009	S:		,	N	based - NA	Street	1471,	NIV.	Brothel	147-4	NA·	Home		N	2>	0.02	0 00	94.45	:	511	FSW	HRG Size	
	,	,	-	,		,	,	_	ω	,		,		2005		4.26	2743	2010	STI/RTI	-	-		NA	decker-	Double	NA,	Panthi -	14.44	NA:	× 0 + 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	,	NA	2		>	3.70		20	MSM		
_	١,			_			1	_	1				_	2006	Progran	21.13	2870	2011	-					N	Injectors-	Non daily	Ž	Injectors-	Daily		,	Z	2	c	>	1.85	;	10	IDU		Vulr
_	١,	,	-	_			1	_	=			,	_	2007	Programme Response	0.12	6068	2012								Surat,								migration	% total	% of male	migration	No out-			Vulnerabilities
-				_	_	_		_	1				_	2008	onse	2	8	2														- 6	Ton 5	tion	<u>a</u>	nale	tion	7			K
-	١ د	_	-	_	_			_	11					2009											- Unjai at	Bharuch,	-					מוטנווכנטוו	districts fo	100		17.14	150591		Overall	Male Mig	
_	<u> </u>	_	1		_	_	_		17				$\dashv$	2010											Cujarat	Navsarı,						טו וווונפו-טנמ	or inter-cta	21.14	2	3.62	31842	Signe	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
_	·	_	1		_		_		39			,	$\dashv$	2011											Oujaiat	Valsad,	-					יסף א מואנוורנא וטו ווונפו-אנמנפ סמר-וווונוומומנוסו	o out-miors	3/.//	2	6.47	56876	Sidie	Intra-	)1 Census	
,			1		_				50				<b>-</b>	2012					-						Pradesh	Madhya	Barwani					alici	ation	41.09		7.04	61873	מואנווכנ	Intra-		

## Gadchiroli

#### **Background:**

Gadchiroli is situated in the southeastern corner of Maharashtra, bordered by Chandrapur to the west, Gondia to the north, Chhatisgarh to the east, and Andhra Pradesh to the south and southwest. It has a population of 10.71 lakh, a sex ratio of 975 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 60.66% with an overall literacy rate of 70.55% (Census 2011). The district is currently a part of the Red Corridor.In 2006, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Gadchiroli one of the country's 250 most backward districts and is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. The district is well connected via roads and railway, National Highway 16 connecting it to the rest of the districts within the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.13%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend in the last three
  recordings.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the rate of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.05%) as well as among Blood bank (0.10%) attendees; HIV positivity rates showed a stable trend for PPTCT and blood bank had a declining trend in the last three years.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity rate was low among male (0.74%) and female (0.86%) attendees, as well as among referred (0.65%) and direct walk-in (0.92%) attendees. The positivity rate showed a stable to declining trend for all the ICTC attendees in the last five years.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (415; 99.05% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.03%.
- As per 2001 Census; 10.44% of the males were migrants, among them 1.23% migrated to other states and 18.44% migrated to other districts while 80.33% migrated within district and could play possible role in HIV spread.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Rajnandgaon and Dantewada in Chhattisgarh.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 30.3% and 18%, respectively.
- A total of 42 ICTCs were functional in the district in the year 2012, which tested a total of 38,389 attendees.

- Presence of HRGs especially FSWs should be considered for the initiation of TI site in the district.
- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Conduct special awareness campaign especially among pockets of out-migrants transit points and around truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- Availability of DLN data will help in understanding the district vulnerabilities.

Gadchiroli

District Population: 10,71,795 (0.95% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy': 60.66%; ANC Utilization': 72.5%

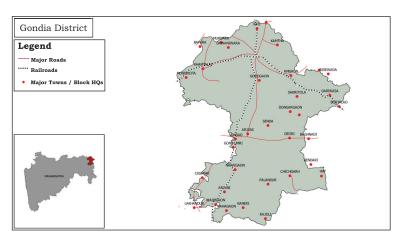
		2005	2006 H	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	and Trend	7009	2010	7011	2012	
2	PP <sup>4</sup>	0.38	0.25	0	0	1	0.63	1	0.13	
HOO-AINC	NT <sup>4</sup>	800	008	800	787		799		800	Siza Est
PPTCT	PP	0.14	0.28	0.21	0.13	0.10	0.13		0.05	Year: 200
	Z	1473	3524	6624	8689	13256	11207		17745	% Tota
Blood Bank	PP			* *	0.62	0.24	0.59	0.37	0.10	70 IOIGI I
	₽ Z				4202	5552		4827	2935	% Total F
HSS-STD	Z :									
1100 1000	PP									Prograi
HOO-FOVV	TN		-		-		-			
HCC MCM	PP									Program
1100-1410141	NI									
HSS-IDII	PP		,							
133 100	NI									
ICTC Male	PP	9.02	3.62	1.60	0.99	0.90	0.69	0.72	0.74	
(	NI	399	884	4926	8482	8969	9313	12892	12699	
ICTC Female	PP	9.26	6.07	2.14	1.31	1.08	0.84	0.74	0.86	Typology
0	NI	367	247	1733	4253	4554	4896	7414	7945	
ICTC Referred	PP	10.20	5.40	2.07	1.43	1.18	0.78	0.72	0.65	
C C Kelelled	NT	343	537	3713	4603	4757	5542	9080	10356	
ICTC Direct	PP	8.27	3.03	1.32	0.91	0.84	0.72	0.74	0.92	
Walk-in	Z	423	594	2946	8132	8766	8667	11226	10288	0/ /2
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Z	2239	4655	13283	21424	29955	25416	20306	38389	% <25 y % Marrie
				PLHIV Profile, 2012	file, 2012					
	% (	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% III., Prim. Edu	. Edu.	% Married	or D	% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (755)		35	9		89		70		13	% Symbil
DLN (NA)		1	_						-	ام رکال
			Route of	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	mission, I	CTC 2012	-			No.
	Hetero-sexual		Homo-sexual	Blood  Transfusion	od usion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown	FSW TIS
% of Total (N=171)	94.15	.15	0.58	2.34	34	0	2.92	2	0	IDU TIs
				<b>Block-Level Details</b>	el Details	•				Comp. II
No. HRG- FSW		1	ı			,	,	,	1	Blood Ba
No. HRG- MSM	,									ART cent
No. HRG- IDU		,		,		1	,	1	1	PLHIV Ne
% Pos; ICTC		1	,			1	1	1		Comm. c
% Pos; PPTCT	ı							,	,	Condom

			'		'		·	'									or D	% W		306	2 2	325	74	2 2	7 4	<u>-</u>	74	2 1	73								17	37				-	3	
						ı					0		Unknown		'	13	or Divorced	% Widowed		38389	20200	10788	0.92	1000	0.65	7045	0.86	1 2600	0.74	'							2900	0.10	17745	0.05	800	012	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.	) o of primits positivity	% Synhilis positivity	No enisodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					المريقا	Tvnology					1 logialli coverage	Drogram Coverage	Program Target	H	000	% Total Don	% IOTAL HRG	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Year: 2008)	Cin Feb (Manaline			
	,							2	2					2004		0 [	925	2009	S			147.4	based - NA	Street	14.4	NA:	based-	-	NA;	based -	Home			NA	-		0	99.05	200	415	HSW/	11110 3120	HRG Siza	
'	,	,	,	,	,	,	_	2	2	'		,		2005		1 14	2383	2010	STI/RTI		-		N A	decker-	Double	, 4	Panthi - NA:	-	NA;	Kothi -				Z	-	c	>	0.95	2	4	MSM			
,	,					,	_	2	2	,	,	,	. !	2006	Drogra	0 03	3611	2011			-			5	Injectors-	Non dail	:	N.	Injectors-	7			1	Z			1			,	IDU	5	Y	777
	,	,	,	,	,	,	_	2	14	,		,	. !	2006   2007   2008	mmo Poer	+	-	2012								/ Chhatic-										migration	% total	—   % of male   pop.	migration	No. out-			vuinerabilities	1
				_				2	14					2008	- Canco	ا س	5	2																c do 1	T .	tion	<u>a</u>	nale	. on	. <del>.</del> .			S S	
,				_		_	_	2	34	,		,	<u> </u>	2009										_	garh	hhatis-	Dantewa-							מוצנווכנצוכ	1: 4: 6	100		10.44		51253	Overall	Ividic Iviig	Male Mice	
,							_	2	37	,			$\vdash$	2010												'								Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		1.23	,	0.13		828	State	ואומוב ואווטומתווי, בטטו כבווזמיז	ration 2001	
							_	2	37				, !	2011												,								gout-migra		18.44		1.93		9453	state	latra Letions	Cancile	
		,	,		,		_	2	42	,				2012																				illon	t. !	80.33	3	8.39		41172	district	2+5		

## Gondia

#### **Background:**

Gondia district, also known as Gondiyain Maharashtra, is surrounded by Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh in the north and Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh in the east. The Bhandara and Chandrapur districts are to the west and south. It has a population of 13.22 lakh, a sex ratio of 996 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 77.30% with an overall literacy rate of 85.41% (Census 2011). In 2006, the ministry of Panchayati Raj named Gondia as one of the country's 250 most backward districts and it is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. It is well connected via roads and railway, National Highway 6 connecting it to the rest of the districts within the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low among the ANC attendees, with a declining trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, HIV positivity was high for PPTCT (2.44%) attendees, with a fluctuating trend in the last 4 recordings
- As per 2010 Blood Bank data, HIV positivity was low among Blood donors (0.17%), with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (1%) and female (1.64%) attendees, as well as among referred
  (1.32%) attendees and direct walk-ins (1.03%). The HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (388; 89.40% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 1,770 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.10%.
- As per 2001 Census, 8.92% of the males were migrants. Among the male migrants 8.93% migrated to other states and 40.42% migrated to other districts with in the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh and Raipur in Chhattisgarh.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, Parent to child HIV transmission accounted for 5.67% of all HIV transmissions in the districts.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 54.7% and 28.3%, respectively.
- A total of 36 ICTCs were functional, which tested a total of 36,255 attendees for HIV in the district in the year 2012.

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population and strengthen the PPTCT program in the district.
- When the IBBS data will be available, analyze on FSW and other groups in the district to improve the understanding of the vulnerabilities.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of FSW's client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as the availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect HIV positive cases at an early stage, due to high percentage of PLHIV on ART (47%).

**Gondia**District Population: 13,22,331 (1.18% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 77.30%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 83%

			=	IIV Levels	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	<b>ν</b>				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	0.38	0.63	0.38	0.25		0		0	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PP =	0.46	0.76	0.41	0.25	1.24	0.22		2.44	Size Est
PPTCT	목:	2184	4199	10024	13777	11982	11504		16444	2
Blood Bank	PP		,	1.40	0	0.49	0.17	,		% Tota
DIUUU Dalik	N			1784	6372	3446	2929	,		:
HSS-STD	PP									% Tota
П33-31 <i>D</i>	昗		,						,	T
HSS-FSW	PP		,		,				,	Progran
HOO-FOVV	NI									
HIST MONA	PP									Progran
HOO-IVIOIVI	昗									,
HSS-IDII	PP									
1133-100	昗									
ICTC Male	PP	7.94	6.26	2.75	2.55	1.90	1.50	1.37	1.00	
0	Z	529	1071	5493	8014	7691	7260	12443	13853	
ICTC Female	PP	4.44	14.07	8.44	4.07	3.16	3.61	2.80	1.64	Typolog
	8 2	5 70	11 01	7.63	3 6 1	2 75	2 / / 0	2 18	1 27	
ICTC Referred	콬:	432	427	1667	4123	4332	4832	9009	11129	
ICTC Direct	PР	6.67	6.28	2.52	2.56	1.85	1.51	1.19	1.03	
Walk-in	목	570	907	5048	6836	6048	4504	7548	8682	0/, \ 25
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Z	3186	5533	16738	24987	23732	20840	16557	36255	% Mari
				PLHIV Profile, 2012	file, 2012					
	% (	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% III., Prim. Edu		% Married	or D	% Widowed or Divorced	-
ART (1433)		47	6		5		ω		2	% Synh
DLN (NA)		'	,		,				'	ام کالو،
		-	Route of	HIV Trans	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	CTC 2012	-	-		No.
	Hetero-sexual		Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	od usion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown	FSW TIS
% of Total (N=282)	89.01	.01	1.42	2.48	***	0.71	5.67		0.71	IDU TIs
				Block-Lev	Block-Level Details					Comp.
No. HRG- FSW		,			1				,	Blood B
No. HRG- MSM		1								ART cer
No. HRG- IDU		1			1	,				PLHIV N
% Pos; ICTC						1	1		1	Comm.
% Pos; PPTCT		,			,	,		,	,	Condon

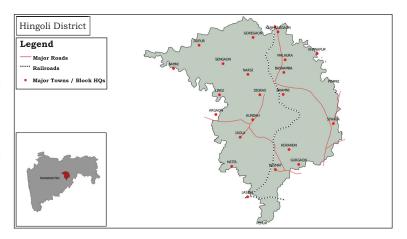
	7		$\dashv$		$\dashv$		$\top$		-		~	0	- 5																					Т									
							.			-							2	2 %	2		16557	7548	1.19	9009	2.18	4114	2.80	12443	1.37								.   .					2011	ļ
											0.71		Unknown				or Divolced	% Widowed			36255	8682	1.03	11129	1.32	5958	1.64	13853	1.00		1			·		,		16444	2.44	799	0	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.	0/ 275				:	Typology					Program Coverage	Program Target	1	% Total Top:	% Total Don	/o   O(d)	% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est (Manning			
		,	,	,	,	,		_	2			,		2004		0	648	2009		,			NA	based -	Stroot	NĄ.	based-	Brothel	ŅĄ.	based -	Home		NA	:		0 03	01.10	89 /0	388		FSW	<b>HRG Size</b>	
								_	2					2005		0.83	1659	2010		-				NA L	Double		NA:	Panthi -	Ņ.	Kothi -			NA	:	c	>	0.00	10.60	46		MSM		
		,	,	,	,	,		_	ω	,		,	,	2006	Prograr	3.37	1699	2011							NA	Injectors-	Non dail	NA,	Injectors-	Da: √			NA	:							IDU		Vulr
					,				=======================================			,		2007	Programme Response	0.10	1770		+								Balaghat,								migration	% total	pop.	0/ of male	No. out-				Vulnerabilities
				_			_	_	=				_	2008	onse																		lop 5	1	9		die	3 =	3 '				
			,	_		_	_	_	11				_	2009											9	JIIIdus-	Raipur,						districts to	<del>.</del>	100		8.92		53410	Overall	Overall	Male Mig	
,	,		,		,		_		19	,		,		2010											garh	Chhatis-	gaon,	Dainand					or inter-stat		8.93	2	0.80		4767	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
			,		,		_	_	36			,	,	2011											94111	Cillidiis-	Durg,						lop 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		40.42		3.61		21588	state	Intra-	1 Census	
		<u></u>	,						36				<u></u>	2012													North						ation	:	50.66	יי ה ה	4.52		27055	district	Intra-		

<sup>\*</sup> 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

# Hingoli

#### **Background:**

Hingoli, a part of the Aurangabad division, shares border with Parbhani to the south, Washim to the north. One of the twelve Jyotirlinga shrines, the Aundha Nagnath is located in Hingoli. It has a population of 11.78 lakh, a sex ratio of 935 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 64.73% with an overall literacy rate of 76.04% (Census 2011). In 2006, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Hingoli as one of the most backward district and it is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. It is well connected via roads and railways, State Highway, SH-68 connects it to the rest of the districts within the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.13%) among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT data, HIV positivity was low (0.08%) for PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (2.07%) and female (1.81%) attendees, as well as among referred
  (1.61%) attendees and direct walk-ins (2.99%). The HIV positivity levels showed an overall decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (565; 98.60% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 2,524 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.91%.
- As per 2001 Census, 6.70% of the males were migrants. Among the male migrants, 1.89% migrated to other states and 46.54% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was Dadra and Haveli Nagar Haveli.
- According to ICTC 2012 data, parent to child HIV transmission route accounted for 10.94% of all HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 67.7% and 20.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of 25 ICTCs were functional that tested an overall 32,348 attendees in the district.

- Strengthen PPTCT program so as to reduce the high HIV transmission from parent to child.
- When the IBBS data will beavailable, analyze on FSW and other groups in the district to improve the understanding of the vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for HRGs; also around truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- Increase STI awareness among women of the district.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect HIV positive cases at an early stage, due to 51% of PLHIV on ART.

Hingoli
District Population: 11,78,973 (1.05% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy!: 64.73%; ANC Utilization?: 69.3%

			Ŧ	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	and Trenc	ls <sup>3</sup>				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.38	1.63	0.25	0.26		0.38		0.13	
	PP Z	*	0.54	0.38	0.28	0.35	0.21		0.08	Size Est.,
PPTCT	<u> </u>	*	1671	4760	6901	8928	8954	'	17107	Ical. 20
Blood Bank	PP								,	% Total
DIOOU Ballk	N	,	,	,	,	,	,			:
UTS-SSH	PP									% Total
133-310	Z		,		,		,			T
HSS-FSW	PP		,							Program
HJJ-FJVV	Z									9.
MSV-NSM	PP								-	Program
HOO-IVIOIVI	Z									(
	PP									
100	NI				,		1			
ICTC Male	PP	*	15.19	8.52	4.93	3.15	2.49	2.41	2.07	
0	목	*	665	2571	2737	5434	7343	8413	7774	
ICTC Female	P	*	13.17	9.15	6.97	3.88	2.49	1.87	1.81	Typolog
	3 2	* *	334	1562	160/	363/	5816	/91/	/46/	
ICTC Referred		*	587	2148	1903	3969	6019	11561	11562	
ICTC Direct	PP	*	16.99	9.42	6.02	3.00	2.59	3.29	2.99	
Walk-in	NI	*	412	2198	2441	5102	7140	4769	3679	2
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Z	1012	2670	8893	12568	20225	22113	16330	32348	% <25 ) % Marri
				PLHIV Profile, 2012	ofile, 2012	2				
	%	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% III., Prim. Edu.	ı. Edu.	% Married	or D	% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (1565)		51	000		87		65		20	% Synhi
DLN (NA)		,	,		,				'	الم م) إمانا
		_	Route of	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	mission, I	ICTC 2012	2	_		No.
	Hetero	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood   Transfusion	usion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown	FSW TIS
% of Total (N=329)	87	87.84	0			0	10.94	<del>-</del>	1.22	IDUTIs
				<b>Block-Level Details</b>	el Detail:	S				ICITOs II
No. HRG- FSW									,	Blood Ba
No. HRG- MSM		,	ı		1	1	1	1	1	ART cent
No. HRG- IDU		1			1	1	1	1	,	PLHIV N
% Pos; ICTC					,		,	,	,	Comm.
% Pos; PPTCT					,	,	,		,	Condom

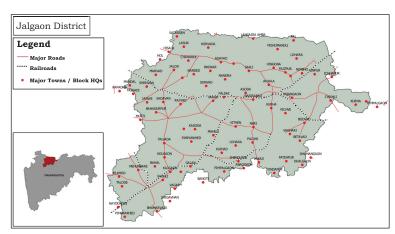
	,		_		+	_	+		_		84		sexual		ľ	51		)n ΔRT		1012	×	*	*	*	*	* *	*						.   .			*	*	800	1.38	2005	
					+						0		Homo-sexual	Route of HIV			7	% 15-		2670	412	16.99	587	12.78	334	665	15.19									1671	0.54	800	1.63	2006	
									DIOCK-FEVE	Rlock-I		+		f HIV Tran		000	70 1 J-24 y13	.74 vrs	PLHIV P	8893	2198	9.42	2148	9.31	1562	25/1	8.52									4760	0.38	800	0.25	2007	HIV Level:
			,		<u> </u>				ייבו שבימווא			Iranstusion	Blood	Transmission,		8/	/o III., I IIIII. Edd	% III Prir	PLHIV Profile, 2012	12568	2441	6.02	1903	5.25	1607	2/3/	4.93									6901	0.28	777	0.26	2008	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
					+				_	2	0	syringe	Needle/	ICTC 2012				n Edii	2	20225	5102	3.00	3969	4.01	3637	5434	3.15								,	8928	0.35			2009	ds <sup>3</sup>
											10.94	Cnila	Parent to	_		65	/o Ividilied	% Marrier		22113	7140	2.59	6019	2.38	5816	7 40	2.49									8954	0.21	799	0.38	2010	
								,		_	.94		nt to	_				_		16330	4769	3.29	11561	1.68	7917	8413	2.41													2011	
					<u> </u>			,			1.22		Unknown			20	or Divorced	% Widowed		32348	3679	2.99	11562	1.61	7467	101	2.07						.			17107	0.08	799	0.13	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.				Турогоду	T S				Program Coverage	riogialli laiget	Drog Tarage	70 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	% Total Pon	% IOTAI HKG	2/ 1	Year: 2008)	Size Ect (Manning			
,									2					2004				2009				NA	based -	C+roo+	NA;	Brothel	Ş	based -	Home		Z	2		0 05	98.60	3	565		FSW	HRG Size	
,	,	,	,						2	,				2005		0	2250	2010	STI/RTI				NA L	Double	Ž	Panthi -	Ş	Kothi -			Z	2	c	>	1.40	<u>,</u>	8		MSM		
,			,	_		-			6	,				2006	Program	0	2487	2011			,			NA Injectors-	Non daily	Į,	Injectors-	Daily			2	2					'		DU		Vulnerab
,			,		•	-			6				Н	2007 2008	Programme Response	0.91	2524	2012					Пауеп	Nagar	Dadra &	Nagar	Dadra &				-	To	migration	% total	% of male	migration	No. out-				erabilities
		_			-				6				_	08 2009	e										,						י שואנווכנא	л dictricts	100		6.70	T	33867	CVEIGII	Overall	Male Mi	
	_	_					_		7					)9 2010											,						וטו וווונפו-טנמ	for interest	1.89	3	0.13	- 5	639	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
	_	_	_		ω				24					0 2011											,						וסף כי מוצווירוצ וסו ווונפו-צומנב טמנ-ווווטומנוטוו	to olit	46.54	200	3.12	100	15762	state	Intra-	01 Census	
	1	1												_						_										-	מנוס	<u>.</u>	51.5/	+		+		$\vdash$	Intra-		

\* 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, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women.

# Jalgaon

#### **Background:**

Jalgao, formerly known as East Khandesh district, is bordered by Madhya Pradesh to the north and by Buldhana to the east, Jalna to the southeast, Aurangabad to the south, Nashik to the southwest, and Dhule to the west. It has a population of 42.24 lakh and a sex ratio of 922 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 70.92% with an overall literacy rate of 79.73% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the main source of income in Jalgaon. It is well-connected to Mumbai, Pune as well as other major cities by an extensive road network. National Highway 6 passes through the district of Jalgaon.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.13%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating downside trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.12%), as well as among Blood bank (0.26%)
  attendees. HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for PPTCT attendees but a stable trend for blood bank attendees.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the FSWs (2.80%), and had a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (2.30%) and female (1.88%) attendees, as well as among referred (1.93%) and direct walk-in (2.33%) attendees. HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, MSM (1,320; 65.61% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (672; 33.40% of total HRG).
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 13,146 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.20%.
- As per 2001 Census, 15% of the males were migrants, among them 12.64% migrated to other states and 38.38% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat in Gujarat and East-Nimar in Madhya Pradesh.
- In 2012, the major route for HIV transmission was through parent to child at 5.58%, in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 70.8% and 20.1%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of three TI sites were functional in the district.

- Carry out disaggregated analysis of HSS-ANC data to identify risk factors responsible for moderate HIV epidemic among general population.
- Since the largest HRG was MSM, improved assessment of the size and profile of MSM and partner population, will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Though HIV prevalence has declined among ICTC attendees, district needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further.
- The parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, thus more needs to be done to understand the profile of the attendees through indepth analysis of ICTC data.
- Conduct special awareness campaign especially among pockets of out-migrants transit points and around truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Collect and analyze data at ITs and patients at ART center to understand geography and profile of groups, since 46% of PLHIV were on ART.

Jalgaon
District Population: 42,24,442 (3.76% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy1: 70.92%; ANC Utilization2: 58.2%

			Н	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	and Trenc	ls <sup>3</sup>				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.75	1.50	1.75	0.39		0.50		0.13	
	PP Z	1 62	1 800	0 75	0 40	0 32	0 21		0 1 2	Size Est.
PPTCT	목 :	2538	5071	14801	27207	29838	34794		54189	Year: 20
المده الممال	PP	,	,	0.46	0.48	0.34	0.43	0.25	0.26	% Total
Blood Bank	N			1536	15161	14577	24324	22761	16325	
LCC_CTD	PP	7.20	10.80	8.00	7.05					% Total
Н33-31Д	NI	250	250	250	227					
HSS-FSW	PP	21.60	11.20	6.40	1.60		2.80		,	Program
HJJ-FJVV	TN	250	250	250	250		250			
HSC-NSN	PP									Program
HOO-IVIOIVI	NT									,
HSS-IDII	PP									
100	N						,			
ICTC Male	PP	18.27	19.85	11.32	7.76	3.94	2.61	2.30	2.30	
0	Z	1029	2111	6628	13808	21255	29754	33013	31410	l -
ICTC Female	PP	12.69	21.28	10.12	8.26	4.08	2.98	2.25	1.88	Typolog
	3 3	764	1217	3754	8718	13240	18462	21835	24112	
ICTC Referred	= =	522	1172	9.36	1027/	3.38	21520	21475	2015/	
ICTC Direct	PP Z	16.67	21.13	12.25	9.40	4 75	3.69	2.70	2 33	
Walk-in	NI	1260	2205	5496	12152	15448	16686	23373	25368	2
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Z	4331	8399	25183	49733	65080	83010	54848	109711	% <25 ) % Marri
				PLHIV Pro	PLHIV Profile, 2012	,				
	% (	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% III., Prim. Edu.	ı. Edu.	% Married	or D	% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (7967)		46	6		7		4			% Synhi
DLN (NA)		'	,		,				'	indfc o
			Route of	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	mission, I	ICTC 2012		-		No.
	Hetero	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	od fusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown	FSW TIS
% of Total (N=949)	92.41	.41	0.53	0.32	32	0	5.58		1.16	IDUTIs
				Block-Lev	<b>Block-Level Details</b>					ICITOs II
No. HRG- FSW		1			,	,	,	,	,	Blood Ba
No. HRG- MSM		1			1		,	1	1	ART cent
No. HRG- IDU		1			1	1	,	,		PLHIV N
% Pos; ICTC	,								1	Comm.
% Pos; PPTCT		,			,	,	,	,	,	Condom
							_			

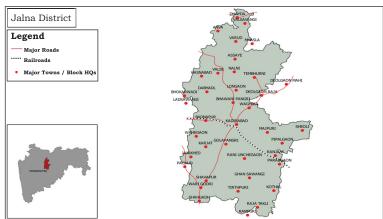
											92.41	0	ro-sexual			46	% On				1.			_	1_		_												7	$\top$	7		
						,						$\vdash$					On ARI			4331	1260	16.67	533	14.07	764	1029	18.27		-	1		250	21.60	250	7.20			2538	1.62	800	1.75	2005	
					'						0.53	ווסוווס טכאממו	Ното-сехпа	Route of		6	% 15-2			8399	2205	21.13	1123	18.88	121.20	2111	19.85		-			250	11.20	250	10.80			5071	1.89	800	1.50	2006	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
									DIOCK-LEVE		0.32	' Transfusion	Blood	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012			15-24 yrs	4	PLHIV Profile, 2012	25183	5496	12.25	4902	9.36	3754	6628	11.32					250	6.40	250	8.00	1536	0.46	14801	0.75	800	1.75	2007	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
					·				el Detalls		2	usion	bc	nission, I		7	% III., Prim. Edu.		file, 2012	49733	12152	9.40	10374	6.27	8718	13808	7.76					250	1.60	227	7.05	15161	0.48	27207	0.40	765	0.39	2008	and Trends
					·						0	Syringe	Needle/	CTC 2012				7		65080	15448	4.75	19047	3.38	13240	21255	3.94									14577	0.34	29838	0.32			2009	ς3
				-	+						5.58	Child	Parent to			4	% Married			83010	16686	3.69	31530	2.25	18467	29754	2.61					250	2.80			24324	0.43	34794	0.21	796	0.50	2010	
																	or E	% V		54848	23373	2.70	31475	1.97	21835	33013	2.30									22761	0.25					2011	
											1.16	ZIZIOWI	Ilnknown			_	or Divorced	% Widowed		109711	25368	2.33	30154	1.93	74117	31410	2.30		-					-		16325	0.26	54189	0.12	800	0.13	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIS	N <sub>O</sub>	, a o J P	% Syphilis positivity	No. enisodes treated			% Married	% < 25 vrs				Турогоду	H					Program Coverage	1 logiaili laiget	Program Target		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	1000)	Size ESt., (Mapping,	Ciao Est (Massissa			
5									2				2	2004		Η,		2009				N A	based -	C+500+	NA;	Brothel	Į,	based -	Home			5	Z Þ		0.02		33.40		672	1000	FSW	HRG Size	
6				-	-		1		2		1		2	2005		0.50	9712	2010	STI/RTI				NA Veckel-	Double	Ž	Panthi -	Ž	Kothi -				5	Z Þ		0.03		65.61		1320	IVICIVI	MSM		
∞				-	1	•	<u></u>	2	24		1		+	2006	Program	0.53	12665	2011						NA Injectors-	Non daily	NA,	Injectors-	Daily				5	2		0		0.99		20	100	5		Vulner
10				-		_	_	2	24	•	'		-	2006   2007   2008	me Resnor	0.20	13146	2012							Surat, Guiarat									migration	% total	pop.	% of male	migration	No. out-				erabilities
14	'	'		-				2	24 3	_			+	~	160										Madhya							אם הישוניות	n 5 district		100		le   15.00	1 203/40	7057/	Overall		Male N	
14 83		1	- 20	1   1	- 7	1	1	3	34 47				+	2009   2010											Valsad, Guiarat							101	s for inter-s		12.64	+	1.90	0 30103	-	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
3 69	_	_	0 25	1	7	1		3	7 54				+	10 2011											t Guiarat							יסף א מומנו ורני וווייניו אומני סמר וווויאומנוסוו	tate out-mir	-	38.38		5.76	0 103003	_		Intra-	001 Census	
L			Ľ.								+	_	+	1 2012											t Guiarat							פוטו	ration	-	3 48.99	+	7.35	139970	-	_	- Intra-		

\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women.

## Jalna

#### **Background:**

Jalna, one of the popular tourist spots in India, is bordered on the north by Jalgaon, on the east by Parbhani and Buldhana, on the south by Beed and on the west by Aurangabad. It has a population of 19.58 lakh, a sex ratio of 929 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 61.28% with an overall literacy rate of 73.61% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the primary industry in this region. The district is well connected via roads and railways; Nagpur-Aurangabad-Mumbai Express Highway connects it to the rest of the districts within the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a stable trend in the last three recordings.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT data, HIV positivity was low (0.07%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a fluctuating trend in the last three
  recordings.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, HIV positivity was low (0.23%) among the Blood bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity rate was low among male (1.13%) and female (1.10%) attendees, as well as among referred (0.88%) attendees and direct walk-ins (1.35%). The HIV positivity levels showed an overall decreasing trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (1,090; 93.08% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 9,903 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.77%.
- As per 2001 Census, 11.51% of the males were migrants, among them 3% migrated to other states and 57.32% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat and Ahmadabad in Gujarat.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 62.8% and 21.1%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of three TI sites were functional in the district.
- The district had a total of 32 ICTCs, which tested a total of 45,001 attendees for HIV in the year 2012.

- Though HIV prevalence has declined among both HSS-ANC and ICTC attendees, the district needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further.
- HSS should be conducted among FSW
- Assess the size and profile of FSWs client population, including migrants and truckers, will improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities, since the largest HRG was FSW.
- Parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district; therefore, it is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district.
- Higher HIV transmission rate through homosexual route necessitates strengthening of TI interventions for MSM population.
- Improve counseling at ICTCs, since the rate of unknown route of HIV transmissions was high.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.

Jalna
District Population: 19,58,483 (1.74% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 61.28%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 69.2%

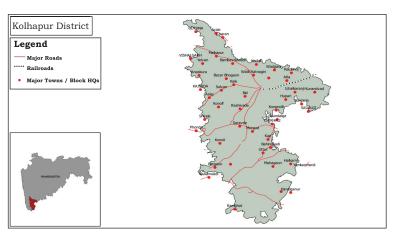
HSS-ANC   PP   0.08   0.13   0.03   0.25   0.25   0.25   0.25   0.25   0.25   0.25   0.25   0.25   0.25   0.25   0.25   0.27   0.23   0.23   0.23   0.24   0.25   0.08   0.23   0.23   0.24   0.25   0.08   0.23   0.23   0.24   0.25   0.08   0.23   0.23   0.24   0.25   0.08   0.23   0.23   0.24   0.25   0.08   0.23   0.23   0.25   0.25   0.25   0.23   0.23   0.25			2005	2006 H	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup> 2007 2008	and Trends 2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PP   0.99	HSS-ANC	NT <sup>4</sup>	0.88	800	0.63 800	780		0.25 800		0.25 799
NI	DDTCT	PP	0.99	1.14	0.29	0.13	0.24	0.91		0.07
PR		N	1313	5180	12919	12483	15493	9682		20240
NI	Blood Bank -	무			#EF!	0.37	0.24	0.25	0.08	0.23
NT		3 2			3//	32/4	3818	6118	7312	5596
PP	HSS-STD -	= =								.   .
NIT		PP								
PP	HSS-FSW	NI								
NIT	HSC MSM	PP								
PP	HAISIAI-SS	NT								
NIT	HSS-IDII -	PP				,		,		
PP   21.43   17.28   9.93   4.84   2.21   2.24   1.75   1.13     PP   21.43   17.28   9.93   4.84   2.21   2.24   1.75   1.13     PP   2.143   19.27   8.92   4.28   2.22   2.52   1.76   1.10     PP   3.82   19.57   8.92   4.58   2.24   1.97   1.53   10.848     PP   3.85   15.20   9.22   4.58   2.74   1.97   1.53   0.88     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   4.51   1.98   2.281   2.03   1.259     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   4.61   1.98   2.81   2.03   1.259     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   4.61   1.98   2.81   2.03   1.259     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   1.35   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   1.35   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   1.35   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   1.35   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   1.35   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   1.35   2.1159   35123   26991   22546   45001     PP   14.72   19.83   1.35   2	700	N								
NIT   224   648   3061   4937   9055   10555   13291   13913     le	ICTC Male	PP	21.43	17.28	9.93	4.84	2.21	2.24	1.75	1.13
PH   3.82   19.57   8.92   4.28   2.22   2.52   1.76   1.10		Z	224	648	3061	4937	9055	10555	13291	13913
red NT 863 327 1972 3739 7419 6/54 9255 10848 7419 10848 7419 6/54 9255 10848 7419 7419 6/54 9255 10848 7419 7419 6/54 9255 10848 7419 7419 6/54 9255 10848 7419 7419 7419 7419 7419 7419 7419 7419	ICTC Female	PP	3.82	19.57	8.92	4.28	2.22	2.52	1.76	1.10
PP   3.85   15.20   9.22   4.58   2.74   1.97   1.53   0.88     Red   PP   3.85   15.20   9.22   4.58   2.74   1.97   1.53   0.88     Red   PP   14.72   19.83   9.72   4.61   1.98   2.81   2.059   12272     NIT   360   600   3201   5399   11409   7674   10037   12489     PRITICIPATION   POSTINE   2012		2	863	32/	19/2	3/39	/419	6/54	9255	10848
NI	ICTC Referred	PP	3.85	15.20	9.22	4.58	2.74	1.97	1.53	0.88
NT   360   600   3201   5399   11409   7674   1037   12489	7.5.1	3 2	1477	10.03	0 72	32//	1 00	2035	202	1 25
	Walk-in	목:	360	600	3201	5399	11409	7674	10037	12489
WON ART   W 15-24 yrs   W      Prim. Edu.   W   Married   W   Widowed or Divorced	Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Z	2400	6155	17952	21159	35123	26991	22546	45001
% On ART   % 15-24 yrs   % III., Prim. Edu.   % Married   % Widowed or Divorced					PLHIV Pro	file, 2012				
Nambad   Badnapur Bhokardan   Savangi   O.52   O.42   O.26   O.42   O.45   O.		% 0	n ART	15-2		6 III., Prim.	•	% Married	or D	idowed
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	ART (2261)		9	8		84		68		16
Hetero-sexual   Homo-sexual   Blood   Needle/   Parent to   Unknown	DLN (NA)									
Hetero-sexual   Homo-sexual   Transfusion   Needle/ Syringe   Child   Unknown				Route of I	HIV Transr		TC 2012	-		
94.81   0   0   0.43   4.76   0     0		Hetero-s		domo-sexual	Bloc Transfu	od Ision	Needle/ Syringe	Parent Chilc		nknown
SSW	% of Total (N=231)	94.8		0	0		0.43	4.76		0
G-FSW					Block-Leve	el Details				
G-IISM	No. HRG- FSW			,	,	,	,	,		
G-IDU	No. HRG-MSM					,	,	,		
009 Ambad Badnapur Bhokardan Shana- Jafrabad Mantha Jalna Partur savangi 0.52 0.42 0.26 0.05 0.18 0.15 0	No. HRG- IDU							,		,
Ambad Badnapur Bhokardan Savangi Jafrabad Mantha Jalna Partur savangi 0.52 0.42 0.26 0 0.05 0.18 0.15 0	% Pos; ICTC 2009		1		1			1	1	,
	% Pos; PPTCT 2009	Ambad 0.52	Badnap 0.42	our Bhokarda 0.26				Jalna 0.15	Partur 0	1

\* 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

# Kolhapur

#### **Background:**

Kolhapur in Maharashtra is sharing its border with Belgaum to the south, Ratnagiri to the west, Sangli to the east, Sindhudurg to the south. It has a population of 38.74 lakh, a sex ratio of 953 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 74.18% with an overall literacy rate of 82.90% (Census 2011). The district in south Maharashtra has essentially an agrarian economy, where 63% of district's total population depends on agriculture. Kolhapur is situated at a distance of 395 km to the South of Mumbai and 240 km from Pune. The district is located on the Pune - Bangalore National Highway 4.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.63%) among the ANC attendees, with an overall declining trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the HIV positivity rate was low for PPTCT (0.17%) attendees, while it was moderate
  among Blood donors (0.80%). HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for PPTCT attendees and a stable trend for Blood bank
  attendees.
- Based on 2010 HSS data, HIV positivity was high among the FSWs (17.41%) and MSM (10.57%). A declining trend was observed among FSWs while a trend could not be observed among MSM due to lack of prior data.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, the HIV positivity rate was low among male (4.50%) attendees while it was moderate among female (6.78%) attendees. It was also moderate among referred (5.64%) and direct walk-in (5.11%) attendees. An overall decreasing trend was observed for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (746; 53.79% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (641; 46.21% of total HRG).
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 10,930 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.87%.
- As per 2001 Census, 11.49% of the males were migrants, among them 8.12% migrated to other states and 24.15% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Belgaum in Karnataka and North Goa.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmission through parent to child which accounted for 7.95% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 86.9% and 38.5%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of two TI sites were functional in the district.
- The district had a total of 54 operational ICTCs, which tested an overall 60,276 attendees for HIV in the year 2012.

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of FSW's client population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- The parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, thus more needs to be done to scale up and strengthen the PPTCT programme
- Considering high rate of migration, strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.

Kolhapur
District Population: 38,74,015 (3.44% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy: 74.18%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 82.8%

% Pos; PPTCT	% Pos; ICTC	No. HRG-	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- FSW		% of Total (N=1598)			DLN (NA)	ART (15113)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Walk-in	ICTC Direct	ICIC Kelefred	Possesson OLOI	ICIC Female		ICTC Male		HSS-IDU		MSM-SSH		HSS-FSW		HSS-STD	מוטטט ממווא	Blood Bank	7	DDTCT	поо-жис	1100 0010		
	,	,		,	-		Heter				%	-	Z	Z	PP	NI	PP	NT	PP	NT:	PP	<u>z</u>	P :	=	3 2	1 F	3 2	PP	Z	PP	NI	PP	NT4	PP <sup>4</sup>		
	,		,			88.61	Hetero-sexual	-		46	% On ART		3811	886	23.81	853	30.72	717	28.45	1022	26.32			.	0.07	79.20	,				2072	2.32	800	1.88	2005	
,	,	,				0.81	Homo-sexua	Route of HIV			% 15	-	15836	2498	16.37	2200	20.32	1976	19.33	2722	17.41			.	0.07	25.00					11138	1.92	800	1.38	2006	
1	,				Block-Level	0	H	of HIV Tran		9	15-24 yrs	PLHIV Pr	31626	8047	17.65	6015	19.38	5017	20.53	9045	17.19				0.07	18.00	3 '		25222	0.99	17564	0.95	800	1.38	2007	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
1	,	1		,	vel Details	0.06	Blood Transfusion	smission,		49	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	50286	13583	11.54	10848	13.03	8896	15.29	15535	10.43			250	16.00	26.00	,		30704	0.75	25875	0.59	784	0.38	2008	s and Tren
,	,	,			S	0	Needle/ Syringe	Transmission, ICTC 2012			n. Edu.	2	57861	11086	8.24	11662	8.02	9137	9.65	13611	7.10								36283	0.63	30182	0.94			2009	ds³
,	,				-	7.95	Parent to Child	-		32	% Married		55972	14491	6.80	14556	6.67	11150	8.41	17897	5.69		, [	246	10.57	747			33255	0.64	26925	0.37	796	0.75	2010	
1	,					95					or %	_	37557	17482	5.38	20075	5.27	13030	7.35	24527	4 2 4								23379	0.62					2011	
,	,	,				2.57	Unknown			14	% Widowed or Divorced		60276	16410	5.11	17243	5.64	13066	6.78	20587	4.50		·						4488	0.80	26623	0.17	799	0.63	2012	
Condom	Comm.	PLHIVN	ART cen	Blood B	ICTCs.	IDU TIs	FSW TIS	No.	,	% Syphi			% <23 % Marri	0/ \25				:	Typoloc					Program	,	Program		% lotal	2		2	☐ Year: 20	Size Est			

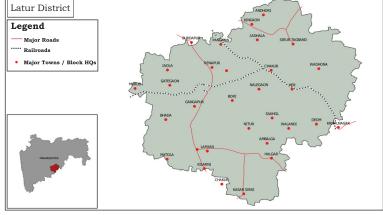
	١		١									nge	dle/	012						861	086	24	662	02	37	2   5	21								S	282	2 0	94			09	í
,	+		+						_	-	7.95	Child	Parent to	_		32	\(\frac{1}{2}\)	% Married		55972	14491	6.80	14556	6.67	11150	8.41	17807	'		246	10.57	247	17.41	,	- 10	32755	0.64	0.37	796	0.75	2010	-
,	·		·							_				_			or [	% V		37557	17482	5.38	20075	5.27	13030	7.35	3/1577								000	73370	0.62				2011	-
											2.57		Unknown			14	Divorced	% Widowed		60276	16410	5.11	17243	5.64	13066	6.78	20587	'							' 00	1188	0.80	0.17	799	0.63	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.				3	Typology					Program Coverage	- logidiii laiyet	Program Target		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est., (Mapping,			
		-						2	ω				_	2004		0.00	1911	2009				NA	based -	C+500+	NĄ;	based-		NA:	Home			3	N D		0.02		53.79	/46	740	FSW	HRG Size	
		-					,	2	5	,		-	_	2005		0.93	5116	2010	STI/RTI				NA NA	Double	-	NA:		N. I	× + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +			3	Z Þ		0.02		46.21	04	2	MSM		
		,						2	25			,	_	2006	Progran	0.36	10095	2011						NA	Injectors-		NA;	Daily				3	Z Þ							IDU		Vull
		-						2	25				$\vdash$	2007 2	Programme Response	0.87	5 10930	2012																migratio	% total	pop.	% of male	No. out-	:			Vulnerabilities
1	_	,		_		_		2	25	,		•	_	2008	nse										Ka Nor	3 						2	on 5 di	=			$\dashv$		-		<u></u>	
	_				4	_	_	2	30			_		2009											th (50a	•							stricts fo		100	11.49	2	207193		Overall	ale Mig	
312		1			4			2	43					2010											South Goa	-						2 11100	or inter-state		8.12	0.93	2	16824	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
312		1	14		4	2	_	2	53				$\vdash$	2011											Karnataka North Goa South Goa Kamataka	Rangalore						C 001 1111 91 0	Ton 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		24.15	2.//	2 77	50030	state	Intra-	1 Census	
312		1	14		4	2	_	2	54	,			<b>→</b>	2012											Karnataka	Bagalkot						1011	tion		67.73	/./8	7 70	140339	district	Intra-		

<sup>\*</sup> 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

## Latur

#### **Background:**

Latur is the southernmost district of Maharashtra, surrounded by Parbhani in the north, Osmanabad in the west and south, Bidar in the east, Nanded in the northeast and Beed in the north-west. It has a population of 24.55 lakh, a sex ratio of 924 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 70.02% with an overall literacy rate of 79.03% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the chief source of income in Latur. The main crops produced here are pulses, cereals, oilseeds and grapes. Latur is also well-connected to Mumbai and Hyderabad by rail.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees with a declining trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the HIV positivity rate was low for PPTCT (0.22%) and Blood bank (0.10%) attendees. HIV
  positivity rate showed a decreasing trend for both the attendees.
- As per 2010 HSS data, HIV positivity was low among FSWs (4.02%), with a declining trend.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (2.58%) and female (2.74%) attendees. It was also low among referred (1.89%) and direct walk-in (4.13%) attendees. A decreasing trend was seen among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (1,507; 54.64% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (1,226; 44.45% of total HRG).
- As per 2001 Census, 8.92% of the males were migrants, among them 2.82% migrated to other states and 45.60% migrated to other districts of state and 51.58% migrated within district.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Bidar in Karnataka and Rangareddy in Andhra Pradesh.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, parent to child route of HIV transmission accounted for 7.02% of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 77.1% and 31.4%, respectively.
- One MSM TI site was operational in the district in the year 2012.

- Vulnerability was observed was due to risky behavior of females and direct walk in thus ensuring campaigns to spread awareness on comprehensive knowledge, of HIV prevention & control measures.
- Asses the size and profile of FSWs client population, including migrants and truckers, and MSM and client population, to improve the
  understanding of district vulnerabilities, since the largest HRG was FSW followed by MSM. Generate information on typology of HRG
  population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of ICTC direct walk-in clients & female attendees with respect to geography, age and residence from ICTC as well PPTCT to assess risk factors.
- Considering high rate of migration, strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.
- The percentage of transmission through parent to child route was high than state average. Therefore, there is a need to better understand the profile and dynamics of clinic attendees and their spouses, through analysis of ICTC data.

**Latur**District Population: 24,55,543 (2.19% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 70.02%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 76.2%

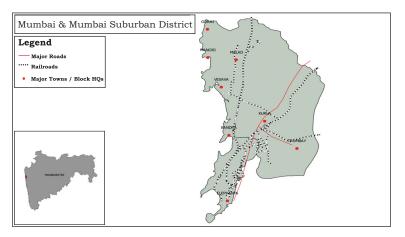
MSM  No. HRG-  IDU  % Pos;  ICTC	Vo. HRG-	VISM NO HRG	MSM -		FSW -	TIPO .	% of Total 90.41 (N=897)	Hetero-sexual		DLN (NA) -	ART (7618) 40	% On ART		Total tested at NT CTCs <sup>5</sup>	N	ICTC Direct PP	$\vdash$	PP	+	+	ICTC Male PP	NT	JCC IDII PP	HSS-MSM NT	pp p	$\dashv$	PP	NT NT	PP	Blood Bank NT	pр	$\dashv$		HSS-ANC NT <sup>4</sup>	PP <sup>4</sup>		
					,						0	n ART		5539	1088	14.15	627	17.38	662	15 86	15.00		'			250	14.80	250	10.40			3824	1.18	800	1.00	2005	
				ı	,		1.11	Homo-sexua	Route of		14	% 15-2		13677	3360	12.17	1646	16.22	1687	18 26	11.09		,	,		250	8.80	250	10.00			8671	0.81	800	0.88	2006	Ŧ
					,	Block-Level	0.67	Blood Transfusion	Route of HIV Transmission,			15-24 yrs	PLHIV Pro	28848	8585	14.76	3391	12.30	4251	17 3/	12.26					250	6.40	250	7.20	3098	1.00	16872	0.46	800	0.75	2007	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
					,	el Details		usion	mission, I		51	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	36833	10616	11.16	6885	8.63	6640	11 08	9.60			250	9.60	250	4.80			16525	1.03	19332	0.52	795	0.88	2008	and Trend
	,						0.11	Needle/ Syringe	ICTC 2012			. Edu.	-	54484	10816	7.95	13161	4.25	9813	200 %	5.67									12341	0.22	23166	0.35			2009	S
							7.02	Parent to Child			42	% Married		47217	9567	7.61	17013	3.30	11129	7 -	4.52			250	10.80	249	4.02			20513	0.32	20637	0.28	756	0.00	2010	
	,						2		-			or E		30395	9981	5.01	20414	2.83	13633	2 50	3.50									9754	0.18					2011	
	,			,		_	0.67	Unknown			11	% Widowed or Divorced		57336	12193	4.13	23601	1.89	16827	27/	2.58									7825	0.10	21542	0.22	800	0.25	2012	
Drop-In	Comm.	PLHIV N	Link AR	ART cer	Blood B	ICTCs	IDU TIs	FSW TIS	No.	, , ,	% Syph			% <23 % Marr	0/					Typolor					Program	- Inglai	Drogra		% Total	Ī	% Total	Ical. 2	Year: Of	C:30	1		

	'		'		'		'	,			7.02	Child	Parent to					ırried		717		67	013	30	129	31	451	52	ġ	·	50	.80	49	02			513	32	537	200	6 00	10	
	,							,						_		+	Or L	% V		30395	2001	9981	20414	2.83	13633	3.59	16762	3.50									9754	0.18				2011	:
											0.67		Unknown		'		or Divorced	% Widowed		5/336	1 - 2	12193	23601	1.89	16827	2.74	18967	2.58		'	,	,					7825	0.10	715/17	000	0.25	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology						Program Coverage	riogiaiii iaiget	Drogram Target		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est., (Mapping,			
,								2	4		-		1	2004		0.00	27973	2009	S			NA	based -	Street	NA;	based-	Brothel	NA.	based -	Home		-	Z	<u> </u>		0.06		54.64		1507	FSW	HRG Size	
							_	2	4				2	2005		0.56	14841	2010	STI/RTI				N A	decker-		NA.	Panthi -	NA;	Kothi -			-	2	<u> </u>		0.05		44.45	1	1226	MSM		
				,		,	_	2	15	,			2	2006	Prograr	0.44	9531	2011	_					NA NA	Injectors-	Non dail.	NA;	Injectors-	Daily				2	<u> </u>		0		0.91	1	25	IDU	-	Vulr
							_	2	23				2	2007	Programme Response	0.11	13253	2012							Karnataka									_	migration	% total	pop.	% of male	migration	200			Vulnerabilities
.		2		_		_		2	23			_	2	2008	onse																	_	0	Ion 7	on			ale				_	
					4		_	2	36				2	2009											Andhra								ווכנוכנטוט	districts fo		100	0.00	9 09	97636		Overall	Male Migi	
					4		_	2	36		-		-	2010											Pradesh	lyderabad,	-						יו ווונבו-טנמנ	r inter-stat	1	2.82	0.20	9c 0	2751		Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
					4			2	36					2011											Pradesh								lop 3 districts for lifter-state out-filligration	o out-migra		45.60	1-1-1	111	44526	טומונ	Intra-	1 Census	
	_				4			2	36					2012										Pladesii	Andhra	abad,	Nizam-						11011	tion		51.58	1.0	<i>1</i> 60	50359	0.00	Intra-		

# Mumbai (Including Mumbai Suburban)

#### **Background:**

Mumbai is the capital city of the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is the most populous city in India, second most populous metropolitan city in India, and the fifth most populous city in the world, with a population of 124.78 lakh, a sex ratio of 847 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 86.70% with an overall literacy rate of 90.28% (Census 2011) Mumbai lies on the west coast of India and has a deep natural harbour. It is also the wealthiest city in India, and has the highest GDP of any city in South, West or Central Asia. Mumbai is the financial and commercial capital of the country as it generates 6.16% of the total GDP. Mumbai is served by National Highway 3, 4, 8, 17 and 222 passes through the districts.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.75%) among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.36%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.44%) among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was moderate among FSWs (8.42%), with a decreasing trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-MSM data, HIV positivity was high among (16.63%), with an increasing trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was high among (14.17%), with a decreasing trend.
- According to the 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was moderate among male (5.51%) attendees, but low among female (4%) attendees, and also among referred (3.93%) attendees, but HIV prevalence was moderate for direct walk-ins (6.77%), with an overall declining trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 1,06,388 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.36%.
- As per 2001 Census, 8.17% of the males were migrants, among them 17.83% migrated to other states and 82.17% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat, Gujarat and Bangalore, Karnataka.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 94.4% and 32%, respectively (Mumbai).
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 92.3% and 28.1%, respectively (Mumbai Suburban).
- In 2012, a total of 37 TI sites were operational in the district.
- In 2012, a total of 110 ICTCs were functional and an overall 31,328 attendees got tested for HIV in the district.

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in attendees (representative of vulnerable populations), owing to moderate positivity in 2012. An increasing trend among them can be explored by further analyzing the ICTC data.
- Increase the availability of additional information on the HIV epidemic profile of the district, including ART and HRG size data, to improve
  the understanding of district vulnerability.
- Considering high HIV prevalence among IDUs and MSM in the district, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- Conduct outreach campaign on STI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages especially among women.

Mumbai (Including Mumbai Suburban)
District Population: 1,24,78,447 (11.10% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy: 86.70%; ANC Utilization: 91.2%

% Pos;	% Pos; ICTC	No. HRG- IDU	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- FSW		% of Total (N=11428)			DLN (NA)	ART (75570)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Walk-in	ICTC Direct	ICIC Keterred	D 5	ICTC Female		ICTC Male	1133-100	HKK IDII	HSS-IVISIVI	100 100	HSS-FSW	וויי בטאי	Нээ-эгр	ווכר כדה	Blood Bank		PPTCT		HSS-ANC			
1						91	Hetero				%		N	Z	PP	S	PP	목 :	DD Z	NT PP	목	PP	NI	PP	N	PР	IN	PP	목 :	PP	Ξ:	PP	Z :	pp4		
				,		91.16	Hetero-sexual	-		32	On ART		,						.	.   .	250	12.80	250	6.00	495	30.51	468	24.57				.	2400	1 13	2005	
				,		1.96	Homo-sexua	Route o			% 15		1525						.		250	20.40	250	7.60	750	17.87	438	16.89	236360	0.58	1525	1.25	2750	1 05	2006	
		,	,		Block-Level	0.		Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012		9	15-24 yrs	PLHIV Pr	158739	29563	9.50	23859	9.26	17298	0.87	9.21	250	24.40	250	8.40	749	19.36	*	*	209870	0.50	105479	0.91	2400	1 38	7007	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
1		,			vel Details	0.53	Blood Transfusion	smission, I		68	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	262641	68666	10.63	91325	10.15	58433	10.33	10.38	250	20	250	9.20	1000	10.30	*	*	221215	0.50	102650	0.68	2399	104	7008	and Trend
,	,	,		,		0.61	Needle/ Syringe	CTC 2012				-	255864	46409	9.50	77805	7.75	49172	7 1/1	9.03									261463	0.47	92009	0.66		7000	7009	S
	,					3.33	Parent to Child	-		48	% Married		173507	47045	8.41	70764	6.05	50142	6 13	7.64	247	14.17	499	16.63	1247	8.42			261655	0.43	55698	0.77	3197	0.78	2010	
	,	,						-			or E	-	538243	153785	7.30	266835	5.04	181413	70267	6.56									256597	0.45	117623	0.37			2011	
	,					2.40	Unknown			14	% Widowed or Divorced		269180	77197	6.77	160655	3.93	103862	400	5.51									168526	0.44	31328	0.36	3197	0.63	2012	
Condon	Comm.	PLHIV	ART cer	Blood B	ICTCs	IDU TIs	FSW TIS	No.		% Syph	20		% <23 % Marr	0/ \				j	Typolor					Program	- 109191	Program		% Total		% Total	redi. 2	SIZE EST				

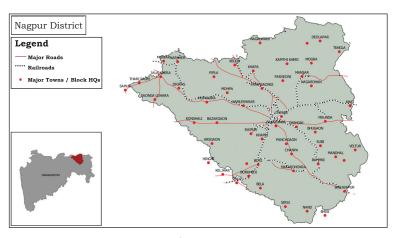
	7.00.70,70,70,	714C Othinza					Vuln	Vulnerabilities					
ľ	2010	2011	2012		HRG Size				Male I	Male Migration, 2001		9	Census
	0.78		0.63		FSW	MSM	IDU		Overall	= 	Inter-	. =	Intra-
	3197		3197	Size Fst. (Mapping,					Cva		ate	Sta	ate
	0.77	0.37	0.36	Year: 2008)	,	,	,	No. out-	537253		95796	441	441457
9	55698	117623	31328					migration	-	+	$\vdash$		į
	0.43	0.45	0.44	% Total HRG	,	,	,	% of male	e 8.17		1.46	6.71	
83	261655	256597	168526					pop.	+			;	Ľ
				% Total Pop.	,	,		% total	100	17	17.83	82.17	7_
			,					migration	H				L
Ш	8.42		'	Droaram Target	Z D	Z Þ	Z Þ		Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	s for inte	r-ctate (	∵ıt-mi	컾
	1247			I logidili laiget	1471	TW.	1471		70000	-	20000		9
	16.63			Program Coverage									
	499		1										
	14.17		,		Home								
	247				based -	Kothi -	Dail√						
	7.64	6.56	5.51		NĄ;	Ņ.	Injectors-						
2	67667	239207	133990		Brothel	Panthi -	NA;						
Ĺ	6.13	4.96	4.00	Typology	based-	N.	Non daily			re, Ah-		adodar	ָם,
2	50142	181413	103862	:	NA;		Injectors-	Gujarat	Karnataka	ka Guiarat		Gujarat	
	6.05	5.04	3.93		Street	decker-	N A			į			
5	/0/64	266835	160655		based -	NA							
	8.41	7.30	5.//		N								
٧	4/045	153/85	//19/	% <25 yrs.									
4	173507	538243	269180	% Married									
					S.	STI/RTI							
%	6 Married	/ % /	% Widowed		2009	2010	2011	2012	<u> </u>				
	5	or	or Divorced	No. episodes treated	,	119269	147046	5   106388					
	48		4	% Syphilis positivity	,	0.80	0.37	0.36					
		_	'			-	Program	Programme Response	Se				
2		-		No.	2004	2005	2006	2007 2	-	2009	2010	2011	
	Parent to		Unknown	FSW TIs	6	4	ъ	-	$\dashv$	-	14	13	
	Child			MSM TIs	1	_	2	2		8	6	12	
	3.33		2.40	IDU TIs	1		_	2	2	2	ω	4	
		_		Comp. TIs	-	-			_	_	-		
				ICTCs	26	38	64	64	74	91	90	97	
			,	Blood Banks	51	50	57		55	57	58	58	
				STI clinics	16	16	18		24	25	26	27	7
	,	,	'	ART centres	1	4	4	4	4	4	7	9	
				Link ART centres					'	'	1		
	,	,	'	PLHIV Networks	,	,	,	,	'	'	_		
				Red Ribbon Clubs					'	'	'		
				Comm. care centres		-	,	,	'	-		-	
	•	·	'	Drop-in-centres						'	1		
				Condom outlets	,	,			_		'	,	
	7	prtod only	for ware who		CC VVIC / .	330 000		07 1010 > 6	OO DETCT	/ 000 -	52 DD /	000):	4 0
<b>=</b>	3 Data pres	ented only	for years wher	ill: ∃ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900): 4PP = percent	SS-ANC >	300. HSS-H	RG/STD > 1	87.  CTC ≥ 6	SOO. PPTCT	> 900 a	nd BB ≥	· 900): 4	꾸

<sup>\*</sup> 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

## Nagpur

#### **Background:**

Nagpur is a district in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. The city of Nagpur is the district headquarters. The district is part of Nagpur division. Nagpur district is bound by Bhandara district on the east, Chandrapur district on the southeast, Wardha district on the southwest, Amravati district on the northwest and Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh state on the north. It has a population of 46.53 lakh, a sex ratio of 948 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 85.07% and an overall literacy rate of 89.52% (Census 2011). Nagpur has been the main center of commerce in the Vidarbha region since early days and is an important trading location. Nagpur is also famous throughout the country as "Orange City" for being



a major trade center of oranges that are cultivated in the region. Nagpur is a major junction for roadways as India's two major national highways, Kanyakumari-Varanasi (NH 7) and Hajira-Kolkata (NH-6), passing through the city.

#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend in the last three years.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.21%) and moderate among Blood bank (0.64%) attendees. The rate of HIV positivity showed a decreasing trend for PPTCT attendees, and a stable trend was seen among Blood bank attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (13,385; 86.98% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (1,954; 12.70% of total HRG).
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (3.33%) and female (3.25%) attendees, as well as among referred (3.05%) attendees and direct walk-ins (3.62%). The HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 41,407 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.41%.
- As per 2001 Census, 7.74% of the males were migrants, among them 13.64% migrated to other states and 29.98% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh and Surat in Gujarat.
- In 2012, parent to child route of HIV transmission accounted for 5.93%, of all HIV transmission in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 86.4% and 50.1%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of five TI sites were operational in the district.
- A total of 73 ICTCs were operational in the district, which tested a total of 1,11,051 attendees for HIV in 2012.

- Conduct disaggregated analysis of ICTC, PPTCT, ART data to assess geographical spread with in the district, HIV population infected and their occupational risk to understand the precise epidemic pattern in the district.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, in depth assessment of the size and profile of FSW's client population including migrants and truckers, will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities
- Though HIV prevalence has declined from high to low levels among both ANC and ICTC attendees, district needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further.
- Parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district; therefore, it is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programme for HRG, and awareness campaigns through focused, effective mass media- mid media approach around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands for migrants as well.

Nagpur

District Population: 46,53,171 (4.14% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy1: 85.07%; ANC Utilization2: 95.5%

% Pos; PPTCT	% Pos; ICTC	No. HRG- IDU	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- FSW		% of Total (N=1854)			DLN (NA)	ART (23607)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Walk-in	ICTC Direct	ICTC Referred	(	ICTC Female	ICTC Male		HSS-IDU	HOD-IVIDIVI	LICC MICM	HSS-FSW		HSS-STD	Blood Bank	-	PPTCT		HSS-ANC	
						91.64	Hetero				%		ZT	IN	PΡ	Z 7	3 4	PP	<u> </u>	B Z	PP	Z	PP	<u> </u>	PP Z	F P	NI	PP :	2 7	NT4	PP <sup>4</sup>	
	,	,	1	,	_	.64	Hetero-sexual			30	On ART		25047	3244	28.14	4654	3189	18.60	4709	75 87					- 002	20.40		,	17149	800	0.88	2005
	,					0.49	Homo-sexual	Route o			% 15	-	46673	4552	19.82	7206	3790	21.58	7968	20.08					- 002	20.40		, ,	34915	800	0.88	2006
1	,	,	,		Block-Le	0		Route of HIV Transmission,		6	15-24 yrs	PLHIV Pr	66507	11795	7.55	9570	6136	12.13	15229	10 03					- 002	13.60	46992	0.56	45147	800	1.13	2007
	,	,			Block-Level Details	0.81	Blood Transfusion	smission, I		67	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	87700	19485	6.16	16406	10789	9.37	25102	7 77				250	17 20	13.11	69576	0.67	51809	790	0.38	2007   2008
					-	0.22	Needle/ Syringe	ICTC 2012					96752	19651	5.53	20552	13617	7.45	26586	6 73							77196	0.57	45608	0		2009
	,	,			-	5.93	Parent to Child	_		56	% Married		95313	20524	5.54	32131	16620	5.84	36035	28 -				250	1 60		75496	0.60	42658	778	0	2010
	,	,			-	ω		_			or [	_	64270	29048	3.26	35222	22350	3.19	41920	3 77							47969	0.52				2011
	,					0.92	Unknown			14	% Widowed or Divorced		111051	26884	3.62	33840	23295	3.25	37429	2 22 '							20977	0.64	50327	'		2012
Condom outlets	Comm. care centres	PLHIV Networks	ART centres	Blood Banks	ICTCs	IDU TIS	FSW TIs MSM TIs	No.	) o of prima positivity	% Syphilis positivity			% <25 yrs. % Married	0/ 275		•		Typology		•			Program Coverage	- Program larget	H	% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est., (Mapping,		

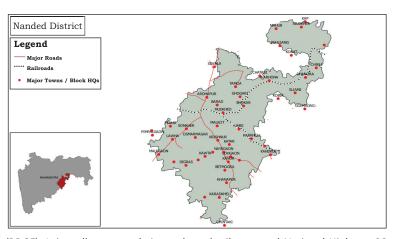
110000	nknown			4	ivorced	/idowed		111051	26884	3.62	33840	3.05	23295	3.25	37429	3.33	-		-						0.64	77505	0.21			2012		011.00.0/0
	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology					(	Program Coverage	Flogidiii idiget	J		% Total Pop.	/0   O(a)	% Total HBG	Year: 2008)	Size Est (Mapping.				
	<b>→</b>	2004		5.38	11970	2009	S	,		NA	based -	Street	Ņ.	based-	Brothel	NA,	based -	Home			NA	>		0.29	00.50	80 98	13385	2	FSW	HRG Size		
	<b>→</b>	2005		2.34	39526	2010	STI/RTI	-			NA.	Double decker-	-	NA;	Panthi -	NA,	Kothi -			-	NA	-		0.04	12.70	1 7 70	1954	2	MSM			
	<b>→</b>	2006	Prograr	1.17	61246	2011						N	Injectors-	Non daily	NA;	Injectors-	Daily			-	NA	-		0	0.52	0 27	50	7	IDU		Vulr	
		2007	Programme Response	0.41	6 41407	2012						Prade	Madhya	wara	Chhind-								migration	% total	pop.	0/ 06 5	No. out- migration				<b>Vulnerabilities</b>	
	2	2008	onse		)7	2						h			<u></u>						chol	T 25 T	ion	<u> </u>	lidle	5	g: 7				ix	
	2	2009											Gujarat								מוצנווכנצוט	districts fo		100	7.74		162286		Overall	Male Mig		
	$\dashv$	2010											Pradesh	Bhopal,	2						יו ווונפו-טנמנ			13 64	1.06		22141	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census		
	$\dashv$	2011										2	garh	Kaipur,							Top 3 districts for litter-state out-filligration	-	1	79 98	2.32		48656	state	Intra-	1 Census		
	4	2012											Pradesh	Balaghat,	-						מוטוו	5	0	56 38	4.37		91489	district	Intra-			

\* 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, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women.

### Nanded

#### **Background:**

Nanded lies in the eastern portion of Marathwada region, which corresponds to Aurangabad division of Maharashtra. The district is bordered by Nizamabad, Medak and Adilabad districts of Andhra Pradesh on the east, by Bidar district of Karnataka falls on the south, by Parbhani and Latur districts of Marathwada on the west, and Yavatmal district of Maharashtra's Vidarbha region on the north. It has a population of 35.56 lakh, a sex ratio of 937 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 66.68% with an overall literacy rate of 76.94% (Census 2011). In 2006, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Nanded as one of the country's 250 most backward districts. It is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving



funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). It is well connected via roads and railways, and National Highway-22 passes through the district.

#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.18%) and Blood donors (0.32%). HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for both the attendees.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (3.10%) and female (3.94%) attendees. It was also low among referred (3%) attendees and direct walk-ins (3.86%). HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (518; 100% of total HRG) was the only HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 8,599 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.27%.
- As per 2001 Census, 7.67% of the males were migrants. Among the male migrants, 8.53% migrated to other states and 34.40% migrated to other districts with in the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Adilabad and Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, parent to child HIV transmission accounted for 6.02% of the HIV positives in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 76.6% and 26.3%, respectively.
- In 2012, there was one TI site functional in the district.

- When the IBBS data will be available, analyze on FSW and other groups in the district to improve the understanding of the vulnerabilities.
   Since the largest HRG was FSW, improved assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Improve PPTCT services as the rate of parent to child HIV transmissions was high in the district.
- Considering high rate of migration, strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.

Nanded

District Population: 33,56,566 (2.47% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy!: 66.68%; ANC Utilization?: 76.2%

NT
19022 33548 46643 PLHIV Profile, 2012
9809 4.32 18133 27942
2 3.86 2 3.86 33 15844 42 52942 % Widowed

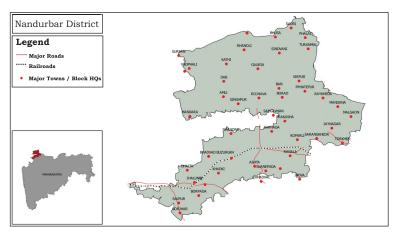
											.02	∺	nt to				,	2			_	$\perp$	_			_		Ш	_				_	4	_	_	_	_	Ш	_	_		
								,		_			0				or	/%		2/942	18133	4.32	9809	3.73	9470	4.86	18472	3.74								3 1500	0.40					2011	
											1.34		Ilnknown		'	9	or Divorced	% Widowed		52942	15844	3.86	17776	3.00	12155	3.94	21465	3.10	1	,	-		,			/1/3	0.32	19322	0.18	800	0.50	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. Tls	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	20		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology					,	Program Coverage	Program Target	) H	% 10tal rop.	0/ Total Don	% IOLAI HRG	0/ Tatal IID	Year: 2008)	City Est (Mapping			
			,				_	4	2				- 1001	2004		0.94	20424	2009	S			N A	based -	Street	NA;	based-	Brothel	NA;	based -	Home			NA		0.02	0	100	100	518	PAACL	ECIVI	HRG Size	
							_	4	2		-	-	-	2005		0.37	11018	2010	STI/RTI		,		NA	decker-	7	NA:	Panthi -	NA.	Kothi -				N	:					,	IVICIVI	MSM		
			,				_	4	20		-	-	- 2000	2006	Progra	0.20	8600	2011						¥,	Injectors	Non daily	NA.	Injectors-	Daily				N	:						100	=		
								4	20				+	2006   2007   200	mme Resno	0.27	) 8599	1 2012							- Pradesh										migration	% total	→  % of male	migration	No. out-		1		4 8 11 6 8 8 11 6 8 8
,				_		_	_	4	20				, 000	2008	nse -																		1 op 5	,	)n	4	ale	+			4		
	_	_	,	_		_	_	4	20				. 00	2009											Andhra								DISTRICTS TO		100		7.67		113296	Overall	:	Male Mig	
21			50		6			4	29				+	2010										Pradesn	Andhra	gareddy,	Ran-						Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		8.53		0.65		9663	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
21			50		6			4	29		-		_	2011										Pragesn	Andhra	gar,	Karimna-						e out-migra		34.40	;	2.64		38973	state	ntra-	1 Census	
21	_		50	_	6		_	4	48	,	-		1 2012	2012											Pradesh	Δndhra	7020						tion		5/.0/		4.38		64660	district	Intra-		

\* 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

## Nandurbar

#### **Background:**

Nandurbar is an administrative district in the northwest corner (Khandesh region) of Maharashtra. The district is bordered to the south and south-east by Dhule, to the west and north by Gujarat, to the north and north-east is Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 16.46 lakh, a sex ratio of 972 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 53.90% with an overall literacy rate of 63.04% (Census 2011). Current site for the construction and operation of the world's largest wind farm having an output of 1000M.W. is just 30 km away from Nandurbar city. It is one of the country's 250 most backward districts and is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund



Programme (BRGF). It is well connected via roads and railways, and National Highway 16 connects it to the rest of the districts within the state.

#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a declining trend although a rise was seen
  in 2010.
- Based on 2012 data from PPTCT and Blood Bank programs, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT attendees (0.08%), as well
  as among Blood donors (0.38%). HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for both the PPTCT attendees and the blood donors
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (2.64%) and female (1.72%) attendees, as well as among referred
  (1.86%) and direct walk-in (4.46%) attendees. The HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees except for
  ICTC direct Walk-ins which experienced a stable trend.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (448; 79.43% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 2,272, which was nearly two fold increase since 2011
- As per 2001 Census, 10.65% of the males were migrants. Out of the total male migrants, 22.66% migrated to other states and 17.92% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat and Navsari in Gujarat, as per the 2001 census.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, the route of HIV transmission was high from parent to child at 8.87%, in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 28.9% and 7.5%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of three TI sites were operational in the district.
- There were a total of 29 ICTCs operational in the district, which tested an overall of 37,639 attendees for HIV in 2012.

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population and strengthen the PPTCT program in the district.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC and STI data.
- Intensify outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites.
- Strengthen efforts towards assessing route of HIV transmission at the ICTCs.
- The percentage of HIV transmission via parent to child was high. Therefore, there is a need to better understand the profile and dynamics
  of clinic attendees and their spouses, through analysis of ICTC data.

Nandurbar
District Population: 16,46,177 (1.46% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy': 53.90%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 38.3%

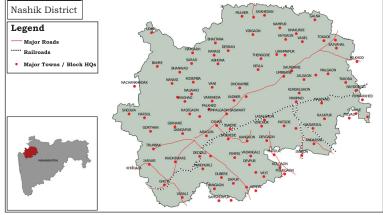
% Pos; PPTCT	% Pos; ICTC	No. HRG-	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- FSW		% of Total (N=485)			DLN (NA)	ART (2453)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Walk-in	ICTC Direct	ICIC Reterred		ICTC Female	7	ICTC Male	HSS-IDU		MSM-SSH		HSS-FSW		HSS-STD	DIUUU BAIIK	اعدم المحاط	77	TOTO	HSS-AINC	2		
	,	,				88.87	Hetero				%		Z	NT	PP	N.	PP 3	1 5	3 3	PP	NT	PP	목 :	P Z	2 7	3 4	PP	NT	PP	NT	PP	NT <sup>4</sup>	PP <sup>4</sup>		
					_	.87	Hetero-sexual		ľ	43	On ART		1889	177	33.33	443	18.28	371	299	28.43				.						1269	0.95	800	0.63	2005	
,	1				_	1.65	Homo-sexua	Route c			% 15	_	5114	521	9.40	987	12.06	531	987	11.75		-							-	3606	0.55	800	0.38	2006	
					Block-Le		-	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012		'	% 15-24 yrs	PLHIV Pr	15169	2907	5.06	2793	8.06	1067	3733	7.05								2244	0.84	9469	0.57	800	0.38	2007	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
,	,	,			lock-Level Details	0	Blood Transfusion	smission,		88	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	25856	5375	4.30	5090	5.85	4.45	5613	5.58		-						2420	0.87	15638	0.26	800	0.13	2008	s and Trend
					5	0.21	Needle/ Syringe	ICTC 2012			n. Edu.	2	28061	4788	2.67	6796	5.72	5350	6234	4.96								2496	0.32	14537	0.20			2009	ds <sup>3</sup>
,		,			_	8.87	Parent to Child	_		19	% Married		30133	4037	3.47	12930	2.58	7693	9274	3.08	-	-						3501	0.20	13166	0.26	795	0.50	2010	
,	,	,				37		_	_		or %		22024	4368	2.88	17656	1.77	10403	11621	2.27								3996	0.38					2011	
,	,	,			_	0.41	Unknown			17	% Widowed or Divorced		37639	2533	4.46	17859	1.86	1006/	10328	2.64		-						2355	0.38	17247	0.08	800	0.25	2012	
Condom	Comm.	PLHIV N	ART cent	Blood Ba	ICTCs	IDU TIS	FSW TIS MSM TIS	N <sub>o</sub> .		- % Syphi	No epic		% <25 ) % Marri					_ lypolog	1				riogian		Program		→ % Total		% lotal		Year: 20	Siza Ect			

										_			to	-				2, %		22024	200	4368	2.88	17656	1 77	1000	160	11631	7 77								3996	0.38				101	2011	
							'		,		0.41		Unknown				17	% Widowed		3/039	00020	2533	4.46	1 7950	1 86	1006/	1 72	10378	787	'				'			2355	0.38	17247	0.08	800	7-07	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Турогоду	Two logy					Program Coverage	Flogidiii Idiget	Drogram Target		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Icai. 2000)	Size Est., (Mapping,				
		,		-				_	2	_		1	_	2004		0	925	2009	S				based - NA	Street		NA:	Brothel		NA;	based -	Home		Z	<u> </u>		0.03		79.43		448	FSW	11110 0120	HRG Size	
,				-				_	2	_		1	_	2005		0	4045	2010	STI/RTI				N A	decker-	Double	Į,	Panthi -	-	NĄ:	Kothi -			Z	2		0.01		17.02		96	MSM			
		,		1				_	4	_			_	2006	Progran	0	1245	2011	_					5	Injectors-	Non daily		NA:	Injectors-	<u> </u>			Z	2		0		3.55		20	IDU			Vuli
		,		1		,	,	_	14	_	,	1	_	2007	Programme Response	0	2272	2012	-							/ Guiarat									migration	% total	pop.	% of male	┥   migration	No. out-		Ï		Vulnerabilities
				1				_	14	_		_		2008	ponse		72	12															0	Ton 7	tion	. <u>a.</u>		male	tion	두				es
		1		1	,	_	,	_	14	_				2009												Guiarat							מוצנווכנא ונ	dictricts fo		100	0.00	10 65	1/00/	70571	Overall	ויומוכ ויווט	Male Mig	
,	1			1					14	_		_		2010											9	Guiarat							טו וווונפו-טנמנ	vr inter-ctat		22.66	1.11	2 41	13969	1000	State	ומנוטוו, בסט	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
18			16	1	_		_	2	29					2011											Pradesh	Madhya	Barwani,						Top 3 districts for lifter-state out-lifty atrovi	e out-migra	:	17.92	-	1 91	12044	10011	state	CCIISOS	1 Census	
26			71	1		_		2	29	_		1		2012											2	Rihar	200						מוטו	±.		59.43	;	6 33	41936	1000	district			

### Nashik

#### **Background:**

Nashik is bordered by Dhule to the north, Jalgaon to the east, Aurangabad to the southeast, Ahmadnagar to the south, Thane to the southwest, Valsad and Navsari districts of Gujarat to the west, and the Dangs district of Gujarat to the northwest. It has a population of 61.09 lakh, and a sex ratio of 931 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 73.43% with an overall literacy rate of 80.96% (Census 2011). It is well connected via roads and railways, National Highway-3, connecting it to the rest of the districts with in the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT attendees (0.08%) and blood donors (0.22%),
  with a fluctuating trend for PPTCT attendees and a stable trend for Blood Bank attendees.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (1.65%) and female (2.09%) attendees, as well as among referred (1.02%) and direct walk-in (2.96%) attendees. The HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (1,873; 71% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (545; 20.66% of total HRG) and IDU (220; 8.34% of total HRG).
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 22,320 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.06%.
- As per 2001 Census, 11.93% of the total males were migrants. Among the total migrant males 3.61% migrated to other states and 20.67% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat and Valsad in Gujarat, as per Census 2001.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmission from parent to child was at 7.28%, in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 69.6% and 28.1%, respectively.
- There were a total of two TI sites operational in the district in 2012, one for the FSWs and one for MSM.
- In 2012, a total of 101 ICTCs were functional and 1,54,069 attendees were tested for HIV in the district.

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population and strengthen the PPTCT program in the district.
- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain the HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- When the IBBS data will be available, analyze on FSW and other groups in the district to improve the understanding of the
  vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen IEC programmes for creating STI/RTI awareness in district among general population, especially women.

Nashik

District Population: 61,09,052 (5.44% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy1: 73.43%; ANC Utilization2: 71.6%

			Ŧ	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	and Trend	ls <sup>3</sup>				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.75	0.63	0.38	0.38		0.13		0.25	!
חחדרד	PP	1.94	0.80	0.57	0.35	0.27	0.54		0.08	Year: 20
רדוכו	Zī	2739	12498	26631	37094	39584	31260		68280	0/ T^+>
Blood Bank	NT PP	.   .		0.25	0.25	0.24	0.20	0.33	0.22	% Iotal
177	PP 3				- 110	11,77,		04040	-	% Total
нээ-этр	Ŋ									
HSS-FSW	PP	18.40	9.60	7.20	9.60		8.00		,	Program
1133-1344	Z	250	250	250	250		250			9
MSM-SSH	PP									Program
1133-1413141	昗									(
HSS-IDII	PP									
100	ZI									
ICTC Male	PP	15.54	13.94	8.97	6.99	3.89	2.75	1.72	1.65	
	Z	2021	4083	10508	16644	24136	28048	53006	52962	]  -
ICTC Female	PP	8.53	14.81	11.23	9.07	5.30	3.53	2.27	2.09	Typolog
	3 2	255	2214	5683	18/6	134/1	15/02	30316	3282/	
ICTC Referred	PP	7.55	11.71	8.68	5.74	2.46	1.63	1.12	1.02	
ICTC Direct	8 2	1/1 00	15.03	10 10	8 57	767	1 81	3 03	2 96	
Walk-in	NT :	2853	4803	12021	18904	22825	19218	34844	35361	2
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Z	7326	18795	42822	62957	81144	75010	83322	154069	% <25 ) % Marri
				PLHIV Pro	PLHIV Profile, 2012					
	%	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% III., Prim. Edu.	. Edu.	% Married	or D	% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (9375)		51	7		48		37		18	% Synhi
DLN (NA)			_						'	) o Jpin
		-	Route of	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	mission, I	CTC 2012	-	-		No.
	Hetero	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexua	Blood Transfusion	usion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown	FSW TIS
% of Total (N=1565)	87	87.28	0.58	0.77	77	0.19	7.28		3.90	IDU TIs
		-		Block-Lev	<b>Block-Level Details</b>		-			ICTCs
No. HRG- FSW		,	,			1	1	,	,	Blood Ba
No. HRG- MSM		,				,		,	,	ART cent
No. HRG- IDU									,	PLHIV N
% Pos; ICTC						1		1	,	Comm.
% Pos; PPTCT	,	,	,	,	,			,	,	Condom

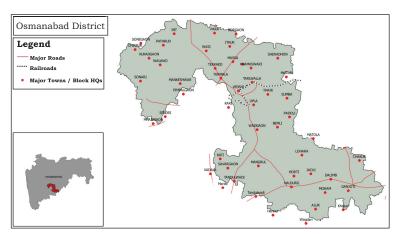
											87.28		etero-				%			1=	Ď	=	Ď	 	Ď	=	Ď		ŏ	=	Ď	=  -	ŏ   =	7	ŏ =	i		Ď	T4 .	Φ4		ı
			,		,		+	_			28	+	etero-sexilal		'	51	On ART		7326	2853	14.09	1734	7.55	2566	8.53	2021	15.54				- 00	250	18.40	.	٠   .		2739	1.94	800	1.75	2005	
											0.58	- Ioillo Joxa	Homo-sexual	Route o			% 15-		18795	4803	15.03	1494	11.71	2214	14.81	4083	13.94				- 00	250	9.60		.		12498	0.80	800	0.63	2006	
									מוס פול בי	Rlock-I	0	H.	<u>»</u> — В	f HIV Trar		7	15-24 yrs	PLHIV P	42822	12021	10.12	4170	8.68	5683	11.23	10508	8.97			,	. 00	250	7.20		27857	0.25	26631	0.57	800	0.38	2007	HIV Level
							+			wel Detail	0.77	Transfusion	Blood	smission,	,	48	% III., Prim. Edu	PLHIV Profile, 2012	62957	18904	8.57	7527	5.74	9787	9.07	16644	6.99				. 0	250	9.60	.	4 1440	0.25	37094	0.35	791	0.38	2008	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
										^	0.19	Syringe	Needle/	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012			n. Edu.	2	81144	22825	5.65	14782	2.46	13471	5.30	24136	3.89								44552	0.24	39584	0.27		1	2009	ds³
							+			-	7.28	Child			,	37	% Married		75010	19218	4.81	24532	1.63	15702	3.53	28048	2.75			,	- 00	250	8.00		42628	0.20	31260	0.54	800	0.13	2010	
							+			_	28								83322	34844	3.03	48478	1.12	30316	2.27	53006	1.72								34326	0.33				1	2011	
							·				3.90	0	Unknown		,	18	% Widowed or Divorced	-	154069	35361	2.96	50428	1.02	32827	2.09	52962	1.65			,					13968	0.22	68280	0.08	800	0.25	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIS	FSW TIs	No.	,)	% Syphilis positivity	No enisodes treated		% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology						Program Coverage	Program larget	T.	000	% Total Pon	/o   O(a)	0/ Ta+al MBC	Year: 2008)	Ciza Ect (Manning			
5								2	5			1	<b>→</b> [	2004		0.00	2009				NA	based -	Street	NA;	based-	Brothel	NA,	based -	Home			Z	V 1 V	0.00	0.03	1.00	71 00	1873	1000	MSa	HRG Size	
ъ								2	ъ				<b>→</b>	2005		0.86	18163	STI/RTI				NA.	Double decker-	7	NA:	Panthi -	NA;	Kothi -				NA	>	0.0	0.01	20.00	30 66	545	IVICIVI	MSM		
35								2	35			1	_ 6	2006		+	16278						NA	Injectors-	Non daily	NA.	Injectors-	Dailv				Z	2	(	0		N 2/	220	100	= = =		Vuln
35						_		2	35				+	2007   2	me Resnonse	+	2012	+						Gujarat								_		migration	% total	mon.	migration of male	No. out-		1		nerabilities
42 4							2	2	35	'		_	+	ω —	760									Gujarat								pp 5 district	D	١٥٥	100	11.93	+	309244	Overall	,	Male N	
42 18		1	<u> </u>	1	- 4	1	2 2	2 3	35 51			1	+	2009   2010										t Gujarat								'S for inter-s	5	0.01	J	3 0.43	+	14 11163	State	I Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
80   180	_	_	35		4	1 2	2 2	ω	1 65			1	+	10   2011								IIdvell	Nagar			Nagar	Dadra S					Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	-	20.07		2.47	+	3 63926		. Intra-	001 Census	
0 180	_	_	35	_	4	2	2	3	101				+	11   2012									¬		_	۷ ۲	<u>~</u>					gration	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	/ /3./2		9.03	+	6 234155	district	4	J1	

\* 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

## Osmanabad

#### **Background:**

Osmanabad is in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra, situated to the north of Osmanabad lies Beed, to the northeast and east is Latur, to the east and southeast is Bidar of Karnataka, to the southeast and south is Gulbarga of Karnataka, to the south and southwest is Solapur and to the northwest is Ahmednagar. It has a population of 16.60 lakh, and a sex ratio of 920 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 66.67% with an overall literacy rate of 76.33% (Census 2011). The district is well connected via roads and railway, and National Highway 9 and 211 connect it to the rest of the districts within the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.63%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the HIV positivity was low for PPTCT attendees (0.27%), while it was moderate among Blood donors (0.89%), with a fluctuating trend among both.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (2.82%) and female (2.75%) attendees. It was also low among referred
  (1.98%) attendees, while it was near moderate among ICTC direct walk in attendees (4.61%). A decreasing positivity trend was observed
  for all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 2,223 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.38%.
- As per 2001 Census, 10.32% of the total males were migrants. Among the total male migrants 1.69% migrated to other states and 64.14% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Belgaum and Gulbarga in Karnataka.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, HIV route of transmission through parent to child which accounted for 7.81% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 74.2% and 25.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of 46 ICTCs were operational, which tested a total of 46,416 attendees for HIV in the district.

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population and strengthen the PPTCT program in the district.
- The parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, thus more needs to be done to understand the profile of these attendees through in-depth analysis of ICTC data.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points, like railway stations and bus stands.
- Increase STI/RTI Awareness among women in district.
- When the IBBS data will be available, analyze on FSW, MSM and other groups in the districts to improve the understanding of vulnerabilities.

Osmanabad
District Population: 16,60,311 (1.48% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy!: 66.67%; ANC Utilization?: 71.9%

HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	2005 1.38 800 0.88		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup> 2007 2008 0.25 0.80 800 751 0.72 0.53	2008 0.80 751 0.53		2010 0.50 800 2.94	2011	2012 0.63 799 0.27
Blood Bank	PP Z	- 2602	4/83	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.74	0.46	0.89
HSS-STD	H PP N			3034	2791	3535	3906	2820	1232
HSS-FSW	F P								<b>.</b>
	P 목	.  .		.  .					
HSS-MSM	목 :		,				,		
ECC_IDI	PP		,						
חטט-וטט	昗								
ICTC Male	PP	7.84	8.21	7.89	8.33	6.60	4.45	3.40	2.82
1	昗	689	1535	4105	5810	7935	10648	14534	14897
ICTC Female	P P	7.49	15.96	16.38	13.29	9.09	5.63	4.07	2.75
	BZ	10.65	10 25	10.27	10.65	4631	2 00	7 77	1 00
ICTC Referred	목국	526	583	2786	3792	6189	10633	16404	19766
ICTC Direct	PP	5.08	6.31	9.03	9.52	8.50	6.32	5.40	4.61
Total tested at	Z Z	3718	6744	16170	21573	29876	32119	25059	46416
				PLHIV Pro	PLHIV Profile, 2012	2			
	%	% On ART	% 15-2	15-24 yrs	% III., Prim. Edu	ı. Edu.	% Married	or [	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (4267)		45	10	0	87		63		22
DLN (NA)		,	_		,		,		٠
		-	Route of	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	mission, I	ICTC 2012	_	-	
	Hetero	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	od fusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown
% of Total (N=743)	86	86.94	1.08	0.54	54	0.13	7.81		3.50
			-	Block-Lev	<b>Block-Level Details</b>	•			
No. HRG- FSW					,				
No. HRG- MSM	,	1			,				
No. HRG- IDU	,	1	,	,	1	,	1	,	
% Pos; ICTC		i			,				
% Pos; PPTCT			,						,
								ŀ	

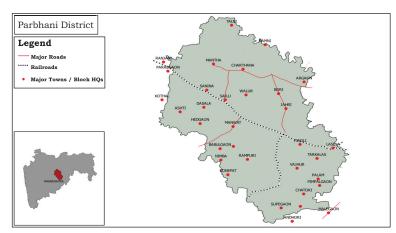
		,		1						-			to 	_			orL	% W		25059	0000	27.70	5 40	16404	777	10525	4 07	14534	3.40							2820	0.46			1107	2011
				ı							3.50		Unknown			77	or Divorced	% Widowed		46416	00//	2677	4.61	10766	1 08	13546	2 75	14897	2.82			1				1232	0.89	0.27	799	2107	2012
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. Tls	IDU TIS	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					ijpologj	Typology					Program Coverage	Program Target	1	% lotal Pop.	! !	% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est (Manning		
			-	_			_	_	_				,	2004	-	0.00	4828	2009	S			2	based -	Street		NA:	hased-	Brothel	NA.	based -	Home		NA	-					HSW	DVO SISE	11DC 5:35
	'		,	2	,	,	_	_	_			,	,	2005	-	1.02	1264	2010	STI/RTI				NA	decker-	Double	4	NA:	Panthi -	NA;	Kothi -	:		NA	2					MSM		
13	'		-	2		,	_	_	13					2006	Progran	0.24	1270	2011						3	Injectors-	Non daily	-	NA;	Injectors-	Daily			NA	-					IDU		Vuln
13			-	2		,	_		133				Н	2007	Programme Response	0.38	2223	2012	-							Karnataka Karnataka							_	4	migration	0/ +5+5	% of male	No. out- migration			Vulnerabilities
100	٠	•		2		_	_	_	13				_	2008	nse										2		ت 						ob o c	, ,	<u> </u>	+	ale			-	
100		_	-	2		_		_	23				_	2009																			ווצנווכנג וס		100		10.32	78713	Overall	vidie iviigi	A D D A D D A D D D A D D D D D D D D D
150		_	15	2	ω	_	_	_	46				Н	2010											مامامد	Guiarat	Valsad						Top 5 districts for Inter-state out-migration		1.69		0.17	1327	State	Male Migration, 2001 Cerisus	7001
213	_		15	2	ω	_	_		48			,	0	2011																			out-migra		64.14		6.62	50485	state	Cellsus	Capaci
215	_		15	2	4	_		_	46				0	2012																			non	F }	34.18		3.53	26901	district		

<sup>\*</sup> 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, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women.

## Parbhani

#### **Background:**

Parbhani earlier also known as Prabhavatinagar, is one of the eight districts in the Marathawada region of Maharashtra. The district is enveloped by Hingoli in the north, by Nanded in the east, on the south is Latur and Beed is towards the west. It has a population of 18.36 lakh, and a sex ratio of 940 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 64.27% with an overall literacy rate of 75.22% (Census 2011). Parbhani is an agrarian district. It is well connected via roads and railways, and National Highway 222 connects it to the rest of the districts with in the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend in the last three
  vears.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT attendees (0.24%) and blood donors (0.32%).
   HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend among PPTCT, while a stable trend was observed for blood bank attendees.
- As per 2010 HSS data, HIV positivity was near-moderate among FSWs (4.82%) and moderate among MSM (6%). A decreasing trend was
  observed for FSWs, while a trend could not be determined among MSM due to lack of prior data.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (4.15%) and female (2.81%) attendees, as well as among referred
  (2.34%) attendees, while it was moderate for direct walk-ins (5.42%). The HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC
  attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (1,749; 81.58% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (395; 18.42% of total HRG).
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 18,067.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Bagalkot and Belgaum in Karnataka.
- As per the Census 2001, 11.28% out of the total male population were migrants. Among the migrated, 56.62% migrated to other parts of the state and 41.41% migrated within the district and 2.07% migrated out to other states.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, the route of HIV transmission through parent to child accounted for 6.16% of all transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 78.3% and 35.1%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of nine TI sites were operational in the district.
- A total of 39 ICTCs were operational in the district in 2012, which tested a total of 39,855 attendees for HIV in the district.

- When the IBBS data will be available, analyze on FSW, MSM and other groups in the district to improve the understanding of the vulnerabilities
- The percentage of HIV transmission via parent to child was high. Therefore, there is a need to better understand the profile and dynamics of clinic attendees and their spouses, through analysis of ICTC data. PPTCT programme has to be strengthened.
- Considering high rate of migration, strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.
- Increase STI RTI awareness among women and integrate STI prevention and treatment into the PPTCT program.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect HIV positive cases at an early age, due to high percentage of PLHIV on ART (50%).

Parbhani
District Population: 18,35,982 (1.63% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 64.27%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 69%

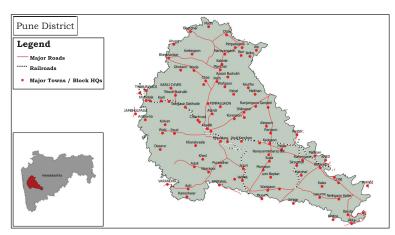
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	2005 0.50 800 0.87	2006 0.88 800 0.78	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup> 2007 2008 1.13 0.53 800 759 0.60 0.59	and Trends 2008 0.53 759 0.59	2009	2010 0.25 798 0.62	2011	2012
Blood Bank	NT PP			0.49	0.43 2310	0.48 1255	0.39 6385	0.27 6920	0.32 3807
HSS-STD	NT PP								
HSS-FSW	PP NT	15.60 250	10.40 250	8.80 250	4.40 250		4.82 249		
MSM-SSH	PP	,					6.00		
	PP Z						250		
HSS-IDU	NT								
ICTC Male	PP	16.75	20.36	12.97	11.88	7.88	6.85	3.89	4.15
ic ic ividic	NI	603	1228	2954	4640	6621	7199	11097	8630
ICTC Female	PP	9.81	22.60	13.31	15.57	9.29	6.36	3.18	2.81
	3 4	673	655	1683	2761	4315	6244	9887	10665
ICTC Referred	목	9.63 727	614	1327	1934	3661	7250	13514	12602
ICTC Direct	PP	17.67	21.99	11.75	13.52	8.63	7.59	4.79	5.42
Walk-in Total tested at	Z Z	549 2649	1269 7931	3310 13923	5467 15749	7275 26263	6193 25294	7470 20984	39855
				PLHIV Profile, 2012	file, 2012				
	% 0	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% III., Prim. Edu.	_	% Married	or D	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (4417)		50	9		70		66		20
DLN (NA)									
			Route of	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	nission, IC	TC 2012		_	
	Hetero-sexual		Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	od bc	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown
% of Total (N=601)	92.68	58	1.00	0		0	6.16		0.17
				<b>Block-Level Details</b>	el Details				
No. HRG- FSW	,		,			,	,		,
No. HRG- MSM				,			,		,
No. HRG- IDU				,		,	,	,	
% Pos; ICTC	,	,	,	,		,	,	,	
% Pos; PPTCT	,	1					,		,

				,							0.17		nknown			20	Ivorced	'idowed		39855	200	5.42	12602	10665	2.81	8630	4.15						3807	0.32	20560	,	ŀ	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.				Typology				Program Coverage		Program Target	% lotal Pop.	-	% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est., (Mapping,			
,	,		-	-		-			2	-				2004		0	4381	2009	S			NA NA	Street	Ņ	based-	Brothel	NA;	Home based -		-	Z Þ	0.10		81.58	-	1749	FSW	HRG Size	
	,			1		-		_	2	-		,	_	2005		0	11475	2010	STI/RTI	,	-	2	decker-	Double	NA;	Panthi -	NA;	Kothi -		147.1	Z	0.02		18.42	,,,,	205	MSM		
	,	,	-	1		-	_	_	10	-		,	_	2006	Progran	0	15220	2011	-		-		Ž	Injectors-	Non daily	NA;	Injectors-	2.		4	Z Þ						IDU		Vuln
	,	,		1		-		_	10	-		,	_	2007	Programme Response	0	18067	2012	-					Ndilid	Bagalkot,							migration	0/ tot	% of male	migration	2			Vulnerabilities
				1		_	_	_	10				_	2008	onse		67	2						.dKd	kot, B						Ton 5	ion	_	nale	ion	+			ιχ.
	,		9	1			_	_	10	5			ω	2009										illididka	Belgaum,						districts fo	100		11.28	85923		Overall	Male Mig	
			9	1	4		_	_	36	5			-	2010										Gujarat	Surat,						r inter-state	2.07		0.23	1776	Sidie	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
	_		9	1	4		_	_	42	5			ω	2011										Gujarat	Valsad,					000	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	56.52		6.37	48564	State	Intra-	1 Census	
			9	1	4				39	5			ω	2012																	tion	41.41		4.67	35583	district	Intra-		

### Pune

#### **Background:**

Pune is in the western region in Maharashtra in India. It is bordered by Thane to the northwest, Raigad to the west, Satara to the south, Solapur to the southeast, and Ahmednagar to the north and northeast. It has a population of 94.26 lakh, out of which 60.99% lives in urban region and a sex ratio of 910 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 81.13% with an overall literacy rate of 87.19% (Census 2011). It is an industrial center, but its economy is also agriculture based. Pune has a lot of hill stations for tourist attraction. It is well connected via roads and railways, and National Highway 4, 9 and 50 connects it to the rest of the districts within the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, the HIV prevalence was moderate (0.67%) among the ANC attendees, with an increasing trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the HIV positivity rate was low for PPTCT (0.38%) and Blood bank (0.25%) attendees. HIV positivity rate showed an overall a stable trend for PPTCT attendees, blood bank attendees.
- As per 2010 HSS data, the HIV prevalence was moderate among the FSWs (8.20%) but showed sharp decline in 2010.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (4.63%) and among female (4.46%) attendees. It was low among referred (3.91%) attendees and moderate among direct walk-ins (5.63%). HIV positivity rates showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, MSM (14,011; 54.91% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (11,354; 44.50% of total HRG) and IDU (150; 0.59% of total HRG).
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 19,364 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.10%.
- As per 2001 Census, 9.26% of the males were migrants, among them, 5.33% migrated to other states and 27.68% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Bangalore in Karnataka and Surat in Gujarat.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmission accounted for unknown route of HIV transmission was high at 14.85% and then parent to child HIV transmission accounted for at 5.38%, of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 89.6% and 36.5%, respectively.
- In 2012, ten TIs were functional for FSW, MSM and IDUs in the district.
- A total of 109 ICTCs were operational in the district, which tested a total of 1,69,458 attendees for HIV in the year 2012.

- Conduct disaggregated analysis of ICTC, PPTCT data especially age, gender and geographic distribution to get better assessment ad spread of risk factors in the district.
- Carry out differential analysis of PLHA to triangulate with current evidence and suggest appropriate recommendations.
- Ensure quality of services provided to HRGs with respect to effective coverage, preventive and referral services, considering their large numbers in the district and high HIV prevalence.
- Conduct site wise and, socio-demographic analysis of ANC-HSS sites to ascertain more risk factors.
- Improve counseling at ICTCs, since the rate of unknown routes for HIV transmission was high in the district.
- It is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district as parent to child HIV transmission was high.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns for migrants with HRB around source, destination points like railway stations, industrial, construction sites bus stands etc.

**Pune**District Population: 94,26,959 (8.39% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 81.13%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 89%

% Pos; ICTC		No. HRG- IDU	No. HRG- MSM	FSW		% of Total (N=4067)	He		DLN (NA)	ART (41166)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup> N		ICTC Direct P	ICTC Referred	+	ICTC Female	IC I C Male		HSS-IDU N		HSS-MSM		HSS-FSW		HSS-STD P	Blood Bank N		PPICI		HSS-ANC N		
	,	,	'	'		77.82	Hetero-sexual			37	% On		NT 1	목	$\dashv$	+	8 2	+	<u>N</u>	+	목 :	PP :	<u> </u>	$^{+}$	+	+	PP	NT	$\dashv$	N	$\dashv$	$\dagger$	DP4	
				,		2				7	On ART		12328	3303	23.31	3869	1/1 72	19.24	4584	18.37		.	250	1400	43.15	250	17.20	.	١.	5156	0.66	800	1 88	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	ı					0.64	Homo-sexua	Route of	_	8	% 15-2		30761	6506	15.12	6960	13 76	15.13	8528	13.60		. !	25.00	73 60	50.00	'		,		17295	0.84	800	0.50	
	1	1		,	<b>Block-Level Details</b>	1.08	Blood Transfusion	Route of HIV Transmission,			15-24 yrs (	PLHIV Profile, 2012	56955	16776	6.40	14553	10 70	7.70	18503	8.94		. !	250	15 20	250	205	32.20	89639	0.45	25626	0.69	800	0 25	IV Levels
		,		,	el Details	)8 	od usion			75	% III., Prim. Edu.	file, 2012	106210	30256	7.22	28404	23854	8.33	34806	7.42	1		250	12 00	350	'		116981	0.30	47550	0.63	775	0.26	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
	1	,	,			0.22	Needle/ Syringe	ICTC 2012					110531	23912	10.60	27466	2012/	10.51	31251	8.78								105993	0.37	49113	0.64		2009	
	,	,				5.38	Parent to Child	_		53	% Married		120387	31472	7.33	43903	5 28	6.90	44090	5.70			250	2 60	8.20	'		122937	0.33	45012	1.33	1200	0.28	2010
						_		_			or D	-	104474	37018	6.18	67456	43001	5.46	61473	4.45								100539	0.26				2011	2
,		,	,			14.85	Unknown		'	21	% Widowed or Divorced		169458	40771	5.63	68423	3 01	4.46	59361	4.63	,							23016	0.25	60264	0.38	1200	0.67	2
Condom outlets	Comm. care centres	PLHIV Networks	ART centres	Blood Banks	ICTCs	IDU TIs	FSW TIs MSM TIs	No.	, a	% Syphilis positivity	No opino		% <25 yrs. % Married	2				Typology					Program Coverage	2	Program Target		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	10000)	Year: 2008)	0'		

		-				14.85		nknown				rced	idowed		169458	_	3.91 68423 5.63		59361 4.46	4.63		.   .			.	23016		0.38	1200	2012	
	AKI centres Link ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.			Typology			Program Coverage		Program Target	% Total Pop.	-	% Total HRG	Year: 2008)			
			,	15				4	2004		0	3412	2009	S	,		Street based - NA	NA;	Brothel based-	NA;	Home based -	,		N A	0.12	;	44.50	11354	FSW	HRG Size	
	-		,	15				4	2005		2.71	18515	2010	STI/RTI			decker- NA	Double	Panthi - NA;	NĄ;	Kothi -			NA	0.15		54.91	14011	MSM		
	-		6	44				5	2006	Program	0.25	16195	2011		,		NA	Injectors-	Non daily	Injectors-	7 ! :			N A	0	,	0.59	150	IDU		Vuln
			6	44	,		_	Н	2007	Programme Response	0.10	19364	2012					Karnataka	Bangalo						% total migration	pop.	% of male	No. out- migration			Vulnerabilities
١,	<u> </u>	ω	6	49			_	5	2008	onse		4	_										4	Top 5	en T		ale	9 ''			"
.	ωω	ω	6	50				Н	2009										Surat,					districts f	100	į	9.26	349099	Overall	Male Mig	
.	4 72	. ω	5	78				H	) 2010									Delhi	South					or inter-stat	5.33		0.49	18618	Inter- State	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
.	9 4	. ω	5	93				Н	2011									' Kamataka	Belgaum,					Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	27.68		2.56	96636	Intra- state	1 Census	
	13	. ω	5	109		_	4	5	2012									Gujarat						tion	66.99	i	6.21	233845	Intra- district		

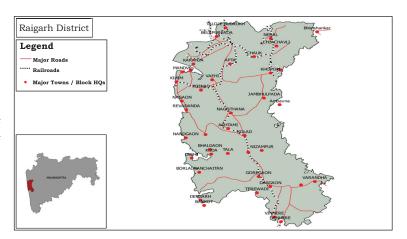
70

70

# Raigarh

#### **Background:**

Raigarh, located in the Konkan region, was renamed after Raigad fort, which was the former capital of the Maratha leader Shivaji Maharaj, and is located in the interior regions of the district. The district is bordered by Mumbai Harbour to the northwest, Thane to the north, Pune to the east, Ratnagiri to the south, and the Arabian Sea to the west. It has a population of 26.35 lakh, a sex ratio of 955 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 76.79% with an overall literacy rate of 83.89% (Census 2011). The district is connected to Mumbai by Sion Panvel Expressway. The Mumbai-Pune expressway and NH4 passes through Panvel. NH 17, which starts at Panvel, traverses the whole district.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low among the ANC attendees with an overall declining trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, HIV positivity was low for PPTCT attendees (0.18%) and Blood donors (0.18%). HIV
  positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for PPTCT attendees, while a stable trend was observed for Blood bank attendees.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivitywas low among male (2.05%) and female (1.75%) attendees, as well as among referred (1.42%) and direct walk-in (2.62%) attendees. HIV positivity levels showed an overall decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (1011; 93.18% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated among clinic attendees was 7,711 and the syphilis positivity was 0.12%.
- As per 2001 Census, 12% of the total males were migrants. Among the migrated males 2.63% migrated to other states and 38.60% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat in Gujarat and Vishakapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.
- As per ICTC 2012 data, parent to child HIV transmission accounted for 5.66% of all HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 69.1% and 34.8%, respectively.
- In 2012, two TI sites were operational in the district, and both were for FSWs.

- Continue of HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- Strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district as parent to child HIV transmission was high.
- When the IBBS data will be available, analyze on FSW, MSM and other groups in the districts to improve the understanding of vulnerabilities.
   Focus on getting a clearer picture on the size and profile of clients of FSWs, such as migrants and truckers, as FSW was the largest HRG in the district.
- Considering high rate of migration, strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect HIV positive cases at an early stage, since the percentage of PLHIV
  on ART was high (94%).

Raigarh
District Population: 26,35,394 (2.35% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy!: 76.79%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 83.8%

NSM No. HRG- IDU Response	RG-	MSM		T-SW	No. HRG		% of Total 92.34 (N=548)	Hetero-sexual		DLN (NA) -	ART (176) 94	% On ART		Total tested at NT 4671 ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	ICTC Direct PP 24.19	+	P :	ICTC Female NT 331	3 2	+	NT -	PP -	PP	+		HSS-STD NT -	DD N	Blood Bank PP -		PP 1.46	HSS-ANC NT <sup>4</sup> 800	PP <sup>4</sup>	2005	
,		,			-		0	Homo-sexual	Route of HIV		5	% 15-2		8728	2730	11.36	756	13.76	1144	1416	10.76									5242	0.86	801	0.87	2006	<b>-</b>
					-	<b>Block-Level Details</b>	0		HIV Transı			15-24 yrs (	PLHIV Profile, 2012	21066	6068	5.54	2993	10.89	2635	0426	6.24							:	* *	12005	0.53	800	0.25	2007	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
		,				el Details		od usion	Transmission, ICTC 2012	,	88	% III., Prim. Edu	file, 2012	31089	8621	3.92	7328	5.50	7067	8882	4.27				250	7 80		4255	0.25	15140	0.34	776	0.26	2008	and Trends
		,					0.18	Needle/ Syringe	TC 2012					5562	10256	3.43	10301	4.30	9623	10934	3.89							45/0	0.02					2009	
	,						5.66	Parent to Child			62	% Married		8737	3344	0.51	5393	0.07	2968	5/69	0.24				250	7 00	.	4390	0.05			800	0.38	2010	
	,	,										% W or D		25433	8773	3.37	16660	1.87	11181	14252	2.46							3251	0.12					2011	
'	ı	1					1.82	Unknown		,	23	% Widowed or Divorced		55149	14857	2.62	20748	1.42	15742	1 75	2.05						.	0042	0.18	19544	0.18	800	0	2012	
Drop-In-	Comm. c	PLHIV No	ART cent	STI clinic	Blood Ba	Comp. II	IDU TIs	FSW TIS	Z <sub>p</sub>	) o Jpin	% Synhil			% <25 y % Marri	2				lypology	T				 Program	Program	,	6	% Total	/o 10ta1	0/ Total	Year: 200	Size Est			

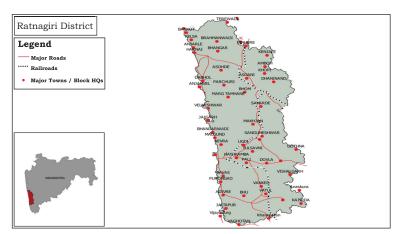
						+			ol Dotail		noisi	. d	nission,	•	88		% III Prim. Edu.	file, 2012	31089	1700	3.92	7328	5.50	7067	5.12	8882	7 7 7				250	2.80	,		4255	0.25	15140	0//6	0.26	2008	and Trends <sup>3</sup>
1							,	_ `	•	0.18	syringe	Needle/	mission, ICTC 2012				n. Edu.	2	5562	06201	3.43	10301	4.30	9623	3.84	10934	000								4570	0.02	Ť			2009	
1						<u> </u>		-	-	5.6	Child	Parent to	2		29		% Married		8737	+	+	5393	0.07	2968	0.24	5769	0 '				250	2.00			4390	0.05		800	0.38	2010	_
1						<u> </u>	,		_	.66	٦	t to			+	or	%		25433	0//0	3.37	16660	1.87	11181	2.30	14252	2 46								3251	0.12	T			2011	)
i						<u> </u>	,			1.82		Unknown			23	Divorced	% Widowed		55149	1403/	2.62	20748	1.42	15742	1.75	19863	2 0 '							,	6642	0.18	105///	800	0	2012	-
Condom outlets	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.				-	Typology					Program Coverage	200	Program Target		% Total Pop.	T	% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est., (Mapping,			
							_	2					2004		,	'	2009			,	N A	based -	Stroot	NA;	based-	Brothal	NA;	hased -	=	,	1	Z Þ		0.04		93.18	-	1011	FSW	HRG Size	
								2	,				2005		0	7990	2010	STI/RTI				NA	Double	, - -	N.	Danthi -	NA.	Kothi -			145	Z Þ		0		5.71	2	63	MSM		
36	,		,			_	_	2	,	,		_	2006	Progra	0	10323	2011	-		,			NA	Injectors-		NA;	Daily	:		,	-	<u></u>		0		1.11	-	1)	IDU		Vul
36						_	_	19		,		Н	2007	Programme Response	0.12	3 7711	1 2012	-						_ Gujarat									migration	% total	pop.	% of male	→ migration	2			Vulnerabilities
72	_	,	,			_		19	'	,		_	2008	nse										t Andhra		V: 5 k					0000	Ton 5 districts for inter-state	-		$\vdash$	-	n 134030		Ove	Mal	
72	_	١.			_	_	_	30				2	2009													<u> </u>						icts for i		100	12.00	3		+	Overall	e Migrati	
304	_	ω	_				ω	38	,	,		2	2010											Gujarat								nter-state		2.63	26.0	2 2 2	3523	טומוני	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001	
304	<u> </u>	. ω	_				ω	37		,		2	2011											Gujarat	Valsad.						2	out-migration		38.60	4.05	7 62	51740	אומוב	Intra-	Census	,
304	<u> </u>	. ω			2		ω	44		,		2	2012										7	Daman &	Daman,							tion		58.77	1.00	7 05	78767	מואנווכנ	Intra-		

<sup>\*</sup> 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

## Ratnagiri

#### **Background:**

Ratnagiri district is one of the six districts of the Konkan region of Maharashtra, bordered by Arabian Sea to the west, Sindhudurg to the south, Raigad to the north and Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur to the east. It has a population of 16.12 lakh, a sex ratio of 1,123 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 74.55% with an overall literacy rate of 82.43% (Census 2011). Rice and coconut are the main crops produced in Ratnagiri. The district is well connected via roads and railways, and National Highway 17 and 204 connects it to the rest of the districts with in the state.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- Based on the 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT attendees (0.21%) and Blood donors
  (0.13%).HIV positivity levels showed a for both the attendees.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (1.85%) and female (1.44%) attendees. It was also low among referred (1.07%) attendees and direct walk-ins (2.90%). A decreasing trend was observed for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (186; 86.92% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 2,456 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.28%.
- As per 2001 Census, 18.57% of the males were migrants. Among the migrated males, 1.90% migrated to other states and 55.48% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat and Walsad in Gujarat.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, parent to child HIV transmission accounted for 5.82%, of the HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 69.5% and 27.3%, respectively.
- As per 2012 data, there were 21 ICTCs in the district, and a total of 42,862 attendees tested for HIV.

- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC and STI data.
- When the IBBS data will be available, analyze on FSW and other groups in the district to improve the understanding of the vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen outreach activities with STI/RTI prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites considering high rate of migration.
- Strengthen PPTCT program in the district, since the HIV transmission from parent to child was high.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile. Increase STI-RTI awareness among women.

Ratnagiri

District Population: 16,12,672 (1.43% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy!: 74.55%; ANC Utilization?: 83.3%

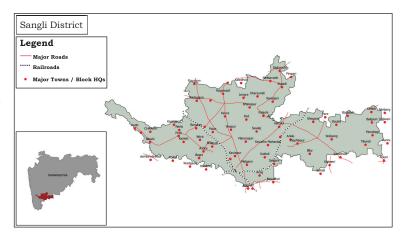
				HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	and Trend		-			
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.40		0.25		0.50	
7	PP	0.42	0.80	0.45	0.39	0.29	0.17		0.21	Size Est.,   Year: 20
PPICI	NT	2152	4395	8487	7715	11035	10383		15920	2
Jue B poola	PP		,	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.16	0.14	0.13	% Total
blood ballk	NT			2946	4374	4745	4884	3601	2380	
HCC_CTD	PP									% Total
П33-310	N									
HSS_ESW/	PP									Program
	NI									Ų
HSC-MSM	PP									Program
HOO-IVIOIVI	NT									,
HSS-IDII	PP	ı								
100	NI									
ICTC Male	PP	15.83	11.45	7.63	6.93	3.64	3.17	2.11	1.85	
6	Z	600	1729	4918	5890	7996	9244	12519	12872	
ICTC Female	PP	19.14	18.91	11.75	9.01	3.37	2.57	1.77	1.44	Typolog
	3 2	350	661	2451	390/	6523	8899	12/61	140/0	
ICTC Referred	1 P	23.42	15.43	12.11	10.80	4.66	2.66	1.45	1.07	
ICTC Direct	PP Z	14 54	12 36	6 75	5 34	2 56	3 20	2 85	2 90	
Walk-in	NT	681	1489	4268	5454	7882	7223	8809	8299	2
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Ŋ	3102	6785	15856	17765	28522	28526	25280	42862	% <25 ) % Marri
				PLHIV Pro	PLHIV Profile, 2012					
	%	On ART	% 15-2	15-24 yrs	% III., Prim. Edu.	. Edu.	% Married	or D	% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (3688)		49	6		83		56		25	% Synhi
DLN (NA)		,			,				'	, o J b
		-	Route of	<b>HIV Trans</b>	mission, I	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	-	-		No.
	Hetero	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood   Transfusion	od fusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown	FSW TIS
% of Total (N=601)	90.52	.52	0.00	0.17	17	0.17	5.82		3.33	IDU TIS
		-	-	Block-Lev	Block-Level Details	-	-	-		ICTCs
No. HRG- FSW		,						,	,	Blood Ba
No. HRG- MSM		,	ı		1	1		1	,	ART cent
No. HRG- IDU		1	ı			,		1	,	PLHIV N
% Pos; ICTC		,			,	,		1	,	Comm. c
% Pos; PPTCT	,		,		1		,	,		Condom

													<u>_</u>			l		Š				_		1	$\perp$	$\perp$	ľ	1	$\perp$	$\perp$	Ш			$\perp$	$\Box$	_	$\perp$					
											3.33		Unknown		'	25	or Divorced	6 Widowed		42862		8799	2.90	1000	1 07	144.1	1/8/2	1.85	'							2380	0.13	0.21	800	0.50	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. Tls	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.	7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7	% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					турогоду	T 500				Program Coverage	ו וספומווי ומושכר	Program Target	-	% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est (Mapping.			
,	,	,	,	,		,		2	ω	,			,	2004		0	248	2009	S		,		based - NA	Street	5	NIV.	Brothel		NA:	Home		3	Z		0.01		86.92	186		FSW	HRG Size	
,								2	ω					2005		0	1527	2010	STI/RTI				NA	decker-	Double	Ņ	Panthi -		NA:	K		5	2		0		13.08	87	3	MSM		
,								2	1				,	2006	Drogram	0.69	1908	2011	-	,	,			3	Injectors-	Non daily	Ş	Injectors-	Daily			3	Z Þ							IDU		Vulr
						_		2	14	,				2006   2007   2008	Doc:	0.28	2456	2012	-							Surar,								migration	% total	pop.	% of male	No. out- migration				Vulnerabilities
		_				_	_	2	14					2008	_	∞	<u>6</u>	2														-	Ton 5	tion	<u>a</u>	L	male		-			SS
,		_		,	,	_	_	2	15	,		,		2009											Jujai at	Valsau,							districts f	-	100	10.57	19 57	147552	2	Overall	Male Mig	
_					ω			2	48				Н	9   2010											Diu	Daman &	Daman,					סו וווינטן טינמר	Ton 5 districts for inter-state quit-migration	-	1 90	0.00	0 07	2804	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
_			21		4	_		2	48	,			Н	2011											GOG	North Goa, South Goa						2 001	e out-migra	0.10	55 48	10.00	10 20	81863	state	Intra-	1 Census	
			21		4	_		2	21					2012											000	South Goa							tion	70.2	42 62	1.32	7 00	62885	district	Intra-		

# Sangli

#### **Background:**

Sangli district is located in the western part of Maharashtra. It is bound by Satara and Solapur districts to the north, Bijapur district, Karnataka to the east, Kolhapur district and belgaum, Karnataka districts to the south, and Ratnagiri district to the west. It has a population of 28.20 lakh, a sex ratio of 964 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 74.66% and an overall literacy rate of 82.62% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the chief source of income in the district. Groundnut, jowar, sugarcane, soyabean and turmeric are the major food crops produced in Sangli. There are numerous places of interests in Sangli. Sangli district is well-connected by an extensive rail network with the major cities and towns. National Highway, NH-4, passes through the district.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC, HIV positivity was low at 0.38% among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.38%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.27%) among the Blood Bank attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- In 2012, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was near-moderate among male (4.91%) and moderate among female (6.03%) attendees. HIV prevalence was low among referred (3.81%) attendees but moderate among direct walk-in (9%) attendees. An overall declining trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (3,793; 78.86% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (1,017; 21.14% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 23,369 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.29%.
- As per the 2001 Census,12.39% of the male population were migrants; among them 7.92% migrated to other states and 38.88% migrated to other districts with in the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Belgaum and Bijapur, Karnataka.
- In 2012, of the 19,144 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 32% were on ART, 4% were 15-24 years of age, 54% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, 34% were married.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 85.1% and 34.1%, respectively.
- In 2012, two FSW TI and one MSMTI were operational in the district.

- There is a need for an increase in the number of targeted interventions (TI) sites in the district, the current number of TI sites is not enough to deal with the large number of HRGs in the area.
- HIV Positivity at ICTC suggests continuing transmission among the attendees 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.
- Since the only HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Considering high rate of migration to high HIV prevalent districts, strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.

Sangli
District Population: 28,20,575 (2.51% of Maharashtra Population), Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 74.66%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 81.6%

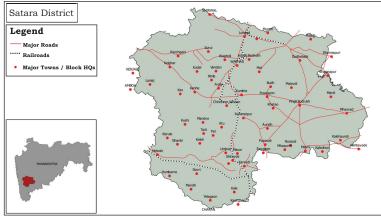
			_	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	and Trend	S3				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	2.75	2.00	2.25	1.46		0.63		0.38	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PP =	4.40	2.35	1.35	1.11	0.76	0.75		0.38	Size Est
PPICI	NI	1319	7835	12386	13158	18672	20108		19322	2
Blood Bank	PP	,	-	0.62	0.57	0.54	0.43	0.31	0.27	% lota
5	PP Z	25.20	- 28.40	30.00	33322	29934	26284	20908	3334	% Tota
HSS-STD	N1	250	250	250	242					
חככ בכיויו	PP									Progran
HOO-FOVV	IN		-		-					
HSC-NSM	PP									Progran
HOO-IVISIVI	NT									,
HKK-IDII	PP									
100	NI									
ICTC Male	PP	25.54	31.41	24.37	15.05	10.69	8.49	6.57	4.91	
0	Z	1253	3613	8567	11851	12428	16798	18979	21408	] 
ICTC Female	PP	12.55	38.91	23.31	16.00	11.23	8.47	8.04	6.03	Typolog
	3 2	13.76	2886	6323	13.53	9929	14651	14159	1/142	
ICTC Referred	4	1591	3616	6763	9640	12014	20069	22477	26644	
ICTC Direct	PP	23.89	40.65	23.56	18.15	13.21	12.32	11.20	9.00	
Walk-in	N	1264	2883	8127	10341	10343	11380	10661	11906	% < 25
lotal tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	4174	14334	27276	33139	46609	51557	33138	57872	% Mari
				PLHIV Profile, 2012	ofile, 2012					
	%	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% III., Prim. Edu		% Married	or D	% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (19144)		32	4		54		34		19	% Synh
DLN (NA)		'			,		,		'	ام کالو،
		_	Route of	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	mission, I	CTC 2012	_	_		No.
	Hetero	Hetero-sexual   I	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	od usion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown	FSW TIS
% of Total (N=2347)	91.10	.10	0.13	0.17	17	0.04	4.69		3.88	IDU TIs
				Block-Lev	Block-Level Details					Comp.
No. HRG- FSW		,	,		1	,	,		,	Blood B
No. HRG- MSM		1			ı					ART cer
No. HRG- IDU		1	1	,	í		,	1	1	PLHIV N
% Pos; ICTC						1	,		1	Comm.
% Pos; PPTCT	,	,	,		,				,	Condon

														2	1			. 0		9	u	,	4			٦	α   α							4		2					
,		,							-		4.69	Child	Parent to			34	2	% Married		51557	11380	12.32	20069	6.30	14651	8.47	16798	לה מ			-			20284	0.43	20108	0.75	798	0.63	2010	
		,							-								or	%\		33138	10661	11.20	22477	5.30	14159	8.04	18979	0 17						20802	0.31					2011	
		,						,			3.88		Unknown			٥	Divorced	% Widowed		57872	11906	9.00	26644	3.81	17142	6.03	71408	2 '					,	3334	0.2/	19322	0.38	795	0.38	2012	•
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	<b>PLHIV Networks</b>	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.				2	Tvpology				Program Coverage	riogialli laiget	Drogram Target		% Total Pop	70 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est (Manning			
	_			_		_		1	4					2004	-	0	412	2009			,	N A	based -	Stroot	NA;	based-	D 55 + 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 -	NA;	Home		N	2		0.13	0.00	78 86	3793		FSW	HRG Size	
	_	-		_		_	,	11	7	,				2005	-	1.75	14723	2010	STI/RTI				NA	Double decker-	, - -	NA:	D	N	7 2 4 5		N	<u> </u>		0.04	1	21 14	1017		MSM		
	_	,		_		_		1	∞				2	2006	Progran	1.53	12192	2011	-		,			NA	Injectors-	-	NA;	Daily			NA	<u> </u>				'	,		IDU		Vuli
1	_	'		_			,	1	20	,		_	2	2007	Programme Response	0.29	2 23369	2012	-														migration	% total	Dop.	0/ of mal	No. out-				<b>Vulnerabilities</b>
30	_	2		_		_		1	20	,		_	2	2008	onse		9	2							aka K	<u> </u>					7	Ton 5	on		ald	3	7				S
30	_	2		_	4	2	2	11	20			_	Н	3 2009											arnataka	Bijapjur					מוטנווכנטוו	dictricts f	-	100	12.39		163397	כאבומוו	Overall	Male Mig	
55	_	2		_	4	2	2	11	43			_		) 2010											Karnataka Karnataka Karnataka	Bagalkot					טו וווונבו-טנמ	or inter-cts	1.32	7 00	0.98		12940	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
55	_	_			6	2	2	1	59				$\vdash$	2011											Goa	South Goa					Top 3 districts for lifter-state out-filligration	'a out-migr	20.00	20 00	4.82		63529	state	Intra-	)1 Census	
55	_	_			6	2	2	11	62					2012											Goa Goa	) North Goz					ation	ation	22.20	70 00	6.59		86928	district	Intra-		

# Satara

## **Background:**

Satara comes under Pune administrative division along with Pune, Sangli, Solapur and Kolhapur. Pune borders it to the north, Raigad to the North-West, Solapur to the east, Sangli to the south, and Ratnagiri to the west. It has a population of 30.03 lakh, a sex ratio of 986 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 76.29% with an overall literacy rate of 84.2% (Census 2011). Satara district is predominantly agricultural. It is well connected via roads and railways, and National Highway 4, 47 and 80 connects it to the rest of the districts with in the state.



### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a stable trend in the last three recordings.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and blood bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.20%) and low among blood donors (0.24%)
   HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend both PPTCT and blood bank.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was moderate among male (6.71%) and female (6%) attendees. It was moderate
  among referred (7.54%) while low in direct walk-ins (3.56%). HIV positivity levels showed stable to decreasing trend for all the ICTC
  attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (1,380; 79.77% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (350; 20.23% of total HRG).
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 7,923 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.12%.
- As per 2001 Census, 17.59% of the total males were migrants. Among the migrated males, 1.59% migrated to other states and 44.35% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Belgaum in Karnataka and Valsad in Gujarat.
- According to the 2012 ICTC data, parent to child HIV transmission accounted for 5.73% of the HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 81% and 38.5%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of 52,032 attendees were tested for HIV at the 95 ICTCs in the district.

- Strengthen targeted interventions sites in the district to provide the referral and preventive services to HRGs in the area.
- Continue of HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Focus on getting a clearer picture on the size and profile of clients of FSWs, such as migrants and truckers, as FSW was the largest HRG
  in the district.
- The parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, thus there is a need to strengthen the PPTCT program in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for HRGs; also around truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.

Satara
District Population: 30,03,922 (2.67% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy!: 76.29%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 92.6%

		T— —	T— —	T			1			1.	1			1_	_	_	_	_	- 1		1 -	_	_	_	_		_	. 1		_	_		_	_	-	
% Pos; PPTCT	% Pos; ICTC	No. HRG- IDU	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- FSW		% of Total (N=2095)			DLN (NA)	ART (10325)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Walk-in	ICTC Direct	ICIC Velelled	CTC Deferred	ICIC Female	1	ICTC Male	0	HSS-IDIJ	HOO-IVIDIVI	ICC MCM	HSS-FSW	ICC ECIA/	HSS-SID	1	Blood Bank		PPTCT		HSS-ANC			
,	,	,				91	Hetero				%		Z	S	PP	NI	PP	NI	PP	목	3 3	PP	Z	PP	昗	PP	昗	PP	목 :	pp	목 :	PP :	NT4	PP <sup>4</sup>		
						91.36	Hetero-sexual			49	On ART		5323	1138	21.35	1391	15.89	1213	16.82	1316											2794	2.25	800	1.88	2005	
							Home	Ro					100	2		_	1.	_		2		H	Н						$\dashv$		7.	_	<u> </u>	_	2	
						1.53	Homo-sexua	ute of	١.	7	% 15-24 yrs		10781	2064	12.21	1642	14.74	1517	15.03	2189	í '	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	'	7075	1.34	800	1.50	2006	_
1					Block-Level	0.		Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012			24 yrs	PLHIV Profile, 2012	25555	7590	8.95	4091	17.43	4366	12.96	7315									15059	0 51	13874	0.95	800	1.63	2007	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
						0.33	Blood Transfusion	smissi			% Ⅲ.,	ofile,	43641	14	6.	11	11	9843		15.		ļ.							15 9	5	17		7.	0 !	T 20	and 1
					Details			on, IC	ŀ	65	% III., Prim. Edu.	2012	541	14296	6.95	11458	11.17	43	11.17	15861	3 '	Ľ	_	_	'		_	_	15170	0 39	17937	0.49	740	0.14	2008	rends
,	,	,		,		0.29	Needle/ Syringe	TC 2012				_	43173	9793	5.11	11185	9.37	8018	9.33	12960									19185	0 55	18953	0.43		1	2009	
	1					5.73	Parent to Child	_		42	% Married		46840	12534	4.06	14630	6.97	10951	6.34	16213	'								19044	0 66	19676	0.51	799	0.13	2010	
	,					<u>ω</u>		_	_		or I		32386	13335	3.31	19051	5.69	14533	4.99	17853									14866	0.36					2011	
,	,	,				0.76	Unknown			21	% Widowed or Divorced		52032	9325	3.56	22697	7.54	14869	6.00	17153								,	18271	0 24	20010	0.20	799	0.25	2012	
Con	Comm. c	PLHIV N	ART cent	Blood Ba	ICTCs	IDU TIs	FSW TIS MSM TIS	Z o.		% Syphil	5		% Karni	2					Typology					Program	1 091 8111	Proc	 	% Total		% Total	Ted	Size Est.,	C:35	_ 		
Condom	)m. (	PLHIV No	Cent	d Ba	s'   ر		SIL V			yphil	DDIC.		larri	2					polo					ıram	di di li	ram		otal		otal	. 20	. 1S1.,	1			

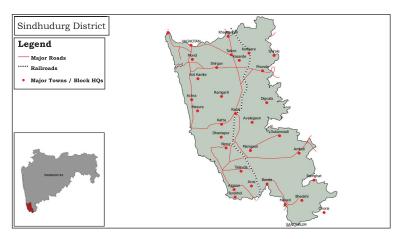
,		,					·	,			0.29	Syringe	Needle/	TC 2012			du.		43173	3/33	0703	5 11	9.37	8018	9.33	12960	6.17								-	10125	0.55	18953	0 43			2009	
		,						,			5.73	Child	Parent to		. 12	AO	% Married		46840	12004	1253/	14630	6.97	10951	6.34	16213	5.14									100//	0.66	19676	0.51	799	0.13	2010	
,								,		_	ω		_	-		9	%\		32386		12225	3 3 1	5.69	14533	4.99	17853	4.48								-1000	1/866	0.36					2011	
		,					'	,			0.76	Offkriown				Divorced 21	% Widowed		52032	2000	0275	2 56	7.54	14869	6.00	17153	6.71								- 720	18771	0.24	20010	0.20	799	0.25	2012	
Condom outlets	Dron-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW/TIc		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology					- logialii covelaye	Drogram Coversas	Program larget	1	-	% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	redi: 2008)	Size Est., (Mapping,	Cip Tot (Massissa			
			-					7	ω				+007	2004	0	8405	2009				N	based -	Street	NA.	based-	Brothel	NA,	based -	Home			NA			0.05		79.77		1380	- 0	FSW	HRG Size	
			-					7	ω				- 2003	2005	0.36	3490	2010	STI/RTI		-		N A	decker-	7	NA.	Panthi -	N A	Kothi -				NA			0.01		20.23		350	3	MSM		
	_	_		1			_	7	22	_			- 2000	Progra	0.22	3077	2011	_		-			N N	Injectors-	Non dail	NA;	Injectors	Daily				NA	:				,			-	= = =		Vul
-	<u> </u>	_	-	1				7	22 :				+	Programme Response	0.12		1 2012							. Karnataka			1						1	migration	% total	pop.	% of male	migration	No. out-				Vulnerabilities
	1		-	1 1		1		7 7	24 25	1		1	2000	se nona										Gujarat								lop 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	1 -	H	100	17.59		246610	_	Overall	) 	Male Mi	
216	_	_	-		5	2	_	7	30			,	+	0 7010										Diu	Daman,	,						ror inter-star		- ;	1 50	0.28	000	3926	$\exists$	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
254	_	<u></u>	-	2	7	2		6	78			1	- 2011	-										Gujarat								te out-migra		1	24 35	/.80	7 00	109361		state	Intra-	)1 Census	
259	_	_	-	2	7	2		7	95	_		,	2012	2012										Guiarat	Ah-	:						ation		0.00	54 06	9.5	0	133323	,	district	Intra-		

<sup>\*</sup> 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

# Sindhudurg

#### **Background:**

Sindhudurg is an administrative district in the state of Maharashtra, which was carved out of the erstwhile Ratnagiri district. The district is surrounded by Ratnagiri in the north, Goa in the south, Kolhapur in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west. It has a population of 8.48 lakh, a sex ratio of 1,037 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 79.73% with an overall literacy rate of 86.54% (Census 2011). The economy of the district depends upon agriculture. Apart from access by airways, Sindhudurg district is also well-connected to the major towns and cities like Mumbai and Goa by road and rail. There are 7 railway stations in the district and the famous Konkan Railway passes through Sindhudurg. National Highway, NH-17 also passes through the district.



#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.63%) among the ANC attendees, with a flat trend at low levels till 2010, but a rise was observed in 2012.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low among ANC attendees (0.33%) and Blood donors (0.13%). HIV positivity levels showed a fluctuating trend for PPTCT, while a stable trend was observed among blood bank attendees.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (0.93%) and female (1.36%) attendees. It was also low among referred (1.24%) and direct walk-in (0.89%) attendees. A decreasing trend was observed for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, there were 218 FSWs in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 2,411.
- As per 2001 Census, 16.69% of the total males were migrants. Among the migrated males, 4.59% migrated to other states and 51.99% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top three destinations for out-of-state migration were North Goa, South Goa and Belgaum in Karnataka.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, parent to child HIV transmission accounted for 9.09%, of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 73.9% and 40%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of two TI sites were operational in the district.
- A total of 24 ICTCs were functional in the district, which tested a total of 40,898 attendees for HIV in in the year 2012.

- Though HIV prevalence has declined among ICTC attendees, district needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further.
- The parent to child HIV transmission rate was high; therefore PPTCT program has to be strengthened.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Considering high rate of migration, strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- Availability of ART or DLN data will help in understanding the district vulnerabilities.

**Sindhudurg**District Population: 8,48,868 (0.75% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 79.73%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 92.3%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	PP <sup>4</sup> 0.25 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13	* 0.33 0.20 0.16 0.27	* 3057 6884 7908 8603	0.34 0.00	1816 4706	PP	NT	PP	NT	PP	NT	PP	NT	PP * 5.95 3.59 2.29 1.49 1.07	NT * 1009 3849 5645 5910 5970	PP * 17.92 8.35 5.72 2.40 2.03	NT * 240 1245 1817 2421 2813	* 15.79 6.15 3.48 2.05	630 173 707 161	3549 5191 5605	NT 846 4306 11978 15178 18713 15996	PLHIV Profile, 2012	% On ART			Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012		0 0 0 0		0.8/ 0.43 0 Block-Level Details	0.87 0.43 0  Block-Level Details	Block-Level Details	0.87 0.43 0  Block-Level Details	0.87   0.43   0
,	2009		0.27	8603	0.02	4706									1.49	5910	2.40	2421	2.05	2 / / 6	1.61	1.61 5605	1.61 5605 18713	1.61 5605 18713	2/26 1.61 5605 18713	2/26 1.61 5605 18713 18713	2/26 1.61 5605 18713		% Ma 15 54	% Ma 15 5.4	% No. 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	% Ma 15 50	% 15 50 0 3.	% No. 15 50 03.	% 15 50 0 3.
-	2011	2 ω	3	- I	0.09										0.97	70 8561	1.65	13 3627	+		+			1.1 667 1218	1.1 667 1218	1.1 667 1218	1.1 667 1211	1211	5514 1.12 6674 12188 12188 0r or or	1.12 6674 12188 12188 0r or	5514 1.12 6674 12188 12188 0r or or ild	1.12 6674 12188 12188 0r or	1.12 6674 12188 12188 0r or	1.12 6674 12188 12188 0r 0r	1.12 6674 1.12 6674 12188 12188 0r or or
	2012	0.63	0.33	10367	0.13	5335		-							0.93	20415	1.36	10116	1.24	10410	0.89	0.89	0.89 14113 40898	0.89 14113 40898	2 0.89 4 14113 38 40898 Widowed or Divorced	2 0.89 4 14113 88 40898 % Widowed or Divorced	0.89 14113 40898 Widowed Divorced	0.89 14113 40898 Vidowed Divorced	0.89 14113 40898 Widowed Divorced	0.89 14113 40898 Widowed Divorced - - - - - - - - -	0.89 14113 40898 Vidowed Divorced - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0.89 14113 40898 Vidowed Divorced Divorced	0.89 14113 40898 Vidowed Divorced - - - - - 0.87	0.89 14113 40898 Vidowed Divorced - - - - 0.87	0.89 14113 40898 Vidowed Divorced - - - - 0.87

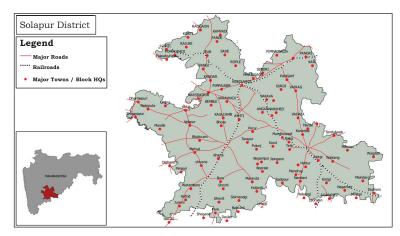
				+		+					$\vdash$		-	١.			% Married		15996	5490	0.9/	3293	2.06	2813	2.03	5970	1.07					1.	Ι.	2659	0.04	7213	0.93	799	0.13	2010
		'		'		_				9.09	Child	Parent to					ried			+	3 8	-	6	13	$\omega$	70	)7			4				59	4	13	)3	9	ω	
,							,		_		<u> </u>					or L	% 7 W		12188	00/4	1.12	5514	1.23	3627	1.65	8561	0.97							4231	0.09					2011
,		,								0.87		Unknown				or Divorced	% Widowed		40898	14113	0.89	16418	1.24	10116	1.36	20415	0.93							5335	0.13	10367	0.33	800	0.63	2012
Condom outlets	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	Z <sub>o</sub> .		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.				:	Typology					 Drogram Coverage	Program Target		% Iotal Pop.		% Iotal HKG		Year: 2008)	Cizo Est (Mapping		
].										-	-		2004		0	117	2009				NA	based -	Street	NA;	based-	Brothel	NA,	based -	Home	,	NA		0.03		100		218	- 0	FSW	HRG Size
								ω			-		2005		0	1751	2010	STI/RTI				NA	decker-	7	NA:	Panthi -	NA;	Kothi -			N		,					1	MSM	
	,	,	_		,	,	,	12			1	1	2006	Progra	0	2361	2011	-	,	,			Z Z	Injectors-	Non dail	NA.	Injectors-	Daily			N N		,					5	= = =	
.   .	,		_			,	,	12	,		,	,	2007	Programme Response				-									_			 T			migratic	0/ +c	%	mig	No.			
.   .		١.	_					12				1 0	2008	esnods	0	2411	2012							נוו סטמ	5						Top		migration	2	% of male	migration	out-			
1,	,			_			0	21	,		-	-	8 2009											סטנוו שטמ	65						5 districts t		100		16.69	01770	69748	Overall	>	Male Mig
							2	21			-	-	9   2010											Noith God South God Karnataka	Belgaum,						or inter-stat	.	4.59		0.77		3177	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census
	,		_				2	21	,		1	$\dashv$	2011										Š	Din		7					lop 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		51.99		8.68	0000	36000	state	Intra-	11 Census
		_	_	_			2	24			1	_ [	2012											,							ation	.	43.43		7.25	000	30071	district	Intra-	

\* 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

# Solapur

#### **Background:**

Solapur is located on the south east edge of Maharashtra and lies entirely in the Bhima and Seena basins. It is surrounded by Ahmednagar and Osmanabad districts in the north, Osmanabad and Gulbarga districts (Karnataka State) in the east, Sangli and Bijapur districts (Karnataka State) in the south and Pune, and Satara in the west. It has a population of 43.15 lakh, a sex ratio of 932 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 68.55% with an overall literacy rate of 77.72% (Census 2011). The district is well connected via roads and railways, and National Highway 9 and 13 connects it to the rest of the districts within the state.



# **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.63%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend in the moderate to high positivity bracket.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, HIV positivity was low for PPTCT attendees (0.42%), while moderate among Blood donors (0.51%). HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for PPTCT attendees and a fluctuating trend among blood bank attendees.
- As per 2010 HSS data, HIV positivity was moderate among FSWs (5.20%).
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (4.09%) and female (3.78%) attendees. It was low among referred (2.50%) attendees, but moderate among direct walk-ins (6.25%). An overall declining trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (4,167; 79.39% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (1,037; 19.76% of total HRG).
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 23,369 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.29%.
- As per 2001 Census, 12.12% of the total males were migrants. Among the migrated males, 3.43% migrated to other states and 44.28% migrated to other districts with in the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Bijapur and Belgaum in Karnataka.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 81.8% and 50.7%, respectively.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmission through parent to child route was high at 6.27% in the district.
- In 2012, three TIs for FSWs and one for MSM were functional in the district.
- In 2012, a total of 92 ICTCs were functional in the district, which tested a total of 86,866 attendees for HIV.

- Strengthen targeted intervention sites in the district to provide the referral and preventive services to HRGs in the area.
- Strengthen PPTCT program in the district and analyse disaggregated PPTCT data to understand the profile of ANC attendees.
- Asses the size and profile of FSW's client populations, including migrants and truckers, to improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities, since the largest HRG was FSW and positivity was moderate among them was moderate.
- Increase STI/RTI awareness among women in the district.
- Considering high rate of migration, strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.

**Solapur**District Population: 43,15,527 (3.84% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 68.55%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 86.5%

			H	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	and Trends	3				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.60		1.13		0.63	
	Z Z	800	800	800	752	)	797		793	Size Es
PPTCT	NI PP	1.05	1.86 8883	0.88	0.72 27871	0.62 27991	0.29 28521		0.42 26734	Year: 2
מורי אך מיאר	PP :			0.60	0.79	0.47	0.49	0.65	0.51	% Tota
Blood Bank	NT			52520	60088	59796	65016	58527	36581	
HSS-STD	PP	,		,						% Tota
133-317	N	,								
HSS-FSW	PP				6.00		5.20			Progra
	NI				250		250			Ĺ
MSM-SSH	PP	,		,	,		,			Progra
1133-1413141	NI									
HSS-IDII	PP									
100	N									
ICTC Male	PP	24.34	13.54	22.33	20.69	10.20	6.91	5.39	4.09	
6	Z	1060	2083	5209	8189	13995	20801	23592	31087	1
ICTC Female	PP	22.81	16.81	17.12	19.61	9.50	6.62	4.56	3.78	Typok
		20 56	12 22	16 16	15 45	0 20	505	2 20	2 50	
ICTC Referred	핔 :	1148	2337	4406	6143	12284	20434	28414	37018	
ICTC Direct	PP	28.36	19.79	23.36	23.21	10.24	8.70	7.35	6.25	
Walk-in	Z	758	1233	5026	9561	15106	18285	18983	23114	0 5
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Z	6946	12453	27416	43575	60647	67240	47397	86866	% <2:
				PLHIV Profile, 2012	file, 2012					
	% C	On ART	% 15-2	15-24 yrs	% III., Prim. Edu		% Married	or D	% Widowed	
ART (13874)		48	13		59		39		15	% Swn
DLN (NA)		'			,				'	) o o j
		-	Route of	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	nission, IC	TC 2012	-	-		No.
	Hetero-sexual		Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	noision	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown	FSW T
% of Total (N=2314)	91.40	40	0.61	0.13	ω	0	6.27		1.60	IDU TI:
				<b>Block-Level Details</b>	el Details					LCTCs Comp.
No. HRG- FSW		,	,		1	,	,		1	Blood
No. HRG-MSM	,	,	,	,	1	,	,	,	,	STI dir
No. HRG- IDU		,	,	,		,	,	,	,	Link A
% Pos; ICTC 2009	Aurad 0.29	Balki 0.5	Basavaka- lyana 0.71	a- Bidar 0.26	Humnabad 0.41	<u>.</u>			ı	PLHIV Red Ri
% Pos; PPTCT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		Drop-i Condc

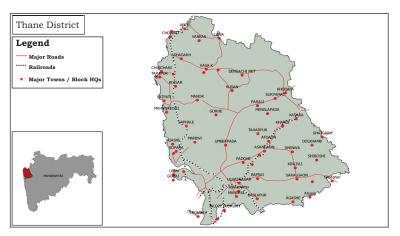
			,							_		H		_			or	% V		4/39/	)	18983	7.35	28414	3.39	23805	456	77507	П 0							58527	0.65			1107	2011	
			,			'	,				1.60		Unknown				or Divorced	% Widowed		86866	)	23114	6.25	37018	2.50	29045	3 78	4.09	4 00 '		,					36581	0.51	0.42	793	2107	2012	
condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					, Jpc. cgj	Tynology					Program Coverage	Flogidiii Idiget	Disposition Toront	70 IU(a) FUP.	0/ Total Don	% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est (Manning			
-									4					2004		0	412	2009	S				NA .	Street		N. S	Brothel	· -	NA.	based -			NA	2	0.10	0 10	79.39	416/	TOW	LUVO 2176	UDG Ciza	
-		,		,			,	,	6	,	,	,	,	2005		1.75	14723	2010	STI/RTI				2	decker-	Double	, 4	Panthi -		NA.	Kothi -			NA	2	0.02	000	19.76	103/	IVICIVI			
									21				_	2006	Progran	1.53	12192	2011							Injectors-	Non daily	:	NA.	Daily	) <u>-</u>		,	Z	2	c	>	0.86	45		<u>-</u>		Vulr
				<b>→</b>					21		,		<b>→</b>	2007	Programme Response	0.29	23369	2012			_														migration	% total	% of male	No. out- migration				<b>Vulnerabilities</b>
3 '				_		_			21				_	2008	nse						—						D						9	П	)n		ale			_		
						2	_		21	,			_	2009											9	Karnataka Karnataka II							ווכנו	lictricto fo	100		12.12	241173	Overall	vidie iviigi	Mala Migr	
						2	_	4	66	,			H	2010											9	<arnataka< td=""><td>Gulharga</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>ווונפו-אנמנ</td><td></td><td>3.43</td><td></td><td>0.42</td><td>8271</td><td>State</td><td>Male Migration, 2001 Cerisus</td><td>700 700</td><td></td></arnataka<>	Gulharga						ווונפו-אנמנ		3.43		0.42	8271	State	Male Migration, 2001 Cerisus	700 700	
			28		4	2	_	4	84			2	$\vdash$	2011											9	Karnataka Goa	North Gos						Top 3 districts for litter-state out-filighation	-	44.28		5.36	106791	state	Letro	1 Cancile	
	_		28		<b>У</b>	2		5	92				ω	2012											9	Karnataka	Ranalkot							±.	52.29		6.34	126111	district	ptro		

\* 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

# Thane

## **Background:**

The name 'Thane' is derived from the ancient city 'Shristhanaka' which was ruled by the Shilahara kings. The British took over Thane from the Peshwa in the year 1817 and it became part of north Konkan. The district is borderedby Pune and Ahmadnagar on the east, Nashik on the east and northeast, Valsad district of Gujarat and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli on the north. It is bordered by Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban on the southwest and Raigad on the south. Thane has a population of 1.10 crore, a sex ratio of 880 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 80.78% with an overall literacy rate of 86.18% (Census 2011). Majority of the population of the district is engaged in agriculture



and allied activities and the district is known as industrial hub where in-migration is substantial. The district is well connected via roads and railways, National Highway 3 and 8 connecting it to the rest of the districts with in the state.

#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the HIV positivity rate was low for PPTCT (0.23%) and Blood bank (0.36%) attendees. HIV positivity rate showed a decreasing trend for PPTCT but a stable trend was seen in the last three recordings for Blood Bank attendees.
- As per 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate among FSWs (5.20%) and MSM (5.20%). A decreasing trend was
  observed for FSWs with sharp decline in 2010. A trend could not be determined for MSM due to lack of data.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity rate was low among male (4.18%) and female (3.87%) attendees, as well as among referred (3.77%) and direct walk-in (4.50%) attendees. HIV positivity rate showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (16,874; 68.27% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (7,441; 30.11% of total HRG) and IDU (400; 1.62% of total HRG).
- In 2012, syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.56%.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.37% of the males were migrants, among them 5.72% migrated to other states and 15.57% migrated to other districts within the state and 78.71% migrated within the district.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Valsad in Gujarat and Theni in Tamil Nadu.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, parent to child HIV transmission accounted for 5.66%, of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 71.1% and 17.8%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of ten TI sites were functional in the district.

- Though HIV prevalence has declined from high to moderate levels among ICTC attendees, district needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, assessment of the size, typology and profile of client population, including MSMs, migrants and truckers, will help in understanding better district vulnerabilities.
- Carryout disaggregated analysis of HSS-MSM & FSW to further understand the profile of HRGs risk in the district.
- Due to the high rate of parent to child HIV transmissions as well as homosexual route strengthening and ensuring quality of services provided should be ensured.
- Due to large numbers of migrants flowing in, more focused migrant specific interventions including services at source, transit and destination with linking may be useful to track HIV spread.

Thane

			Ŧ	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>	and Trends	53				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.38	0.88	0.88	0.65		0.38		0.50	
7	PP -	2.14	1.10	0.85	0.70	0.48	0.37		0.23	Size E
PPICI	NI	4291	24284	50819	62678	63677	54322		75611	7 6
Blood Bank	PP		,	*	0.54	0.34	0.34	0.43	0.36	% Tot
DIUUU DAIIK	N		,	*	39538	47948	71433	47584	3304	
HSS-STD	PP	8.00	6.00	7.20	11.69					% Tot
H33-31D	N	250	250	250	248		,		,	T
HSS-FSW	PP	25.20	28.40	32.40			5.20			Progra
HOO-FOVV	TN	250	250	250	-		250			
HSS_N/SN/	PP						5.20			Progra
HOO-IVIOIVI	N						250			
HCC-IDII	PP									
133-100	NI									
ICTC Male	PP	15.46	12.62	7.57	7.88	7.02	4.98	4.35	4.18	
0	Z	3369	7808	22199	31392	32390	46914	54617	52127	
ICTC Female	PP	9.02	12.95	8.07	9.69	7.71	4.98	4.90	3.87	Typol
	3 3	3692	3714	10621	16361	18838	33307	31237	39666	
ICTC Referred	1 5	8.43 4973	6808	17617	7/37/	30805	4.94	5.4945	5.6631	
ICTC Direct	PP :	20.83	16.12	7.35	9.19	7.28	5.03	4.90	4.50	
Walk-in	N	2088	4714	15205	23379	20533	36362	30909	35162	2
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Z	11352	35806	83639	110671	132771	134543	85854	167404	% <2
				PLHIV Profile, 2012	file, 2012					
	%	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% III., Prim. Edu.		% Married	or D	% Widowed	
ART (25413)		45	8		83		56		18	% Swr
DLN (NA)		,							'	76.01
			Route of	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012	mission, I	CTC 2012	_	_		Z <sub>0</sub> .
	Hetero	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	od usion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown	FSW T
% of Total (N=3198)	90.74	.74	1.34	0.41	± —	0.19	5.66		1.66	IDU TI
				Block-Lev	<b>Block-Level Details</b>					Collib
No. HRG- FSW			1	,	,		,			Blood
No. HRG- MSM						,	,	-		ART co
No. HRG- IDU				1		1	ı		,	PLHIV
% Pos; ICTC					,					Comm
% Pos; PPTCT	1				,	1	1		,	Condo

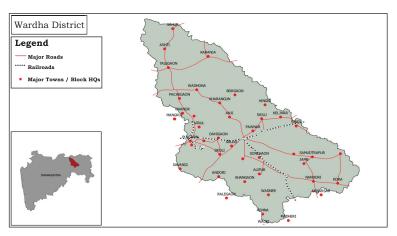
													$\subset$					, o` >		4	`  `	- ا ٥	15		7		7									l.						
								ı			1.66		Unknown			c	or Divorced 18	% Widowed		16/404	401404	4.50 35162	56631	3.77	39666	3.87	52127	4.18			,						3304	036	0.23	795	0.50	2012
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. Tls	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology					(	Program Coverage		Program Target		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est (Manning		
75	_			_					7				6	2004		0	9278	2009	S	,	,	NA	based -	Street	NA,	based-	Brothel	NA,	based -	Home				N		0.15		68.27	168/4	FSW	LCW/	HRG Size
124	_								9				6	2005		0.06	27844	2010	STI/RTI	,	,		NA	decker-	Double	NA;	Panthi -	NA,	Kothi -			,	1	Z Þ		0.07		30.11	/441	MSM	7,00	
170	_	,	,	_	,	,			25			_	6	2006	Prograr	0.15	78373	2011	-					NA	Injectors-	Non dailv	NA:	Injectors-	Daily				145.	Z Þ		0.00		1.62	400		2	
219	_	,		_	,	_			36			_	6	2007	Programme Response	1.56	3 46708	2012	-							Valsad,									migration	% total	pop.	% of male	No. out-		Ī	
368	_			_		2			36				6	2008	onse	L 0,	8	2															-	Top 5	on			nale	B↓			
527	_	,	,		,	2	2	5	49			ω	6	2009											amil Nadu	Theni,								districts fo		100	0.57	77	235199	Overall	Ividic Iviig	Male Min
549	_	,	,		6	ω	ω	5	59		_	5	6	2010										Haveli	Dadra &	Haveli,	Nagar	Dadra &						or inter-stat		5.72	0.5	2	13454	State	Inter-	Male Migration 2001 Census
673	_		75		6	4	ω	5	83			4	7	2011											Gujarat	Surat,								Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		15.57	0.04	2	36614	state	Intra-	1 Concile
590	_	_	86	_	6	4	ω	5	122			2	7	2012											Diu	Daman &	7							ation		78.71	4.23	,	185131	district	Intro	

<sup>\*</sup> 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

# Wardha

#### **Background:**

Wardha, a part of Nagpur division, is situated in the north eastern part of Maharashtra. The district is bordered to the north and west by the Amravati and by the Yavatmal to the south. In the east it is bordered by Nagpur and by Chandrapur in the south east. It has a population of 12.96 lakh, a sex ratio of 946 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 81.89% and an overall literacy rate of 87.22% (Census 2011). The district has 507 Gram Panchayats, 1,387 villages and 6 Municipal towns. Recently this district has been in news because of a number of suicides that have been committed by the farmers owing to the agricultural loans they could not repay, with the major reasons being bad crops, droughts



and lack of irrigation facilities in the region. The district is well connected via roads and railway, National Highway 6 and 7 connecting it to the rest of the districts within the state.

#### **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a flat trend, though a rise was observed in 2008.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the HIV positivity rate was low among PPTCT attendees (0.12%) and Blood donors (0.16%).
   HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for PPTCT attendees while a fluctuating trend for Blood bank attendees.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity rate was low among male (1.59%) and female (1.97%) attendees, as well as among referred
  (2.16%) attendees and direct walk-ins (1.21%). The HIV positivity rates showed a declining trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (894; 95.41% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2009, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 45,776 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 7.20%.
- As per 2001 Census, 12.34% of the males were migrants, among them 2.37% migrated to other states and 39.30% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh and Raipur in Chhattisgarh.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, parent to child HIV transmission accounted for 6.39%, of all the HIV transmission routes in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 81.8% and 37.5%, respectively.
- In 2012, one TI site was functional for FSWs, in the district.
- As per programme response 2012 data, 34 ICTCs were functional in the district, which tested a total of 47,344 attendees for HIV.

- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC, blood bank and STI data.
- Intensify outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for risk groups (FSW, MSM) including truckers.
- Generate information on typology, profile of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- FSW sentinel site may be started to monitor the trend of HIV/ STI prevalence and impact of interventions.
- When the data will be available, analyze IBBS data on FSW and other groups in the district to improve the understanding of vulnerabilities.
- Increase STI/RTI awareness among women and integrate STI prevention and treatment into the PPTCT programme.

Wardha
District Population: 12,96,157 (1.15% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy1: 81.89%; ANC Utilization2: 88.6%

% Pos; PPTCT	% Pos; ICTC	No. HRG-	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- FSW		% of Total (N=407)			DLN (NA)	ART (2588)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Walk-in	ICTC Direct	ICIC VEIGITED	Possesson OLOI	ICIC Female	-	ICTC Male		HSS-IDU		MSM-SSH	USS-LOAA	TCC EC/V/	HSS-SID	LICC CTD	Blood Bank	-	PPICI	7	HSS-ANC			
	,	,		,	-		Heter				%		Z	Z	PP	N	PP	NT	PP	<u> </u>	PP :		3 3	PP	N	PP	N	PP	昗	PP	昗	PP	NT4	PP <sup>4</sup>		
	,		,			89.43	Hetero-sexual	-		34	On ART		9032	367	8.72	587	6.81	480	5.63	474	9 49	.				-			,		8078	0.40	800	0.38	2005	
						0.25	Homo-sexua	Route of HIV			% 15		13857	1323	7.56	671	8.35	656	8.84	1338	7 3)										11863	0.62	800	0.25	2006	
,	,	,			Block-Level	0.	H	f HIV Trans	Ľ	10	15-24 yrs	PLHIV Pr	28940	5538	2.80	3816	4.82	2526	4.55	6824	2 28								*	*	19590	0.39	800	0.25	2007	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
ı		1			vel Details	0.25	Blood Transfusion	Transmission, I		24	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	33433	9845	2.43	5952	3.58	5350	3.23	10447	2 67								8279	0.59	17636	0.35	787	0.89	2008	and Trenc
,	,	,	,		_	0	Needle/ Syringe	ICTC 2012			. Edu.		37403	7946	2.29	7759	3.76	5221	3.37	10484	7 84								9121	0.64	17324	0.30			2009	S
,	,	,				6.39	Parent to Child			17	% Married		35077	9546	1.96	9038	3.22	6693	2.44	11891	2 65								11232	0.53	16493	0.24	799	0.38	2010	
,	,	,			-	9		-	_		or I		20050	9542	1.56	10508	2.78	7191	2.27	12859	7 16								9437	0.65					2011	
,	,	,				3.69	Unknown			6	% Widowed or Divorced		47344	11877	1.21	14408	2.16	9893	1.97	16392	1 50								1863	0.16	21059	0.12	800	0.25	2012	
Condon	Comm.	PLHIV N	ART cen	Blood B	ICTCs	IDU TIs	FSW TIS	No.		% Syphi	No enic		% Marri	0/ \2				:	Typoloc					Program	0	Program		% Total		% Total	1001. 20	Year: 20	Cigo Ect			

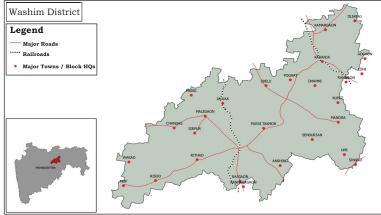
						1		,			6.39	Child	Parent to		ľ	-	7	Married		35077	9546	1.96	9038	3.22	6693	2.44	11891	2.65	•	'	•	'	'	'		- 20211	11727	16493	0.24	799	88.0	2010	
															-		or L	% V		20050	9542	1.56	10508	2.78	7191	2.27	12859	2.16								7437	0.65	o n i			-	2011	
											3.69		Unknown			c	or Divorced	% Widowed		47344	118//	1.21	14408	2.16	9893	1.97	16392	1.59								- 000	1963	21059	0.12	800	0.25	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					Typology						Program Coverage	Program Target	) H		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	Size Est (Manning			
ω		,		,		,			ω			-		2004		0	977	2009				N A	based -	Street	NA.	based-	Brothel	Ņ,	based -	Home			NA	:		0.07		95 41	894	- 044	ECIVI	HRG Size	
ω			,				,	_	ω					2005		0.31	4043	2010	STI/RTI				NA	decker-	7	NA;	Panthi -	Ņ,	Kothi -				Z	:		0		4 59	43	N N	7		
12		,	,	,		,	,		12			-		2006	Progra	0.24	8404	2011	-					N N	Injectors-	Non dail	Ņ.	Injectors-	Daily				Z A	:						5	=		Vul
12		,	,	_		,	,	_	12			-		2007	Programme Response	0.03	4 6449	1 2012	-							wara,		_							migration	% to	pop.	% of	No. out-		1		<b>Vulnerabilities</b>
12									12					2008	ponse	)3	49	12						iesn									l op 5	1	ation	tal	2	male I	ut- n				B
12		_	,	_	_	_	2	_	28	,		_	Н	3 2009										(	garh	Kaipur,							districts		100	100	12.34		78472	Overall		Male Mic	
12		_	,	_	_	_	2	_	41				Н	9 2010											Gujarat	Surat,							or inter-sta		2.57	7 27	0.29		1860	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
12			9		_		2		41			-	Н	2011																			lop 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		09.00	20 20	4.85		30836	state	Intra-	)1 Census	
12	_		9		_		2		34			-	_	2012																			ation	-	20.33	ло оо	7.20	$\dagger$	45776	district	Intra-		

\* 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  $\geq$  300, HSS-HRG/STD  $\geq$  187, ICTC  $\geq$  600, PPTCT  $\geq$  900 and BB  $\geq$  900);  $^4$  PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;  $^5$  General clients & pregnant women.

# Washim

#### **Background:**

Washim is a relatively a newly formed district that was created on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1998, sharing border with Akola to the north, Hingoli to the south, Yavatmal to the east. It has a population of 11.96 lakh, a sex ratio of 926 females per 1,000 males; the district has a female literacy rate of 72.26% with an overall literacy rate of 81.70% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the primary industry in this region. The district is well connected via roads and railway, and National Highway 6 connects it to the rest of the districts with in the state.



# **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC attendees, with a stable trend till 2010, but a slightly increase was observed in 2012.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and 2011 Blood Bank data, HIV positivity rate was low for PPTCT attendees (0.46%) and near moderate among Blood donors (0.44%). HIV positivity rates showed a fluctuating trend for PPTCT attendees, while a stable trend was observed among blood bank attendees.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (2.26%) and female (1.60%) attendees, as well as among referred (1.79%) and direct walk-in (2.29%) clients. HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (1,043; 96.84% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 3,415.
- As per 2001 Census, 8.03% of males were migrants, among them 1.70% migrated to other states and 50.06% migrated to other districts with in the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was Surat in Gujarat.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmission through parent to child accounted for 6.06% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 60.9% and 10.9%, respectively.
- A total of 17 ICTCs were functional, which tested 24,604 attendees for HIV in the district in the year 2012.

- Considering the persistence of significant numbers of infections through mother to child transmission, strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Start sentinel surveillance among FSW in the district.
- Focus on getting a clearer picture on the size and profile of clients of FSWs, such as migrants and truckers, as FSW was the largest HRG in the district. Also, generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand the district epidemiological profile.
- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.

**Washim**District Population: 11,96,714 (1.06% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 72.26%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 68.6%

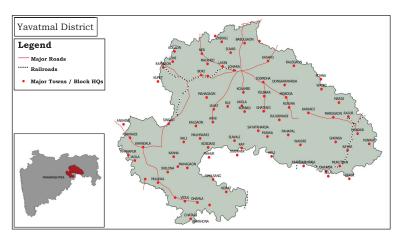
% Pos; PPTCT	% Pos; ICTC	No. HRG-	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- FSW		% of Total (N=198)			DLN (NA)	ART (1255)			Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	Walk-in	ICTC Direct	ICIC Kererred	1010 n -f 1	ICTC Female		ICTC Male	0	HSS-IDII	NICIVI-CCH	LICC MACM	HSS-FSW	ווכט בטאי	HSS-SID	UTS SEL	Blood Bank		דדוכו	TOTAG	HOO-AINC	ייט און		
	,	,		,	_	9:	Heter	_			%		N N	S	PP	昗	PP	목 :	P =	N P	Z	PP	Z	PP	Z	PP	Z	PP	Z	PP	NT	PP	NT <sup>4</sup>	PP⁴		
					_	92.42	Hetero-sexual			47	% On ART		1489	474	8.44	410	9.76	292	4 45	11.32				-						-	*	*	008	0.38	2005	
						0	Homo-sexual	Route			% 1	_	4176	714	7.56	656	6.71	340	10 29	6.12											2806	3.53	800	0.13	2006	
	'	'	<u> </u>		Bloc		xual	Route of HIV Transmission,		7	% 15-24 yrs	맫	75	21	5.	17	7.	$\dashv$	+	-											35	0.	8	0.	20	HIV Le
,	,	,	,		:k-Leve	1.52	Blood Transfusion	Transm				IV Profi	7581	2194	5.79	1797	7.40	1049	7 91	6.02		Ľ	Ľ	_	_	_	_	_	*	*	3590	0.72	800	0.38	2007	evels ar
					Block-Level Details		sion			89	% III., Prim. Edu.	PLHIV Profile, 2012	14125	3680	3.97	3024	4.99	1762	6 70	3.62									*	*	6247	0.29	795	0.38	2008	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
						0	Needle/ Syringe	ICTC 2012			Edu.		17603	5059	3.46	3457	5.61	2124	6 73	3.54									2911	0.31	8078	1.20			2009	S
	,	,			_	6.06	Parent : Child			68	% Married		17291	3773	3.18	5187	3.43	2800	4 14	2.95									5304	0.36	8331	0.24	795	0.38	2010	
	1	,				06	Parent to Child	_					10462	3929	2.80	6533	2.60	3742	7 99	2.50									4985	0.44					2011	
	,	,	,			0	Unknown			17	% Widowed or Divorced		24604	3793	2.29	6875	1.79	4687	1 60	5981									*	*	13936	0.46	799	0.50	2012	
Condom	Comm. c	PLHIV No	ART cent	Blood Ba	ICTCs	IDU TIS	FSW TIs MSM TIs	No.		- % Syphil	No enico		% <23 y % Marrie	0/ \25				7	Typology					Program	- 1091	Program		% Total F		% Total H		Year: 200	Size Ect			

	'				'		'						_				9	% 7 ×		701		79	8		2) [2	ا د	2 6		0							85	14					=	
											0		Unknown		'	=	or Divorced	% Widowed		24604		3793	2.29	6075	1 79	1607	1 60	5081	2.26							*	*	13936	0.46	799	0.50	2012	
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood Banks	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			% Married	% <25 yrs.					المرامان	Tvnology					Program Coverage	Program Target		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	10000)	Size Est., (Mapping,	Cin Feb (Manaian			
									2					2004	-	0	2051	2009	S	,	,		based - NA	Street	1 4	NA.	Brothel	-	NA;	based -	Home		NA		0.09		96.84		1043	VAACL	ESW	HRG Size	
,				_					2					2005	-	1.03	2112	2010	STI/RTI				N	decker-	Double	4	Panthı - NA:	-	NA;	Kothi -		,	NA		0		3.16		34	IVICIVI	П		
		,	,	_	,	,			9	,			'	2006	Program	0	3037	2011						-	Injectors-	Non daily	:	N.	Injectors-	7 2.		١.	N N		,				,	100	=		Vulr
		,	1						9	,				2006   2007   2008	nme Resp	0	3415	2012								Guiarat									migration	00p.	% of male	migration	No. out-				Vulnerabilities
									9				_	2008	onse		5	2							2	<u> </u>	+						Top 5	-	9		nale	ion	7		_		iy.
						_		_	9				_	2009												•							districts fo		100		8.03	01774	12210	Overall	: [	Male Migr	
		1	,		4	_		_	15	,			Н	2010																			r inter-stat		1.70		0.14	10	716	State	Inter-	Male Migration, 2001 Census	
					4		_	_	23				<u></u>	2011												,							Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		50.06		4.02	10117	21121	state	Intra-	1 Census	
,					4				17					2012												,							ition		48.24		3.87	20000	20263	district	Intra-		

# Yavatmal

## **Background:**

Yavatmal is located in the region of Vidarbha, in the east-central part of Maharashtra. It has a population of 27.75 lakh and a sex ratio of 947 females per 1,000 males; the district has a female literacy rate of 72.41% and an overall literacy rate of 80.70% (Census 2011). In 2006, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Yavatmal one of the country's 250 most backward districts. It is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The district is well connected via roads and railway, and National Highway 7 connects it to the rest of the districts within the state.



# **HIV Epidemic Profile:**

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.38%) among the ANC attendee, with an overall decreasing trend.
- Based on 2012 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate for ANC attendees (0.60%) and low among Blood donors (0.36%). HIV positivity levels showed a fluctuating trend for PPTCT and decreasing trend for blood bank attendees.
- As per 2010 HSS data, HIV prevalence was low among FSWs (2.41%).
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV positivity rate was low among male (3.23%) and female (3.06%) attendees, as well as among referred
  (2.71%) and direct walk-ins (4.10%) attendees. HIV positivity levels showed a decreasing trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, MSM (370; 51.75% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (345; 48.25% of total HRG).
- In 2012, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 13,897.
- As per 2001 Census, 12.55% of the males were migrants, among them 1.52% migrated to other states and 31.40% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh and Surat in Gujarat.
- As per 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmission through parent to child accounted for 8.05%, of all the HIV transmission routes in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 70.7% and 26.5%, respectively.
- In 2012, a total of two TI sites were operational in the district.
- A total of 75 ICTCs were functional in the district, which tested 75,398 attendees for HIV in the year 2012.

- Carryout disaggregated analysis of ANC attendees in HSS to identify risk factors responsible for the high HIV epidemic among general population (e.g wives of migrant workers).
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT to assess risk factors in the district.
- Although there was a high level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC/ ART and STI data.
- It is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district as parent to child HIV transmission was high.
- Considering high rate of migration, strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- When the data will be available, analyze IBBS data on FSW, MSM and other groups in the district to improve the understanding of vulnerabilities.

Yavatmal
District Population: 27,75,457 (2.47% of Maharashtra Population); Female Literacy!: 72.41%; ANC Utilization?: 71.5%

HIV Loyals and Trends3

Block-Level Details	Block-Level Details	Block-Level Details	Block-Level Details		90.30 1.16 0.10	Hetero-sexual Homo-sexual Blood Needle/ Transfusion Syringe	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012		35 9 8	% On ART	PLHIV Profile, 2012		971 1474 5843 1	PP 1215 427 952 714	18.18 13.78 16.13	3761	11.67 8.03 14.15	PP 16.13 6.49 11.92 7.58	 PP	NT	DD 230		NT		9607	0.87	3325 6585 13578	0.36 0.79 0.82	NT <sup>4</sup> 800 800 770 NT <sup>4</sup> 800 800 770	2005 2006 2007	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
1		1		-	8.05	/ Parent to Child	12	-	5	% Married	_		+	5 99 5 64	+	10454 12285	+	5.88 4.41 16909 19349	ı	. ,	249	2.41	,			$\dashv$	2	0.46 0.36	200	2009 2010	
,										or C		38399	14170	4 09	3.22	14772	3.47	3.59							11977	0.50				2011	
,					0.39	Unknown		1	_	% Widowed or Divorced		75398	13669	4 10	2.71	17756	3.06	3.23						-	5313	0.36	32750	0.60	799	2012	

									_				cual	<b>≚</b> .		9	;	5	_		+	+	$\vdash$	$\rightarrow$	$\dashv$	+	+	+	$\vdash$	-	Н	$\rightarrow$	$\dashv$	-	$\dashv$	+	+	+	-	$\vdash$	-	- 포
	,				,				ַ <u></u>	Block-I a	0.	+		HIV Tran:			3-24 yıs	A vire	PLHIV Pr	24748	5843	9.52	5327	16.13	3761	1/1/15	7100		,						- 000	9607	13578	0.82	800	0.75	2007	V Levels
			,		,		,		מוסכא-בפעפו שפומווס	val Datail	0.10	Iranstusion	Blood	of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012		∞	70 III., FIIIII. EUU.	% III Drin	PLHIV Profile, 2012	48036	11291	7.14	16409	7.67	10710	11 05	7.58					250	14.40		, 0,0	0.86	20336	0.58	770	1.56	2008	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>
					+		+		_	n	0	Syringe	Needle/	ICTC 201			. Edd.	ed:	2	58388	9896	5.99	17466	5.75	10454	5 78	5.88								5	0.46	27742	0.46			2009	
					<u> </u>	_	+		_	-				2		л	% IVIdITIEU	0/ Marrio		58670	+	5.64		+	+	19540	+					249	2.41		- 000	12589	+		800	1.00	2010	-
									_	_	8.05	Child	Parent to					_		38399	+	4.09		+	_	3 /7										11977					2011	-
							<u> </u>				0.39		Unknown			_	or Divorced	% Widowed		75398	+	$\vdash$	28979	$\dashv$	+	3.06	-								+	7 5313	32750	0.60	799	0.38	2012	
Condo	Drop-	Comm	Red R	PLHIV	Link A	ART centres	STI clinics	Blood	ICTCs	Comp. TIs	IDU TIs	MSM TIs	FSW TIs	No.		% Syp	No. er				% <25 yrs.				, jpologj			_			Progra	- Ingil	Progra		% Tot		_		Size F			
Condom outlets	Drop-in-centres	Comm. care centres	Red Ribbon Clubs	PLHIV Networks	Link ART centres	entres	nics	Blood Banks		. TIs	S	TIs	İs			% Syphilis positivity	No. episodes treated			rried	5 yrs.				, and the second	OOV					Program Coverage	r logialli laiget	am Target		% Total Pop.		% Total HRG	Year: 2008)	st (Manning			
2						-			2				,	2004	-			2009	S		,	NA	based -	7	NA;	Brothel hased-		NA:	Home			2	Z D		0.01		48.25	345	,	FSW	HRG Size	
2	,					-			2		,		<u></u>	2005		0	5571	2010	STI/RTI				NA Neckel-	Double	, 4	Panthi -		NA:	X			2	2		0.01		51.75	370	)	MSM	-	
92			,			1			17	,	,	_	_	2006	Progran	0	9627	2011						NA	Non daily		Injectors-	Daily				3	<u> </u>					,		IDU		Vulr
94	:   -			_		1			19			_	_	2007	Programme Response	_	-	2012							Andhra									migrat	% total	pop.	% of male	No. out-	T			Vulnerabilities
96			,	_		1		_	19	,		_	_	2008	onse		97	2														2	Ton 5 districts	ion	<u> </u>		٠		╀			
96	<u> </u>	_	,		5	1		_	24	,	,			2009											Gujarat	+									100	12.55		159056	200	Overall	Male Migra	
96		_		2	5			_	24	,				2010											'							ווונכו-טומוכ	inter-state	1	1.52	0.19		2422	State	Inter-	igration, 2001 Census	
380	_		73	2	5				72				_	2011											'							וסו ווונפו-אנמנב טמנ-ווווטומנוטוו	out-migrat	:	31.40	3.94		49948	state	Intra-	Census	
380	_		97	2	5		_		75	,	,			2012											,								ion		67.07	8.42	;	106686	district	Intra-		

<sup>\*</sup> 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, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women.

The National AIDS Control Programme 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 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, a project titled "Epidemiological Profiling of HIV/AIDS Situation at District and Sub-district Level using Data Triangulation" was undertaken by the National AIDS Control Organisation in 25 states (539 districts). The objective of this exercise was to develop district HIV/ AIDS epidemic profiles, by 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 available updated information, thereby giving an overview of the HIV epidemic scenario in each of the districts of the State.

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



India's voice against AIDS
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India
6th & 9th Floors, Chandralok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi - 110001
www.naco.gov.in