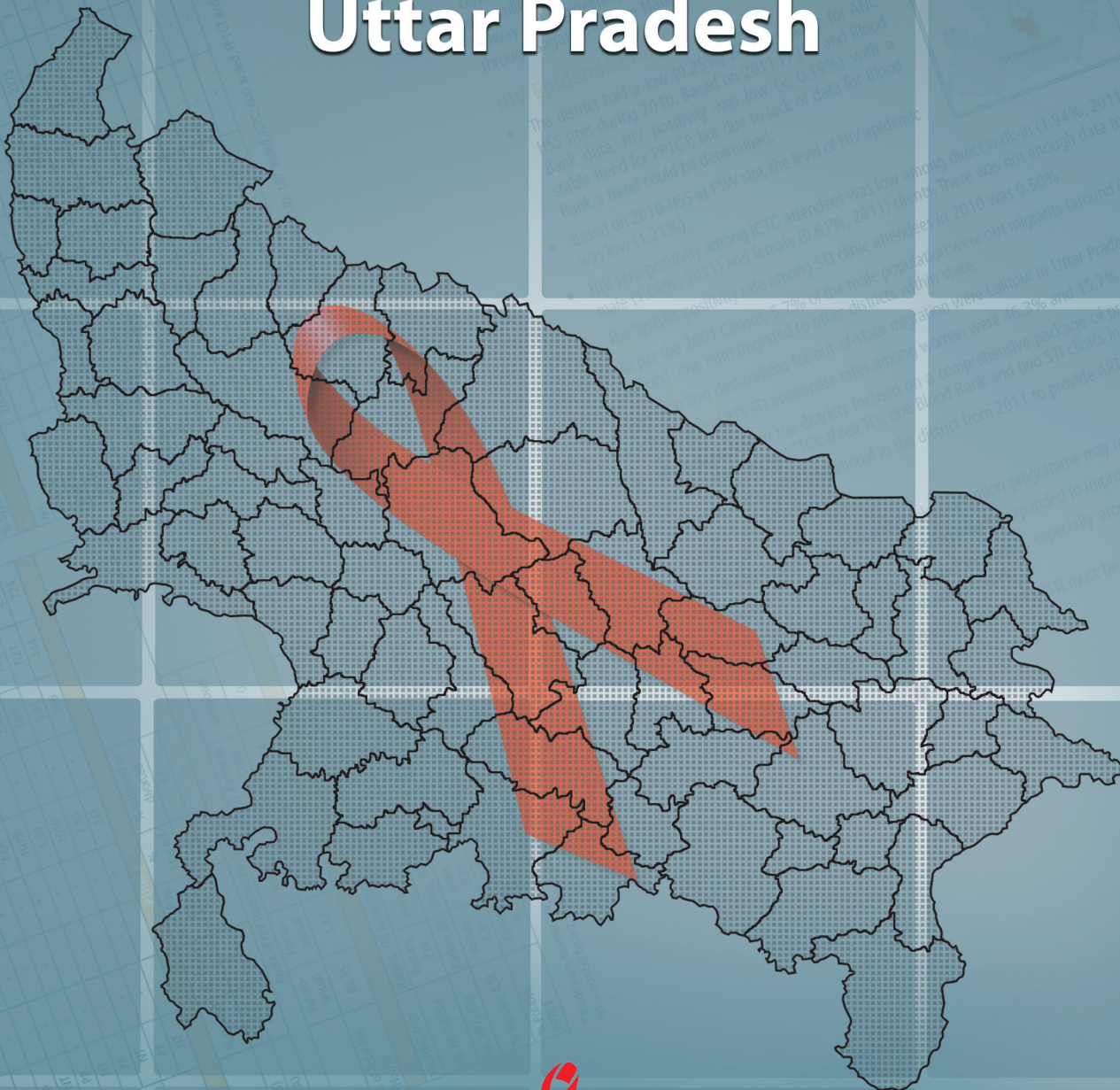


District HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profiles

developed through Data Triangulation

FACT SHEETS

Uttar Pradesh



India's voice against AIDS
Department of AIDS Control
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India
6th & 9th floors, Chandralok Building, 36 Janpath, New Delhi-110001
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UTTAR PRADESH



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November 2013



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Lov Verma
Secretary



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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 data reporting formats 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.

I congratulate the efforts made by the National Technical Team, the State AIDS Control Societies, the State Coordinating Agencies and all the district level personnel involved in the process. The support provided by UNAIDS, BMGF, PHFI, USAID, CDC, FHI 360 & WHO is highly valued and appreciated. I commend Dr. S. Venkatesh, Deputy Director General (M&E), Department of AIDS Control and the officers of the Strategic Information Management Unit for coordinating the process and finalizing the district factsheets.

Lov Verma



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PREFACE

The National AIDS Control Programme, in its different phases, has shifted its focus from national response to a more decentralised response to HIV/AIDS, and there is a strong focus on district level planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions for prevention and control of HIV. The programme is currently generating rich evidence-based data on HIV/AIDS through a robust and expanded HIV Sentinel Surveillance system, monthly reporting from over 15,000 programme units, mapping & size estimations, behavioural surveys as well as several studies, research projects and evaluations.

In this context of the focus on decentralized planning and also increased availability of data, the Department of AIDS Control had undertaken, for the first time, a project titled "Epidemiological profiling of HIV/AIDS situation at District and Sub-district levels using Data Triangulation". This exercise was conducted in two phases in 25 states (539 districts) with the objective of developing individual District HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profiles by using the Data Triangulation approach. Triangulation of the available information, namely Epidemiological data, Programme data and District Vulnerabilities data, into a meaningful framework helps to explain and improve the understanding of HIV/AIDS scenario in the district.

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.

This technical document is a compilation of the HIV epidemic scenario in seventy districts of Uttar Pradesh. Each district profile consists of a snapshot on the district background, the HIV epidemic scenario based on the updated available information on HIV Sentinel Surveillance, monthly programme data and key vulnerability factors, and the key recommendations to provide direction for future action. This document would be useful to a wide audience including the HIV programme managers and policy makers at all levels, as well as for researchers and academicians as a quick reference guide to the HIV/AIDS scenario in the districts.

Aradhana Johri

Acknowledgement

Under the 'District Epidemiological Profiling' project, the Department of AIDS Control (DAC) had undertaken a systematic compilation 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 approach and provides the district-wise HIV epidemic summary of programme response for the State.

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. I express my gratitude and appreciation to the Deputy Director (M&E), State Epidemiologists and M&E Officers who implemented this exercise under the guidance and leadership of the Project Directors and Additional Project Directors of the SACS.

I commend 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.

The active 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 and the Strategic Information Management Unit team at DAC for their relentless efforts in finalizing the individual district database and factsheets.



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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
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
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 the Department of AIDS Control 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.

Table 1: Components of District Epidemiological Profiling

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

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

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

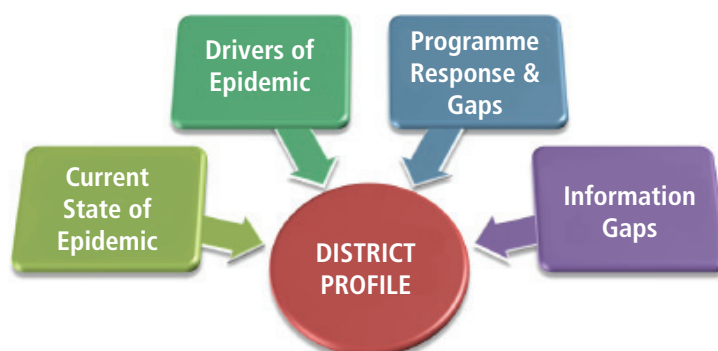


Fig. 1: Thematic Areas of District Profiling
Epidemiological Framework of HIV/AIDS Scenario in the District

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)

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.

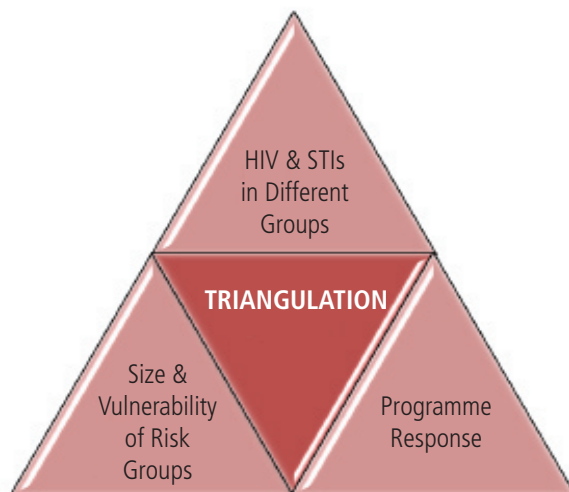


Fig. 2: Conceptual Framework of Data Triangulation
Synthesis of Epidemiological, Behavioural and Programme Data

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.

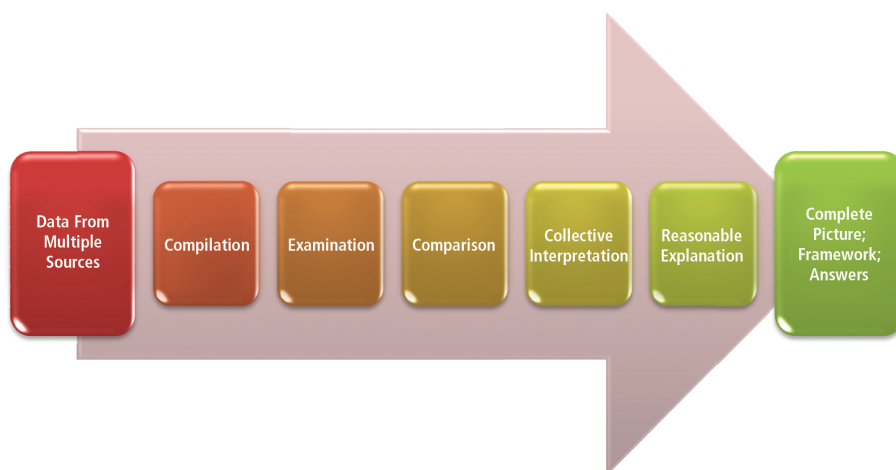


Fig. 3: Schematic representation of processes involved in Data Triangulation

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 Profiling	Major Sources
HIV Levels, Trends and Differentials	HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS); Integrated Biological & Behavioural Assessment (IBBA); ICTC data; PPTCT data; Blood bank data; NFHS-III; Any other HIV prevalence studies
STI Levels, Trends and Differentials	Behavioural 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.
4. '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-III and services provided in the district till 2011. This covers both prevention interventions and care, support and treatment interventions.
17. The number of TIs mentioned in the document includes only NACO-supported TIs. Migrant TIs include source, transit and destination TIs.
18. The district wise factsheets include updated information till 2011. Therefore, the districts newly created after 2011 have not been shown as separate districts.
19. All maps used in this document have been prepared from the Survey of India.

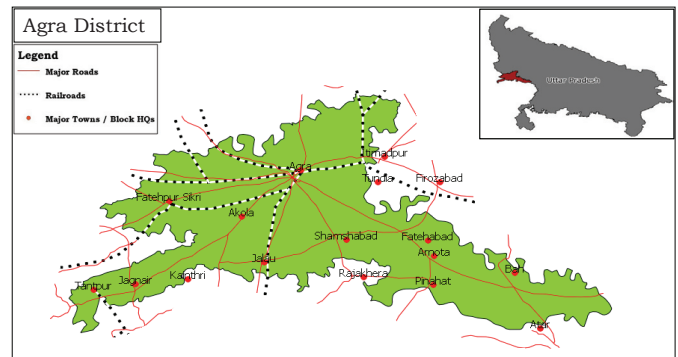
District Map of Uttar Pradesh



Agra

Background:

Agra is situated in western Uttar Pradesh; it is bordered by Hathras and Mathura in the north, Dhaulpur (Rajasthan) and Morena (Madhya Pradesh) in the south, Etawah and Firozabad in the east and by Bharatpur (Rajasthan) in the West. It has a population of 43.80 lakhs with a sex ratio of 859 females per 1,000 males; and a female literacy rate of 59.16% with an overall literacy rate of 69.44% (Census 2011). Agra is one of the major tourist destinations in India because of its many World heritage sites, including the Taj Mahal. Although tourism contributes a large extent to the economy of Agra, it also has a substantial industrial base. A lot of manufacturing plants and industry related wholesale markets are prominent in Agra. It is well connected to metro cities via roads and railways; National Highways 2,3 and 25 connect Agra to Delhi, Mumbai and Lucknow respectively.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT (0.41%) and Blood bank (0.23%) data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the attendees. There was a rising trend till 2009, followed by a declining trend among the PPTCT attendees. However, due to lack of previous years data for Blood Bank attendees a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV prevalence was low (1.61%) among FSWs, but trend could not be determined due to lack of data in the previous years.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, HIV positivity was moderate among male (6.71%) clients, low among female (3.54%) clients, and also among referred (3.89%) clients and high among direct walk-in (10.02%) clients. Considering the data over the last three years, male and referred clients followed a stable trend, while female clients exhibited a fluctuating trend and direct walk-ins had a declining trend.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (895; 55.01% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (414; 25.45% of total HRG) and IDU (318; 19.55%).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI were 19,944 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.14%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.90 % of male population were migrants, 56.08% of them migrated to other states and 18.12% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were South Delhi and North-East Delhi.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 44.9% and 15.6%, respectively
- In 2009, of 1,559 PLHIV registered at the ART centres, 30% were on ART, 7% were 15-24 years of age, 79% were illiterate or had primary education, and 16% were widowed or divorced.
- In 2011, Heterosexual transmission accounted for 87.09% and parent to child route accounted for 5.98% of total transmissions in the district.
- There had been a gradual scale-up of ICTCs from 2006 onwards; the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at these sites has also gradually increased from 4,267 in 2007 to 19,950 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in clients (representative of vulnerable populations) owing to high positivity among them, consistently for the last three years.
- Since the largest 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. Availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect positive cases at early stage.
- Considering high rate of parent to child transmission, carryout in-depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data to understand the profile of these attendees, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.

District Population: 43,80,793 (2.20% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 59.16%; ANC Utilization²: 33%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	*	*	0.58	0.72	1.06	0.38	0.41	
	NT	-	*	*	2057	3174	3663	6809	6120	
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.17	0.23	
	NT	*	*	*	*	*	*	62924	66783	
HSS-STD	PP	0.40	0.40	0.40	1.60	0.80		0.80		
	NT	250	250	250	250	249		250		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.61		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	249		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	8.70	7.04	10.20	8.62	5.16	6.28	6.35	6.71	
	NT	1012	867	559	1555	4318	6174	6723	6915	
ICTC Female	PP	10.16	9.41	13.33	10.84	6.39	7.08	12.71	3.54	
	NT	443	425	240	655	1941	2739	5891	6915	
ICTC Referred	PP	5.17	6.19	10.05	8.62	4.08	4.62	3.68	3.89	
	NT	793	614	378	1032	4168	7513	10314	11244	
ICTC Direct	PP	13.90	9.29	12.11	9.85	8.46	16.79	12.83	10.02	
	NT	662	678	421	1178	2091	1400	2300	2983	
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
						30	7	79	66	16
ART(1559)	-	-	-	-	-					
DLN(NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
% of Total (N=736)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
		2.31	1.49	2.45	5.98	0.68				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

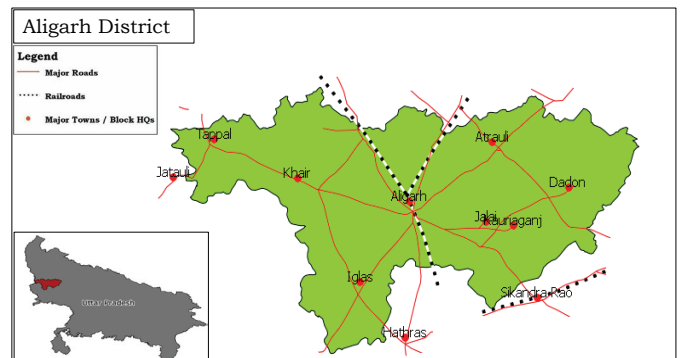
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

	HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU			Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	895	414	318			76071	42663	13784	19624		
% Total HRG	55.01	25.45	19.55			3.90	2.19	0.71	1.01		
% Total Pop.	0.02	0.01	0.01			100	56.08	18.12	25.80		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-								
Typology	Home based-43.05%; Brothel based-17.76%; Street based-39.19%	Kothi-based-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA			South Delhi	North East Delhi	Jaipur, Rajas than	West Delhi		
% <25 yrs.	56.76	-	10.87								
% Married	83.59	-	72.49								
ST/RTI											
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011							
	27856	66920	6933	19944							
% Syphilis positivity	0	0.93	1.50	1.14							
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1			
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTCs	1	2	2	4	5	6	7	7			
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	1455	1316	1381	4267	9433	12576	19423	19950			
Blood Banks	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	11			
STI clinics	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3			
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1			
Link-ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Aligarh

Background:

Aligarh is situated in the northern part of Uttar Pradesh. It is surrounded by Bulandshahar in the north-west, Badaun in the east and Hathras and Mathura in the south. It has a population of 36.74 lakhs with a sex ratio of 876 females per 1,000 males; and a female literacy rate of 57.48% with an overall literacy rate of 69.61% (Census 2011). There are many small scale and large scale industries in Aligarh. It is amongst the largest manufacturers and suppliers of locks and hardware goods in India and also of brass fittings. The brass market of Aligarh employs thousands of skilled laborers that leads to in-migration of people for employment. Presence of renowned educational institutions attracts students from across the country. The district has an extensive network of roadways; National Highways 91 and 93 connecting it to the rest of the districts within the state.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2011 data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.33%) and Blood Bank (0.15%) attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2006 HSS-FSW clients data, HIV positivity was low among FSWs, there were not enough data from previous years to determine trend.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, HIV positivity was near moderate among male (4.66%) and moderate among female (5.29%) clients. The positivity was low among referred (3.85%) clients and moderate among direct walk-in (8.34%) clients. A stable trend was observed among male and among referred, and an increasing trend was observed among female and direct walk-ins clients.
- According to the HRG mapping size data, FSWs (298; 37.34% of total HRG) and MSM (298; 37.34% of total HRG) were the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (202; 25.31%).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI were 5118 among STI clinic attendees.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.03% of male population were migrants; 60.34% of them migrated to other states and 24.60% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Faridabad, Haryana and North-East Delhi.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 37.6% and 34.4%, respectively.
- In 2009, of 142 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 34% were on ART, 6% were 15-24 years of age, and 16% were widowed or divorced.
- In 2011, Heterosexual transmission accounted for 66.56% of the HIV transmission and transmission rate through needle/syringe and through infected blood transfusion accounted for 12.34% and 8.12%, respectively.
- There had been an increase of the total number of clients undergoing HIV testing at ICTCs from 5,236 in 2010 to 13,274 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in clients (representative of vulnerable populations), owing to moderate positivity. An increasing trend among them can be explored by further analysing the ICTC data.
- An effort needs to be made to increase early detection among positive people, as well as strengthen immediate referrals to ART centres upon confirmation of positivity.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to understand district epidemiological profile.
- IEC programme for creating HIV and STI awareness should be strengthened in district among general population, especially women.
- Since infected needle/syringes accounted for a significant proportion of the HIV transmissions, in depth analysis of ICTC clients should be considered. Also, screening of blood at Blood Banks done diligently as transmission rate through infected blood was high.

District Population: 36,73,849 (1.84% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 57.48%; ANC Utilization²: 20.2%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	NT ⁴	394	400	399	400	400	396	396	396		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.27	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.33		
	NT	-	-	-	1504	2182	2142	10289	6953		
Blood Bank	PP	-	*	*	*	0	0	0.11	0.15		
	NT	-	*	*	2763	2259	17474	18537	18537		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	2.09	4.44	1.97	3.54	4.34	4.66		
	NT	*	*	431	676	1571	2117	3225	4185		
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	1.16	2.23	1.93	2.05	4.96	5.29		
	NT	*	*	345	674	830	977	1755	2136		
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	-	-	4.92	-	3.81	3.85		
	NT	*	*	-	-	1301	-	3199	4883		
ICTC Direct	PP	*	*	1.68	3.33	1.78	2.38	5.90	8.34		
	NT	*	*	776	1350	1690	1514	1781	1438		

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% Ill., 15-24 yrs. Edu.	% Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or divorced	% Parent to Child	
						Widowed	divorced
ART(142)	34	6	62	58	16	16	
DLN(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown
					Child	Unknown	
% of Total (N=308)	66.56	6.82	8.12	12.34	3.57	2.60	

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Vulnerabilities

	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district
Size Est., (Mapping, Year .NA)	298	298	202	80906	48816	19903	12187
% Total HRG	37.34	37.34	25.31	5.03	3.04	1.24	0.76
% Total Pop.	0.01	0.01	0.01	100	60.34	24.60	15.06
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration			
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Farid abad, North East Delhi			
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	North West Delhi			
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-	South West Delhi			
% Married	-	-	-	Hary ana			

STI/RTI

	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. episodes treated	15527	28681	5775	5118
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0	0

Programme Response

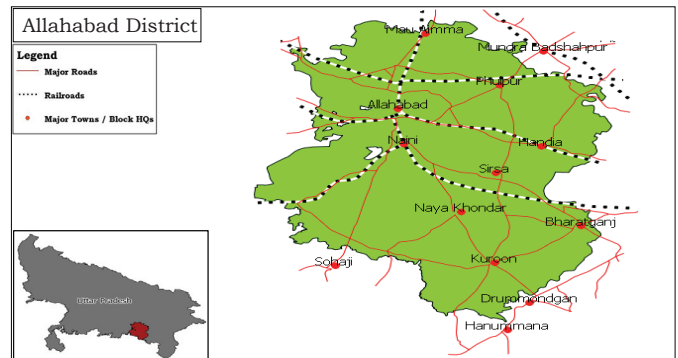
	Programme Response							
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No.	281	548	776	2854	4583	5236	15269	13274
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ICTCs	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	5
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	281	548	776	2854	4583	5236	15269	13274
Blood Banks	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
STI clinics	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Allahabad

Background:

Allahabad is located in the south-eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. It is located at the confluence of Ganges, Yamuna and Saraswati, popularly known as Triveni Sangam. Allahabad is surrounded by the districts of Mirzaour, Sant Ravidass Nagar, Jaunpur, Partagarh, Kaushambi, as well as by the state of Madhya Pradesh. The total population of the district is 59.60 lakhs with sex ratio of 902 females per 1000 males, and a female literacy rate of 62.67% with an overall literacy rate of 74.41% (Census 2011). Allahabad is predominantly a rural district where agriculture is the main source of income. It is a famous pilgrimage site; millions of pilgrims come to visit the Kumbh Mela of Allahabad which is held once every twelve years. The district also has excellent educational facilities

attracting lakhs of people from across the country; there are universities that provide varied and specialized learning opportunities. The two national highways that connect Allahabad to other parts of the country are NH 2 and 27.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low among the ANC clients, with a decreasing trend for the past four years.
- According to 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low for PPTCT (0.06%) and Blood Bank (0.18%) attendees, with an overall declining trend among PPTCP attendees, while a stable trend among Blood Bank attendees.
- As per 2008 HSS-FSW data, the HIV positivity level was low (1.20%) among the FSWs, with a stable trend for the last three years.
- According to 2010 HSS data, HIV prevalence was low among MSM (1.40%) and IDU (1.27%), but due to the lack of data trend could not be determined.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, HIV positivity was also low among male (2.72%) and female (3.04%) clients. It was also low among referred (1.99%) clients and moderate among direct walk-in (4.85%) clients, with a stable trend among all ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, MSM (825; 36.40% of total HRG) were the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (758; 33.44% of total HRG) and FSW (684; 30.17% of total HRG). Out of FSWs (40.28%) were home-based.
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI were 14,731 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.14%.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.17% of the male population were migrants; among them 66.27% migrated to other states and 14.62% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out migration were Thane and Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra.
- According to DLHS-III data, HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 48.8% and 22.2%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 1357 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 4% were on ART, 12% were 15-24 years of age, and 65% were widowed or divorced.
- In 2011, 88.39% of HIV infection was transmitted through heterosexual routes, and 5.76% of the transmissions were through parent to child.
- There has been rapid increase in total number of clients tested for HIV at the ICTCs from 8,947 in 2007 to 56,764 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in clients (representative of vulnerable populations) owing to moderate positivity with increasing trend among them, by further analysis of ICTC data.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around tourist spots, truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Since there was huge migration to high prevalent districts, outreach activities for migrants at source and transit points should be strengthened.
- Considering noticeable percentage of HIV transmission via parent to child, conduct in-depth analysis of ART and ICTC data and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.

Allahabad

District Population: 59,59,798 (2.99% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 62.67%; ANC Utilization²: 27.1%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	1.50	0.50	0.53	0	0	2011		
	NT ⁴	-	400	400	376	400	400			
PPCT	PP	2.56	1.85	1.80	1.17	1.06	0.57	0.13	0.06	
	NT	1131	1943	2219	3237	5574	12201	19008	19588	
Blood Bank	PP	0.12	0.25	0.25	0.32	0.44	0.29	0.14	0.18	
	NT	25247	21478	25504	24887	11316	16536	51497	56784	
HSS-STD	PP	2.00	0	0	0	0	0.79			
	NT	250	250	250	249	250	253			
HSS-FSW	PP	20.00	10.80	1.60	1.60	1.20	-			
	NT	250	250	250	250	249	-			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	1.40			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	2.15			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	1.27			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	237			
ICTC Male	PP	4.70	5.51	4.09	3.35	2.15	1.06	2.84	2.72	
	NT	1573	2051	2423	2538	8263	24355	24688	22692	
ICTC Female	PP	9.55	4.47	3.55	2.02	2.57	4.69	2.96	3.04	
	NT	859	1590	2114	3172	7793	17554	13870	14484	
ICTC Referred	PP	5.64	6.01	3.11	1.72	1.98	3.71	2.76	1.99	
	NT	585	1114	1800	2385	9022	24274	28674	26008	
ICTC Direct	PP	6.66	4.63	4.31	3.25	2.83	1.02	2.23	4.85	
	NT	1847	2527	2737	3325	7034	17635	13438	11168	

PLHIV Profile, 2009				
	% On ART	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART(1357)	4	12	9	65
DLN(NA)	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011						
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
% of Total (N=1059)	88.39	0.57	3.21	1.32	5.76	0.76

Block-Level Details					
	No. HRG- FSW	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- IDU	% Pos., ICTC	% Pos., PPTCT
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities

Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district
% Total HRG	684	825	758	135661	89896	19834	25931
% Total Pop.	30.17	36.39	33.44	5.17	3.42	0.76	0.99
Program Target	0.01	0.01	0.01	100	66.27	14.62	19.11
Program Coverage	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration			
Typology	Home based-40.28%; Brothel based-60.07%; Street based-24.30%	Kothi-1.41%; Panthi-60.07%; Double decker-38.52%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Thane, Maharashtra	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Pune, Maharashtra	
% <25 yrs.	34.65	44.84	22.15				
% Married	46.80	60.82	-				

STI/RTI				
	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. episodes treated	12663	25849	5352	14731
% Syphilis positivity	5.88	1.79	0.67	0.14

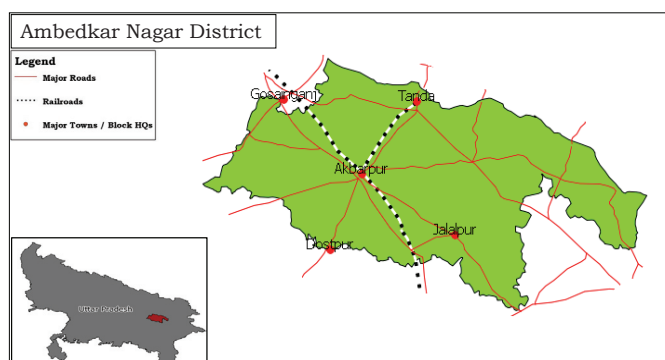
Programme Response								
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
ICTCs	2	3	4	5	19	20	21	21
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	3563	5584	6756	8947	21630	54110	57566	56764
Blood Banks	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
STI clinics	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Ambedkar Nagar

Background:

Ambedkar Nagar is located in the Faizabad division of Uttar Pradesh. It has a population of 23.99 lakhs with a sex ratio of 976 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 64.62% with overall literacy rate of 74.37% (Census 2011). The major source of economy depends upon power looms, which produce Tanda Terikat, and agriculture, nearly 91% of the population of Ambedkar Nagar district is engaged in farming. The district also has a thermal power station, a power and distribution transformer manufacturing industry, a sugar factory near Mijhaura and many rice mills in Akbarpur. These industries give employment, not only to the local people, but also to the people from the nearby districts. Ambedkar Nagar attracts tourists due to presence of a pilgrimage sites where many people come on regular basis. Ambedkar Nagar is well connected to surrounding districts and states by way of state roadways and railways.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC clients. A trend could not be determined due to lack of data from previous years.
- As per 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the attendees, with a stable trend.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, the HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.74%) and females (2.21%) clients, as well as among referred (1.73%) clients, whereas, HIV positivity was moderate among direct walk-in clients (5.94%). A stable trend was seen among male, female and referred clients. However, there was a rising trend among direct walk-in clients for the previous four years.
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI were 3,610 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.17 %.
- As per 2001 census, 2.55% of the male population were migrants, 42.11% of whom migrated to other states and 23.34% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out migration were Thane and Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra.
- According to DLHS-III data, HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 44.2% and 46%, respectively.
- In 2009, of 279 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 31% were on ART, 8% were on 15-24 years of age, 48% were illiterate or only have a primary school education and 12% were widowed or divorced.
- In 2011, HIV transmission through heterosexual routes accounted for 90.53% and parent to child accounted for 9.47% of the total transmission.

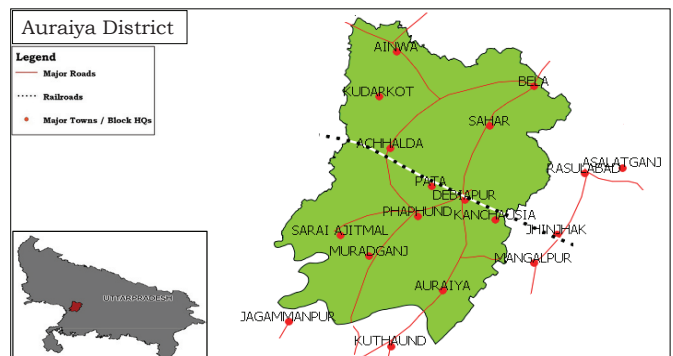
Key Recommendations:

- Carryout disaggregated analysis of ANC attendees to identify risk factors responsible for the increasing HIV epidemic among general population.
- Due to the moderate HIV prevalence among direct walk-in clients, analysis of risk profile of HIV positive individuals at ICTCs should be done to determine associated factors.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halt points and highways in the district, considering high in-migration and out-migration in the district.
- Considering noticeable percentage of HIV transmission via parent to child, conduct in-depth analysis of ART and ICTC data and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.

Auraiya

Background:

Auraiya lies in the southwestern part of Uttar Pradesh. It has a population of 13.72 lakhs with a sex ratio of 864 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 71.97% with an overall literacy rate of 80.25% (Census 2011). The district has alluvial soil, which makes agriculture the main occupation. Auraiya also manufactures steel furniture, cement products, and possess several small scale industries. The raw material from these small scale industries is imported from Agra and Kanpur, leading to in and out migration. The district is well connected via National Highway 2 and via railways to other districts of Uttar Pradesh, as well as other states.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients.
- According to 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.11%), with a stable trend among PPTCT attendees.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (0.60%) and female (0.38%) clients, as well as among referred (0.16%) and direct walk-in (1.19%) clients. There was a stable trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- As per the HRG size mapping data, FSW (403; 81.74% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI among STI clinic attendees was 2,076.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.23% of male population were migrants, 28.34% migrated to other states and 32.97% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were South Delhi and North-West Delhi.
- According to DLHS-III data, among women, HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate was 40.2% and 40.9%, respectively.
- In 2009, of 79 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 28% were on ART, 16% were 15-24 years of age, and 5% were widowed or divorced.
- In 2011, HIV transmission through heterosexual routes accounted for 88.24%, whereas, the route of transmission could not be ascertained for 11.76% of the total transmissions in the district.
- The number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the ICTC sites had continuously increased from 937 in 2007 to 6278 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- The district should continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. Availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Since the rate of unknown HIV route of transmission was high, data assessment and analysis of positive people at ICTC and PPTCT is recommended to understand the source and spread of HIV.

Auraiya

District Population: 13,72,287 (0.69% of Uttar Pradesh Population), Female Literacy: 71.97%, ANC Utilization: 24.6%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	*	0	0.50	0	0	0		
	NT ⁴	-	-	*	400	400	399				
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	*	0	0	0.11		
	NT	-	-	-	*	*	1242	3482	2764		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	*	1.81	0.72	0.61	0.19	0.60		
	NT	-	-	*	331	1256	1794	2080	1653		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	*	1.49	0.25	0.50	0.49	0.38		
	NT	-	-	*	606	806	1196	1421	1861		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	*	1.52	0.46	0	0	0.16		
	NT	-	-	*	593	1309	2130	2185	2425		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	*	1.74	0.66	1.98	0.84	1.19		
	NT	-	-	*	344	753	860	1316	1089		
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
	% OnART	% 15-24 yrs. Edu.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced						
						ART(79)	28	16	44	51	5
DLN(NA)	-	-	-	-	-						
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
							88.24	0	0	0	11.76
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos., ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos., PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

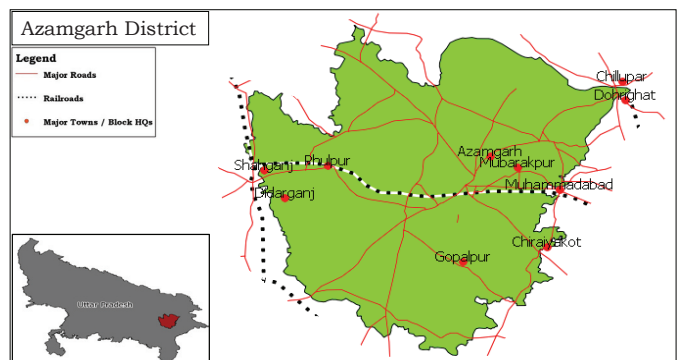
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities											
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Inter-State	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		403	41	49	14154	4011	4667	5476			
% Total HRG		81.74	8.32	9.94	2.23	0.63	0.73	0.86			
% Total Pop.		0.03	0	0	100	28.34	32.97	38.69			
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	-	-							
Typology		Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	South Delhi	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	South West Delhi	East Delhi		
% <25 yrs. Married		66.79	-	-							
STI/RTI											
		2008	2009	2010	2011						
No. episodes treated		305	544	1147	2076						
% Syphilis positivity		-	-	0	0						
Programme Response											
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
No. FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1		
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
ICTCs		-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		-	-	-	937	2623	4232	6983	6278		
Blood Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STI clinics		-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Azamgarh

Background:

Azamgarh is situated in the eastern-most part of Uttar Pradesh and is surrounded by Ambedkar Nagar, Gorakhpur, Maunath, Ghazipur, and Jaunpur districts. The total population of the district is 46.16 lakhs with sex ratio of 1,020 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 62.65% with an overall literacy rate of 72.69% (Census 2011). The main occupation is agriculture, including cultivation of pulses, oil seeds, sugarcane and potato. The weaving of Banarasi Sari constitutes the most important industry in the district, and provides maximum employment to the local population. Azamgarh is well connected to other districts in the state via National Highway 233, which passes through the district.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC clients. However, a trend could not be determined due to lack of previous years data.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT (0.30%) and Blood Bank (0.15%) attendees, with a declining trend for both.
- Based on 2011 data, HIV positivity was near moderate among male (4.72%) and moderate among female (7.94%) clients; it was also low among referred (2.56%) clients, but high among direct walk-in (13.20%) clients. An increasing trend over the past three years was exhibited by the male and female clients, as well among direct walk-in clients, whereas a stable trend was observed for referred clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSWs (111; 71.15% of total HRG) were the largest HRG in the district. Out of FSW, majority were home-based (82.44%) followed by brothel-based (14.89%).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI among STI clinic attendees were 4,090.
- As per 2001 Census, 7.17% of the male population were migrants, among them 74.59% migrated to other states and 11.78% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Thane and Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra.
- According to DLHS-III data, HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women (15-49 years of age) was 59.1% and 41.8%, respectively.
- In 2009, of 1,361 PLHIV registered at the ART centre 6% were on ART, 10% were 15-24 years of age, 50% were illiterate or had primary education and 60% were married.
- In 2011, Heterosexual transmissions of HIV reckoned at 83.90%, and homosexual transmission accounted for 7.87%, Parent to child HIV transmission accounted for 5.62% of the total transmissions in the district.
- There was a gradual increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the ICTC sites from 2,341 in 2007 to 7,188 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in clients (representative of vulnerable populations) owing to high positivity consistently for last two years.
- Focus on the outreach efforts for home based FSWs to keep HIV prevalence among them at low level.
- Considering high rate of migration to high prevalent districts, better assessment of the size and profile of migrants will further improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- There needs to be an understanding of the dynamics of HIV transmission through further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT data.
- As parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, more needs to be done to understand the profile of these attendees through in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.

District Population: 46,16,509 (2.31% of UP Population); Female Literacy¹: 72.69%; ANC Utilization²: 35.10%

HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	0.25			
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	402			
PPTCT	PP	-	*	*	*	1.72	0.24	0.30		
	NT	-	*	*	*	1745	3403	2677		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	*	1.56	0.16	0.15		
	NT	-	-	-	*	1478	2558	3995		
HSS-STD	PP	1.60	2.69	1.20	0.80	0.42	0			
	NT	250	223	250	249	240	250			
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	12.25	2.17	1.99	2.45	6.52	4.72	
	NT	*	*	204	1153	3012	3794	1855	2836	
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	1.56	2.15	3.43	3.78	5.76	7.94	
	NT	*	*	448	558	1254	1668	1672	1675	
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	6.08	1.55	2.80	3.15	3.71	2.56	
	NT	*	*	378	838	2246	2378	2051	3087	
ICTC Direct	PP	*	*	3.28	2.75	1.98	2.63	11.77	13.20	
Walk-in	NT	*	*	274	873	2020	3084	1181	1424	
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
% On ART (1361)	% 15-24 yrs. Edu.	10	50	60	0					
	% Married	6	50	60	0					
DLIN (NA)	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	-	-	-	-					
	% Widowed or Divorced	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
% Hetero-sexual (N=267)	Hetero-sexual	83.90	7.87	1.87	0.75	5.62	0			
	Blood Transfusion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-FSW	Needle/Syringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parent to Child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

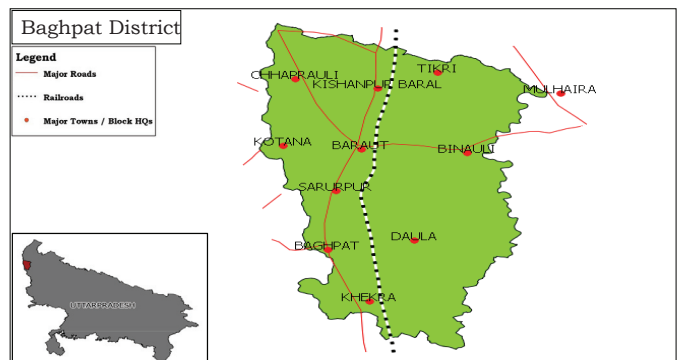
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities										
HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census				Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	111	16	29	139806	104279	16476	19051			
% Total HRG	71.15	10.26	18.59	7.17	5.35	0.84	0.98			
% Total Pop.	0	0	0	100	74.59	11.78	13.63			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA							
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based -82.44%; Brothel based-14.89%; Street based-2.67%	Kothi -15.38%; Pantli-29.49%; Double decker-23.72%	Daily Injectors NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra	North West Delhi	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Ludhiana, Punjab			
% <25 yrs.	46.95	49.36	6.48							
% Married	58.40	34.62	37.96							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011						
	23002	23539	1264	4090						
% Syphilis positivity	20.00	-	0.05	0						
Programme Response										
No. FSW TIs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
IDU TIs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	4	4
ICTCs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
	235	465	819	2341	5111	7207	7549	7188		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		
Blood Banks	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	4		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Baghpat

Background:

Baghpat is located on the banks of river Yamuna near New Delhi. It is surrounded by Muzaffarnagar in the north, Ghaziabad and Rohtak (Haryana) in the south, Meerut in the east and Sonipat (Haryana) in the west. It has a population of 13.02 lakhs with a sex ratio of 858 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 61.22% with an overall literacy rate of 73.54% (Census 2011). Baghpat is famous for the agriculture industries. The principal crops of the region are wheat, paddy, sugarcane, pulses, potatoes and maize. The people of the region are also involved in the making and selling of gud and sugar. Pilgrims are a frequent source of in-migration to Baghpat, because of a famous pilgrimage site. Baghpat is close to Meerut City and Delhi; Saharanpur National Highway passes through the district, leading to frequent in and out-migration for education and employment.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low (0.25%) among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2011 data, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT (0.16%) and Blood Bank (0.27%) attendees. A stable trend was observed for PPTCT attendees, while a trend could not be established for Blood Bank attendees due to lack of previous years data points.
- Based on 2011 data, HIV positivity was low among male (0.95%) and female (0.77%) clients, as well as among referred (0.83%) and direct walk-in (1.01%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all, except direct walk-ins exhibited a decreasing trend considering the data for the last three years.
- According to HRG size mapping data, MSM (127; 39.44% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (118; 36.65% of total HRG).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI among STI clinic attendees was 2,055.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Mumbai and Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.19% of the male population were migrants, 48.74% migrated to other states and 32.81% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 62 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 10% were on ART, 10% were 15-24 years of age, 52% were illiterate or had primary education, and 10% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 54.7% and 33.6%, respectively.
- There was a gradual increase in number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the ICTC sites from 1,469 in 2007 to 5,705 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among MSM and IDUs through initiation of HRG sites for HSS. Availability of HSS data and bio-behavioural data will give a better insight to the district HIV vulnerabilities.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to understand district epidemiological profile.
- Considering high rate of migration to high HIV prevalent districts, assessment of the size and profile of migrants will further improve understanding of district vulnerabilities.

District Population: 13,02,156 (0.65% of UP Population); Female Literacy: 61.22%; ANC Utilization²: 34.4%

HIV Levels and Trends ³											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	0.33	0	0	0	0.25	0.25			
	NT ⁴	-	307	400	400	398	398	398			
PPCT	PP	-	*	*	*	0.16	0.26	0.16			
	NT	-	*	*	*	3159	3856	3191			
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.27			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	2136	1852			
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTC Male	PP	-	0.89	*	2.50	0.83	1.18	1.06	0.95		
	NT	-	337	*	520	1081	1352	1885	1470		
ICTC Female	PP	-	1.53	*	2.73	0.48	1.43	1.21	0.77		
	NT	-	326	*	549	825	769	827	1044		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	1.24	*	2.64	0.72	0.64	0.32	0.83		
	NT	-	645	*	1061	1817	1884	2163	1918		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	0	*	0	0	6.33	4.19	1.01		
	NT	-	18	*	8	89	237	549	596		
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
% On ART	% Ill., Prim. Edu.			% Widowed or Divorced							
	10	10	52	60	10						
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-						
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual			Parent to Child							
	100	0	0	0	0						
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PP/CT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

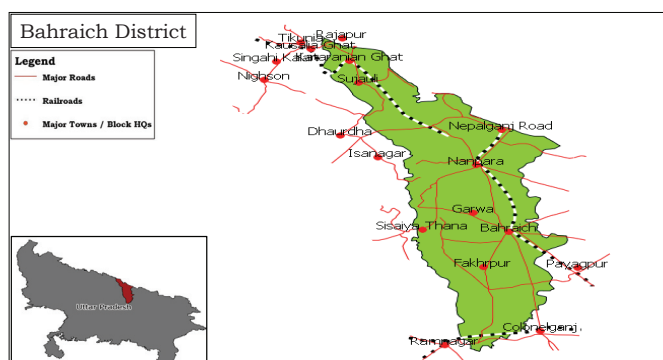
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD≥ 187, ICTC≥ 600, PP/CT≥ 900 and BB≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities												
HRG Size						Male Migration, 2001 Census						
	FSW	MSM	IDU				Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	77	127	118				32734	15955	10741	6038		
% Total HRG	23.91	39.44	36.65				5.19	2.53	1.70	0.96		
% Total Pop.	0.01	0.01	0.01				100	48.74	32.81	18.45		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA				Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-									
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-decker-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double-decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA									
	% <25 yrs. Married	-	-									
STI/RTI												
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011								
	1719	956	519	2055								
% Syphilis positivity	-	-	0	0								
Programme Response												
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1				
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1				
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2				
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	663	882	1469	2306	5280	6568	5705				
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

Bahraich

Background:

Bahraich is a part of Devipatan division of Uttar Pradesh. It is bordered by the districts of Keri, Sitapur, Bara Banki, and Gonda, as well as Nepal. It has a population of 34.78 lakhs with a sex ratio of 891 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 40.76% with an overall literacy rate of 51.10% (Census 2011). The economy of Bahraich district is mainly agrarian in nature, and the principal crops of the region are wheat, rice, sugarcane, pulse, and mustard. Sericulture is another main occupation of the region. Most of the industries in this region are based on agricultural and forest products like sugar mills, rice and daal mills. Nepal is a popular site for in and out-migration. The district is also well connected via railway and National Highway-28 to the other parts of the state.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on the 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was notably high (4.11%) among the ANC clients, with a rising trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT (0.05%) and Blood Bank (0.03) attendees, with a stable trend over the past four years.
- According to 2008 HSS-FSW data, the HIV positivity was low (0.44%) among the FSW, but trend could not be determined due to lack of adequate data.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (2.0%) and female (1.43%) clients and also among referred (0.85%) clients, whereas, it was high among direct walk-in (13.57%). Over the past four years, stable trend was observed for male and females clients, as well as for referred clients; in contrast there was an increasing trend among direct walk-ins.
- According to HRG size mapping, FSW (115; 49.36% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (100; 42.92% of total HRG). Among FSWs, majority were street-based (54.55%) followed by home based (45.45%) types.
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI among STI clinic attendees was 3,169.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out migration were Mumbai and Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra.
- As per 2001 Census, 1.96% of the male population were migrants, among them 38.68% migrated to other states and 27.18% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of 129 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 34% were on ART, 11% were 15-24 years of age, and 4% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and the STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 20.7% and 19.1%, respectively.
- There was a noticeable increase in number of clients undergoing HIV testing at ICTCs in the district from 2,062 in 2007 to 7,614 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, assessment of the size and profile of client population, including migrants and truckers, will help in understanding district vulnerabilities. Availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Due to the high HIV prevalence among direct walk-in clients, analysis of risk profile of positive individuals in ICTC should be done to determine associated factors.
- Better assessment of the size and profile of migrants will further improve understanding of district vulnerabilities, considering the high rate of migration to high HIV prevalent districts.
- An effort needs to be made to increase early detection among HIV positive people, as well as strengthen immediate referrals to ART centres upon confirmation of positivity.
- Considering noticeable percentage of HIV transmission via parent to child, conduct in-depth analysis of ART and ICTC data and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.

Bahraich

District Population: 34,78,257 (1.74% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 40.76%; ANC Utilization²: 14.5%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	0.50	*	0.75	0.75	0		4.11			
	NT ⁴	400	*	400	400	349		365			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	0.20	0.34	0.20	0.05		
	NT	-	-	-	*	1997	3276	5064	3938		
Blood Bank	PP	*	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.03		
	NT	*	1077	1206	2894	1661	2704	2923	3267		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	*	0	0.44					
	NT	-	-	*	200	227					
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	2.07	1.53	0.96	2.14	2.00		
	NT	*	*	*	820	1636	1777	1821	1996		
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	2.69	1.44	1.29	1.47	1.43		
	NT	*	*	*	484	1108	1319	1702	1680		
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	*	2.41	1.81	0.67	1.33	0.85		
	NT	*	*	*	953	1767	2838	3304	3418		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	*	*	*	1.99	0.92	5.81	9.13	13.57		
	NT	*	*	*	351	977	258	219	258		
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
% On ART	% 15-24 yrs.	11	41								
	% Ill., Prim. Edu.										
ART (129)	% Married	39									
	% Widowed or Divorced	4									
DLN (NA)											
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
% of Total (N=64)	Hetero-sexual	92.19	1.56	0	0	4.69	1.56				
	Homo-sexual										
No. HRG-FSW	Blood Transfusion										
	Needle/Syringe										
No. HRG-MSM	Parent to Child										
	Unknown										
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW											
No. HRG-MSM											
No. HRG-IDU											
% Positive, ICTC											
% Positive, PPTCT											

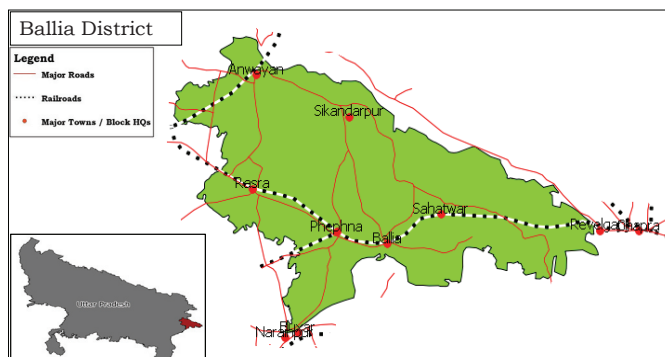
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities											
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		115	18	100	25021	9678	6800	8543	No. out-migration		
% Total HRG		49.36	7.73	42.92	1.96	0.76	0.53	0.67	% of male pop.		
% Total Pop.		0	0	0	100	38.68	27.18	34.14	% of total migration		
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	-	-							
Typology		Home based-45.45%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-54.55%	Kothi-10.99%; Panthi-NA; Double decker-89.01%	Daily injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Jalandhar, Punjab	Thane, Maharashtra	Ludhiana, Punjab			
% <25 yrs.		45.45	69.23	-							
% Married		92.80	54.95	-							
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated		2008	2009	2010	2011						
		17946	27420	2011	3169						
% syphilis positivity		-	-	0	0						
Programme Response											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1		
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-		
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-		
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-		
ICTCs		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		205	291	431	2062	4741	6372	8587	7614		
Blood Banks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Ballia

Background:

Ballia is a part of the Azamgarh division, situated in eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. It is bordered on the west by Azamgarh, on the north by Deoria, on the north-east and south-east by Bihar and on the south-west by Ghazipur. It has a population of 32.24 lakhs with sex ratio of 933 per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 61.72% with an overall literacy rate of 73.82% (Census 2011). The main occupation is agriculture; however glass, ceramics, horticulture, sugar industry, manufacturing of mechanical equipment and a variety of small-scale industries share the economic map of the district. The transportation is good as there are many buses plying on roads connecting Ballia to other districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The district is also well connected via National Highway 19 to Ghazipur.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.75%) among the ANC clients, with an increasing trend.
- As per 2011 PPTCT (0.13%) and Blood Bank data, HIV prevalence was low among the attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, as per the ICTC data HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was moderate among males (5.64%) and low among female (3.86%) clients. It was near moderate among referred (4.34%) and the moderate among direct walk-in (7.84%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all except a declining trend among direct walk-ins, considering the last three years data points.
- According to HRG size mapping data FSW (270; 58.32% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (102; 22.03% of total HRG). Among FSWs, the major typology was brothel-based (64.80%).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI was 7,115 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 3.56%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Thane (Maharashtra) and South Delhi.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.82% of the male population were migrants. Among them, 68.76% migrated to other states and 18.94% migrated to other districts, within the state.
- In 2009, out of 407 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 7% were on ART, 19% were 15-24 years of age and 11% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, among women, the HIV awareness rate was 30.6% and STI/RTI was 43.1%.
- In 2011, of the total transmissions, heterosexual routes accounted for 62.58%, though more importantly both unknown routes and needle/syringe usage accounted for 15.48% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- From 2007 onwards, there was a noticeable scale-up in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the district's ICTCs from 3,888 in 2007 to 9,090 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Moderate HIV prevalence among HSS-ANC, ICTC males and ICTC direct walk-ins indicate a high vulnerability of the district. Analysis of risk profile of positive individuals should be done to determine associated risk factors.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, assessment of the size and profile of client population as well as establishment of HSS site for HRG will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Outreach efforts should be focused towards migrants at source and transit sites, as migration to high prevalent districts could be a driver of the HIV epidemic in the state.
- Considering high HIV transmission through needle-syringe usage in the district, an HSS-IDU site should be established, as well as further analysis of ICTC to better understand the risk profile of positive individuals.

District Population: 32,23,642 (1.62% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 61.72%; ANC Utilization²: 42.30%

HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴ NT ⁴	0.53 378	0 400	0 319	0.25 401	0.27 364	0.75 400		
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	0.23 1282	0.31 4811	0.24 4665	0.27 4833	0.13 5984	
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	* *	* *	0 1220	0 1456	0 1386	
HSS-STD	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
ICTC Male	PP NT	* *	* *	5.05 673	2.47 1092	7.08 1794	5.33 2044	5.64 1967	
ICTC Female	PP NT	* *	* *	4.81 1933	2.33 859	4.05 2792	3.45 1014	3.86 1139	
ICTC Referred	PP NT	* *	* *	8.83 521	3.92 1147	6.31 2236	4.05 2792	4.34 2532	
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP NT	* *	* *	4.47 291	7.33 150	18.40 163	11.65 266	7.84 574	
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
% On ART	% 15-24 yrs. Edu.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (407)	19	42	69	11					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011									
Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
62.58	1.94	1.29	15.48	3.23	15.48				
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

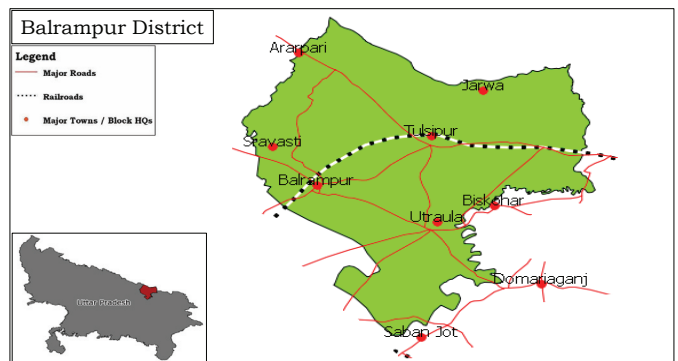
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Intra-district	Intra-state	Inter-state
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	2.70	102	91	No. out-migration	56383	15530	10087		
% Total HRG	58.32	22.03	19.65	% of male pop.	5.82	4.00	1.10	0.72	
% Total Pop.	0.01	0	0	% of total migration	100	68.76	18.94	12.30	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Thane, Maharashtra	South Delhi	Ludhiana, Punjab	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Faridabad, Haryana	
Typology	Home based-17.42%; Brothel based-64.84%; Street based-17.74%	Kothi-8.21%; Panthi-44.93%; Double decker-12.08%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs.	23.55	19.32	5.40						
% Married	79.68	30.43	81.29						
ST/RTI									
No. episodes treated	7208	4668	1531	2008	2009	2010	2011		
% Syphilis positivity	8.89	6.82	7.20	3.56					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	
Blood Banks	246	300	469	3888	6762	9251	7891	9090	
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ART centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Balrampur

Background:

Balrampur is a part of Devipatan division, and historic Awadh region. It is surrounded on the east by Siddharth nagar, Basti on the south, Gonda on the southwest, and Shravasti on the west and shares the northern border with Nepal. It has a population of 21.49 lakhs with a sex ratio of 922 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 40.92% with an overall literacy rate of 51.76% (Census2011). It is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. The district has many pilgrimage sites, which attract pilgrims across the country. Balrampur is known for temple of Pateshwari Devi, a Shakti Pitha, and for ruins of the ancient city of Sravasti, now a pilgrimage site for Buddhists and Jains. This leads to in-migration of the Buddhist and the Jain devotees to the district.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.08%) among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (0.85%) and female (3.92%) clients. It was also low among referred (1.87%) and direct walk-in (0.75%) clients. The trend for direct walk-in and female clients was declining, whereas male and referred clients showed a stable trend.
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated among STD clinic attendees was 5,396.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Mumbai (Suburban) and Mumbai in Maharashtra.
- As per 2001 census, 2.41% of the male population were migrants, among them 60.48% migrated to other states and 15.3% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of 329 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 32% were on ART, 7% were 15-24 years of age, and 11% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, among women, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate was 16.17% and 19.2%, respectively.
- In 2011, Heterosexual routes accounted for 50.70% of the district's HIV transmissions and unknown routes of transmission accounted for 33.80% and parent to child accounted for 9.86% of the total HIV transmission in the 2011.
- The number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the ICTCs noticeably increased from 146 in 2007 to 7,547 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- The top two destinations for out-migration were to high prevalent districts, which could be a driver of the HIV epidemic in the state; therefore, outreach efforts should be focused towards migrants at source and transit sites.
- An effort needs to be made to increase early detection among HIV positive people, as well as strengthen immediate referrals to ART centres upon confirmation of positivity.
- IEC programme for creating HIV and STI awareness should be strengthened in district among general population, especially women.
- Since the rate of unknown transmission was high there needs to be data assessment and analysis of positive people at ICTC and PPTCT, to understand the source and spread of HIV.
- As parent to child transmission rate was high more needs to be done to understand the profile of positive people through in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data, and also strengthen PPTCT program in the district.

Balrampur

District Population: 21,49,066 (1.08% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 40.92%; ANC Utilization²: 23.9%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³							
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	0	0.04	0.08	0.08
	NT	-	-	*	1641	2770	3619	2623
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	*	0.81	-	4.00	-
	NT	-	-	*	248	250	250	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	*	*	1.98	1.92	1.30	0.85
	NT	-	*	*	1669	2030	3373	3980
ICTC Female	PP	-	*	*	7.98	9.37	7.56	3.92
	NT	-	*	*	238	395	542	944
ICTC Referred	PP	-	*	*	2.67	2.46	1.67	1.87
	NT	-	*	*	675	1057	2213	3046
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	*	*	2.76	3.65	2.82	0.75
	NT	-	*	*	1232	1368	1702	1878
PLHIV Profile, 2009								
	% On ART	32	7	50	40	40	11	
ART (329)	% 15-24 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DLN (NA)	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	7	50	40	11	-	-	
	% Married	40	40	40	11	-	-	
	% Widowed or Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011								
Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	2.82	2.82	0	9.86	33.80	Unknown	
	Blood Transfusion	2.82	2.82	0	9.86	33.80	Unknown	
	Needle/Syringe	0	0	0	9.86	33.80	Unknown	
	Parent to Child	0	0	0	9.86	33.80	Unknown	
Block-Level Details								
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

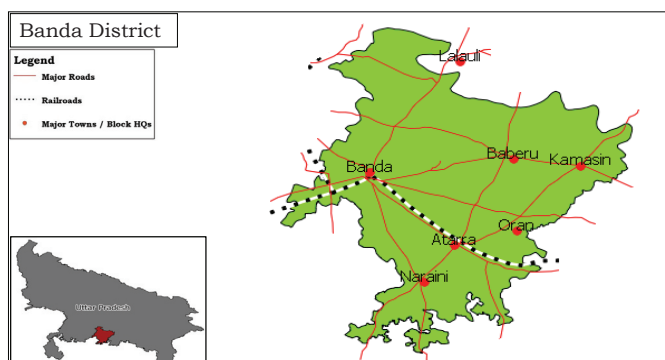
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

	Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census				
	FSW	MSM	IDU		Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	81	20	16		21411	12950	3276	5185	No. out-migration	
% Total HRG	69.23	17.09	13.68		2.41	1.46	0.37	0.58	% of male pop.	
% Total Pop.	0	0	0		100	60.48	15.30	24.22	% of total migration	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA		Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-		Mum bai, Maharashtra	Thane, Maharashtra	Surat, Gujarat	Pune, Maharashtra		
Typology	Home based-95.55%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-4.45%	Kothi-96.67%; Panthi-0%; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA		Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Thane, Maharashtra	Surat, Gujarat	Pune, Maharashtra		
% <25 yrs.	50.20	43.33	-							
% Married	54.66	73.33	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	981	2106	2939	5396						
% Syphilis positivity	-	-	2.26	0						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	2	77	146	3548	5195	7534	7547		
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PLHV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Banda

Background:

Banda, a district of Uttar Pradesh state of India, is the eastern most district of Bundelkhand. The district has a population of 17.99 lakhs, a sex ratio of 863 females for every 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 54.95% with an overall literacy rate of 68.11%. The economy is predominantly agricultural, with the main crops being paddy rice, wheat and vegetables. Banda is famous for its Shajar stone, used for making jewellery. The historically and architecturally significant sites are Khajuraho, a World Heritage Site famous for its elaborately carved temples and Kalinjar, for its war history and its glorious rock sculptures. National Highway 76 (India) 86 passes through Banda connecting to other districts and districts.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence in the district was low among the ANC clients. There has been a stable trend among ANC clients since 2005, except for the year 2008, when positivity observed was at moderate level.
- As per 2011 PPTCT (0.07%) data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (1.61%) and female (0.93%) clients as well as among referred (1.09%) and direct walk-in (2.16%) clients. A decreasing trend was observed for all, considering the data for the past five years.
- As per the HRG size mapping data, FSW (299; 51.37% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (163; 28.01% of total HRG) and MSM (120; 20.62% of total HRG). Among FSWs, the major typology was home-based (78.21%).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI was 8,284 and the syphilis positivity rate was 0.15%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Surat, Gujarat and Hisar, Haryana.
- As per 2001 Census, 6.08% of the male population were migrants, among them 62.12% migrated to other states and 16.92% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of 103 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 43% were on ART, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 46% were illiterate or had primary school education, and 6% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, among women, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate was 27.2% and 11.2%, respectively.
- There was an increase in number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the ICTC sites from 3814 in 2007 to 18,921 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Due to a low prevalence of HIV positivity in the district, continuation of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, assessment of the size and profile of client population, as well as establishment of HSS site for HRG will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Considering high rates of parent to child HIV transmission rate, carryout in-depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data to understand the profile of these attendees, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- IEC programme for creating HIV and STI awareness should be strengthened in district among general population, especially women.

Banda

District Population: 17,99,541 (0.90% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 54.95%; ANC Utilization²: 21.7%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴ 1.75	0	0	0	0.75		0	2011		
	NT ⁴ 393	400	400	400	400		398			
PP	-	*	*	0.58	0.05	0.20	0.08	0.07		
NT	-	*	*	2057	1884	2500	12761	13399		
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	NT	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	6.05	3.92	7.52	5.82	4.29	4.29	1.80	1.61	
	NT	430	536	452	1049	2378	2847	3496	3042	
ICTC Female	PP	5.88	7.47	13.17	13.28	7.33	4.99	2.52	0.93	
	NT	391	442	448	708	1391	1582	2822	2480	
ICTC Referred	PP	3.61	5.46	10.83	9.60	4.63	4.13	1.79	1.09	
	NT	527	421	471	677	2115	3341	4522	4412	
ICTC Direct	PP	10.20	5.57	9.79	8.33	6.41	5.79	1.65	2.16	
Walk-in	NT	294	557	429	1080	1654	1088	1276	1110	
PL HIV Profile, 2009										
% On ART	%	On 15-24 yrs. Edu.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
						43	9	46	40	6
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
Hetero-sexual	%	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
							94.44	0	1.39	4.17
% of Total (N=72)										
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG- FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PP/TCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

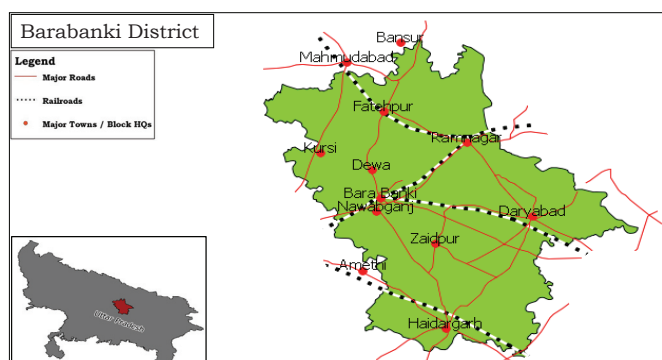
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PP/TCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities										
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census				No. out-migration	% of male pop.	% of total migration
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
% Total HRG	51.37	20.62	28.01	6.08	3.78	1.03	1.27			
% Total Pop.	0.02	0.01	0.01	100	62.12	16.92	20.96			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-78.21%; Brothel based-7.69%; Street based-14.10%	Kothi-87.5%; Panthi-NA; Double decker-8.5%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Surat, Gujarat	Hisar, Har yana	Satna, Madhya Pradesh	Mum bai (Subu rban), Maha rashtira	Thane, Mahar ashtra		
	% <25 yrs.	19.23	31.45	21.28						
% Married	91.03	42.77	11.17							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011						
	10908	13426	2374	8284						
% Syphilis positivity	-	-	0.33	0.17						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1		
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	10		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	821	978	1482	3814	5653	6929	18103	18921		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Barabanki

Background:

Barabanki is one of the four districts of Faizabad division, which lies at the very heart of Awadh region of Uttar Pradesh. It is bordered by Faizabad to the east, Gonda and Bahraich to the north east, Sitapur to the north west, Lucknow to the west, Rae Bareilly to the south and Sultanapur to the south east. It has a population of 32.58 lakhs with a sex ratio of 908 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 54.10% with an overall literacy rate of 63.76% (Census 2011). The river Ghaghra forms then north eastern boundary separating Barabanki from Bahraich and Gonda. While the economy of Barabanki is largely dependent upon agriculture, bio-gas plants, animal husbandry, small-scale industries also provide direct and indirect employment to the people of Barabanki. The district is well connected to other districts of the state via railway and National Highway 28.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence was low among the ANC clients, with a stable trend over the previous three years.
- According to 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank (0.13%) data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the attendees, with a stable trend was observed among PPTCT attendees; however, a trend could not be determined for Blood Bank attendees, due to lack of prior data.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among male (0.41%) and female (0.29%) clients. It was also low among referred (0.37%) and direct walk-in (0.30%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all ICTC clients.
- In 2011, among STI clinic attendees 5,183 STI/RTI episodes were treated.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Thane and Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.08% of the male population were migrants, among them 27.83% migrated to other states and 39.18% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 99 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 43% were on ART, 10% were 15-24 years of age, and 11% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate was 41.9% and 42.3% among women, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV transmissions through heterosexual routes accounted for 87.50%, and through unknown routes accounted for 8.33% of the total HIV transmission in the district.
- There was a gradual increase in number of clients, undergoing HIV testing at the ICTC sites from 5,312 in 2007 to 14,036 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Continuation of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Since migration to high prevalent districts could be a driver of the HIV epidemic in the state, therefore there should be strengthening of outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around truck halt points and highways in the district.
- A high number of people on ART is an indicative of the need to expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect HIV positive cases at an early stage.
- Strengthen efforts towards assessing route of HIV transmission at the ICTCs in order to understand routes of HIV transmission.

District Population: 32,57,983 (1.63% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 54.10%; ANC Utilization²: 24.3%

HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴ 0.75	0	0.50	0	0			2011		
	NT ⁴ 400	400	400	400	400		400			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0	0.01	0.04	0		
	NT	-	-	-	1316	6741	6915	7157		
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	*	*	0	0.13		
	NT	*	*	*	*	*	2467	2322		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	0.78	0.39	0.74	0.76	0.41	
	NT	*	*	*	1409	3371	2293	2092	3431	
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	0.66	0.60	0.91	0.49	0.29	
	NT	*	*	*	1211	1677	1765	1827	3448	
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	*	-	0.87	0.85	0.59	0.37	
	NT	*	*	*	-	1488	1528	2212	4900	
ICTC Direct	PP	*	*	*	0.73	0.28	0.79	0.70	0.30	
	NT	*	*	*	2620	3560	2530	1707	1979	
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
% On ART	% 15-24 yrs.	43	10	37	31	11				
	% Ill., Prim. Edu.				% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (99)										
DLN (NA)										
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual				Parent to Child	Unknown				
	Blood Transfusion				Syringe					
% of Total (N=24)	87.50	0	0	0	4.17	8.33				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG- FSW										
No. HRG- MSM										
No. HRG- IDU										
% Positive, ICTC										
% Positive, PPTCT										

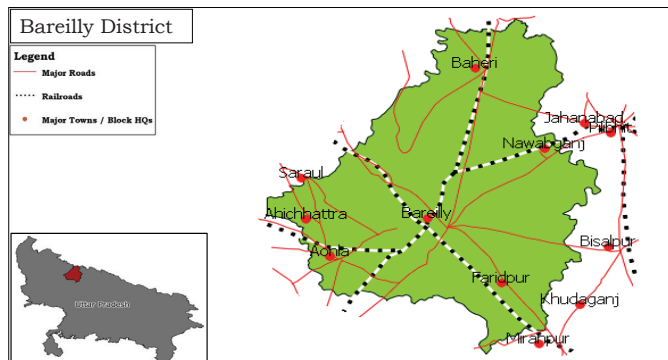
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities										
HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU		Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	51	95	69		29436	8191	11532	9713		
% Total HRG	23.72	44.19	32.09		2.08	0.58	0.81	0.69		
% Total Pop.	0	0	0		100	27.83	39.18	33		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA		Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-90.91%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-9.09%	Kothi-17.78%; Panthi-60%; Double decker-22.22%	Daily Injectors-NA		Thane, Maharashtra	South Delhi	Surat, Gujarat	North West Delhi		
% <25 yrs.	41.50	87.78	7.50							
% Married	84.19	11.11	61.07							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	1452	2019	2147	5183						
% Syphilis positivity	-	-	0.19	0						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-		
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	3	3	4			
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	172	289	380	5312	6364	10799	10834	14036		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link-ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Bareilly

Background:

Bareilly is bordered by Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur on the east, Rampur on the west, Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarakhand) in the north and Badaun in the south. Bareilly has a population of 44.65 lakhs with a sex ratio of 883 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 50.35% with an overall literacy rate of 60.52% (Census 2011). The district is a part of Bareilly division and it has many industries including sugar and food processing industries. It is well known for zardozi (a popular form of embroidery), handicrafts, bamboo artwork and wooden furniture. Bareilly is also known as the counter-magnet city, as it is equidistant from New Delhi and Lucknow and has a lot of potential in setting up of the industries to attract in-migrants. It is well connected via state roads, National Highways 24 and 87, and by railways to other districts within the state.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT (0.04%) and Blood Bank (0.20%) data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the attendees, with a stable trend for both.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (2.95%) and female (1.12%) clients. It was also low among referred (2.27%) and direct walk-in (2.40%) clients, with a stable trend among all ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (915; 57.95% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (371; 23.50% of total HRG) and MSM (293; 18.56% of total HRG). Among the FSWs, major typology was home-based (59.42%).
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.39% and the number of episodes treated was 3,489.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital in Uttarakhand.
- As per 2001 Census, 3.26% of male population were migrants, among them 52.13% migrated to other states and 19.65% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 105 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 46% were on ART, 10% were 15-24 years of age, 41% were illiterate or had primary school education, and 10% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, among women, the HIV and the STI/RTI awareness rate was 37.9% and 64.8%, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV transmissions through heterosexual routes accounted for 55.56%; whereas needle/syringe accounted for 36.75% of the total transmission.

Key Recommendations:

- Continuation of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. Availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Effort needs to be made to increase early detection among HIV positive people, as well as strengthen immediate referrals to ART centres upon confirmation of positivity.
- Considering the high rate of HIV transmission through needle and syringe usage, there is a need to strengthen prevention efforts through TIs. As well, there should be a focus on IDU-FSW sexual networks and address the dual risk that is posed due to the high rates of infection among IDUs and a large number of FSWs.

Bareilly

District Population: 44,65,344 (2.24% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 50.35%; ANC Utilization²: 16.2%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
PP	PP	-	-	-	0	0.12	0.12	0	0.04	0.04	0.04
NT	NT	-	-	-	2365	4064	2545	4942	5606	5606	5606
PP	PP	-	-	-	0.13	0.18	0.16	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20
NT	NT	-	-	-	34871	26582	42403	47453	46423	46423	46423
PP	PP	0	0	0.80	0.52	1.21	-	1.19	-	-	-
NT	NT	235	250	250	194	248	-	252	-	-	-
PP	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NT	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PP	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NT	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PP	PP	-	*	2.53	1.44	1.47	1.68	1.72	2.95	2.95	2.95
NT	NT	-	*	632	1668	1768	2375	2905	3291	3291	3291
PP	PP	-	*	3.28	1.83	1.19	0.99	1.82	1.12	1.12	1.12
NT	NT	-	*	274	655	1090	1318	1261	1778	1778	1778
PP	PP	-	*	1.46	1.51	1.31	1.20	1.35	2.27	2.27	2.27
NT	NT	-	*	683	859	1606	2336	3269	3611	3611	3611
PP	PP	-	*	6.73	1.57	1.44	1.84	3.23	2.40	2.40	2.40
NT	NT	-	*	223	1464	1252	1357	897	1458	1458	1458

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs. Edu.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced		
						Parent to Child	Unknown
ART (105)	46	10	41	44	10	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

% of Total (N=117)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	
					Child	Unknown
55.56	1.71	0	36.75	1.71	4.27	-

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

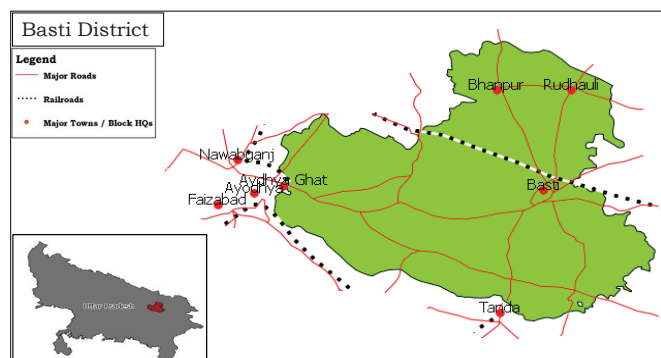
	Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU			Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	915	293	371			62711	32694	12325	17692		
% Total HRG	57.95	18.56	23.50			3.26	1.70	0.64	0.92		
% Total Pop.	0.02	0.01	0.01			100	52.13	19.65	28.21		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-			Udhham Singh Nagar, Uttara khand					
Typology	Home based -59.42%; Brothel based-20.78%; Street based-19.81%	Kothi-0%; Panthi-98.15%; Double decker-1.85%	Daily injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA			Nainital, South Delhi, North East Delhi, North West Delhi					
% <25 yrs.	32.23	43.33	8.00								
% Married	71.84	9.05	88.80								
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated	79067	57080	1591	3489							
% Syphilis positivity	-	-	0.25	0.39							
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2			
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2			
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1			
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2			
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	5			
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	568	906	4688	6922	6238	9108	10675			
Blood Banks	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	7			
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV Networks	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

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

Basti

Background:

Basti is a part of Basti division in Uttar Pradesh. It is sharing border with Ambedkar Nagar to the south, Faizabad and Gonda to the west, Sant Kabeer Nagar to the east, Siddharth Nagar to the north. Basti has a population of 24.61 lakhs with a sex ratio of 959 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 58.35% with an overall literacy rate of 69.69% (census 2011). The district is mainly noted for many textiles, sugar and cottage industries, as well as for many small-scale industries. Basti is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BGRF). Basti is well connected to other districts of the state via roads and railways; National Highway 28 connects the district to the rest of Uttar Pradesh as well as other states.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010, HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was high among ANC (2.28%) clients. A trend could not be established due to lack of data from previous years.
- As per 2011 data, HIV prevalence was low among the PPTCT (0.40%) and Blood Bank attendees, with a fluctuating trend for both.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW data, the HIV positivity was low among the FSWs, with a decreasing trend.
- In 2011, based on ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was moderate among male (6.52%) and female (4.56%) clients. It was low in referred (2.05%) clients but high among direct walk-in (10.90%) clients. A stable trend was noticed among the male clients and a decreasing trend was observed among the female and referred clients. However, a rising trend was observed among direct walk-in clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, MSM (299; 64.03% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (96; 20.56% of the total)..
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI was 6,354 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.26%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out migration were Mumbai (Suburban) and Thane of Maharashtra.
- As per 2001 Census, 6.86% of the males populations were migrants, among them 73.06% migrated to other states and 14.32% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 648 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 47% were on ART which was high, 10% were 15-24 years of age, 46% were illiterate or had primary education, and 11% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, among women, the HIV and the STI/RTI awareness rate was 44.4% and 16%, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV transmissions through heterosexual routes accounted for 83.7%, though more noteworthy was that parent to child transmissions accounted for 13.04% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of ANC attendees to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Analyze risk profile of positive individuals to determine associated factors, due to high HIV prevalence among direct walk-in clients.
- Conduct in-depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district to further understand the profile of these attendees, as parent to child transmission rate was high.
- Strengthen and improve the quality of outreach programme for FSWs and MSM.
- Assess the size and profile of MSM client and partner population, will help in understanding district vulnerabilities.

Basti

District Population: 24,61,056 (1.23% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy: 58.35%; ANC Utilization¹: 27.9%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.28	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	*	*	4.65	3.90	4.44	6.38	0.20	0.40	-	-
	NT	*	*	1118	1925	2614	2100	2472	2490	-	-
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	*	*	0.62	0	0	-	-
	NT	*	*	*	*	*	1125	1621	2644	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	1.20	2.80	4.40	*	0	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	250	250	250	*	249	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	2.42	2.00	4.00	2.00	0	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	248	250	250	250	235	-	-	250	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	11.49	12.65	8.43	6.70	6.87	6.89	2.48	6.52	-	-
	NT	296	324	534	642	1062	1422	1533	1779	-	-
ICTC Female	PP	9.23	13.54	6.73	8.68	6.44	6.80	5.47	4.56	-	-
	NT	325	325	609	864	1041	1029	1261	1492	-	-
ICTC Referred	PP	7.08	9.16	4.72	6.71	6.50	10.27	2.28	2.05	-	-
	NT	367	393	635	730	1169	857	1623	1950	-	-
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	14.96	19.14	11.02	8.89	6.85	5.02	7.78	10.90	-	-
	NT	254	256	508	776	934	1594	630	1321	-	-

		PLHIV Profile, 2009			
		% On ART	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (648)		47	46	44	11
DLIN (NA)		-	-	-	-

		Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011					
		Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
% of Total (N=184)		83.70	0	0	0	13.04	3.26

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

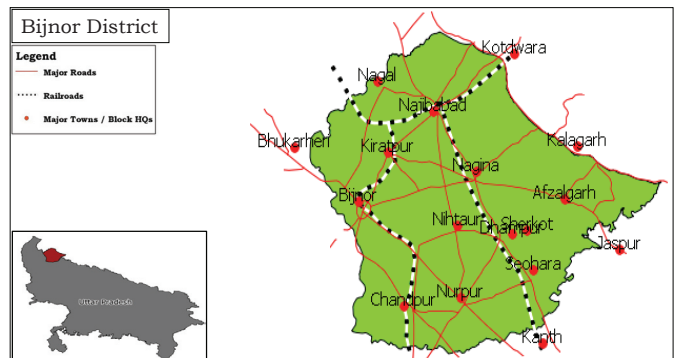
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

		Vulnerabilities									
		HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001				
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall		Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		96	299	72	74111		54144	10612	9355		
% Total HRG		20.56	64.03	15.42	6.86		5.01	0.98	0.87		
% Total Pop.		0	0.01	0	100		73.06	14.32	12.62		
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	-	-	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra		Mumbai, Maharashtra	West Delhi	North West Delhi		
Typology		Home based -30.94%; Brothel based-38.72%; Street based-30.34%	Kothi-NA; Panthi-75.26%; Double decker-24.74%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs.		38.92	54.64	24.00							
% Married		57.88	44.33	60.80							
		STI/RTI									
		2008	2009	2010	2011						
No. episodes treated		24666	19171	4663	6354						
% Syphilis positivity		-	-	0.28	0.26						
		Programme Response									
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1		
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1		
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1		
ICTCs		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		1152	1535	2261	3431	4717	4551	4808	5761		
Blood Banks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		
STI clinics		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Bijnor

Background:

Bijnor is situated in the north-west corner of the Moradabad division. It is surrounded by Saharanpur, Dehradun, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut in the west, Garhwal in the north and northeast, Nainital and Moradabad in the east, and Amroha in the south. It has a population of 36.84 lakhs with a sex ratio of 913 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 61.45% with an overall literacy rate of 70.43% (Census 2011). Other than some small scale industries, the district's economy is supported by agriculture. The chief agricultural products grown are food grains, potato, tilhan and cane. Bijnor exhibits a number of places, which are of historic importance. It is connected to other districts in Uttar Pradesh, as well as other states via roads and railways. National Highway 74 connects Bijnor to Haridwar and Kashipur and National Highway 119 connects the district to Muzaffar Nagar and the neighbouring state of Uttarakhand.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the HIV prevalence was low among ANC clients, however, there were not enough consecutive data points to determine a trend.
- As per 2011 PPTCT (0.09%) and Blood Bank (0.29%) data, the HIV positivity was low, with a stable trend for PPTCT and a decreasing trend for blood bank.
- In 2011, according to ICTC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among male (2.92%) and female (0.91%) clients. It was also low among referred (1.10%) clients, whereas the positivity level was high among direct walk-in (16.08%) clients. A stable trend was observed among male, female, and referred clients, whereas decreasing trend for direct walk-in clients was observed over the past three years.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (441; 46.62% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (280; 29.60% of total HRG) and MSM (225; 23.78% of total HRG).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for RTI/STI was 4,967 and the syphilis positivity rate was 0.04%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out migration were Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra and North-East Delhi.
- As per 2001 Census, 3.84% of male population were migrants, among them 62.35% migrated to other states and 14.42% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, out of 107 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 10% were on ART, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 66% were illiterate or had primary education and 22% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, among women, the HIV and the STI/RTI awareness rate was 52.10% and 89%, respectively.
- Heterosexual routes of transmission accounted for 80.56% of the total transmission, whereas parent to child reckoned at 11.11%.
- There had been a gradual increase in number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the ICTC sites, from 4,109 in 2008 to 8,927 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Analyze risk profile of positive individuals to determine associated factors, due to high HIV prevalence among direct walk-in clients.
- Conduct special awareness campaign especially among pockets of out-migrants transit points and around truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Assess the size and profile of FSW clients as well as establish HSS site for HRG for better understanding of district vulnerabilities, since the largest HRG was FSW.
- Conduct in-depth analysis of ART and ICTC data and strengthen PPTCT program in the district, considering noticeable percentage of HIV transmission via parent to child.

District Population: 36,83,896 (1.86% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 61.45%; ANC Utilization²: 27.5%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-		
	NT ⁴	400	340	799	800	791	-	796	-		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	0	0.09	0.05	0.09		
	NT	-	-	-	*	2193	4384	4296	4328		
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	*	*	0.73	0.08	0.29		
	NT	*	*	*	*	*	1366	2538	3150		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	*	0.89	2.55	2.90	2.92		
	NT	*	*	*	*	1015	1136	1035	1508		
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	*	1.11	1.12	1.12	0.91		
	NT	*	*	*	*	901	1252	1970	3091		
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	*	*	0.57	0.70	0.74	1.10		
	NT	*	*	*	*	1740	2286	2847	4456		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	*	*	*	*	5.11	26.47	19.62	16.08		
	NT	*	*	*	*	176	102	158	143		

		PLHIV Profile, 2009			
		% On ART	% Ill., 15-24 yrs	% Prim. Edu.	% Married or Divorced
ART (107)		10	9	66	60
DLIN (NA)		-	-	-	22

		Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011					
		Hetero-sexual	Homosexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
% of Total (N=72)		80.56	1.39	4.17	1.39	11.11	1.39

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

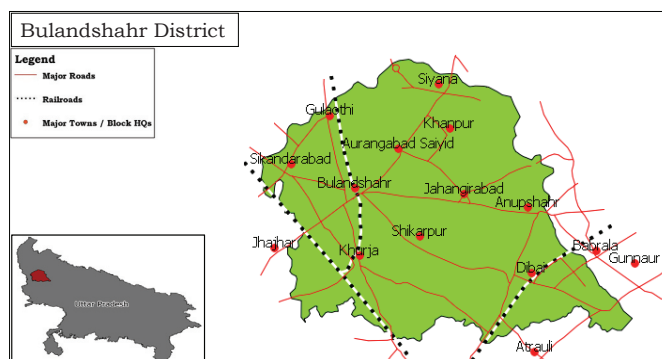
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available;¹ 2011 Census;² Source: DLHS III;³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

		Vulnerabilities										
		HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU			Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		441	225	280			63374	39511	9138	14725		
% Total HRG		46.62	23.78	29.60			3.84	2.39	0.55	0.89		
% Total Pop.		0.01	0.01	0.01			100	62.35	14.42	23.24		
Program Target		NA	NA	NA			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage		-	-	-			Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra					
Typology		Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA			North East Delhi		Dehradun, Uttarakhand		Garhwal, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh	
% <25 yrs.		-	-	-								
% Married		-	-	-								
		STU/RTI										
		2008	2009	2010	2011							
No. episodes treated		4651	2174	2476	4967							
% Syphilis positivity		0	0	0	0.04							
		Programme Response										
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
ICTCs		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		395	220	227	1193	4109	6772	7301	8927			
Blood Banks		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2			
STI clinics		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Bulandshahr

Background:

Bulandshahr is situated in Meerut region of Uttar Pradesh. It is near to Delhi and is in the National Capital Region (NCR). It has a population of 34.99 lakhs with a sex ratio of 892 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 56.60% with an overall literacy rate of 70.23% (Census 2011). With the green revolution, the district is also a part of the white revolution in the form of milk production. The potteries of Khurja, a town in Bulandshahr, have earned a name around the world. There is a nuclear atomic power plant in the district; it is located in Narora town. Bulandshahr attracts numerous tourists every year from the surrounding areas and beyond, which bears testimony to many of the historical places located within the district. Bulandshahr is well connected by railway and state roadways to the other districts of the state.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2011 PPTCT (0.06%) and Blood Bank (0.08%) data, HIV prevalence was low among the attendees, with a stable trend for both.
- In 2011, according to the ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was near-moderate among male (4.52%) clients and low among female (0.88%) clients, as well as among referred (0.98%) and direct walk-in (4.19%) clients. An increasing trend was observed among male and direct walk-in clients, a declining trend was observed among female clients and referred clients had a stable trend.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (343; 45.13% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (236; 31.05% of total HRG) and MSM (181; 23.82% of total HRG).
- In 2011, 5,183 STI/RTI episodes were treated among STI clinic attendees.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were North-East Delhi and South Delhi.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.94% of the male population were migrants, among them 51.83% migrated to other states and 32.57% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 96 PLHIV registered at the ARTcentre, 19% were on ART, 6% were 15-24 years of age, 66% were illiterate or had primary education and 22% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 34.60% and 24.50%, respectively.
- Of the total HIV transmissions in the district, 20.48% transmission was through homosexual route, and parent to child route accounted for 7.23%.
- A total of four TI sites were functional in the district in 2011.
- From 2007, there has been a scale-up in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the district's ICTCs.

Key Recommendations:

- Carry out differential analysis of male and direct walk-in clients (representative of vulnerable populations), and high level of transmission through homosexual route. An increasing trend can be explored by further analyzing the ICTC data.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways that run through the district.
- Understand migration patterns from in-district industries and agricultural occupation and explore its possible contribution fueling the epidemic.
- Conduct in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data to understand the profile of MSM and their partner and strengthen TIs for MSM, considering high rate of HIV transmission through homosexual route.
- Conduct in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data to understand the profile of ICTC attendees, as the parent to child HIV transmission rate was high.

Bulandshahr

District Population: 34,98,107 (1.75% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 56.60%; ANC Utilization²: 25.3%

HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	0.25	0	0.25		0.25			
	NT ⁴	-	400	400	400	399				
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0.20	0.19	0.39	0.16	0.06		
	NT	-	-	2539	3781	3837	3052	3246		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	0.18	0	0.10	0.12	0.08		
	NT	-	-	1116	939	1925	1695	2532		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	*	*	2.60	1.43	0.79	1.59	4.52	
	NT	-	*	*	653	1605	2266	1822	1328	
ICTC Female	PP	-	*	*	2.31	3.39	2.10	5.95	0.88	
	NT	-	*	*	347	531	761	1497	2608	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0.76	0.98		
	NT	-	-	-	104	104	1182	2553		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	2.70	2.70	-	2	4.19	
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	742	742	1900	1383		
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	On-ART	15-24 yrs	Prim. Edu.	Married	Widowed or Divorced					
ART (96)	19	6	66	65	22					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=83)	69.88	20.48	0	1.20	7.23	1.20				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

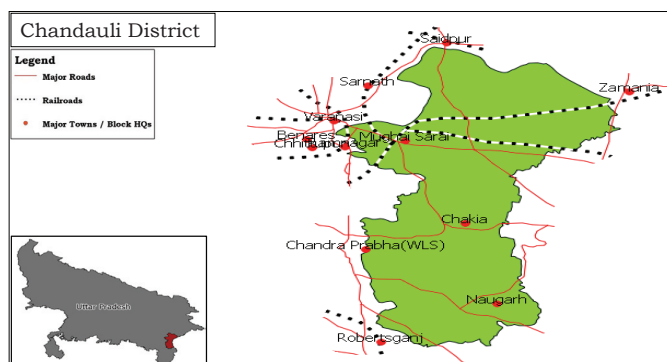
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available;¹ 2011 Census;² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC \geq 300, HSS-HRG/STD \geq 187, ICTC \geq 600, PPTCT \geq 900 and BB \geq 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant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

Vulnerabilities										
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			No. out-migration	% of male pop.	% of total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-district				
236	236	181	343	92235	47802	30038	14395	5.94	1.93	0.93
% Total HRG	31.05	23.82	45.13	100	51.83	32.57	15.61			
% Total Pop.	0.01	0.01	0.01							
Program Target	NA	NA	NA							
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	North East Delhi	North West Delhi	East Delhi	Fairdabad, Haryana			
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	5604	4437	1741	4700						
% Syphilis positivity	0	1.28	0	0						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	377	355	3539	5917	6864	6371	7182		
Blood Banks	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3		
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Chandauli

Background:

Chandauli is a district in Uttar Pradesh and comes under the Varanasi division. Chandauli is bordered on east by Bhabhua district of Bihar, on the north-east by Ghazipur, on the south by Sonbhadra, and on the west by Mirzapur and Varanasi districts. The total population of the district is 19.53 lakhs with sex ratio of 913 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 63.07% with an overall literacy rate of 73.86% (Census 2011). The various cereals from the district are paddy and wheat; its economy is based upon agriculture. The district is popularly known as the 'Dhaan Ka Katora of Uttar Pradesh' because of extreme fertile lands of the Gangetic Plain. Chandauli is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). Chandauli is well connected by railway and road; National Highway 2 connects it to Sasaram and Varanasi, as well as to Bihar state.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the HIV positivity was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC clients; however, due to lack of data points from previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- As per 2011 PPTCT data, the HIV prevalence was low among the clients. A trend could not be set due to lack of previous years data.
- In 2011, according to the ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (2.21%) and female (1.65%) clients. It was also low among referred (1.39%) and direct walk-in (3.54%) clients, with a stable trend among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (159; 46.63% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (126; 36.95% of total HRG). Among FSWs, the majority were home-based (65.49%), followed by brothel-based (34.51%).
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.68%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Thane and Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.06% of the male population were migrants, among them 26.24% migrated to other states and 28.85% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 34.40% and 15.60%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 242 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 2% were on ART, 14% were 15-24 years of age, 44% were illiterate or had primary education and 14% were widowed or divorced.
- A total of three TI sites were functional in the district in 2010.
- There had been an increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at ICTCs in the district from 2010 onwards.

Key Recommendations:

- Carryout disaggregated analysis of ANC attendees to identify risk factors responsible for the stable HIV epidemic among general population.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways that run through the district.
- Focus on outreach efforts among FSWs and IDUs, since their presence indicates an opportunity for HIV transmission.
- Strengthen outreach activities for migrants at source and transit points, as there was huge migration to high prevalent states.
- Improve understanding of district vulnerabilities by assessing the size and profile of migrants and truckers, who are the client population for the FSWs.

Chandauli

District Population: 19,52,713 (0.98% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy: 63.07%; ANC Utilization²: 17.1%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	*	*	*	-	0.50			
	NT ⁴	-	-	*	*	-	399			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	*	0.27	0		
	NT	-	-	-	*	*	1121	2276		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	1.95	*	1.60	2.21		
	NT	-	-	-	717	*	2617	1807		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	3.13	*	1.95	1.65		
	NT	-	-	-	352	*	1745	1694		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	1.23	*	1.17	1.39		
	NT	-	-	-	731	*	3156	2598		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	4.73	*	3.23	3.54		
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	338	*	1206	903		

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (242)	2	14	44	71	14
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

Hetero-sexual	Homosexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
94.12	0	0	1.47	2.94	1.47

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Vulnerabilities

Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census		
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state district
% Total HRG	46.63	16.42	36.95	17596	4617	7903
% Total Pop.	0.01	0	0.01	2.06	0.54	0.93
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	100	26.24	44.91
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		
Typology	Home based-65.49%; Brothel based-34.51%; Street based-0%	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Surat, Gujarat	Kaimur (Bhabua), Bihar, Valsad, Gujarat
% <25 yrs.	37.25	-	13.93			
% Married	54.90	-	52.46			

STI/RTI

	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. episodes treated	557	775	2270	4288
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0.69	0.68

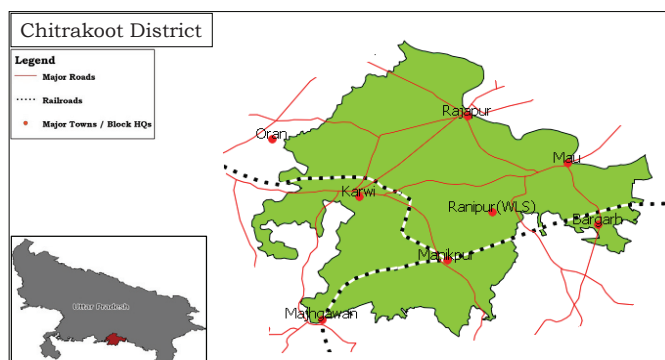
Programme Response

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	690	1436	682	5483	5777
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chitrakoot

Background:

Chitrakoot is a part of the Chitrakoot division in Uttar Pradesh and is the second least populous district in the state. It is bordered by Satna district of Madhya Pradesh in the south, Fatehpur in the north, Banda district in the west and Kaushambi in the east. Chitrakoot, known as 'the hill of many wonders', is a place of great mythological relevance and religious importance. The total population of the district is 9.90 lakhs with a sex ratio of 879 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 54.03% with an overall literacy rate of 66.52% (Census 2011). As the land is rich in alluvial soil, farming is the chief occupation. Some small scale industries also exist in the district; it is also rich in cultural, religious, historical and archaeological heritage. It is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). Chitrakoot is well connected via roads and railway; it has National Highway 76 connecting it to Banda and Allahabad.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC clients, with a fluctuating trend.
- Based on 2010 PPTCT data, HIV prevalence was low (0.05%) among the attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low for male (0.59%) and female (1.02%) clients, and also for referred (0.56%) and direct walk-in (0.88%) clients, with a stable trend among all the ICTC clients.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.67%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Satna, Madhya Pradesh and Surat, Gujarat.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.45% of the male population were migrants; among them 45.63% migrated to other states and 16.07% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and the RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 25.40% 12.30%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 58 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 12% were on ART, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 47% were illiterate or had primary education and 12% were widowed or divorced.
- There had been a gradual increase in the number of clients which had undergone HIV testing from 2007 onwards.

Key Recommendations:

- Conduct demographic analysis of ANC attendees to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population, considering the moderate levels of HSS-ANC prevalence.
- Strengthen IEC programme for creating HIV and STI awareness in the district among general population, especially women.
- Review and monitor routine programme data for completeness and accuracy to understand HIV transmission dynamics in the district.
- Since there was migration to the high prevalent states, outreach activities for migrants at source and transit points should be strengthened.

District Population: 9,90,626 (0.50% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy: 54.03%; ANC Utilization¹: 25.2%

HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	0	1.45		0.50		
	NT ⁴	-	-	345	345		398		
PPTCT	PP	-	*	0.22	0	0.13	0.05	*	
	NT	-	*	1362	2070	2384	2206	*	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	*	0.99	0.64	0.88	0.59	
	NT	-	-	*	1218	1407	1243	1531	
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	*	2.07	1.87	1.60	1.02	
	NT	-	-	*	338	535	374	393	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	*	1.91	1.47	0.88	0.56	
	NT	-	-	*	471	817	793	1240	
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	-	*	0.92	0.62	1.21	0.88	
	NT	-	-	*	1085	1125	824	684	

PLHIV Profile, 2009				
	% Ill., 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (58)	12	47	55	12
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011			
Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusions	Needle/Syringe
76.92	0	0	7.69
Parent to Child	7.69	7.69	7.69
Unknown	7.69	7.69	7.69

Block-Level Details			
	No. HRG-FSW	No. HRG-MSM	No. HRG-IDU
% Pos., ICTC	-	-	-
% Pos., PPTCT	-	-	-

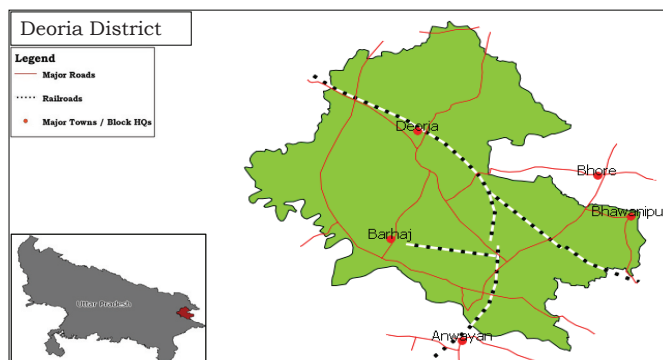
Vulnerabilities									
HRG Size	Male Migration, 2001 Census								
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Intra-State	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	26	8	0	10498	4790	4021			
% Total HRG	76.47	23.53	0	2.45	1.12	0.94			
% Total Pop.	0	0	0	100	45.63	38.30			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Surat, Madhya Pradesh	Thane, Maharashtra	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra			
Typology	Home based-34.40%; Brothel based-42%; Street based-23.60%	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs.	28.40	-	6.48						
% Married	85.60	-	37.96						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	1811	1105	1068	1544					
% Syphilis positivity	18.87	-	1.80	0.67					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
ICTCs	1	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	1269	2918	4012	4001	4130	
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STI clinics	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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

Deoria

Background:

Deoria is a district in the Gorakhpur division of Uttar Pradesh. It is surrounded by Kushinagar in the north, Gopalganj and Siwan districts of Bihar in the east, Mau and Ballia districts in the south and Gorakhpur in the west. It has a population of 30.99 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1,013 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 61.34% with an overall rate of 73.53% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the backbone of the Deoria economy. It also has a large number of temples, which attract tourists as well as local people from surrounding areas. Deoria is well connected via state roads and railways to the neighbouring state of Bihar, and also to other districts of Uttar Pradesh.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- According to 2011 PPTCT (0.12%) and Blood Bank (0.09%) data, HIV prevalence was low among the attendees, with a decreasing trend among both.
- Based on 2010 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.41%) among FSWs, however, due to lack of data in the previous years a trend could not be determined.
- As per 2011 ICTC data the level of HIV prevalence was near-moderate among male (4.30%) and direct walk-in (4.34%) clients, whereas low among female (2.79%) and referred (3.19%) clients. Over the past three years, a rising trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data MSM (465; 46.13% of total HRG) were the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (353; 35.02% of total HRG) and IDU (190; 18.85% of total HRG). Among FSWs, the majority were home-based (44.19%), followed by 43.85% street based FSWs.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.51%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Mumbai (Suburban) and Thane in Maharashtra.
- As per 2001 Census, 6.22% of the male population were migrants, among them 67.24% migrated to other states and 20.65% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 1,106 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 21% were on ART, 11% were 15-24 years of age, 13% were widowed or divorced, and 47% were illiterate or had primary education.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 42.40% and 31.80%, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV transmissions through parent to child route accounted for 7.16% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- A total of four TI sites were functional in the district in 2011.
- There had been a rapid increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the ICTC sites from 4,044 in 2007 to 24,207 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Considering moderate level of HIV positivity and rising trend among ICTC clients, focus on prevention strategies and conduct in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission.
- Assess the size and profile of FSWs client population, including migrants and truckers, and MSM and partner population. This will provide insights to district vulnerabilities.
- Create awareness through regular campaigning among women and hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSWs.
- Intensify outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites.
- Conduct in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data to understand the profile of these attendees and strengthen PPTCT programme in the district, as the parent to child HIV transmission rate was high.

Deoria

District Population: 30,98,637 (1.55% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 61.34%; ANC Utilization²: 46.1%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	1.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2011
	NT ⁴	-	-	400	400	396		345			
PPTCT	PP	*	*	1.79	0.99	1.15	0.69	0.07	0.12		
	NT	*	*	1118	1925	5147	9260	9171	11144		
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	2.47	2.29	1.99	0	0.09		
	NT	*	*	*	1256	1658	2156	998	1130		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	246	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	*	10.61	7.06	5.42	1.81	1.70	2.29	4.30		
	NT	*	377	538	553	2823	6656	8080	6399		
ICTC Female	PP	*	5.10	3.86	2.23	2.46	1.75	2.27	2.79		
	NT	*	765	1037	1566	4276	7124	6435	6664		
ICTC Referred	PP	7.06	7.80	4.38	2.67	1.62	1.57	2.06	3.19		
	NT	269	654	958	1234	4824	10679	10440	9240		
ICTC Direct	PP	7.80	5.23	4.67	3.50	5.14	2.18	2.85	4.34		
	NT	936	1242	1242	1484	3831	7304	4075	3823		
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
ART (1106)	% On ART	11	47	58	13						
	% Ill., Prim. Edu.					% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
DLN (NA)											
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
% of Total (N=461)	Hetero-sexual	90.24	1.95	0.43	0	7.16	0.22				
	Hemo-sexual							Parent to Child	Unknown		
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW											
No. HRG-MSM											
No. HRG-IDU											
% Positive, ICTC											
% Positive, PPTCT											

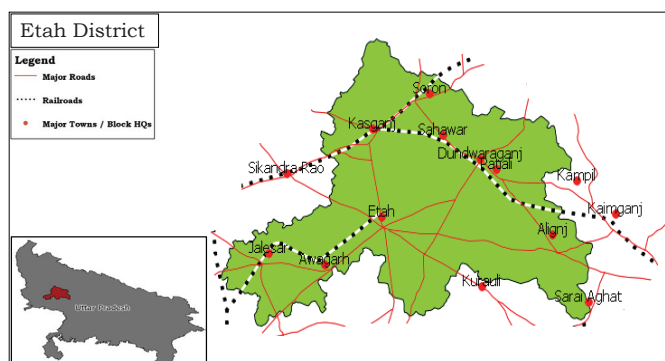
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities												
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration			
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district	No. out-migration	% of male pop.	% of total migration		
% Total HRG	35.02	46.13	18.85	84824	57036	17520	10268	6.22	4.18	1.29	0.75	12.11
% Total Pop.	0.01	0.02	0.01	100	67.24	20.65						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration								
Program Coverage	-	-	-									
Typology	Home based-44.19%; Brothel based-11.96%; Street based-43.85%	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Thane, Maharashtra	Surat, Gujarat	Ludhiana, Punjab	Pune, Maharashtra				
% <25 yrs.	6.98	-	2.80									
% Married	67.44	-	82.80									
STI/RTI												
No. episodes treated	3146	7881	3602	13695								
% Syphilis pos.	3.03	-	0.45	0.51								
Programme Response												
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ICTCs	-	-	1	1	8	9	10	10				
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	1106	2028	2693	4044	12246	23040	23686	24207				
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	1	1	1	1	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Etah

Background:

Etah district is a part of the Aligarh division in Uttar Pradesh. It is bordered by Kanshiram Nagar in the north, Farukkabad in the east, Mainpur, Firozabad and Agra districts in the south, and Mahamaya Nagar in the west. The total population of the district is 17.61 lakhs with sex ratio of 863 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 61.72% with an overall literacy rate of 73.27% (Census 2011). The primary occupation in Etah on which the economy is based is agriculture; various varieties of crops are grown in large amounts. Etah is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. There are a few pilgrimage sites in Etah that attract pilgrims around the country on regular basis, leading to in and out migration in the district. Etah is well connected to other districts of Uttar Pradesh via roads and railway; National Highway 91 connects it to neighboring district of Aligarh and Kannauj.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, and a stable trend was observed.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT data, the HIV positivity was low (0.15%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS-IDU data, the HIV prevalence was low among the IDUs; a trend could not be set due to lack of previous year's data.
- As per 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (0.96%) and female (0.90%) clients; it was also low among referred (1.28%) and direct walk-in (0.79%) clients. An overall stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (560; 41.82% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (445; 33.23% of total HRG) and FSW (334; 24.94% of total HRG). Among FSWs, the majority was brothel-based (53.18%).
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.36%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were South Delhi and North-West Delhi.
- As per 2001 Census, 4.30% of the male were migrants, among them 50.47% migrated to other states and 24.82% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 118 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 28% were on ART, 2% were 15-24 years of age, 24% were widow or divorcee and 78% were illiterate or had primary education.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 26.70% and 25.40%, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV transmissions through blood transfusions accounted for 7.69% and parent to child accounted for 5.77% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- A total of four TI sites were functional in the district 2011.
- There had been a gradual increase in number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the ICTC sites from 2,475 in 2007 to 9,518 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Considering large number of IDUs in the district, there is a need to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among IDUs, either through initiation of HSS-IDU sites or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Conduct outreach campaign on HIV and STI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages, especially among women.
- Conduct in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data analysis to understand the profile of the positive individuals, and more diligent screening of blood in Blood Banks since HIV transmission rate through blood transfusion was relatively high.
- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- Analyze the profile of the ICTC attendees and their spouses through ICTC and ART data and strengthen PPTCT programme, as parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district.

District Population: 17,61,152 (0.88% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 61.72%; ANC Utilization²: 8.3%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	0.25	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	2011	
	NT ⁴	-	400	400	400	401	401	401	401		
PPTCT	PP	-	0.46	0.32	0.05	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.15		
	NT	-	1307	938	3877	3430	3958	3958	3958		
Blood Bank	PP	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	*	0.41	1.88	1.34	0.84	0.84	0.96	0.96		
	NT	*	977	1327	1720	2024	3127	3127	3127		
ICTC Female	PP	*	4.71	2.39	1.24	1.14	0.90	0.90	0.90		
	NT	*	191	837	1373	2018	2433	2433	2433		
ICTC Referred	PP	*	2.97	1.88	0.94	1.23	1.28	1.28	1.28		
	NT	*	202	690	854	1300	1642	1642	1642		
ICTC Direct	PP	*	0.72	2.17	1.43	0.88	0.79	0.79	0.79		
	NT	*	966	1474	2239	2742	3918	3918	3918		

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (118)	28	2	78	63	24
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
% of Total (N=52)	84.62	0	7.69	1.92	5.77	0

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities

	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census		
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-district
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	334	445	560	64909	32760	16038
% Total HRG	24.94	33.23	41.82	4.30	2.17	1.06
% Total Pop.	0.02	0.03	0.03	100	50.47	24.71
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		
Program Coverage	-	-	-	South Delhi	North West Delhi	South East Delhi
Typology	Home based-19.40%; Brothel based-53.18%; Street based-27.42%	Kothi-60%; Paranthi-NA; Double decker-40%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	North West Delhi	South West Delhi	West Delhi
% <25 yrs.	69.23	27.86	-			
% Married	42.14	25.87	-			

STI/RTI

	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. episodes treated	1897	1943	1587	6890
% Syphilis pos.	0	0	0.11	0.36

Programme Response

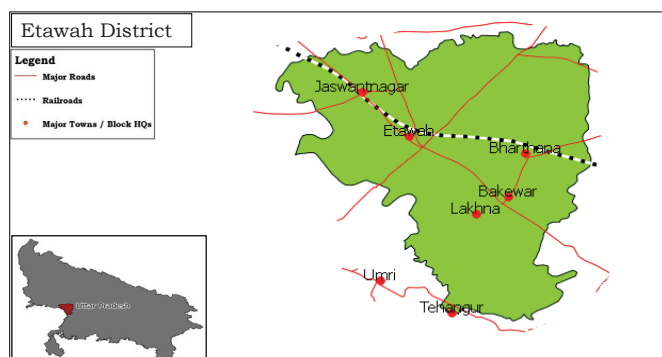
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	-	1	1	1	2	3	3	4
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	371	218	216	2475	3102	6970	7472	9518
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Etawah

Background:

Etawah is located in the southwestern part of Uttar Pradesh. It is a part of Kanpur division of the state. It has a population of 15.79 lakhs with a sex ratio of 867 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 71.16% with an overall literacy rate of 79.99% (Census 2011). The district exports substances like fish, oil-seeds, jaggery, ghee, different food-grains, handloom clothes and Ayurvedic medicines to the nearby districts. The National Chambal Sanctuary is a tourist spot, and attracts many visitors each year; it has in its store a good number of birds and animals, including the rarely found Gangetic dolphin. Etawah is well connected via roads and railway; the National Highway 92 and 2 connect Etawah to other parts of the country.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2011 PPTCT (0.08%) and Blood Bank (0.25%) data, HIV prevalence was low among the attendees. A stable trend was seen among the PPTCT attendees, however, a trend could not be determined for Blood Bank clients due to lack of previous years data.
- In 2011, according to the ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (1.03%) and female (0.72%) clients. It was also low among referred (1%) and direct walk-in (0.54%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (491; 72.21% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (133; 19.56% of total HRG). Among FSWs, the majority was home-based (75.19%) typology.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.06%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were South Delhi and North-West Delhi.
- As per 2001 Census, 7.13% of the male population were migrants, among them 59.69% migrated to other states and 26.69% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 130 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 20% were on ART, 6% were 15-24 years of age, 12% were widowed or divorced and 63% were illiterate or had primary education.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 38.60% and 24.10%, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV through needle/syringe usage accounted for 6.29% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- A total of four TI sites, one each for all HRGs, and one composite TI, were functional in the district in 2011.
- There had been a rapid increase in number of clients, who had undergone HIV testing at these sites from 3,942 in 2007 to 29,110 in 2011.

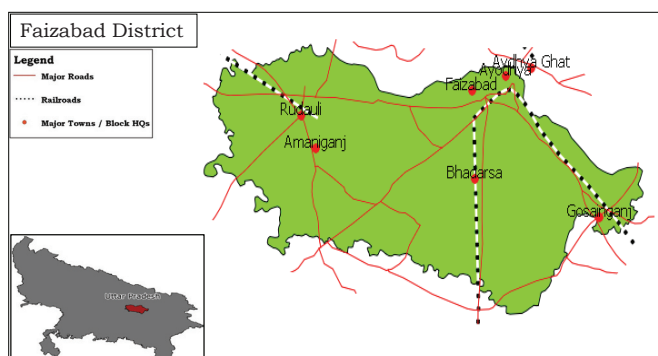
Key Recommendations:

- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Assessing the size and profile of FSWs client population, including migrants and truckers, will improve to understand district vulnerabilities, since the largest HRG was FSW.
- Strengthen prevention efforts through TIs, as the rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes was notable.
- Conduct outreach campaign on HIV and STI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages, especially among women.
- Strengthen screenings at Blood Bank to ensure supply of safe blood for medical procedures, since HIV transmission through blood transfusion was high.

Faizabad

Background:

Faizabad district in Uttar Pradesh is situated on the bank of the river Saryu, about 130 km west of Lucknow. It has a population of 24.68 lakhs with a sex ratio of 961 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 60.72% with an overall literacy rate of 70.63% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the main occupation of the district; the crops mainly grown are sugar cane, tilhan and some important food grains. Faizabad hosts numerous tourists from across the country for its renowned temples. The district is well connected via roads and railways; National Highway 28 connects it to Basti and Barah Banki.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC clients, with a stable trend for the past three years.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT (0.15%) and Blood Bank (0.03%) data, HIV prevalence was low among the attendees, with a stable trend for both.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (2.30%) and female (2.27%) clients. It was also low among referred (2.15%) and direct walk-in (3.90%) clients. There had been a decreasing trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (195; 42.76% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (142; 31.14% of total HRG) and MSM (119; 26.10% of total HRG). Among FSWs, the majority was street-based (79.51%) typology.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.18%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Surat in Gujarat and Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.54% of the male population were migrants, among them 70.82% migrated to other states and 18.22% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 253 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 41% were on ART, 11% were 15-24 years of age, 46% were illiterate or had primary education and 11% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 42.80% and 33.20%, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV transmissions through parent to child infection accounted for 12.94% of the district's total HIV transmissions.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach activities through awareness campaigns around pilgrimage sites, trucking halt points and highways throughout the district.
- Focus on street-based FSWs, as they constitute the highest percentage of FSWs for better assessment of size and client population.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect positive cases at an early stage.
- Strengthen IEC programme for creating HIV and STI awareness in the district among general population, especially women.
- Considering high rate of parent to child HIV transmission rate, carryout in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data to understand the profile of these attendees, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Strengthen prevention efforts through TIs, considering a moderate rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes.
- Strengthen outreach activities for migrants at source and transit points, since there was considerable percent of migration to high prevalent states.

Faizabd

District Population: 24,68,371 (1.23% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 60.72%; ANC Utilization²: 28.7%

HIV Levels and Trends ³											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	0.50	0.25	0	0.25	0.25	0.25			
	NT ⁴	-	400	400	400	399	399	399			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0.09	0.28	0.27	0.04	0.15			
	NT	-	-	2337	3628	4825	7931	3339			
Blood Bank	PP	*	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.03			
	NT	*	991	1293	1408	1809	10369	8645	7609		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	4.34	3.16	1.13	2.46	2.30		
	NT	*	*	*	714	1202	2921	2240	2256		
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	12.14	9.48	3.81	2.34	2.27		
	NT	*	*	*	206	232	551	1368	1454		
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	*	7.63	2.67	1.75	2.43	2.15		
	NT	*	*	*	524	450	2458	2875	3402		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	*	*	*	8.59	4.47	2.07	2.32	3.90		
	NT	*	*	*	396	984	1014	733	308		
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
On ART	%	%	% Ill.,	%	% Widowed or						
	15-24 yrs	Prim. Edu.	Married	Divorced							
ART (253)	41	46	46	11							
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-						
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
Hetero-sexual	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
	83.53	0	1.18	1.18	12.94	1.18					
Block-level Details											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

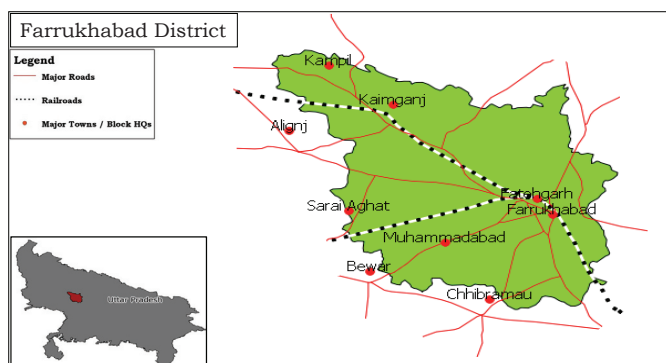
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available;¹ 2011 Census;² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD≥ 187, ICTC≥ 600, PPTCT≥ 900 and BB≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities										
HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU		Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	142	119	195		59573	42189	10856	6528		
% Total HRG	31.14	26.10	42.76		5.54	3.92	1.01	0.61		
% Total Pop.	0.01	0	0.01		100	70.82	18.22	10.96		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA		Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-		Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Thane, Maharashtra	Ludhiana, Punjab	West Delhi		
Typology	Home based-20.49%; Brothel based-NA; Street based-79.51%	Kothi-1.90%; Panthi-98.10%; Double-decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs.	37.81	62.03	11.84							
% Married	82.33	58.23	89.80							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2797	12565	5967							
% Syphilis positivity	-	7.56	0.30							
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1		
ICTCS	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCS ⁵	282	330	402	3257	5062	8297	11539	7049		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Farrukhabad

Background:

Farrukhabad is a part of Kanpur division of Uttar Pradesh. It is bordered by Badaun and Shahjahanpur on the north, Hardoi on the east, Kannauj on the south, and Etah and Mainpuri districts on the west. The holy rivers Ganges and Ramganga are located to the east, while river Kali is in the south. Farrukhabad has a population of 18.88 lakhs with a sex ratio of 874 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 60.51% with an overall literacy rate of 70.57% (Census 2011). On the agricultural front, the district is engaged in cultivating a fairly large quantity of potato and it is also well known for producing sunflower. Farrukhabad can boast of some places of historical importance like Kampil and Sankisa, both famous among the tourists. Kaimganj is also a well-known place for being the home of a sugar mill and a tobacco industry. It is connected to all the nearby districts via roads and railways.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity rate was low among PPTCT (0.12%) and Blood Bank attendees; with a stable trend for both.
- As per 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (0.80%) and female (1.04%) clients. It was also low among referred (0.51%) and direct walk-in (2.74%) clients. A stable trend was seen among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping, FSW (196; 85.22% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI was 2,990 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.41%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were South Delhi and North-East Delhi.
- As per 2001 Census, 3.64% of the male population were migrants, among them 51.15% migrated to other states and 31.91% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 54 PLHIV registered at ART centre, 30% were on ART, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 37% were illiterate or had primary education, and 11% were widowed or divorced.
- As per DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 27.8% and 17.3%, respectively.
- In 2011, a total of two ICTCs were operational, which tested a total of 6,377 clients for HIV in the district.

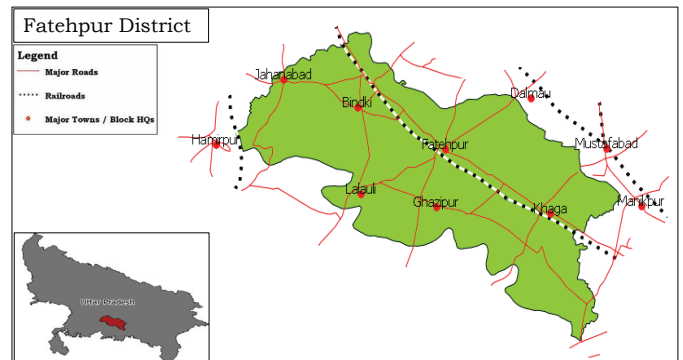
Key Recommendations:

- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain prevalence at low levels.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to understand district epidemiological profile.
- An effort needs to be made to increase early detection among HIV positive people, as well as strengthen immediate referrals to ART centres upon confirmation of positivity.
- IEC programme for creating HIV and STI awareness should be strengthened in district among general population, especially women.

Fatehpur

Background:

Fatehpur is situated between two important cities (Allahabad and Kanpur) of Uttar Pradesh. The district is bordered by Badaun and Shahjahanpur on the north, Hardoi on the east, Kannauj on the south, and Etah and Mainpuri districts on the west. It has a population of 26.33 lakhs, with a sex ratio of 900 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 57.76% with an overall literacy rate of 68.78% (Census 2011). It is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The district of Fatehpur witnesses many important upcoming Information & Technology projects, thus attracting in-migrants. Some places in Fatehpur like Bhitaura, Renh and Shivrajpurare of high tourism value. Fatehpur is well connected via roads and railway; National Highway 2 connects it to Kanpur and Allahabad.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2011 PPTCT data, positivity level was low for (0.06%) the attendees, and a stable trend was observed.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence observed was low among male (2.68%) and female (2.41%) clients. It was also low for referred (1.48%) but moderate for direct walk-in (7.73%) clients. In the period 2008-2011, an increasing trend at varying levels has been observed among all the ICTC clients.
- As per the HRG size mapping data, FSW (335; 52.76% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (155; 24.41% of total HRG) and MSM (145; 22.83% of total HRG). Among the FSWs, majority was home based (65.20%) typology.
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 5,919 and the Syphilis positivity rate was 0.33%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Surat (Gujrat) and Mumbai Suburban (Maharashtra).
- As per 2001 Census, 3.77% of the male population were migrants, among them, 44.38% migrated to other states and 27.44% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 194 PLHIV registered at the ART centre; 29% were on ART, 10% were 15-24 years of age, 7% were widow or divorcee and 45% were illiterate or had primary education.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 26% and 7.5%, respectively.
- In 2011, needle/syringe route of HIV transmission accounted for 6.56% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- A total of four TI sites were operational in the district in 2011.

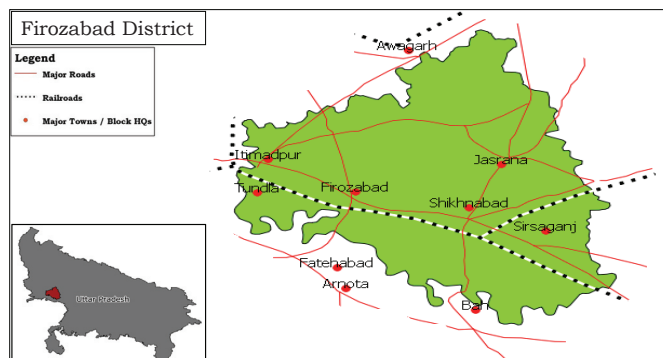
Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around tourist spots, trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- As parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, more needs to be done to understand the profile of the positive persons through in-depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Considering the high rate of HIV transmission by needle/syringe, there is a need to map IDU population to give insight to the problem.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population, as well as establishment of HSS site for HRG will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Since there was migration to high prevalent states, there is a need to strengthen outreach activities for migrants at source and transit points.

Firozabad

Background:

Firozabad is located in the western Uttar Pradesh. The district borders Etah to the north and Mainpuri and Etawah to the east, with the Yamuna River forming the southern boundary separating it from Agra. It has a population of 24.97 lakhs with a sex ratio of 867 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 64.80% with an overall literacy rate of 74.60% (Census 2011). This district has a long history of glass industries and the major products are glass hard ware, chandelier, and domestic light ware. Firozabad has been attached to the Indian Freedom Movement and occupies an important place in the map of India. Firozabad district has good transportation links due to National Highway 2 and a busy railway route.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, the positivity was low among PPTCT (0.21%) and Blood Bank (0.02%) attendees. A stable trend was seen among PPTCT attendees, however, a trend could not be observed for Blood Bank due to lack of previous years data.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low for male (4.12%) and female (1.78%) clients, and also for referred (2.04%) clients but moderate for direct walk-in (5.57%) clients. All the ICTC clients had a stable trend, except an increasing trend was observed among direct walk-in clients.
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI among STI clinic attendees was 2,327.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were South Delhi and North-East Delhi.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.62% of the male population were migrants, among them 37.15% migrated to other states and 22.03% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 244 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 28% were on ART, 13% were 15-24 years of age, 27% were widowed or divorced and 69% were illiterate or had primary education.
- As per DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 36.9% and 34.5%, respectively.
- A total of four TI sites were operational in the district in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- There is a need to focus on establishing mechanism for regular recording of PPTCT-ICTC and Blood Bank data.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around tourist spots, trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Generate information on size and typology of HRG population to understand district epidemiological profile.
- Considering the rising trend among ICTC clients, focus on prevention strategies and conduct in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission.

Firozabad

District Population: 24,96,761 (1.30% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 64.80%; ANC Utilization²: 21.4%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NT ⁴	-	400	400	397	401	401	401	401	401
PPTCT	PP	-	0.14	0.06	0.33	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
	NT	-	2111	3288	4286	3476	3760	3760	3760	3760
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	*	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
	NT	-	-	-	-	*	5059	5059	5059	5059
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	*	1.73	2.47	2.29	4.12	4.12
	NT	*	*	*	*	925	1174	1179	1358	1358
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	*	1.01	1.35	1.21	1.78	1.78
	NT	*	*	*	*	989	743	1241	1352	1352
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	*	*	2.17	-	1.13	2.04	2.04
	NT	*	*	*	*	830	-	1065	2010	2010
ICTC Direct	PP	*	*	*	*	1.36	2.03	2.21	5.57	5.57
Walk-in	NT	*	*	*	*	1914	1917	1355	700	700

PLHIV Profile, 2009					
% On ART	28	13	69	55	27
% 15-24 yrs. Edu.					
% Ill., Prim.					
% Married					
% Widowed or Divorced					

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011			
Hetero-sexual	93.75	2.50	0
Homosexual	2.50	2.50	1.25
Blood Transfusion	0	2.50	0
Needle/Syringe	2.50	2.50	0
Parent to Child	1.25	1.25	0
Unknown	0	0	0

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

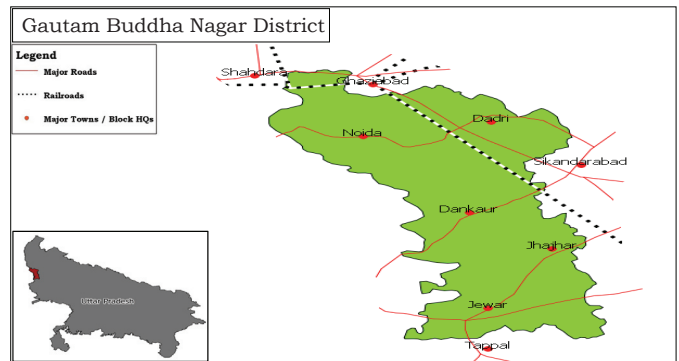
* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	Vulnerabilities				
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census	
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Intra-state
No. out-migration	-	-	-	28984	6386
% of male pop.	-	-	-	2.62	0.58
% of total migration	-	-	-	100	22.03
Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	North West Delhi	South West Delhi
Program Coverage	-	-	-	North East Delhi	East Delhi
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double-decker-NA	Daily injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	South Delhi	East Delhi
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-
% Married	-	-	-	-	-
STI/RTI					
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011	
% Syphilis positivity	40984	47411	3395	2327	
	0	0.23	0.34	0	
Programme Response					
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
FSW TIs	61	191	216	2676	5202
MSM TIs	1	1	1	1	1
IDU TIs	1	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	1
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	61	191	216	2676	5202
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-

Gautam Buddha Nagar

Background:

Gautam Buddha Nagar (GB Nagar) is a largely suburban district of Uttar Pradesh, bordered by Ghaziabad to the north, Bulandshahr to the east, and Aligarh to the south. It has a population of 16.75 lakhs with a sex ratio of 852 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 72.78% with an overall literacy rate of 82.20% (Census 2011). The importance of Gautam Buddha Nagar and its major industrial areas increases all the more because of its inclusion in the proposed Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor. There has been rapid growth of industries in this district, industrial lands/ areas are being developed in the areas of Greater Noida, Dadri, and Yamuna Express Highway from Greater Noida to Agra. The district is well connected via roads and railway; National Highway 91 connects it to Ghaziabad and Aligarh.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, and showed a stable trend.
- As per 2011 data, the positivity was low among PPTCT (0.13%) and Blood Bank (0.21%) attendees, with a stable trend for both.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low for male (2.75%) and female (1.04%) clients. It was low for referred clients (1.32%), whereas it was high among direct walk-in (11.19%) clients. An increasing trend was seen among male and direct walk-ins, whereas stable trend was observed among female and referred clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (356; 58.55% of total HRG) was the largest HRG of the district followed by MSM (178; 29.28% of total HRG).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI was 3,337 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.16%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Faridabad (Haryana) and South Delhi.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.65% of the male population were migrants, 37.32% of them migrated to other states and 20.19% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 44.9% and 60.3%, respectively.
- In 2011, needle/syringe route of HIV transmission accounted for 10.42%, parent to child for 10.42% and blood transfusion accounted for 6.25% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- In 2011, one TI site for FSWs was operational in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Considering noticeable percentage of HIV transmission via parent to child, conduct in-depth analysis of ART and ICTC data and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Considering high rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes, conduct in-depth analysis of ICTC data and strengthen the IDU TIs.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.
- There is an urgent need to analyse the data at ICTCs, to profile the direct walk-ins due to high level of HIV positivity as they are the representatives of high risk population.

Gautam Buddha Nagar

District Population: 16,74,714 (0.80% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 72.78%; ANC Utilization²: 23.7%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	NT ⁴	-	-	399	400	400	399	399	399		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	0.05	0.05	0.17	0.13		
	NT	-	-	-	*	2163	4065	3516	4512		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.07	0.24	0.13	0.21	0.21		
	NT	-	-	-	15792	12482d	21279	24138	24821		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	0.27	*	0.25	-	0.11	0.94	2.09	2.75		
	NT	377	*	402	-	879	635	1101	1201		
ICTC Female	PP	0	*	0.15	-	1.50	1.54	1.01	1.04		
	NT	254	*	650	-	399	715	1287	1438		
ICTC Referred	PP	0	*	0.11	-	0.39	1.40	0.96	1.32		
	NT	499	*	921	-	1018	856	1989	2505		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	0.76	*	0.76	-	1.15	1.01	4.26	11.19		
	NT	132	*	131	-	260	494	399	134		
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced						
		11	44	67	56	0					
ART (9)											
DLN (NA)											
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
Hetero-sexual	% of Total (N=48)	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
		64.58	4.17	6.25	10.42	10.42	4.17				
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

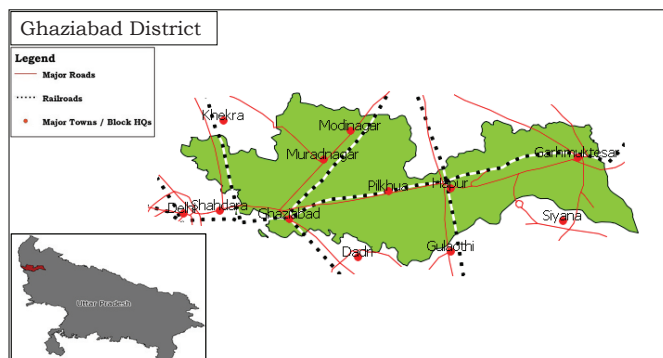
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = Percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities											
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		356	178	74	17135	6395	3459	7281			
% Total HRG		58.55	29.28	12.17	2.65	0.99	0.53	1.13			
% Total Pop.		0.02	0.01	0	100.00	37.32	20.19	42.49			
Program Target		NA	NA	NA				Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration			
Program Coverage		-	-	-				Faridabad, South West Delhi			
Typology		Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double-decker-NA	Daily injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	South Delhi	East Delhi	North East Delhi	South West Delhi			
% <25 yrs.		-	-	-							
% Married		-	-	-							
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated		2008	2009	2010	2011						
		3526	1111	1522	3337						
% Syphilis positivity		-	-	0.69	0.16						
Programme Response											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1		
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
ICTCs		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		631	419	1052	668	3441	5415	5904	7151		
Blood Banks		2	3	4	5	7	7	7	8		
STI clinics		-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-		
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Ghaziabad

Background:

Ghaziabad is largely a suburban district of Uttar Pradesh in the National Capital Region, and a part of Meerut division. It is bordered on the northwest by Baghpat, on the north by Meerut, on the east by Hapur, on the southeast by Bulandshahr, on the southwest by Gautam Buddha Nagar, and on the west by Delhi state across the Yamuna River. It has a population of 46.61 lakhs with a sex ratio of 878 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 81.42% with an overall literacy rate of 85% (Census 2011). It is commonly known as the industrial hub of Uttar Pradesh. The Garhmukteshwar Ganga Fair is a very popular fair in the district and thousands of people come to visit it. It is well connected to roads and railway, National Highway (NH- 24, 58 and 91) connect it to other districts of the state.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT (0.17%) and Blood Bank (0.08%) clients, with a stable trend for both.
- As per 2010 HSS-MSM data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among (3.21%) MSM attendees, however a trend could not be determined due to lack of prior year data.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (1.40%) and female (0.74%) clients. It was also low among referred (0.62%) and direct walk-in (2.84%) clients. A declining trend was observed for all the ICTC clients, except a fluctuating trend was observed among direct walk-in clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, MSM (516; 41.05% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (496; 39.46% of total HRG) and IDU (245; 19.49% of total HRG). Majority of FSWs were brothel based (99.83%).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI was 7,935 and the syphilis positivity rate was 10.06%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were North-East Delhi and South Delhi.
- As per 2001 Census, 4.05% of the male population were migrants, 41.51% of them migrated to other states and 15.78% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 200 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 10% were on ART, 11% were 15-24 years of age, 55% were illiterate or had primary education, and 18% were widow or divorcee.
- According to DLHS-III data, HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 61.4% and 42.2%, respectively.
- In 2011, needle/syringe route of HIV transmission accounted for 21.88% of the total transmissions in the district.
- In 2011, there was one TI for MSM and one TI for IDUs.

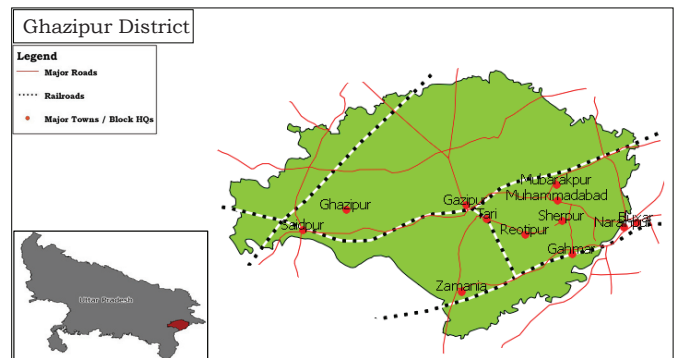
Key Recommendations:

- Considering large percentage of HIV transmission through needle/syringes in the district, there is a need to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among IDUs, either through initiation of HSS-IDU site or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Strengthen outreach for brothel-based FSWs, as they were the largest typology in the HRG of the district. Initiate TI-FSW and HSS-FSW sites to understand district vulnerabilities.
- There was a high percentage of the syphilis positivity, thus strengthen the screening activities and management of the same.
- Considering migration to high HIV prevalent districts, strengthening of outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands needs to be done.

Ghazipur

Background:

Ghazipur is a part of Varanasi division; east side is bordered by Ballia and Bihar state, west side by Jaunpur, Varansi and Azamgarh districts. South side is bordered by Chandauli and the North side is bordered by Mau and Ballia. It has a population of 36.23 lakhs with a sex ratio of 951 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 62.29% with an overall literacy rate of 74.27% (Census 2011). Ghazipur is mainly famous for production of its unique Rose scented Spray (GulabJal). It borders the important spiritual city of Varanasi and is located about 80 km east of Varanasi and 40 km from Buxar (Bihar). Ghazipur is well connected via roads (NH-19, 29 and 97) and railways to the other districts.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients; a trend could not be observed due to lack of previous year's data.
- In 2011, the level of positivity was low among PPTCT (0.12%) attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the level HIV prevalence was low among male (2.69%) and female (2.63%) clients. It was also low among referred clients (1.27%) but moderate among direct walk-in (5.25%) clients. A decreasing trend was observed among all the ICTCs clients, except a stable trend was observed for direct walk-in clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (149; 67.42% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI was 10,401 and the syphilis positivity rate was 0.25%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Thane and Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra.
- As per 2001 Census, 4.78% of the male population were migrants, 65.15% of them migrated to other states and 20.81% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 48.7% and 29.2%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 780 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 3% were on ART, 14% were 15-24 years of age, 11% were widowed or divorced and 45% were illiterate or had primary education.
- In 2011, parent to child route of HIV transmission accounted for 5.41% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- A total of four TI sites were operational in the district in 2011.
- The number of clients tested for HIV in the ICTCs in the district increased from 1,256 in 2007 to 9,661 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- As parent to child HIV transmission rate was high more needs to be done to understand the profile of the attendees through in-depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around tourist spots, trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in clients (representative of vulnerable populations) by further analysis of ICTC and ART data, since there was moderate positivity level among them,.
- Since there was migration to the high prevalent states, strengthen outreach activities for migrants at source and transit points.

Ghazipur

District Population: 36,22,727 (1.80% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 62.29%; ANC Utilization²: 28.7%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	418	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	*	0.10	0.07	0.12	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	*	*	2014	5680	4109	-	-
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	0	0	0	-	0.82	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	250	225	247	-	243	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	6.08	5.28	2.01	1.79	2.69	-	-
	NT	*	*	*	444	549	1787	2680	3235	-	-
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	6.19	7.49	10.04	2.96	2.63	-	-
	NT	*	*	*	323	347	488	1218	2317	-	-
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	*	7.22	6.04	2.79	1.34	1.27	-	-
	NT	*	*	*	97	513	1004	3050	3609	-	-
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	*	*	*	5.97	6.27	4.48	5.07	5.25	-	-
	NT	*	*	*	670	383	1271	848	1943	-	-
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced						
						ART (780)	3	14	45	61	11
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-						
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
% of Total (N=148)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
							94.59	0	0	0	5.41
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

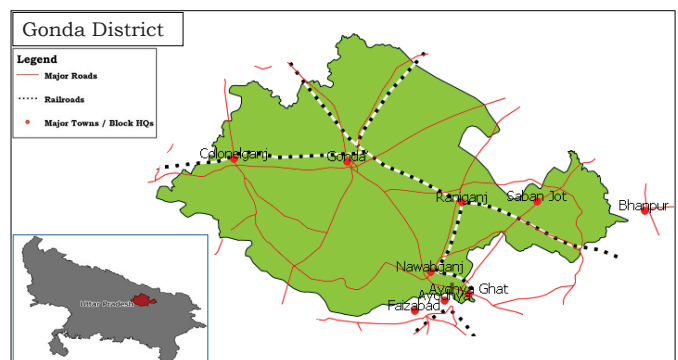
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities											
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		8	64	149	73781	48069	15352	10360			
% Total HRG		3.62	28.96	67.42	4.78	3.11	0.99	0.67			
% Total Pop.		0	0	0	100	65.15	20.81	14.04			
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	-	-							
Typology		Home based-38.00%; Brothel based-14.50%; Street based-47.50%	Kothi-35.09%; Panthi-0%; Double decker-64.91%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Valsad, Gujarat	Ludhiana, Punjab	South Delhi			
% <25 yrs.		36.50	26.85	4.53							
% Married		81.50	58.39	99.62							
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated		2008	2009	2010	2011						
		24604	8811	3207	10401						
% Syphilis positivity		-	2.17	0.57	0.25						
Programme Response											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
	FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		213	255	232	1256	1276	4289	9578	9661		
Blood Banks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics		1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Gonda

Background:

Gonda is the district headquarters, and also the administrative centre for the Devipatan division. Gonda is bordered by Shravasti to the north, Balrampur and Siddharth nagar to the northeast, Basti to the east, Faizabad to the south, Bara Banki to the southwest, and Bahraich to the northwest. It has a population of 34.31 lakhs with a sex ratio of 922 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 49.13% with an overall literacy rate of 61.16% (Census 2011). Gonda is blessed with several lakes and tourist places. Gonda is categorised as one of the socially and educationally backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. It is well connected via roads and railway to the nearby and places within the state.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2007 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.30%) for ANC clients; however, a trend could not be determined due to lack of data.
- In 2011, the positivity was low among PPTCT (0.02%) and blood bank attendees. A stable trend was seen for PPTCT clients but a trend could not be determined for Blood Bank due to lack of previous years data.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (1.72%) and female (4.33%) clients. It was low for referred (1.84%) and direct walk-in (3.55%) clients. A decreasing trend was observed for all the ICTC clients.
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated for STI clinic attendees was 2593.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra and Ludhiana in Punjab.
- As per 2001 Census, 4.58% of the male population were migrants, among them 69.38% migrated to other states and 17.25% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 25% and 18.4%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 382 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 40% were on ART, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 10% were widowed or divorced and 49% were illiterate or had primary education.
- In 2011, HIV transmission from parent to child accounted for 5% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- A total of four TI sites were operational in the district in 2011.
- There had been a gradual scale-up in 2008 of the number of clients which had undergone HIV testing at these sites.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around tourist spots, trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- As parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, more needs to be done to understand the profile of the attendees through in-depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Carry out differential analysis of ICTC clients, owing to moderate positivity among female clients consistently for last three years and high positivity noticed in 2010 for direct walk-in clients (representative of vulnerable populations).
- Since there was huge migration to high prevalent district, outreach activities for migrants at source and transit points should be strengthened.

Gonda

District Population: 34,31,386 (1.70% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 49.16%; ANC Utilization²: 17.3%

HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	0.95	0.30	*	-	-	2011		
	NT ⁴	-	315	333	*	-	-			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	0.08	0.14	0	0.02		
	NT	-	-	*	1201	3526	2193	5847		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	*	*	*	*	0		
	NT	-	-	*	*	*	*	1682		
HSS-STD	PP	1.60	0	0.44	*	0.45	0			
	NT	250	244	227	*	224	248			
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	*	*	6.18	4.23	1.72		
	NT	-	-	*	*	663	874	2496		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	*	*	9.09	10.41	4.33		
	NT	-	-	*	*	231	221	855		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	*	*	9.25	2.39	1.84		
	NT	-	-	*	*	573	836	2281		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	*	*	2.80	15.44	3.55		
Walk-in	NT	-	-	*	*	321	259	1070		

PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs.	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (82)	40	9	49	45	10					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=80)	93.75	0	1.25	0	5.00	0				

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

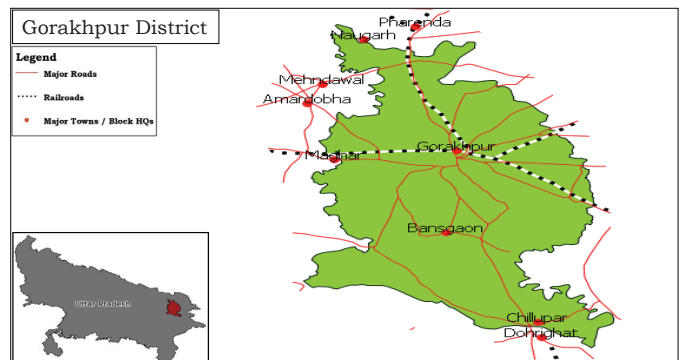
Vulnerabilities										
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			No. out-migration	% of male pop.	% of total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state				
% Total HRG	84	12	88	66727	46293	11509	8925	4.58	0.79	0.61
% Total Pop.	45.65	6.52	47.83	100	69.38	17.25	13.38			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA							
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-86.00%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-14.00%	Kothi-45.62%; Panthi-30.53%; Double decker-24.21%	Daily injectors-NA; Non-injectors-NA	Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Mum bai, Maharashtra	Thane, Maharashtra	Chandi garh			
% <25 yrs.	32.40	31.00	100							
% Married	4.80	0	0							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	16454	19772	3873	2593						
% Syphilis positivity	-	1.85	0	0						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	-	443	1537	4420	3288	9198	
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Gorakhpur

Background:

Gorakhpur district lies in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. The district is bordered by districts of Mahrajganj in the north, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh and Mau in the south, Kushinagar and Deoria in the east and Sant Kabir nagar in the west. It has a population of 44.36 lakhs with a sex ratio of 944 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 61.50% with an overall literacy rate of 73.25% (Census 2011). Gorakhpur's economy depends on agriculture; the crops grown are rabi, kharif and jayad. It is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. The district is well connected to almost every major city in India via roads and railways; Gorakhpur's railway station is the headquarters of India's North Eastern Railway and it is also connected through National Highways 28 and 29.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.75%) among the ANC clients, with an increasing trend in the three recordings.
- In 2011, HIV positivity was also low among PPTCT (0.45%) and Blood Bank (0.29%) attendees. A decreasing trend was observed for PPTCT attendees and a stable trend was seen among Blood bank attendees.
- According to 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among FSWs (3.21%) and IDUs (0.85%). Due to lack of data, a trend could not be found for both.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was moderate for male (8.47%) and female (8.34%) clients, as well as among referred (6.39%) clients, whereas it was high among direct walk-in (16.94%) clients. Considering last five years data, a decreasing trend was observed among all the ICTC clients, except, an increasing trend was seen among direct walk-in clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (769; 58.43% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (482; 36.63% of total HRG).
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated for STI clinic attendees was 12,856 and the Syphilis positivity rate among them was 0.84%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Mumbai (Suburban) and Thane in Maharashtra.
- As per 2001 Census, 7.35% of the male population were migrants, among them 77.42% migrated to other states and 13.68% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 1478 PLHIV registered at ART centre, 26% were on ART, 12% were 15-24 years of age, 52% were married, 47% were illiterate or had primary education and 12% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 51.4% and 26.9%, respectively.
- As per ICTC 2011 data, route of HIV transmission through homosexual mode accounted for 13.02% and parent to child route accounted for 7.95% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- A total of five TI sites were operational in the district in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around tourist spots, trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- As IDU was the largest HRG, assessment of size and profile of the IDU group would help in understanding the district vulnerabilities.
- Carry out differential analysis for ICTC attendees (representative of vulnerable populations), owing high to moderate positivity for last five years.
- There needs to be a better understanding of the dynamics of HIV transmission through further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT data as a noticeable proportion of transmissions occur through the homosexual route.
- Since there was huge migration to the high prevalent districts, outreach activities for migrants at source and transit points should be strengthened.
- PPTCT programme should be strengthened in the district, considering the noticeable HIV transmission rate through parent to child route in the district.

District Population: 44,36,275 (2.22% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 61.50%; ANC Utilization²: 43.1%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	0.75	0	0.25	0	0.14	0.75			
	NT ⁴	398	400	400	400	728	398			
PPTCT	PP	2.56	1.85	1.80	1.17	1.35	1.44	0.37	0.45	
	NT	1131	1943	2219	3237	4385	4382	7872	8145	
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	0	0	0	0.04	0.25	0.29	
	NT	*	*	1230	1173	1631	2329	3371.1	34865	
HSS-STD	PP	0.40	0.80	0.40	0.80	1.20	0.40			
	NT	250	250	248	250	250	249			
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.21		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	249		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.85			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	235			
ICTC Male	PP	4.70	5.51	4.09	14.26	13.35	11.00	17.18	8.47	
	NT	1573	2051	2423	2538	3565	6144	5674	5800	
ICTC Female	PP	9.55	4.47	3.55	23.08	19.48	14.82	17.70	8.34	
	NT	859	1590	2114	3172	4154	5363	4249	4521	
ICTC Referred	PP	5.64	6.01	3.11	36.27	31.07	26.87	8.35	6.39	
	NT	585	1114	1800	2385	3209	3896	5245	8343	
ICTC Direct	PP	6.66	4.63	4.31	6.89	6.39	5.57	27.55	16.94	
Walk-in	NT	1847	2527	2737	3325	4510	7611	4678	1978	

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs. Edu.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced	% Parent to Child	
						Needle/Syringe	Unknown
ART (1478)	26	12	47	52	12	7.95	0.35
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-

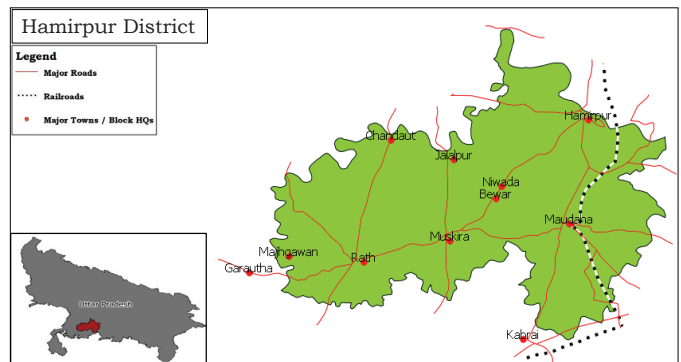
	HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census			
	FSW	MSM	IDU		Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	482	65	769		141945	109890	19414	12641
% Total HRG	36.63	4.94	58.43		7.35	5.69	1.00	0.65
% Total Pop.	0.01	0	0.02		100	77.42	13.68	8.91
Program Target	NA	NA	NA		Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration			
Program Coverage	-	-	-					
Typology	Home based-0%; Brothel based-100%; Street based-0%	Kothi-22.86%; Panthi-74.29%; Double decker-2.86%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA		Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Ludhiana, Punjab	Surat, Gujarat	South Delhi
% <25 yrs.	27.67	28.67	14.87					
% Married	56.67	48.00	57.37					
	STI/RTI							
	2008	2009	2010	2011				
No. episodes treated	38521	32005	3757	12856				
% Syphilis positivity	1.30	-	1.80	0.84				
	Programme Response							
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	2	2	3	5	6	6	6
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	3563	5584	6756	8947	12104	15889	17795	18466
Blood Banks	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7
STI clinics	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	1	-	-	25	5	9
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Hamirpur

Background:

Hamirpur is a part of Chitrakoot division in Uttar Pradesh. It is surrounded by Mandi to the east, Una to the west, Kangra to the north and Bilaspur to the south. It has a population of 11.04 lakhs with a sex ratio of 860 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 57.19% with an overall literacy rate of 70.16% (Census 2011). It is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. The major crops produced in Hamirpur are sugar cane, tilhan and potato along with some important food grains. Some small scale industries can also be seen in the district. City Forest is the most popular tourist destination in Hamirpur; there are also many temples and places of religious importance in the district. It is well connected to other districts via roads; National Highways 86 and 76 connect Hamirpur to other districts of the state.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT (0.03%) clients, and a stable trend was observed.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (0.30%) and female (0.33%) clients. It was also low among referred (0.26%) and direct walk-in (1.17%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients except, a decreasing trend was seen for direct walk in clients.
- As per HRG mapping conducted, FSW (226; 38.50% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (219; 37.31% of total HRG) and MSM (142; 24.19% of total HRG).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI clinic attendees was 5,060 and the syphilis positivity rate was 5.97%.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out migration were North-West Delhi, and Surat in Gujarat.
- As per 2001 Census, 4% of the male population were migrants, 25.74% of them migrated to other states and 43.70% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 35.7% and 17.1%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 53 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 28% were on ART, 13% were between 15-24 years of age, 6% were widowed or divorced and 45% were illiterate or had primary education.
- A total of four TI sites were operational in the district in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- As the HIV epidemic was low and with few PLHIV recorded, prevention strategies may remain the main component of HIV programme. There is a need to continue to focus on people with high risk behaviour in the district.
- Since the largest HRGs were FSW and MSM, assessment of the size and profile of clients population, including truckers and migrants, MSM and partner population, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- As syphilis positivity was high, it is required to perform the differential analysis of the profile of infected population.
- Since migration to high prevalent districts could be a driver of the HIV epidemic in the state, outreach efforts should be focused towards migrants at source and transit sites.
- Focused IEC for general population with STI/RTI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages is recommended.

Hamirpur

District Population: 11,04,021 (0.55% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 57.19%; ANC Utilization²: 32.7%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03
	NT	-	-	-	1485	2306	3357	2700	3434	*	*
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	NT	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
HSS-STD	PP	0	0	0.80	0.40	0.80	4.02				
	NT	250	250	250	250	250	249				
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	1.66	0.39	0.46	0.43	0.30		
	NT	*	*	*	1083	2056	2401	2086	2314		
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	1.19	0.25	0.31	0.38	0.33		
	NT	*	*	*	1008	2021	2279	1839	1832		
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	*	1.05	0.39	0.41	0.38	0.26		
	NT	*	*	*	1905	3374	3877	3394	3889		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	*	*	*	5.38	2.94	0.25	0.56	1.17		
	NT	*	*	*	186	703	803	531	257		

PLHIV Profile, 2009				
% On ART	% 15-24 yrs.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (53)	28	13	45	30
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	6

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011			
Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Parent to Child
100	0	0	0
			Unknown

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

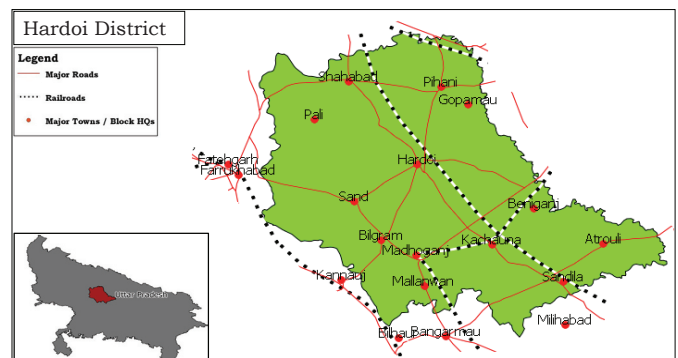
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size					Vulnerabilities				
	FSW		MSM		IDU	Male Migration, 2001 Census		Intra-district		
	226	226	142	142	219	No. out-migration	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district
% Total HRG	38.50	38.50	24.19	24.19	37.31	% of male pop.	4.00	1.03	1.75	1.22
% Total Pop.	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	% of total migration	100	25.74	43.70	30.56
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration				
Program Coverage	-	-	-	-	-	Surat, Gujarat		South West Delhi		Chhat arpur, Madhya Pradesh
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA			North West Delhi		South West Delhi		South Delhi
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	STI/RTI				
% Married	-	-	-	-	-					
No. episodes treated	25637	25637	32548	32548	6683					
% Syphilis positivity	4.67	4.67	54.90	54.90	6.40					
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	2
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	143	287	379	3576	6383	8037	6625	7580		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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

Hardoi

Background:

Hardoi district is contiguous of Shahjahanpur and Lakhimpur Kheri on the north, Lucknow and Unnao districts on the south, Kanpur and Farrukhabad on the west and Sitapur on the east. It has a population of 40.91 lakhs with a sex ratio of 856 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 59.10% with an overall literacy rate of 68.89% (Census 2011). Generally people of the district depend upon the agriculture for economy. The land of Hardoi has undergone the sodium land reclamation project, which has increased its fertility. The main crops are wheat, pulses, vegetables, paddy and sugar cane; fruits like mango and guava are also cultivated. Hardoi is located at 110 km from Lucknow and 394 km from New Delhi and therefore having many truck halting points on highways.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, but a trend could not be found due to lack of previous year's data.
- In 2011, the positivity level was low among PPTCT (0.11%) and Blood Bank (0.04%) clients, and a stable trend was observed among both.
- According to 2010 HSS-MSM data, HIV positivity was low (0.40%) among the attendees, but a trend could not be found due to lack of data.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (0.50%) and female (0.33%) clients. It was also low among referred (0.26%) and direct walk-in (1.21%) clients. A stable trend was seen among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (571; 81.57% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (127; 18.14% of total HRG). Out of the FSWs, majority was brothel based (62%) typology.
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated for STI clinic attendees was 6,656.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were North-West Delhi and South Delhi.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.32% of the male population were migrants, 31.43% of them migrated to other states and 37.04% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 42 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 40% were on ART (which was on a higher side), 7% were 15-24 years of age, 14% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 31.2% and 45%, respectively.
- A total of four TI sites were operational in the district in 2011.
- There had been rapid scale-up of total number tested and ICTCs from 2008 onwards in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- There is a need to understand migration patterns from in-district industries and/or agricultural occupation and explore its possible contribution fueling the epidemic.
- As parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, more needs to be done to understand the profile of the attendees through in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, assessment of the size and profile of client population, as well as establishment of HSS site for HRG will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to understand district epidemiological profile.
- Focused IEC for general population with HIV awareness and sexual risk reduction messages is recommended.

Hardoi

District Population: 40,91,380 (2.05% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy: 59.10%; ANC Utilization: 8.8%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	*	0	0	0	0		
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	*	303	385	385	385		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.11		
	NT	-	-	-	*	3241	5127	8294	6120		
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	0	0	0	0	0.08	0.04		
	NT	*	*	1146	1173	1631	1356	1261	2311		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	NT	-	-	250	250	248	245	245	245		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.40		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	0.80	0.40	0.30	0.37	0.50		
	NT	*	*	*	1132	2471	2685	2409	2980		
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	0.52	0.54	0.26	0.40	0.33		
	NT	*	*	*	577	735	781	1982	2105		
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	*	0.46	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.26		
	NT	*	*	*	1299	2804	3244	3421	4176		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	*	*	*	1.46	2.99	2.70	1.44	1.21		
	NT	*	*	*	410	402	222	970	909		
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
% On ART (42)	% 15-24 yrs.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced							
					52	43	14				
DLN (NA)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
							0	0	4.55	0	
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

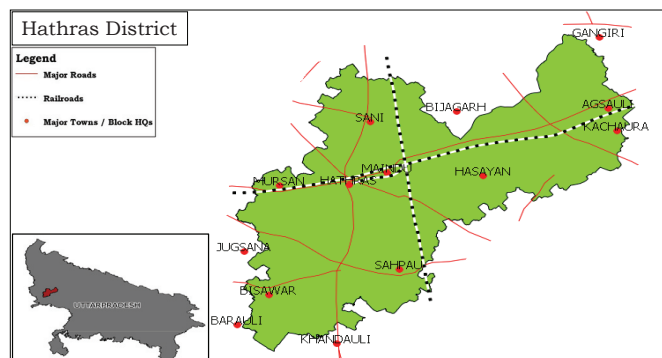
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities											
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		571	127	2	42790	13447	15849	13494			
% Total HRG		81.57	18.14	0.29	2.32	0.73	0.86	0.73			
% Total Pop.		0.01	0	0	100	31.43	37.04	31.54			
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	-	-							
Typology		Home based-20.00%; Brothel based-62.00%; Street based-18.00%	Kotih-based-43.82%; Panthi-19.71%; Double decker-36.47%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	North West Delhi	South Delhi	Ludhiana, Punjab	South West Delhi			
% <25 yrs.		34.60	70.59	-							
% Married		1.60	26.47	-							
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated		31107	12980	1622	6656						
% Syphilis positivity		-	1.64	0.26	0						
Programme Response											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTCs		1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		334	386	362	2544	6447	8593	12685	11205		
Blood Banks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Hathras

Background:

Hathras was earlier also known as Mahamaya Nagar; it incorporates parts of the Aligarh, Mathura and Agra division of Uttar Pradesh. It is bordered by Aligarh on the north, Etah on the east, Agra on the south and Mathura on the west. It has a population of 15.66 lakhs with a sex ratio of 870 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate 60.79% with an overall literacy rate of 73.10% (Census 2011). The major crops cultivated here are jowar, bajra, pulses and potato. The people of Hathras are also engaged in various industries like that of chemicals, readymade garments, carpet and brass. Hathras, also has many tourist spots, attracting people from across the country. It is well connected via National Highway 93 and railways to the other districts of the state.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, and a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011, the positivity was low among PPTCT (0.03%) attendees, with a stable trend.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (1.01%) and female (0.49%) clients. It was also low among referred (1.34%) and direct walk-in (2.05%) clients. A stable trend prevailed among all the ICTC clients.
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated among STI clinic attendees was 8,172 and the syphilis positivity rate was 11.66%.
- The top destinations for inter-state out-migration were Faridabad in Haryana and South Delhi.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.32% of the male population were migrants, among them 38.01% migrated to other states and 33% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, out of the 140 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 29% were on ART, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 66% were illiterate or had primary education, and 19% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 36.6% and 63.4%, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV transmission through parent to child accounted for 5.45% and needle/syringe route of HIV transmission accounted for 10.91% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- In 2011, a total of two ICTCs were operational in the district, which tested a total of 6,926 clients for HIV.

Key Recommendations:

- Outreach programmes and awareness campaigns need to be focussed around pilgrimage sites, trucking halt points and highways in the district to keep a tab on the possible drivers.
- There is a need to establish mechanism for regular monitoring of HSS-ANC and Blood bank data, since the HSS-ANC data showed a fluctuating trend.
- Considering the high rate of HIV transmission by needle/syringe, IDU population should be mapped to give better insight to the problem.
- Considering high rate of HIV parent to child transmission rate, carryout in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data to understand the profile of these attendees, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- As syphilis positivity was at a high level, it is required to perform the differential analysis of the profile of infected population.

Hathras

District Population: 15,65,678 (0.78% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 60.79%; ANC Utilization²: 16.5%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	0.25	0	0.50		0			
	NT ⁴	-	-	400	400	397		387			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	*	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.03		
	NT	-	-	*	*	3090	3578	3405	3251		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	*	2.48	2.99	0.67	1.72	1.01		
	NT	-	-	*	766	1540	2226	2785	2225		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	*	2.32	1.66	1.08	1.93	0.49		
	NT	-	-	*	647	1265	1113	1867	1450		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	*	1.67	0.97	0.61	1.50	1.34		
	NT	-	-	*	599	515	1792	2927	2844		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	-	*	2.95	2.71	1.03	2.32	2.05		
	NT	-	-	*	814	2290	1547	1725	831		
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
% On ART	%	15-24 yrs. Edu.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced						
						29	9	66	55	19	
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-						
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
% of Total (N=55)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
							72.73	1.82	0	10.91	5.45
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

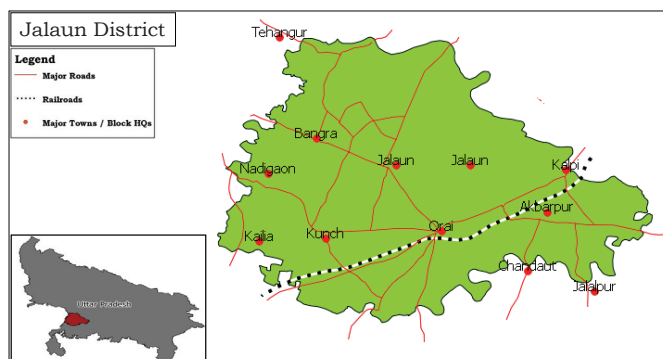
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Vulnerabilities											
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		41	7	67	16674	6338	5502	4834			
% Total HRG		35.65	6.09	58.26	2.32	0.88	0.77	0.67			
% Total Pop.		-	-	-	100	38.01	33	28.99			
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	-	-	Farida bad, Har yana						
Typology		Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	South Delhi	North East Delhi	North West Delhi	West-Delhi			
		-	-	-							
% <25 yrs.		-	-	-							
% Married		-	-	-							
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated		2130	6743	2595	8172						
	% Syphilis positivity	-	-	18.02	11.66						
Programme Response											
No. FSW TIs		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		-	-	154	1883	5895	6917	8057	6926		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blood Banks		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
STI clinics		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ART centres		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jalaun

Background:

Jalaun is located in the southwestern part of Uttar Pradesh. The district lies entirely within the level plain of Bundelkhand, north of the hill country, and is almost surrounded by the Yamuna river, which forms the northern boundary of the district, and its tributaries the Betwa, which forms the southern boundary, and the Pahuj, which forms the western boundary. It has a population of 16.70 lakhs with a sex ratio of 865 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 63.88%, with an overall literacy rate of 75.16% (Census 2011). Agriculture had been abundant in the area; however, Jalaun has experienced severe drought conditions for the past four years. There are a number of pilgrimage sites enhancing in-migration of tourists and many local people migrate to other districts and states in search of employment opportunities. The major highway that runs through Jalaun district is National Highway 25.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.07%), representing a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.05%) and female (0.28%) clients, and as well as among referred (1.29%) and direct walk-in (1.40%) clients. The attendees at ICTCs showed a decreasing trend among all the clients; though there was a surge in 2010 for female clients and direct walk-in clients.
- As per mapping conducted, IDU (294; 54.04% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (250; 45.96%). Among FSWs, 55.60% were home-based followed by street based (34.40%).
- As per 2001 Census, 3.54% of the male population was migrant population; 43.37% of them migrated to other states and 27.57% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destinations for out-of-state migration were Bhind and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh and Thane in Maharashtra.
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated among STI clinic attendees was 4,136 and the syphilis positivity rate was 0.25%.
- In 2009, of the 93 PLHIV registered at the ART centre; 43% were on ART, 41% of them were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 9% were either widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates among women was 38.7% and 25.4%, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV transmission through needle/syringe accounted for 39.58% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- Although there was no mapped HRG data available, there were one FSW TI, one IDU TI, and one composite TI operational in the district in 2011.

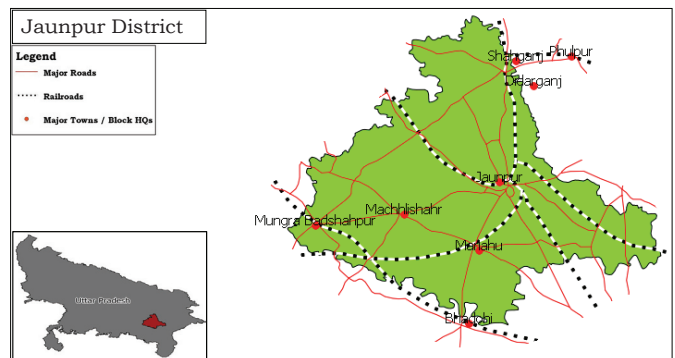
Key Recommendations:

- There is a need for additional data on HIV vulnerability, HRG size and profile to be made available, to get understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.
- Considering the fact that there was a surge in HIV positivity among female clients and direct walk-in clients of ICTC in 2010, in-depth analysis of ICTC data may be done, since these groups represent vulnerable population of the community.
- Since a large contribution to the route of HIV transmission was through needle and syringe, indicating the role of drug sharing among IDUs, therefore, focus should be on studying profile of ICTC clients and establishing HSS-IDU sites in the district to understand the transmission dynamics.
- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness campaigns for STI and HIV among general population, especially women and around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Outreach efforts should be focused towards migrants at source and transit sites, since migration to high prevalent districts could be a driver of the HIV epidemic in the state.

Jaunpur

Background:

Jaunpur is located in the northwest of the Varanasi division in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. The district is surrounded by Sant Ravidas Nagar in the north, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Varanasi in south, Allahabad & Pratapgarh in the east, and Ghazipur & Azamgarh in west. It has a population of 44.76 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1,018 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 61.70%, with an overall literacy rate of 73.66% (Census 2011). Jaunpur is a rural area and its economy is predominately dependent upon agriculture. However, under the initiative of the Uttar Pradesh government, an Industrial area had been set up in the Sathariya region of the district to promote industrial growth and expansion with the hope that the region will develop more industries. During the past three years Jaunpur city has experienced a growing corporate presence in financial services as well as in the organized retail sector. The district is well connected to other districts by National Highway 56 and state highway 36.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.76%) among the ANC clients, with a rising trend.
- Based on 2011 data, the level of HIV positivity among the PPTCT (0.23%) and Blood Bank (0.32%) attendees was low. Positivity levels showed a decreasing trend among PPTCT attendees, however, Blood Bank attendees observed a stable trend.
- As per 2011 ICTC data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was near-moderate among male (4.61%) and low among female (4.11%) clients, it was near-high among referred (9.95%) clients and low among direct walk-in (0.16%) clients. HIV positivity levels showed a fluctuating trend among male and female clients while an increasing trend was seen among referred clients, and a decreasing trend was observed among direct walk-ins.
- As per mapping conducted in 2008, the largest HRG was FSW (768; 92.64% of total HRG). The major typologies for FSW were street based (71.82%) followed by home based (18.33%).
- In 2011, 3,574 episodes of STI/RTI were treated in STI clinic.
- As per 2001 Census, 7.43% of the male population was migrant population; 79.85% of them migrated to other states and 9.44% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mumbai (Suburban) and Thane in Maharashtra.
- According to DLHS-III, the awareness rate of HIV and RTI/STI among women was 54.2% and 18.3%, respectively.
- As per 2009 PLHIV profile, of the 1,427 PLHIV registered at the ART centre; only 5% were on ART, 11% were between the ages of 15-24 years, 58% were illiterate or only had a primary education (which was on a higher side), 66% were married and 20% were widowed or divorced.
- According to 2011 data, HIV transmissions from parent to child accounted for 8.96% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- There was a significant increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at ICTCs in the district in 2009.
- There were a notable number of RRCs established 2010 onwards to create awareness about HIV/AIDS among youths.

Key Recommendations:

- Carry out differential analysis of referred clients owing to near high positivity among them by further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Considering high rates of parent to child HIV transmission rate, carryout in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data to understand the profile of these attendees, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, assessment of the size and profile of client population, as well as establishment of HSS site for HRG will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- As there are major highways that intersect through Jaunpur, there should be a strengthening of outreach programs through awareness campaigns around trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Considering the high rate of migration to high HIV prevalent districts, better assessment of the size and profile of migrants will further improve understanding of district vulnerabilities.

District Population: 44,76,072 (2.20% of UP Population); Female Literacy¹: 61.70%; ANC Utilization²: 26.5%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴ 0.25 400	0 400	0.25 400	0.25 400	0 744	0 473	0.76 1588	0 1588		
PP/TCT	PP *	*	*	7.96	4.73	5.16	0.08	0.23		
Blood Bank	NT 0.13	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.31	0.19	0.32		
HSS-STD	NT 1483	1023	1021	1222	1356	1298	1589	2193		
HSS-FSW	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP 4.16	2.26	2.81	6.77	4.49	3.41	7.31	4.61		
ICTC Female	NT 625	1017	1426	1624	2697	4283	1928	2303		
ICTC Referred	PP 3.87	2.01	3.93	3.73	2.82	2.69	6.09	4.11		
ICTC Walk-in	PP 362	597	866	1127	1912	2788	1986	2559		
ICTC Direct	PP 3.30	3.70	3.81	4.31	5.15	4.21	7.14	9.95		
ART (1427)	PP 4.43	1.56	2.98	6.24	3.25	2.76	0	0.16		
DLN (NA)	NT 654	1155	1610	1731	3289	5288	243	611		
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
% On ART	5	11	58	66	20					
% 15-24 yrs. Edu.	11	58	66	20						
% Ill., Prim.	-	-	-	-	-					
% Married	-	-	-	-	-					
% Widowed or Divorced	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
Hetero-sexual	90.09	0	0.47	8.96	0					
% of Total (N=424)	0	0.47	8.96	0						
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. PLHIV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PP/TCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

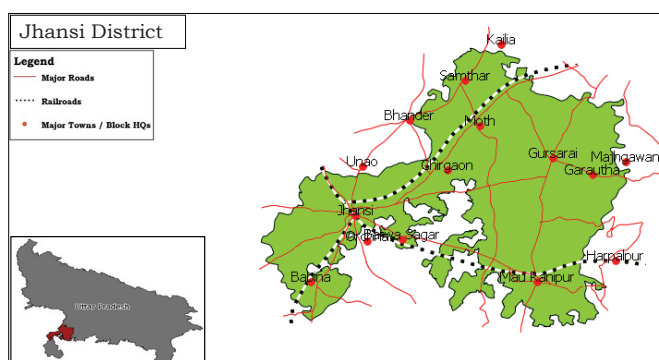
* inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PP/TCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities										
Size Est., (Mapping, 2008)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			No. out-migration pop.	% of total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	Intra-district
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state				
% Total HRG	768	8	53	143745	114779	13567	7.43	5.93	0.70	15399
% Total Pop.	0.02	0	0	100	79.85	9.44	100	79.85	9.44	10.71
Program Target	NA	NA	NA							
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-18.33%; Brothel based-9.85%; Street based-71.82%	Kothi-10.00%; Panthi-60.00%; Double decker-30.00%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Thane, Maharashtra	Mum bai, Maharashtra	Surat, Gujarat	Mum bai, Maharashtra	North West Delhi	
% <25 yrs.	33.79	10.48	34.29							
% Married	88.03	28.57	72.86							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011						
% Syphilis positivity	64639	56714	612	3574						
	4.29	-	0	0						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2		
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	1227	1937	2682	3982	6936	11351	7713	8711		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	1	-	-	22	2		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Jhansi

Background:

Jhansi district is bordered on the north by Jalaun, on the east by Hamirpur and Mahoba, on the south by Tikamgarh (Madhya Pradesh state), on the southwest by Lalitpur and Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh), and on the west by the Datia and Bhind districts of Madhya Pradesh. It has a population of 20 lakhs with a sex ratio of 885 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy of 64.88%, with an overall literacy rate of 76.37% (Census 2011). Jhansi's economy is based on agriculture, tourism, and some industries. The district is well connected to all other major towns in Uttar Pradesh by road and railway networks. Jhansi is approximately 415 km from New Delhi and 292 km from Lucknow, located at the junction of National Highways 25, 26, and 76. Thus, the district commands a strategic position in the roadways network as highways in five different directions diverge from Jhansi, thereby increasing the risk for HIV transmission through migrants and long-distance truckers.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.07%) and Blood Bank (0.16%) attendees. While PPTCT attendees had a stable trend, there was not enough data from previous years to comment for a trend analysis for Blood Bank attendees.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW client data, HIV positivity was low (0.40%) among FSWs. However, due to unavailability of data from previous years, a trend could not be drawn.
- As per the 2011 ICTC data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.55%) and female (0.35%) clients, as well as among referred (0.35%) and direct walk-in (2.39%) clients. A stable trend was observed for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (523; 56.48% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (237; 25.59% of total HRG) and IDU (166; 17.93% of total HRG). The major typologies of the FSW were home-based (79.85%) and brothel based (19.43%).
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 9,907 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.53%.
- As per 2001 Census, 4.32% of the male population were migrants; 54.82% of them migrated to other states and 16.87% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Tikamgarh and Gwalior districts in Madhya Pradesh.
- In 2009, of the 96 PLHIV that were registered at the ART centre, 23% were on ART, 9% were between the ages of 15-24, 53% were illiterate or only had a primary level education, and 18% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 33.1 % and 13.4%, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV transmission through needle/syringe accounted for 11.40% and blood transfusions accounted for 7.02% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- A total of five ICTCs were functional in 2011 in the district. There has been a gradual increase in the number of clients that underwent HIV testing at ICTCs from 4,442 in 2007 to 23,873 in 2011.
- There were targeted intervention (TI) sites for all HRGs, including a composite TI.

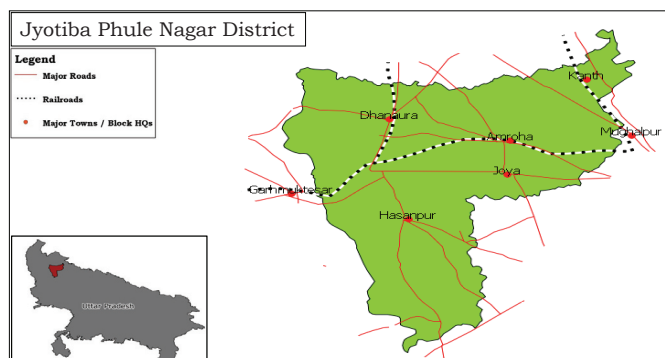
Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, trucking halt points and highways in the district.
- Route of HIV transmission through blood transfusion is a cause of concern, since they contribute to a significant proportion of the total transmissions; necessary actions like proper screening of blood and its products should be done at the Blood Banks to curb the spread.
- Considering the high HIV transmission through needle-syringe usage in the district, an HSS-IDU site should be established, as well as further analysis of ICTC should be done to understand the profile of positive individuals.
- Focused IEC for general population with STI/RTI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages is recommended.

Jyotiba Phule Nagar (Amroha)

Background:

Jyotiba Phule Nagar (Amroha) was found in April 1997. It is bordered by Bijnor in the north, Moradabad on the east and southeast, Badaun on the south, and on the west by the River Ganges, across which lie Bulandshahr, Ghaziabad, and Meerut districts. The district has a population of 18.38 lakhs with a sex ratio of 907 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 53.77%, with an overall literacy rate of 65.70% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the pre-dominant occupation in the district for the majority of people in Jyotiba Phule Nagar. Besides crop-growing, cottage industry is also an important source of revenue in Jyotiba Phule Nagar. Lakhs of devotees visit Jyotiba Phule Nagar each year on Kartik Poornima to take a holy dip in the Ganga River. The main highway that passes through Jyotiba Phule Nagar is the National Highway 24.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- According to 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.12%) among the clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity among FSWs was low, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.69%) and female (0.62%) clients, as well as among referred (0.67%) clients, with all three groups having a stable trend. HIV positivity level for direct walk-in clients, however, was moderate (6.05%), with a rising trend.
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated among STI clinic attendees was 5,684 and the syphilis positivity rate was 0.20%.
- As per 2001 Census, 1.70% of the male population was migrant population, 25.67% of them migrated to other states and 26.45% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were North East Delhi and South Delhi.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rates among women was 31.6 % and 15.5%, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV transmission through blood transfusions accounted for 10.53%, and transmissions through homosexual route and needle/syringe route accounted for 5.26% each, of the total transmissions in the district.
- There was no HRG mapping data available, though there were TIs for each typology operational in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- As the HIV transmission through Blood Bank was high, screening process should be strengthened before blood transfusion.
- Availability of ART, DLN data would increase the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Generate information on size and typology of HRG population to understand district epidemiologic profile.
- Considering the high HIV transmission through needle-syringe usage in the district, an HSS-IDU site should be established, as well as further analysis of ICTC should be done to understand the profile of positive individuals.
- Higher HIV transmission rate through homosexual route necessitates strengthening of TI interventions for MSM population and establishing HSS-MSM site.

Jyotiba Phule Nagar

District Population: 18,38,771 (0.92% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 53.77%; ANC Utilization²: 18.5%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	*	0	0	-	0	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	*	400	400	-	400	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	0	0	0.03	0.12	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	*	1774	2266	3634	3237	-	-
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	*	0.84	1.28	1.07	0.64	0.69	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	476	547	561	1258	1059	-	-
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	*	0.49	1.31	0.30	0.50	0.62	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	408	382	673	1410	1844	-	-
ICTC Ref	PP	-	-	*	1.09	1.55	0.57	0.38	0.67	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	368	516	874	2078	2556	-	-
ICTC DW	PP	-	-	*	0.39	0.97	0.83	1.19	6.05	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	516	413	360	590	347	-	-
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
% On ART	% 15-24 yrs. Edu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% Ill., Prim. Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2010											
Hetero-sexual	Homosexual	5.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Blood Transfusion	10.53	5.26	2.63	2.63	2.63	-	-	-	-	-
% of Total (N=38)	Needle/Syringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parent to Child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

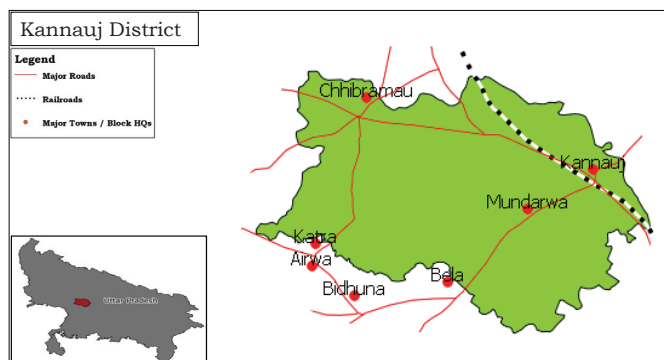
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities												
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census						
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district				
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	-	13535	3474	3580	6481				
% Total HRG	-	-	-	-	1.70	0.44	0.45	0.81				
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	-	100.00	25.67	26.45	47.88				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration							
Program Coverage	-	-	-	-	North East Delhi		South Delhi		East Delhi		North West Delhi	
Typology	-	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantini-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injector-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	Udham Singh Nagar, Uttaranchal							
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-	-								
% Married	-	-	-	-								
STI/RTI												
No. episodes treated	794	978	1821	5684								
% Syphilis positivity	-	-	0	0.20								
Programme Response												
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
ICTCs	-	-	1	2	2	2	3	3				
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	203	1773	2703	3500	6302	6140				
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

Kannauj

Background:

Kannauj is one of the newest district split from Farrukhabad on September 18, 1997, and now forms a part of the Kanpur division. Farrukhabad and Hardoi districts border Kannauj on the north and north-east, Kanpur on the east, Kanpur Dehat on the south-east, Auraiya on the south, Etawah on the south-west, and Mainpuri on the west. The district has a population of 16.58 lakhs with a sex ratio of 879 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate 64.46%, with an overall literacy rate of 74.01% (Census 2011). It is known for the industry of distilling of perfumes and is a market center for tobacco, perfume, and rose water. The district is surrounded by many ancient temples and holy places and is easily accessible by bus and railway; the district is connected by National Highway 24.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.75%) among the ANC attendees, with a rising trend.
- As per 2011 data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.06%) clients, with a stable trend.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.21%) and female (0.15%) clients, as well as among referred (0.23%) and direct walk-in (0.58%) clients. The trend was stable for all the ICTC clients.
- According to the HRG size mapping data, FSW (171; 50.15% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (104; 30.50% of total HRG).
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated were 3,696 and the syphilis positivity rate was 0.05%.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.17% of the male population was migrant population, 42.83% of them migrated to other states and 32.38% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were South Delhi and North West Delhi.
- In 2009, of the 80 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 35% were on ART and 63% were illiterate or only had a primary level of education and 8% were widowed or divorced.
- According to the DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 36.6 % and 31.3%, respectively.
- There has been a gradual increase in the number of clients that underwent HIV testing at ICTCs from 1,191 in 2007 to 6,899 in 2011, and there are two ICTCs.
- There was no targeted intervention site in the district, although HRGs of all typologies have been mapped in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Profile of HIV positive individuals should be understood through in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data.
- Outreach efforts should be focused towards migrants at source and transit sites, since migration to high prevalent districts of other states could be a driver of the HIV epidemic in the state.
- Considering noticeable percentage of transmission via parent to child, conduct in-depth analysis of ART and ICTC data and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- IEC programme for creating HIV and STI awareness should be strengthened in district among general population, especially women.

District Population: 16,58,005 (0.80% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 64.46%; ANC Utilization²: 11.6%

HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	*	0.31	0		0.75			
	NT ⁴	-	*	326	352	400				
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	0	0	0.07	0.06		
	NT	-	-	*	1947	2224	5995	3554		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	0	0.23	0.65	0.52	0.21		
	NT	-	-	571	877	1393	1939	1640		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	0	1.60	0	0.70	0.15		
	NT	-	-	350	125	665	1577	1705		
ICTC Ref	PP	-	-	0	0.99	0.71	0.70	0.23		
	NT	-	-	342	405	1126	2421	2135		
ICTC DW	PP	-	-	0	0	0.11	0.37	0.58		
	NT	-	-	579	597	932	1095	1210		

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART(80)	35	5	43	8
DLN(NA)	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
75.00 (N=12)	16.67	0	0	8.33	0

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities										
HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	171	104	66	16113	6902	5217	3994	No. out-migration		
% Total HRG	50.15	30.50	19.35	2.17	0.93	0.70	0.54	% of male pop.		
% Total Pop.	0.01	0.01	0	100	42.83	32.38	24.79	% of total migration		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA							
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	North West Delhi	South West Delhi	North East Delhi	West Delhi			
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							

STI/RTI

	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. episodes treated	-	1168	1669	3696
% Syphilis positivity	-	2.78	0.02	0.05

Programme Response

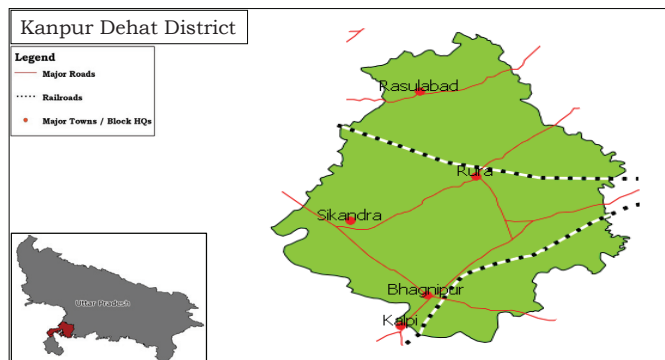
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	1191	2949	4282	9511	6899
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Kanpur Dehat

Background:

Kanpur Dehat was created in 1977 when Kanpur district was divided into two, namely Kanpur-Nagar and Dehat. The two were reunited again in the year 1979 and subsequently separated in the year 1981. Uttar Pradesh government decided to rename Kanpur Dehat as Ramabai Nagar on 1 July 2010, and again in July 2012, it was renamed as Kanpur Dehat. It has a population of 17.95 lakhs, with a sex ratio of 862 females for every 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 68.48%, with an overall literacy rate of 77.52% (Census 2011). It has a predominately rural population that is largely dependent upon agriculture. It is well connected by three broad gauge railways linking the district with all main cities in the surrounding districts and states. The main roadways to pass through Kanpur Dehat are National Highways 2 and 25, as well as state roadways.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 ANC data, the HIV positivity level was moderate (0.50%) for ANC attendees, with a rising trend.
- Based on 2011 data, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT (0.06%) attendees, positivity levels showed a stable trend.
- As per 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.70%) and female (0.35%) clients. It was also low among referred (0.44%) clients, where as HIV positivity level was high among direct walk-in (12.82%) clients. There was a stable trend among male, female and referred clients, while HIV positivity levels indicated a rising trend among direct walk-in clients, (a steep rise was observed in 2010).
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (163;41.16% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (123; 31.06% of total HRG) and IDU (110; 27.78% of total HRG).
- In 2011, 4,868 STI/RTI episodes were treated among STI clinic attendees.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.33% of the male population were migrants, 24.58% of them migrated to other states and 47.71% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mumbai (Suburban) and Thane in Maharashtra.
- In 2009, of the 55 PLHIV registered at the ART Centre, 45% were on ART, 67% were illiterate or had primary school education and 71% were married.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 47.5% and 20.1% respectively.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, besides 72.73% HIV transmissions being of the heterosexual route, the other predominate routes of HIV transmission in the district were from parent to child transmission, which accounted for 18.18% and unknown routes accounted for 9.09% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Considering noticeable percentage of transmission via parent to child, conduct in-depth analysis of ART and ICTC data and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk in clients owing to high positivity among them in recent years by further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Presence of HRGs and high positivity among vulnerable group (direct walk-in clients) should be considered for the initiation of composite TI site in the district.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to understand district epidemiological profile.
- IEC programme for creating STI/RTI awareness should be strengthened in district among general population, especially women.

Kanpur Dehat

District Population: 17,95,092 (0.89% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy: 68.48%; ANC Utilization²: 21.8%

HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	0.25	0	0.25		0.50			
	NT ⁴	-	400	400	400	400	400			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	0.17	0.13	0.06	0.06		
	NT	-	-	*	2864	5308	4908	4696		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	*	*	0.20	0.43	0.76	0.70		
	NT	-	*	*	1537	1862	1981	1760		
ICTC Female	PP	-	*	*	0.44	0.45	1.10	0.35		
	NT	-	*	*	906	1122	1267	1364		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	*	*	0.29	0.20	0.29	0.44		
	NT	-	*	*	2063	2558	3057	2968		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	*	*	0.26	1.88	10.47	12.82		
	NT	-	*	*	380	426	191	156		
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	45	2	67	71				% 15-24 yrs.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.
ART (55)										
DLN (NA)										
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Hetero-sexual	72.73	0	0	0	18.18	9.09			
	Homo-sexual									
	Blood Transfusion									
	Needle/Syringe									
	Parent to Child									
	Unknown									
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW										
No. HRG-MSM										
No. HRG-IDU										
% Positive, ICTC 2009										
% Positive, PPTCT 2009										

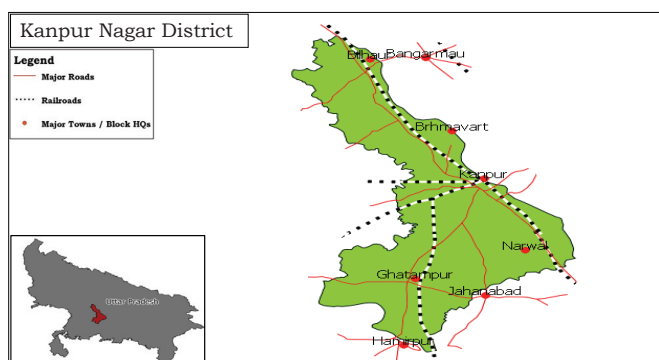
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Intra-district			
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state				
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	163	123	110	45521	11187	21718	12616			
% Total HRG	41.16	31.06	27.78	5.33	1.31	2.54	1.48			
% Total Pop.	0.01	0.01	0.01	100	24.58	47.71	27.71			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Thane, Maharashtra; Nashik, Maharashtra; Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra; Pune, Maharashtra; Jaipur, Rajasthan						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
	2008	2009	2010	2011						
No. episodes treated	282	2197	1361	4868						
% Syphilis positivity	-	-	0.17	0						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTCs	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	49	1239	5307	8292	8156	7820		
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Kanpur Nagar

Background:

Kanpur Nagar is the twelfth-most populous city in India, and the major industrial hub in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It is one of the oldest industrial townships of North India. Kanpur Nagar is surrounded by Hardoi and Kannauj in the north, Fatehpur & Hamirpur in the south, Unnao in the east, and Kanpur Dehat in the west. It has a population of 45.72 lakhs with a sex ratio of 852 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 76.89% with an overall literacy rate of 81.31% (Census 2011). Kanpur Nagar ranks 9th among the top 10 Industrial cities in India. It is one of the biggest producers of textile and leather products exported in bulk, which gives employment to many local people and attracts in-migrants. It is located on the most important National Highways 2 and 25 and state highway and on the main Delhi-Howrah railway trunk line.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients and has maintained a stable trend in previous years.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.06%) and Blood Bank (0.05%) attendees, with a stable trend for both.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.18%) and female (1.28%) clients, as well as among referred (1.98%) clients, though HIV positivity among direct walk-in (5.13%) clients was moderate, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2010 HSS clients data, the level of HIV positivity was low among female sex workers at 1.20% and MSM at 0.95%.
- According to 2008 HSS-IDU data, a low HIV prevalence was noted among IDUs (2.08%). HRG FSW represented a stable trend but due to non-availability of data among MSMs and IDUs, a trend was not determined.
- According to HRG mapping, IDU (1,372; 43.92% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG followed by FSW (1,161; 37.16% of the total HRG) and MSM (591; 18.92% of the total HRG). The major typologies for FSWs were home-based (56.05%) followed by brothel-based (43.95%).
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated were 14,081 and the Syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.11%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.25% of the male population was migrants, 55.03% of them migrated to other states and 29.96% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were South Delhi and North West Delhi.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI among women was 68.5 % and 26.3%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 639 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 46% were on ART, 10% were of age 15-24 years, 42% were illiterate or only had a primary education, and 8% were widowed or divorced.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, heterosexual transmissions accounted for 71.96% of transmissions and transmission through needle/syringe accounted 18.50% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- There were 13 Blood Banks, six TI sites and seven ICTCs were operational in the district.

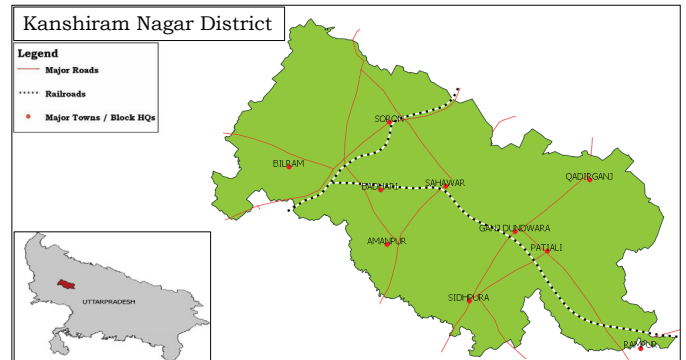
Key Recommendations:

- Outreach efforts should be focused towards migrants at source and transit sites.
- Focus on IDU-FSW sexual networks and address the dual risk that is posed due to the high rate of transmission among IDUs and the district being a major area for industry, education and thus in-migration, with the presence of large numbers of FSWs.
- Considering high rate of parent to child HIV transmission rate, carryout in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data to understand the profile of these attendees, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Since the largest HRG was IDU followed by FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of clients' population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

Kanshiram Nagar

Background:

Kanshiram Nagar is a newly formed district in the Aligarh division in Uttar Pradesh. It came into existence in April, 2008 by combining Kasganj, Patiali and Sahawar Tehsils from the Etah. The district is surrounded by Farrukhabad in east, Aligarh in west, Etah in north and to the south is Budaun. It has a population 14.38 lakhs with a sex ratio of 879 females for every 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 50.20%, with an overall literacy rate of 62.30% (Census 2011). The River Kali is a prominent geographical feature. The major tourist attraction here is the modern civil architecture. The district has very rich soil which helps sustain the agriculture industry in the district. There are no National Highways passing through Kanshiram Nagar, the railway does connect the district with surrounding areas.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT and Blood Bank (0.03%) attendees, with a stable trend for PPTCT attendees, but due to non-availability of sufficient data from previous years for Blood Bank attendees, a trend could not be drawn for HIV positivity.
- As per 2011 ICTC data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.14%) and female (0.51%) clients. It was also low among referred (1.34%) clients, while positivity level among direct walk-ins (6.82%) clients was moderate. There was a stable trend observed among all the ICTC clients, except an increasing trend was observed in direct walk-ins.
- In 2010, 3,069 STI/RTI number of episodes were tested and syphilis positivity rate was 1.83.
- In 2009, of the 17 PLHIV that were registered at the ART centre, 29% were on ART, 12% were between the age group of 15-24, 65% were illiterate or only had a primary level education, 76% were married, and 18% were widowed or divorced.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the HIV transmission through needles and syringes was 30.77% and through blood transfusion 7.69%, of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- Though there was no HRG mapping information available, there were four TI sites operational in the district in 2011.

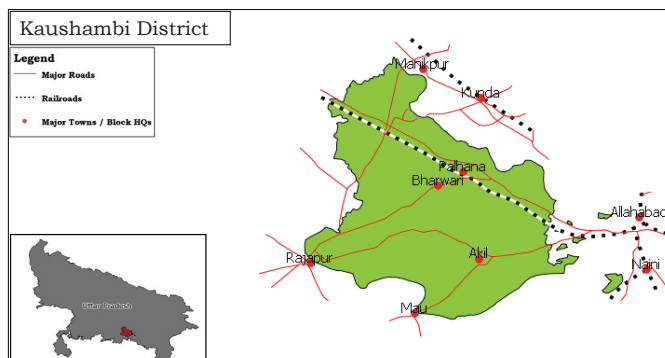
Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halt points and highways in the district.
- In the absence of HSS sites, routine program data from the district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy, and should be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamic in district.
- Considering high HIV transmission through needle-syringe usage in the district, further analysis should be done at ICTC to understand the profile of positive individuals.
- Availability of data regarding migration, including inter-state and intra-state migration, as well as profile and pattern of migration will provide better insight to district HIV vulnerabilities.

Kaushambi

Background:

Kaushambi is situated in the west of Allahabad division, was carved out of the Allahabad district. It is surrounded by Chitrakoot in the south, Pratapgarh in the north, Allahabad in the east & Fatehpur in the west. It has a population of 15.96 lakhs with a sex ratio of 905 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 50.76% with an overall literacy rate of 63.69% (Census 2011). Kaushambi is about 65 km from Allahabad and is considered as a major tourist destination because of its ancient heritage and also attracts Buddhist pilgrims. Kaushambi is mainly an agricultural district in which the main crops are wheat and rice. The major highway that passes through Kaushambi is National Highway 2.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the positivity was low among the ANC clients, but trend was not determined due to lack of data.
- According to 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.20%) among the PPTCT clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2011 ICTC data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low for male (1.46%) and female (0.92%) clients, and also among referred (1.41%) clients, with a declining trend for the past three years. However, the percentage positive for direct walk-in clients was high (10.70%), with a rising trend.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (91; 54.82% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (51; 30.72% of total HRG). The major typology of FSW was home-based (82.58%).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI attendees was 4,282 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.13%.
- As per 2001 Census, 1.16% of the male population were migrants, 22.02% of them migrated to other states and 31.82% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Thane and Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra.
- In 2009, of the 128 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 5% were on ART, 18% were 15-24 years of age, 62% were illiterate or had a primary school education, 62% were currently married and 20% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women were 30.1 % and 11.8%, respectively.
- According to 2011 data, heterosexual transmission accounted for 70.97% of HIV transmission, parent to child transmission accounted for 14.52% and needle/syringe accounted for 11.29% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- There has been a significant increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the ICTCs since 2009.

Key Recommendations:

- Establish mechanisms for regular tracking of Blood Bank data, since no data was available for Blood Banks.
- Considering the high rate of HIV transmission through needles and syringes, focus on IDU-FSW sexual networks to address the dual risk that is posed and the district being a pilgrimage and tourist area.
- Considering high rates of parent to child transmission rate, carryout in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data to understand the profile of these attendees, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, institutions and highways in the district, for prevention of STD and HIV.

Kaushambi

District Population: 15,96,909 (0.80% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy: 50.76%; ANC Utilization: 20%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	350	-	397	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	0.06	0.06	0.20	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	*	1754	3404	3492	-	-	-
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	3.88	2.77	2.25	1.46	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	387	470	1154	1210	-	-	-
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	3.11	3.02	2.82	0.92	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	450	397	1030	1396	-	-	-
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	3.52	2.88	2.00	1.41	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	284	867	1852	2335	-	-	-
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	4.24	-	5.42	10.70	-	-	-
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	425	-	332	271	-	-	-

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs. Edu.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced		
						%	
ART(128)	5	18	62	62	20	-	-
DLN(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	
					Known	Unknown
% of Total (N=62)	70.97	0	3.23	11.29	14.52	0

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

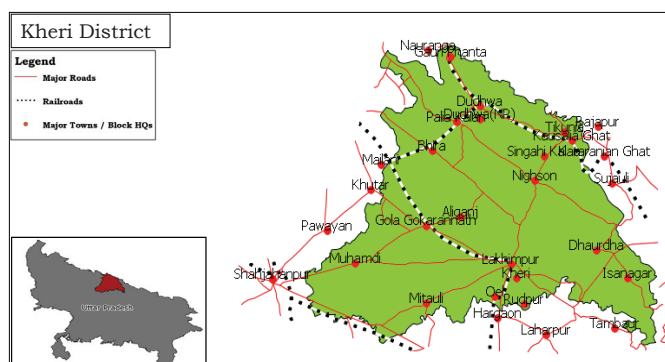
	Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census				
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall		Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	91	24	51	7952	1751	2530	3671			
% Total HRG	54.82	14.46	30.72	1.16	0.26	0.37	0.54			
% Total Pop.	0.01	0	0	100	22.02	31.82	46.16			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra						
Typology	Home based -82.58%; Brothel based-9.85%; Street based-7.58%	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs.	58.71	-	10.74							
% Married	66.29	-	98.35							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	1179	2695	2504	4282						
% Syphilis positivity	-	-	0.10	0.13						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	16	753	2621	5588	6098		
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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

Kheri

Background:

Kheri is situated in the Lucknow division, along the border with Nepal in Uttar Pradesh; it is the largest district in terms of area in the state. It has a population of 40.13 lakh with a sex ratio of 887 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 52.62% with an overall literacy rate of 62.71% (Census 2011). It is a popular tourist destination due to Dudhwa National Park, the only national park in Uttar Pradesh, as well as for natural beauty; lush green scenery and its many rivers. The main industry in the district is centered on sugar; Kheri satisfies a large part of the world's sugar demands. It is also famous for its cottage industries of incense sticks. These industries are the main cause of in-migration of local and intra-district population. Kheri is well connected to other districts via railways and buses; the main roadway that passes through it is the Nation Highway 15.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT (0.02%) and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the attendees with a stable trend.
- As per 2011 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low among female sex workers, with a stable trend.
- According to 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low for male (0.11%) and female (0%) clients, and also among referred (0%) and direct walk-in (0.14%) clients. There was a stable trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- As per the HRG mapping, IDU (714; 46.24% of total HRG) was the largest HRG followed by FSW (708; 45.85% of total HRG) and MSM (122; 7.90% of total HRG).
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.07%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 1.37% of the male population were migrants, 7.53% of them migrated to other states and 9.86% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Belgaum in Karnataka and North West Delhi.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 23.1 % and 24.2%, respectively.
- According to 2009 data, of the 44 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 52% were on ART which was on a higher side, 14% were 15-24 years of age, 39% were illiterate or had only a primary school education.
- There were large number of HRGs in the district and five targeted interventions (TI) were operational since 2008.

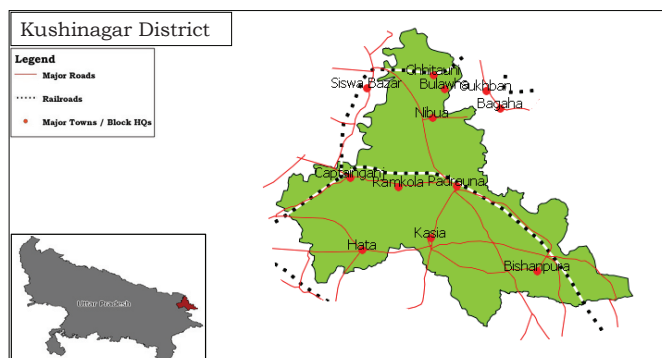
Key Recommendations:

- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among MSM and IDUs through analysis of ICTC and ART data.
- Since the largest HRG was MSM, assessment of the size and profile of clients' 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.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness campaigns around truck halting points and highways in the district.
- IEC programme for creating HIV and STI awareness should be strengthened in district among general population, especially women.
- Migration to high prevalent districts should be a driver of the HIV epidemic in the state, outreach efforts should be focused towards migrants at source and transit sites.

Kushinagar

Background:

Kushinagar is bordered on the east by Bihar state, on the south-west by Deoria, on the west by Gorakhpur, and on the northwest by Maharajganj. It has a population of 35.60 lakhs with a sex ratio of 955 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 54.74% with an overall literacy rate of 67.66% (2011 Census). It is known as one of the four holiest places for followers of the Buddhist faith; Buddha, founder of Buddhism, delivered his last sermon at Kushinagar. It has an International Buddhist Pilgrimage. The district is predominately rural with approximately 95% of the population participating in agriculture as the primary occupation. Crops in the regions are mainly prepared for large scale exportation; primary export crops include sugarcane, paddy, and wheat. Most of the money that comes into the area, however, comes from the tourism trade. The district is well connected to other districts by rail and motorways. The major roadways that pass through Kushinagar are National Highway 28 and 28B.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS ANC data, the level of positivity was low for ANC clients however, a trend could not be observed due to lack of previous year's data.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.15%) among the attendees, but due to data inconsistency, a trend could not be drawn.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was at low (1.16%) among FSWs, but due to lack of prior data, a trend was not determined.
- As per 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was moderate among male (5.03%) and low among female (3.69%) clients. It was low among referred (3.97%) while moderate among direct walk-in (6.06%) clients. On the basis of last four years, HIV positivity levels showed a stable trend among male and decreasing trend among female and referred clients. However, direct walk-ins showed a stable trend.
- According to the HRG size mapping data, FSW (194; 87.39% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district. Of the FSWs, majority were street based (86.80%) followed by brothel based (8.40%) and home based (4.80%).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for STI/RTI was 3,711 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 2.92%.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.89% of the male population were migrants, 68.45% of them migrated to other states and 13.04% migrate to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Thane and Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 39.9 % and 35.8%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 679 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 28% were on ART, 14% were between the ages of 15-24, 45% were illiterate or only had a primary education which was on higher side, while 10% were either widowed or divorced.
- In 2011, Heterosexual transmission accounted for 92.63% for HIV transmission, it should be noted that 7.37% of total transmissions were from parent to child in the district.
- In 2011, a Blood Bank and ART centre were established in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Migration to high prevalent districts could be a driver of the HIV epidemic in the state, outreach efforts should be focused towards migrants at source and transit sites.
- As major highways intersect through Kushinagar, as well as being a pilgrimage site, there should be a strengthening of outreach programs through awareness campaigns around truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Considering high rates of parent to child HIV transmission, carryout in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data to understand the profile of these attendees, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Due to the moderate HIV prevalence among direct walk-in clients, analysis of risk profile of positive individuals should be done to determine associated factors.

Kushinagar

District Population: 35,60,830 (2.05% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 54.74%; ANC Utilization²: 33.9%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	426	-		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	*	1.05	*	0.15		
	NT	-	-	-	*	*	1143	*	2753		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.16	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	2.78	3.40	3.70	4.80	5.47	5.48	3.96	5.03		
	NT	791	823	946	1146	1297	1696	1693	1538		
ICTC Female	PP	3.27	4.42	4.99	8.51	8.32	7.32	3.40	3.69		
	NT	703	656	682	987	1118	1325	1531	2043		
ICTC Referred	PP	2.21	2.84	3.12	6.84	7.92	9.07	2.77	3.97		
	NT	725	703	770	1024	1098	1202	2349	2722		
ICTC Direct Walk in	PP	3.77	4.77	5.24	6.22	5.85	4.45	6.17	6.06		
	NT	769	776	858	1109	1317	1819	875	859		
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
% On ART	% 15-24 yrs.	14	45	53	10						
	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	-	-	-	-	% Married	Widowed or Divorced				
ART (679)	28	-	-	-	-	53	10				
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
% of Total (N=312)	Hetero-sexual	92.63	0	0	0	7.37	0				
	Homo-sexual	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	Parent to Child	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Unknown	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG- FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

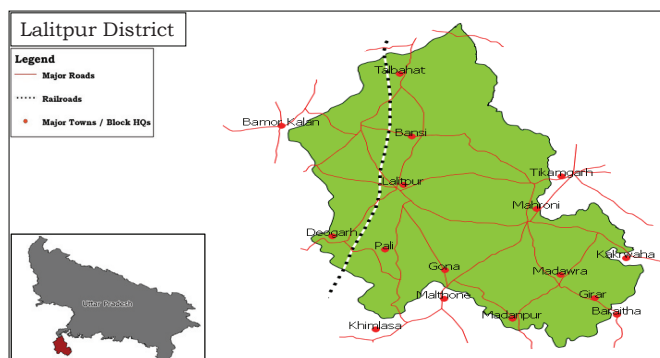
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities											
		HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census				
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		194	23	5	42626	29177	5558	7891			
% Total HRG		87.39	10.36	2.25	2.89	1.98	0.38	0.54			
% Total Pop.		0.01	0	0	100	68.45	13.04	18.51			
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	-	-							
Typology		Home based-4.80%; Brothel based-8.40%; Street based-86.80%	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Ludhiana, Punjab	Chandi garh, Chandigarh	Surat, Gujarat			
% <25 yrs.		37.60	-	-							
% Married		68.80	-	-							
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated		249	1318	1286	3711						
% Syphilis positivity		-	4.35	7.60	2.92						
Programme Response											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
ICTCs		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		1494	1479	1628	2255	2886	4164	3772	6334		
Blood Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STI clinics		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
PLHIV networks		-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-		
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Lalitpur

Background:

Lalitpur came into being in 1974 and is a part of the Jhansi division. It is connected to Jhansi by a narrow corridor to the northeast and is also surrounded by Madhya Pradesh state. The district has a population of 12.18 lakhs with a sex ratio of 905 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 52.26% with an overall literacy rate of 64.95% (Census 2011). Lalitpur is well known for its culture, peace and natural beauty making it a popular tourist spot with nature lovers. As well, the district has many pilgrimage sites and a number of historical places for tourists. It is well versed by railways and road transport connecting the major cities of India. Bus facilities to major cities and daily trains are available to all almost all states of India; the major roadway passing through Lalitpur is National Highway 26.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients consistently, showing a stable trend among pregnant women in the district.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity for PPTCT (0.07%) and Blood Bank (0.15%) attendees was low, with a stable trend for both.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among all the ICTC clients. There was not enough data from previous years to analyze a trend.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (202; 89.78% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district. Major typologies for FSWs were street-based (88.40%) followed by home-based (11.60%).
- In 2011, the number of episodes treated for RTI/STI was 4,760 and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.83%.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.70% of the male population were migrants; 48.94% of them migrated to other states and 8.49% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Sagar and Indore in Madhya Pradesh.
- In 2009, of the 40 registered at the ART centre, 15% were on ART, 78% were illiterate or only had a primary level education which was on a higher side.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, heterosexual transmission accounted for 63.16% for HIV transmission, though more notably both unknown routes of transmission and parent to child transmission, each accounted for 15.79% of total HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to the DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rates among women was 36.4% and 21.3%, respectively.
- Though there were less than 300 HRGs in the district, there was one targeted intervention (TI) each for FSWs and IDUs, as well as a composite TI site.

Key Recommendations:

- Considering high rate of parent to child HIV transmission, carryout in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data to understand the profile of these attendees, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, assessment of the size and profile of 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.
- Focused IEC for general population with STI/RTI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages is recommended.

Lalitpur

District Population: 12, 18,002 (0.60% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 52.26%; ANC Utilization²: 18.8%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴ 0	0.25 400	0 400	0 400	0 393	0 400	0 400	0 400	0 400	0 400
PPTCT	NT ⁴ -	-	-	-	1803 2909	4313 2478	5711 4313	0.07 0.07	0.07 0.07	0.07 0.07
Blood Bank	PP 0	* -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0.15 0.15	0.15 0.15	0.15 0.15
HSS-STD	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP -	-	-	-	*	*	1.38 0.42	0.42 0.42	0.42 0.42	0.42 0.42
ICTC Female	NT -	-	-	-	*	*	578 1.231	1.231 1.231	1.231 1.231	1.231 1.231
ICTC Referred	PP -	-	-	-	*	*	1.04 0.25	0.25 0.25	0.25 0.25	0.25 0.25
ICTC Direct	NT -	-	-	-	*	*	676 1.615	1.615 1.615	1.615 1.615	1.615 1.615
Walk in	PP -	-	-	-	*	*	1.06 0.50	0.50 0.50	0.50 0.50	0.50 0.50
	NT -	-	-	-	*	*	1132 2.400	2.400 2.400	2.400 2.400	2.400 2.400
	PP -	-	-	-	*	*	2.46 1.57	1.57 1.57	1.57 1.57	1.57 1.57
	NT -	-	-	-	*	*	122 446	446 446	446 446	446 446
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	15	3	78	63	8	% Widowed or Divorced			
ART (40)										
DLIN (NA)										
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Hetero-sexual	0	0	5.26	15.79	15.79	Parent to Child	Unknown		
% of Total (N=19)		63.16	0	5.26	15.79	15.79				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG- FSW		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

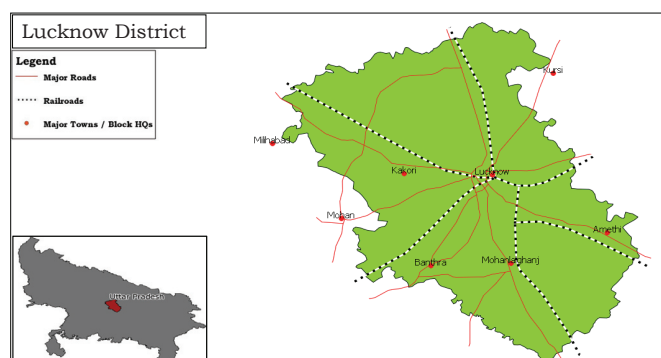
	Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district	No. out-migration % of male pop.	% of total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	202	0	23	14015	6859	1190	5966	2.70	1.32	0.23	1.15
% Total HRG	89.78	0	10.22	100	48.94	8.49	42.57				
% Total Pop.	0.02	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Program Coverage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Typology	Home based-11.60%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-88.40%	Kothi-NA; Parthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh	Sagar, Madhya Pradesh			
% <25 yrs.	60.40	-	-	-	-	-	-				
% Married	56.60	-	-	-	-	-	-				
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated	26248	24015	1913	4760							
% Syphilis positivity	50.00	13.59	0.90	0.83							
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	1834	3168	2901	5567	8557			
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Lucknow

Background:

Lucknow district, located in central Uttar Pradesh, is the capital of the state, and is the administrative headquarters of Lucknow division. On its eastern side lies Barabanki, on the western side is Unnao, on the southern side Raebareli, and on the northern side are the Sitapur and Hardoi districts. It has a population of 45.88 lakhs with a sex ratio of 906 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 73.88% with an overall literacy rate of 79.33% (2011 Census). Lucknow has a strong handicraft sector that accounts for 60% of the total exports from the state. The major export items are marble products, textiles, handicrafts, art pieces, gems and jewellery. The possible epidemic vulnerabilities include in-migration of trading communities as well as others seeking employment opportunities.

National Highways, 24, 25, 28, and 56 run through Lucknow, with a large number of trucks passing through the district and several halting points for them at various locations within the district.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity among the ANC clients was low at 0.25%, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.07%) and Blood Bank (0.20%) attendees, with a declining trend for PPTCT clients but a stable trend for blood bank attendees.
- As per 2011 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity among FSWs and MSM (3.21%) was low. A rising trend of positivity was observed among MSM but due to lack of data points for FSWs, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.27%) and female (1.06%) clients, and also among referred (2.96%) clients, while HIV positivity amongst direct walk-ins was moderate (7.22%). The HIV positivity levels showed a declining trend among male and female clients, and also among referred clients, while it was fluctuating among direct walk-ins.
- As per mapping conducted, MSM (1,078; 55.83% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSWs (643; 33.30% of total HRG) and IDU (210; 10.88% of total HRG). The major typologies of FSW were home-based (53.34%) and street-based (46.03%).
- In 2011, 1,728 STI/RTI episodes were treated among STI clinic attendees
- As per 2001 Census, 3.22% of the male population were migrants, 57.38% of them migrated to other states and 21.92% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mumbai Suburban in Maharashtra, and South Delhi.
- Of the 464 PLHIV registered at the ART centre in 2009, 48% were on ART, 12% were 15-24 years of age, 35% were illiterate or had primary education and 10% were either widowed or divorced.
- Heterosexual transmission accounted for 76.41% of the transmissions, but more importantly, transmission through needle and syringe usage accounted for 9.63% of total HIV transmissions.
- As per the DLHS-III, the HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate was 71.4% and 67.1% among women, respectively
- In 2011, there were 15 ICTCs and 54,505 clients tested for HIV in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen prevention efforts through IDU-TIs, as the rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes was notable.
- Conduct socio-demographic analysis to ascertain risk factors among ANC attendees.
- Carryout disaggregated analysis of HSS-MSM data to determine the district's HIV risk factors, since MSM was the largest HRG in the district and a rising HIV positivity was observed among them.
- Analyze risk profile of positive individuals to determine associated factors, due to the moderate HIV prevalence among direct walk-in clients.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect HIV positive cases at an early stage.
- Establish another TI site exclusively for MSM to provide HIV preventive and referral services, considering their large number in the district.

Lucknow

District Population: 45,88,455 (2.3% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 73.88%; ANC Utilization²: 41.2%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴ 400	0.50 400	0.25 400	0.42 800	0.13 794	0.50 794	0.25 1200	0.50 1200			
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	* *	0.88 6600	0.25 10886	0.14 36030	0.10 24278	0.07 26755			
Blood Bank	PP NT	0.11 8002	0.13 12114	0.19 15730	0.17 23320	0.26 24592	0.15 30114	0.20 113789			
HSS-STD	PP NT	0.80 250	0.80 250	0.40 250	2.03 246	0 249	0 250	117683			
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 247	- -			
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	0.40 250	4.07 246	3.21 249	- -	- -			
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
ICTC Male	PP NT	10.33 1868	12.61 1364	15.57 3050	13.68 4898	9.62 4844	8.28 7828	6.63 11891	2.27 15396		
ICTC Female	PP NT	5.77 1369	9.57 815	13.00 1938	15.75 2807	9.31 2953	8.47 4617	4.29 8942	1.06 12354		
ICTC Ref	PP NT	7.89 3094	11.23 2013	16.72 3775	15.61 4721	11.51 3649	7.55 8847	5.44 18072	2.96 25340		
ICTC DW	PP NT	19.58 143	14.46 166	7.91 1213	12.57 2984	6.36 3586	10.31 3598	6.81 2761	7.22 2410		
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced						
ART (464)	48	12	35	38	10						
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-						
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
% of Total (N=924)	76.41	1.30	4.76	9.63	4.55	3.35					
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG- FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

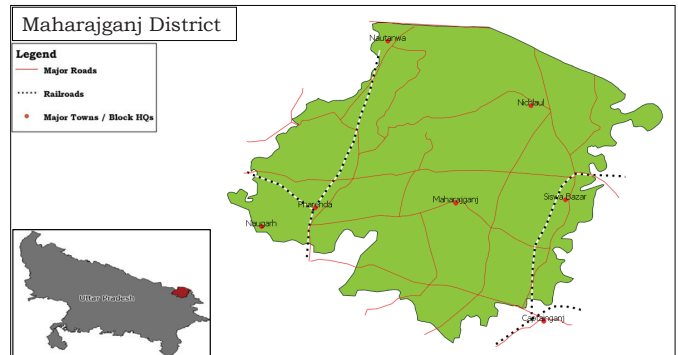
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities											
HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census							
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district	No. out-migration	% of total male pop.	% of total migration	
643	643	1078	210	62735	35999	13750	12986				
% Total HRG	33.30	55.83	10.88	3.22	1.85	0.71	0.67				
% Total Pop.	0.01	0.02	0	100	57.38	21.92	20.70				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration							
Program Coverage	-	-	-								
Typology	Home based- 53.34%; Brothel based- 0.62%; Street based- 46.03%	Kothi- Panthi-NA; 84.65%; Double decker- 15.35%	Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily Injectors- NA	Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Thane, Maharashtra	South West Delhi	Ludhiana, Punjab				
% <25 yrs.	31.73	38.22	18.10								
% Married	4.35	0.09	36.19								
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011							
	27237	30554	3609	11728							
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0.26	0							
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1			
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1			
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1			
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
ICTCs	1	2	2	2	7	9	13	15			
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	3237	2179	5519	14305	18683	48475	45111	54505			
Blood Banks	10	13	13	14	15	17	16	20			
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3			
ART centres	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	1	1	-	-	10	6			
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1			
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1			
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Maharajganj

Background:

Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh achieved autonomy in October 1989. Demarcated by the Indo-Nepal border, Maharajganj is flanked by Nepal in the north, Gorakhpur in the south, Pendrauna in the east and Siddharth Nagar and Sant Kabir Nagar districts in west. It has a population of 26.65 lakhs with a sex ratio of 938 females per 1,000 males and a female literacy rate 50.14% with an overall rate of 64.30% (2011 Census). It is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). Maharajganj is well connected with other districts by road; the major roadway being National Highway 29.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2009 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.18%) among the PPTCT clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, the HIV positivity was low among FSWs, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.85%) and female (2.25%) clients, as well as among referred (0.56%) clients, whereas direct walk-ins (16.25%) had a considerably high positivity level. An overall declining trend was observed among male and female clients, as well as among and referred clients. Positivity levels showed an increasing trend among direct walk-ins, with a steep rise in 2011.
- In 2011, 3,522 STI/RTI episodes were treated among STI clinic attendees.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.37% of the male population were migrants, among them 44.97% migrated to other states and 13.39% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Thane and Mumbai (Suburban) districts in Maharashtra.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, heterosexual transmission accounted for 95.45% for HIV transmissions, and parent to child transmission accounted for 4.55% of the total HIV transmissions.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 39.3% and 30.5%, respectively.

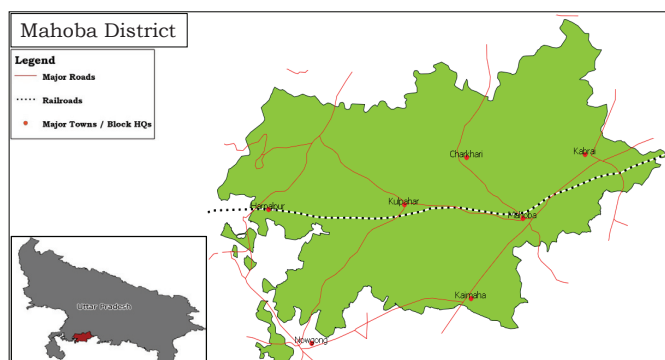
Key Recommendations:

- To understand the dynamics of HIV transmission, further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT data is required.
- Focus on establishing mechanism for routine monitoring of HRG data in the existing TIs, since there was no HRG mapping data.
- Strengthen outreach activities for out-migrants and strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district especially for spouses of out-migrants to high prevalent districts of other states.
- Analyse the data at ICTC especially for direct walk-in clients due to the high levels of positivity in 2011, as they are representative of high-risk populations.

Mahoba

Background:

Mahoba is a small district in Uttar Pradesh, which was carved out from the former Hamirpur district in February 1995; it is located in the Bundelkhand region. It has a population of 8.76 lakhs with a sex ratio of 880 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 54.65% with an overall literacy rate of 66.94% (2011 Census). Mahoba is known for its closeness to Khajuraho, Laundi and other historic places. The existence of the sacred "Ram-Kund" and "Seeta-Rasoi" cave at the Gokhar hill located in the district are monumental and main tourist attractions for Mahoba. Mahoba is connected by road to all major districts by the National Highways 76 and 86. It is also connected by railway.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients which remained stable over the past four years.
- As per 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (0.11%) and female (0.11%) clients. It was low among referred (0.17%) and direct walk-in (0.32%) clients as well. ICTC clients represented an overall stable trend.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.13%.
- As per 2001 Census, 3.99% of the male population were migrants; among them 57.95% migrated to other states and 20.83% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Chhattarpur, Madhya Pradesh and North West Delhi.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 25% and 10.3%, respectively.
- In 2011, 6,182 clients were tested for HIV at two ICTCs in the district.
- In 2011, there were three TIs operational in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Strengthen outreach programs on HIV and STI through awareness campaigns especially for women, around railway junction area, truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size and profile should be made available to get a better understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.
- Strengthen mechanisms for collecting sufficient Blood Bank and ART/DLN data to better understand district vulnerabilities.

Mahoba

District Population: 8,76,055 (0.44% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 54.65%; ANC Utilization²: 16.3%

HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	NT ⁴	-	399	400	400	392	392	0		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	0	0	0.08	0		
	NT	-	-	*	2071	2741	2490	3435		
Blood Bank	PP	-	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	NT	-	*	*	*	*	*	*		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.21	0.72	0.18	0.11		
	NT	-	-	-	940	552	1112	1054		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0.09	0.18	0.13	0.11		
	NT	-	-	-	1112	1088	1563	1693		
ICTC Ref	PP	-	-	-	0.70	-	0.12	0.17		
	NT	-	-	-	284	-	1614	1811		
ICTC DW	PP	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.19	0.32		
	NT	-	-	-	1768	-	1061	936		
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	%	% Ill., 15-24 yrs	% Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=6)	100	0	0	0	0	0				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

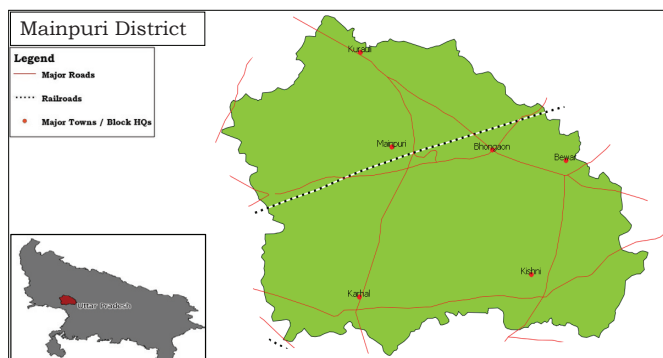
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities										
HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU		Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-		15135	8770	3152	3213		
% Total HRG	-	-	-		3.99	2.31	0.83	0.85		
% Total Pop.	-	-	-		100	57.95	20.83	21.23		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA		Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Sub-Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA		Chhat arpur, Madhya Pradesh	South West Delhi	South Delhi	West Delhi		
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	6007	3374	3076	3938						
% Syphilis positivity	16.40	0	0.09	0.13						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	154	4123	4381	5165	6182		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Mainpuri

Background:

Mainpuri is an administrative district of the Agra Division; it is bordered by the districts of Etah, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Etawah and Firozabad. Mainpuri has a population of 18.47 lakhs with a sex ratio of 876 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 68.35% with an overall literacy rate of 78.26% (2011 Census). Within the district there are some very old and popular Hindu temples, which attract tourists. The basis of Mainpuri's economy is almost wholly dependent upon agriculture. The district is the centre of trade for mainly agricultural products. Mainpuri is well connected with other parts of the state by road and railways. National Highway 91 passes through Mainpuri.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2008 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, and represented a stable trend in the previous years.
- According to 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT attendees, but due to a lack of data trend was not determined.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (0.27%) and female (0.24%) clients. The HIV positivity level was also low for referred and direct walk-in (0.53%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.31%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.80% of the male population were migrants, among them 48.69% migrated to other states and 31.67% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were South Delhi and South West Delhi.
- According to the DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 31.1% and 43.7%, respectively.
- In 2011, there were four TIs were operational in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Focus on establishing a mechanism for regular monitoring of programme data on demographics and geographic parameters. Conduct data assessment and analysis of positive people at HSS-ANC, ICTC/PPTCT, and Blood Bank to understand the source and spread of HIV.
- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness campaigns around truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Assessing the size and profile of HRG population will help in better understanding the district's vulnerabilities, as the epidemic is concentrated in the high risk groups.
- Strengthen routine program monitoring for the district for completeness and accuracy; it should also be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamic in the district.

Mainpuri

District Population: 18,47,194 (0.90% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 68.35%; ANC Utilization²: 8.20%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³							
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	0	0	0	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	400	400	394	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	*	*	0
	NT	-	-	-	-	*	*	1263
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.54	0.58	0.46	0.27
	NT	-	-	-	1479	2952	1977	1501
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	5.66	0.55	0.20	0.24
	NT	-	-	-	106	541	1970	1460
ICTC Ref	PP	-	-	-	0	-	0.14	0
	NT	-	-	-	9	-	2146	128
ICTC DW	PP	-	-	-	0.89	-	0.56	0.53
	NT	-	-	-	1576	-	1801	2833
PLHIV Profile, 2009								
	%	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (NA)	On-ART	15-24 yrs						
DLIN (NA)								
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011								
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown		
% of Total (N=15)	60	13.33	0	0	0	26.67		
Block-Level Details								
No. HRG-FSW								
No. HRG-MSM								
No. HRG-IDU								
% Positive, ICTC								
% Positive, PPTCT								

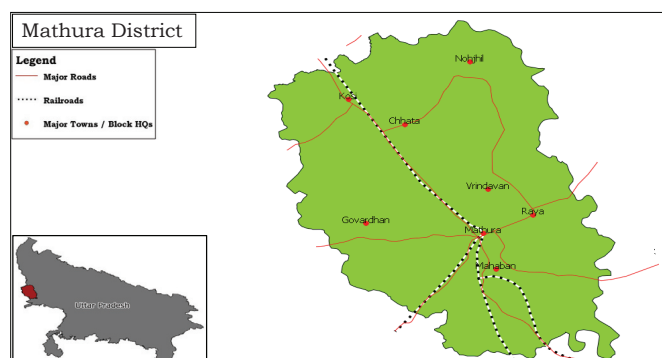
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

	Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001			Census				
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district	No. out-migration	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	32661	15903	10344	6414				
% Total HRG	-	-	-	3.80	1.85	1.20	0.75				
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	48.69	31.67	19.64				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration							
Program Coverage	-	-	-	South Delhi	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	West Delhi	South Delhi	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	West Delhi
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	South Delhi	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	West Delhi	South Delhi	North West Delhi	North East Delhi	West Delhi
% <2.5 yrs.	-	-	-								
% Married	-	-	-								
STI/RTI											
	2008	2009	2010	2011							
No. episodes treated	5326	6323	4382	8621							
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0.35	0.31							
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1			
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2			
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	-	232	2115	3733	4244			
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Mathura

Background:

Mathura district is located approximately 50 km north of Agra, and 145 km south-east of Delhi. It has a population of 25.41 lakhs with a sex ratio of 858 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 58.93% with an overall literacy rate of 72.65% (2011 Census). Mathura is one of the seven most holy places for Hindus in India. There are many historical and pilgrimage sites of importance in Mathura and its neighboring towns which attract many migrants from all over the globe. Mathura is well connected by road to the rest of Uttar Pradesh and other states of India. National Highway 2 (Delhi-Howrah) passes through the city and connects to National Highway 3 (to Mumbai), a part of which is known as Mathura Road. National Highway 11 (Agra to Bikaner) and National Highway 93 (to Moradabad) are also prominent arterial highways. Yamuna Expressway from Delhi also connects to Mathura. These highways enhance the HIV burden from other states to Mathura because of frequent in and out migration and many truck halt points.



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HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC clients, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011 the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.07%) and Blood Bank (0.22%) attendees, with a stable trend for Blood Bank clients. Due to non-availability of PPTCT data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- As per 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (2.84%) and female (1.46%) clients, and also among referred (3.91%) clients. HIV positivity levels were moderate for direct walk-in (9.20%) clients. ICTC male, female clients and referred clients experienced a stable trend but direct walk-ins showed a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.51%.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.21% of the male population were migrants, 59.5% of them migrated to other states and 13.82% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Faridabad in Haryana and South Delhi.
- In 2011, heterosexual route of HIV transmission accounted for 37.23%, via needles and syringes was 9.57% and through blood it was 8.51% of all HIV transmissions. More importantly the routes for 38.80% of the total transmission could not be ascertained.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 37.7% and 23.3%, respectively.

Key Recommendations:

- Explore the possibility of vulnerability along truck halt points, highways, as well as tourist spots, and strengthen awareness campaigns in the district around these areas.
- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in clients (representative of vulnerable populations), owing to moderate positivity in 2011. An increasing trend among them can be explored by further analyzing ICTC data.
- Availability and assessment of the size and profile of HRG population is needed to better understand the district's vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen efforts towards assessing route of HIV transmission at the ICTCs, as the route of HIV transmission for a major group was unknown.
- Conduct in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data and TIs may be strengthened, as HIV transmission was considerable through needles and syringe usage, as well as through blood transfusions; there is a need to better understand the profile of these positive individuals.

Mathura

District Population: 25,41,894 (1.27% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 58.93%; ANC Utilization²: 20.9%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	0.63	0.13	0	0.25	800	0.07	2880	0.22	5478
	NT ⁴	-	799	800	799	*	*	4120	2880	0.22	5478
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	*	*	*	4120	2880	0.22	5478
	NT	-	-	*	*	*	*	4120	2880	0.22	5478
Blood Bank	PP	0.27	0.59	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.05	0.22	0.22	5478
	NT	2558	2380	2449	2197	3668	3771	4243	5478	5478	5478
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	-	3.87	2.81	3.46	2.84	2.84	163
	NT	-	-	-	-	1343	3344	2865	1108	1108	163
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	-	2.14	2.50	2.00	1.46	1.46	163
	NT	-	-	-	-	933	2242	2953	1078	1078	163
ICTC Ref	PP	-	-	-	-	2.37	-	1.60	3.91	3.91	163
	NT	-	-	-	-	1604	-	5250	2023	2023	163
ICTC DW	PP	-	-	-	-	5.06	-	13.03	9.20	9.20	163
	NT	-	-	-	-	672	-	568	163	163	163

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% Ill, 15-24 yrs	% Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	
					Parent to Child	Unknown
% of Total (N=94)	37.23	2.13	8.51	9.57	4.26	38.30

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-

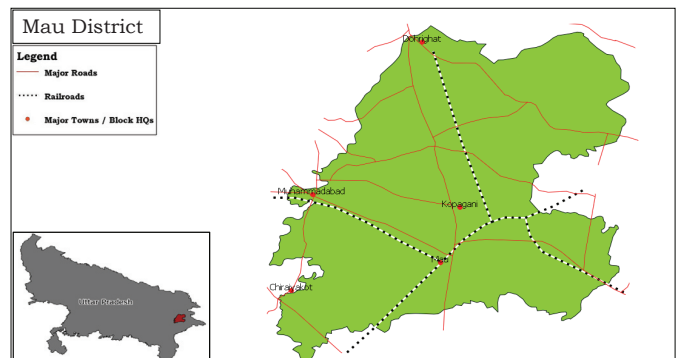
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	Vulnerabilities					
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census		
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-district
% Total HRG	-	-	-	58579	34853	15628
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	5.21	3.10	1.39
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	100	59.50	26.68
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pant-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	Farida bad, Haryana	Bharat pur, Rajasthan	South West Delhi
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-			
% Married	-	-	-			
STI/RTI						
No. episodes treated	2602	2188	1094	2010	2011	
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	1.02	0.51		
Programme Response						
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	103	2489	9938
Blood Banks	1	1	2	2	2	2
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	1	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Mau

Background:

Mau district is a part of Azamgarh Division, situated in the south-eastern part of the state, with the district headquarters at Mau town. The district is surrounded by Ghazipur on the south, Ballia in the east and Azamgarh in the west, and Gorakhpur district in the north. The river Ghagra forms its northern boundary and the Tamsa River forms the south boundary. It has a population of 22.05 lakhs with a sex ratio of 978 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 65.59% with an overall literacy rate of 75.16% (2011 Census). The main Industrial setup here is of cloth making by power loom; clothes prepared in Mau are exported all over the globe. The major roadway that passes through Mau is National Highway 29.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of positivity was moderate (0.27%) among the ANC clients, with a decreasing trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.23%) and Blood Bank (0.02%) attendees. A decreasing trend was observed for PPTCT attendees; however, due to lack of sufficient data from previous years, a trend was not determined for the Blood Bank attendees.
- As per 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (1.14%) and female (0.72%) clients. It was also low for referred (1.63%) clients, although the HIV positivity among direct walk-ins (4.69%) was near to moderate level. There was a decreasing trend among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, MSM (580; 60.86% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (193; 20.25% of total HRG) and IDU (180; 18.89% of total HRG). Majority of FSWs were street based (56.57%).
- In 2011, a total of 5,880 STI/RTI episodes were treated among STI clinic attendees
- As per 2001 Census, 4% of the male population were migrants, among them 63.99% migrated to other states and 20.80% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Thane and Mumbai (suburban) in Maharashtra.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 47.6 % and 46.1%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 250 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 16% were on ART, 3% were 15-24 years old, 35% were illiterate or had primary education and 4% were either widowed or divorced.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, heterosexual transmission accounted for 92% for HIV transmission and parent to child transmission accounted for 6.46% of total HIV transmissions in the district.
- There was a scale-up in the number of ICTCs in the district from 2 in 2008 to 10 in 2009.

Key Recommendations:

- Conduct special awareness campaign especially among pockets of out-migrants at transit points and around truck halt points and highways in the district to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further, even though HIV prevalence has declined among both ANC and ICTC attendees.
- Assessing the size and profile of the partners of MSM, will improve the understanding of districts vulnerabilities, since MSM was the largest HRG in the area.
- Understand migration patterns from in-district industries and/or agricultural occupation and explore its possible contribution fueling the epidemic.
- Strengthen outreach activities for migrants at source and transit points, since there was migration to high prevalent states.
- More needs to be done to understand the profile of the ICTC/ART centre attendees through in depth analysis of ICTC, PPTCT and ART data and strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district, as parent to child transmission rate was high.

Mau

District Population: 22,05,170 (1.10% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 65.59%; ANC Utilization²: 34.8%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	1.46	-	0.50	-	0.27	-		
	NT ⁴	-	342	-	400	-	744	-		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0.10	1.72	1.78	0.23	0.23		
	NT	-	-	984	2737	4044	5584	12104		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	*	*	*	0	0.02		
	NT	-	-	*	*	*	3979	5011		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	239	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	6.33	4.74	3.83	2.62	1.14		
	NT	*	*	379	1288	888	2243	6802	6873	
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	6.01	10.97	11.03	4.76	2.58	0.72	
	NT	*	*	383	392	136	1556	4919	7284	
ICTC Ref	PP	*	*	4.04	4.81	3.33	3.44	2.12	1.63	
	NT	*	*	644	894	2555	2357	10937	13091	
ICTC DW	PP	*	*	17.80	7.76	2.35	5.48	9.31	4.69	
	NT	*	*	118	786	1531	1442	784	1066	

PLHIV Profile, 2009				
	%	% Ill.,	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
On-ART	16	3	8	4
ART (250)	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011			
Hetero-sexual	92.02	0	0.38
Parent to Child	6.46	0.38	0.38
Unknown	-	-	-

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

Vulnerabilities									
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Intra-district	Intra-state	Inter-state
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state			
No. out-migration	193	580	180	37272	23850	7754	5668		
% Total HRG	20.25	60.86	18.89	4.00	2.56	0.83	0.61		
% Total Pop.	0.01	0.03	0.01	100	63.99	20.80	15.21		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-20.32%; Brothel based-23.11%; Street based-56.57%	Kothi-0.78%; Panthi-84.16%; Double decker-15.06%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Surat Gujarat	South Delhi	Ludhiana, Punjab		
% <25 yrs.	38.25	66.67	3.36						
% Married	23.11	99.45	25.50						

No. episodes treated	STI/RTI			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0	0
No. treated	5000	5821	1423	5880

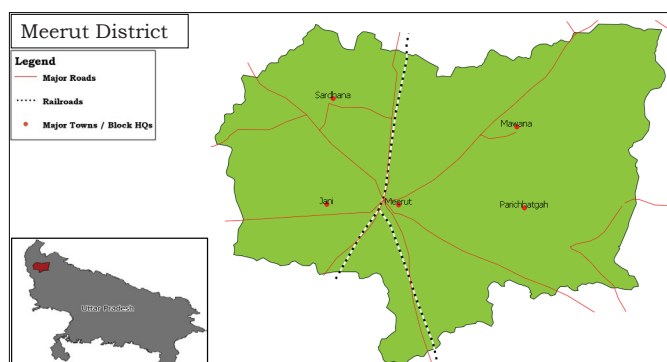
No.	Programme Response					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	2
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	1	1	1	2	2	10
Blood Banks	125	187	762	2664	3761	7843
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	1
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	7
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	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 ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Meerut

Background:

Meerut district is a part of Meerut division. It is bordered on the north by Muzaffarnagar, in the south by Bulandshahar while Ghaziabad and Baghpat form the southern and western limits respectively. River Ganga forms its eastern boundary and separates it from the districts of Moradabad and Bijnore. It has a population of 34.47 lakhs with a sex ratio of 885 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 65.69% with an overall literacy rate of 74.80% (2011 Census). Meerut has the 2nd largest army cantonment in the country. The district is one of the largest producers of sports goods, and the largest producer of musical instruments in India as well as one of the largest producers of bicycle rickshaws in world. It also has a strong tourism industry as well. By road Meerut is well-connected to major cities like Delhi, Noida, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, and Hardwar, for which a large number of people commute daily for work. National Highways 58 and 119 pass through Meerut.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.22%) and Blood Bank (0.09%) attendees, with a stable trend among both.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV prevalence was low among IDUs (4.24%); however, due to non-availability of data from the previous years, a trend could not be drawn.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (2.39%) and female (0.97%) clients and also among referred (2.18%) clients; however, the level of HIV positivity was high among direct walk-ins (14.13%). While male and female clients, as well as referred clients showed a decreasing trend, a fluctuating trend among the direct walk-ins observed.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (707; 68.84% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed IDU (289; 28.14% of total HRG). All the FSWs were brothel-based.
- In 2011, a total of 21,929 STI/RTI episodes were treated among STI clinic attendees.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.31% of the male population were migrants, among them 50.41% migrated to other states and 31.21% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were North East Delhi and South Delhi.
- In 2009, of the 338 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 13% were on ART, 8% were 15-24 years old, 54% were illiterate or had primary education and 12% were either widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rates among women was 62.4 % and 77%, respectively.
- As per 2011 ICTC data, heterosexual transmission accounted 83.37%, needle and syringe usage accounted 6.24% and parent to child transmission accounted 5.77% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- A total of three TI sites were operational in the district in 2011.

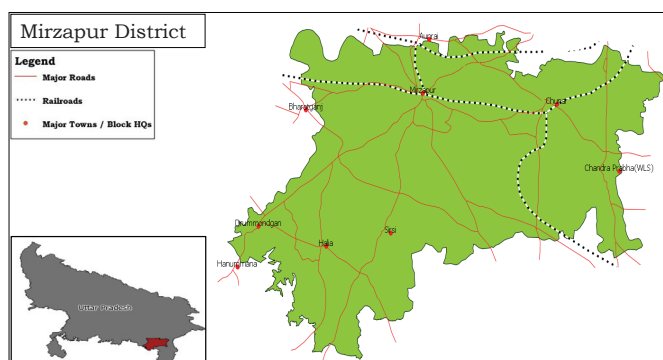
Key Recommendations:

- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in clients (representative of vulnerable populations) owing to the high levels of positivity among them. The fluctuating trend among them can be explored by further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Strengthen outreach activities around tourist destinations, industries and migrants. As well as around the army cantonment, truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Assess the size and profile of FSWs client population, such as migrants and truckers, to improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities, since the largest HRG was FSW. Also, there is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSWs, either through initiation of HRG for HIV Sentinel Surveillance or better analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Focus on IDU-FSW sexual networks and address the dual risk that is posed due to high HIV transmission rate among IDUs since the district is a major tourist spot with the presence of large numbers of female sex workers.
- Strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district, as parent to child HIV transmissions was high in the district.

Mirzapur

Background:

Mirzapur district is bordered on the north by the Sant Ravidas Nagar and Varanasi, on the east by Chandauli, on the south by Sonbhadra and on the northwest by Allahabad district. It has a population of 24.94 lakhs with a sex ratio of 900 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 58.77% with an overall literacy rate of 70.38% (2011 Census). This district is famous for its pilgrimage sites, waterfalls and several Ghats where historical sculptures are still present. Due to its hard rocky terrain, there is low soil fertility and poor industrial investment in the district, though the carpet industry in Mirzapur is world famous. A very strong caste system still exists in Mirzapur affecting the socio-economic structure. Mirzapur district is connected to all major cities in Uttar Pradesh, as well as the rest of India, by National Highways 7 and 76.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.05%) and Blood Bank (0.03%) attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (1.30%) and female (1.04%) clients, and also among referred (0.74%) clients, while the HIV positivity level was moderate among direct walk-ins (7.48%) clients. The trend was stable for ICTC male, female and referred clients; but direct walk-in client data showed an increasing trend.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.95%.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.53% of the male population were migrants, among them 47.66% migrated to other states and 31.89% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mumbai (suburban) and Thane in Maharashtra.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, the HIV transmission through needles and syringes was 4.29% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rates among women was 39.1 % and 22%, respectively.
- In 2011, a total of two ICTCs were operational in the district and 7,190 got tested at the ICTCs.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach activities for migrants at source and destination sites, especially those out-migrating to high prevalent districts.
- Conduct socio-demographic analysis to ascertain risk factors, considering rising prevalence among the ANC attendees.
- Analyze the risk profile of positive individuals to determine associated factors, due to the moderate HIV prevalence and a rising trend among direct walk-in clients.
- Assess the size and profile of migrants to improve understanding of district vulnerabilities, considering high rate of migration to high HIV prevalent districts.
- Availability of HRG size mapping data, typology data and PLHIV data would help to better understand the district's vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen prevention efforts through establishment of TIs, as the rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes was notable.

Mirzapur

District Population: 2,49,533 (1.25% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy: 58.77%; ANC Utilization: 18.4%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	0	0.25	0	0	0		0.50			
	392	400	393	396	399		400			
PPTCT	-	-	-	*	*	0	0	0.05		
	-	-	-	*	*	2856	1129	4195		
Blood Bank	*	0	0	0	0.23	0.07	0	0.03		
	*	1416	1231	1369	1283	1508	1470	3148		
HSS-STD	0	0	-	0.40	-	-	-	-		
	250	249	-	250	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	-	-	-	-	1.09	0.90	0.39	1.30		
	-	-	-	-	1382	1673	1271	2194		
ICTC Female	-	-	-	-	1.36	1.64	1.06	1.04		
	-	-	-	-	734	793	473	801		
ICTC Ref	-	-	-	-	1.29	-	0.20	0.74		
	-	-	-	-	1167	-	1488	2286		
ICTC DW	-	-	-	-	1.05	-	2.73	7.48		
	-	-	-	-	949	-	256	709		
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	%	% Ill., 15-24 yrs	% Blood Transfusion	% Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=70)	92.86	1.43	0	4.29	1.43	0				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

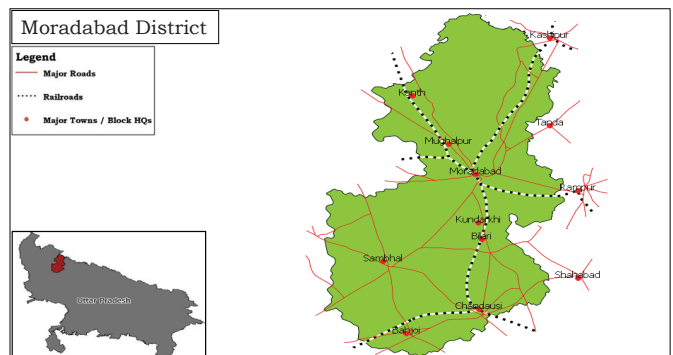
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall		Intra-state	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
% Total HRG	-	-	-	28176	13429	8985	5762	2.53	1.20	0.81	0.52
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	47.66	31.89	20.45	100	47.66	31.89	20.45
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration							
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Thane, Maharashtra		Surat, Gujarat		Mumbai, Maharashtra		Mumbai, Maharashtra	
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double-decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA								
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-								
% Married	-	-	-								
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated	14348	20953	2028	3857							
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	1.64	1.95							
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	753	2727	5322	2873	7190			
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Moradabad

Background:

Moradabad is situated at a distance of 167 km from the national capital, New Delhi, on the bank of River Ganga in the western part of Uttar Pradesh and to the west of Rampur district. According to the 2011 census, it is the second most populous district of the state, only after Allahabad. Moradabad has a population of 47.73 lakhs with a sex ratio of 903 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 49.63% with an overall literacy rate of 58.67% (2011 Census). Though there is an important agrarian market in the district, Moradabad is known worldwide for brass works and glassware. Metal ware, handicrafts, electroplating, sugar industry are the other industries. There are over 400 factories in the district from which foreign retailers source their merchandise. Due to its large export industry, Moradabad is very well connected with cities like Delhi, Lucknow, Indore, Patna, and Haridwar by railways, as well as National Highway 26.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2007 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC client, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.05%) and Blood Bank (0.07%) attendees, with a stable trend for PPTCT clients and a declining trend among Blood Bank attendees.
- In 2011, the level of HIV prevalence was low among male (1.29%), female (0.36%) and referred (1.29%) clients, while direct walk-ins (4.22%) had a moderate positivity level. Positivity levels showed a fluctuating trend for male, referred and direct walk-in clients, while female clients observed a decreasing trend.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (245; 42.91% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (172; 30.12% of total HRG) and MSM (154; 26.97% of total HRG). Out of the FSWs, majority were home-based (37.42%), followed by brothel-based (36.75%) and street-based (25.83%).
- In 2011, a total of 7,178 STI/RTI episodes were treated among the STI clinic attendees
- As per the 2001 Census, 2.83% of the male population were migrants, among them 50.99% migrated to other states and 24.77% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Udham Singh Nagar, in Uttarakhand and North East Delhi.
- In 2009, of the 106 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 11% were on ART, 13% were 15-24 years of age, 52% were illiterate or had primary school education, 18% were widow or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 31.80% and 15.60%, respectively.
- As per 2011 data, heterosexual transmission accounted 70.59% of the total HIV transmission, though more notably the transmission via needle and syringe accounted 23.53%, out of the total transmissions in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Conduct disaggregated analysis of ICTC direct walk-in clients to assess risk factors.
- Assess the size and profile of FSWs client population to improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Focus on the outreach efforts for home based FSWs, to keep HIV prevalence among them at low level.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for STI and HIV, especially among women.
- Focus on IDU-FSW sexual networks and address the dual risk that is posed due to the high rate of transmission among IDUs and the presence of FSWs in a district with multiple industries.

Moradabad

District Population: 47,73,138 (2.39% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 49.63%; ANC Utilization²: 20.8%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.27	0	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05
	NT	-	-	-	1461	3155	3303	3539	3734	3734	3734
Blood Bank	PP	1.66	2.31	2.46	2.21	2.15	2.30	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.07
	NT	1386	1518	1018	1355	1906	1954	22573	22361	22361	22361
HSS-STD	PP	0	0.50	2.40	3.23	4.40	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02
	NT	250	200	250	248	250	248	248	248	248	248
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	2.45	0.84	3.03	6.22	1.29	1.29	1.29
	NT	*	*	*	530	1544	1882	1479	1384	1384	1384
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	4.60	2.91	2.56	0.73	0.36	0.36	0.36
	NT	*	*	*	348	378	860	1916	1712	1712	1712
ICTC Ref	PP	*	*	*	10.00	1.47	3.85	2.67	1.29	1.29	1.29
	NT	*	*	*	40	2312	1559	3103	2717	2717	2717
ICTC DW	PP	*	*	*	2.98	2.56	1.61	7.88	4.22	4.22	4.22
	NT	*	*	*	838	390	1183	292	379	379	379

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced	
					% Married	% Divorced
ART (106)	11	13	52	60	18	18
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown
					Child	Unknown	
% of Total (N=51)	70.59	1.96	1.96	23.53	1.96	0	0

Block-Level Details

	No. HRG-FSW	No. HRG-MSM	No. HRG-IDU	% Positive, ICTC	% Positive, PPTCT
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-

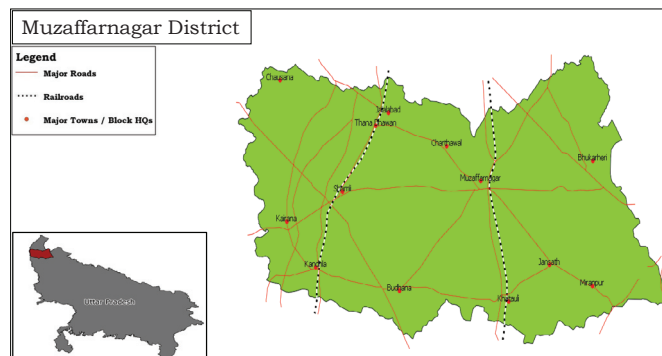
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Vulnerabilities					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Male Migration, 2001 Census		Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration			
				Overall	Intra-state	Intra-district	North East Delhi	North West Delhi	North Uttar khand
245	154	172	56196	13921	13618	2.83	1.44	0.70	0.68
% Total HRG	42.91	26.97	30.12	100	50.99	24.77	24.23	24.23	24.23
% Total Pop.	0.01	0	0	100	50.99	24.77	24.23	24.23	24.23
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	100	50.99	24.77	24.23	24.23	24.23
Program Coverage	-	-	-	100	50.99	24.77	24.23	24.23	24.23
Typology	Home based-37.42%; Brothel based-36.75%; Street based-25.83%	Kothi-based-31.58%; Panthi-5.26%; Double decker-63.16%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	Udhm Singh Nagar, Uttara khand	North East Delhi	North West Delhi	North Uttar khand	North West Delhi	Nainital, Uttara khand
% <25 yrs.	52.98	42.11	28.08	100	50.99	24.77	24.23	24.23	24.23
% Married	45.03	19.74	12.32	100	50.99	24.77	24.23	24.23	24.23
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	43864	24174	2448	7178	13921	13618	28657	13921	13618
% Syphilis positivity	3.45	0	0.19	0	2.83	1.44	0.70	0.68	0.68
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	381	454	471	2339	5077	6045	6934	6830	6830
Blood Banks	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
STI clinics	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Muzaffarnagar

Background:

Muzaffarnagar lies in the western part of Uttar Pradesh. The district has two major holy rivers; in the east there is the Ganges and in the west there is the Yamuna. The neighbouring districts are Shamli to the west, Bijnor to the east, and Saharanpur and Meerut districts are to its north and south respectively. Muzaffarnagar has a population of 41.38 lakhs with a sex ratio of 886 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 60% with an overall literacy rate of 70.11% (2011 Census). Muzaffarnagar is one of the important sugarcane producing regions in the world and one of the biggest jaggery trading markets in the whole of Asia. Muzaffarnagar is an education hub for the nearby towns and villages leading to in-migration of students every year. Muzaffarnagar is well connected by road and railway networks; National Highway 58 passing through Muzaffarnagar, provides connections towards Delhi on the southern direction and to the Himalayas in the Uttarakhand state on the northern direction.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, but due to lack of sufficient data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.09%) and Blood Bank (0.17%) attendees. While, there was a declining trend for PPTCT, a stable to rising trend was recorded for Blood Bank attendees.
- As per 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.77%) and female (0.86%) clients, as well as among referred (2.05%) clients, whereas HIV positivity among direct walk-in (5.37%) clients was moderate. A stable trend was observed for male and referred clients, whereas female clients observed a declining trend in the previous years. Direct walk-in had a rising trend .
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.27%.
- According to 2001 Census, 5.62% of the male population were migrants, among them 56.49% migrated to other states and 18.72% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Panipat in Haryana and North East Delhi.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 51.9 % and 59.3%, respectively.
- According to the 2011 data, heterosexual transmission accounted for 86.36% of the total HIV transmission, though more notably parent to child transmission accounted 10.61% and blood transfusion route accounted for 2.27% of the total transmission in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness campaigns around educational institutions, and factories, and for migrants at source and destination sites, truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Analyze risk profile of positive individuals to determine associated factors, due to the moderate HIV prevalence among direct walk-in clients.
- Compile and analyze the ICTC-PPTCT data with focus on characteristics like age, migration, occupation and geographic areas of positive people to provide knowledge on sexual dynamics and spread of HIV in this district.
- Strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district, as parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district.
- Better understand the HIV profile of the district through availability of additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size and profile, and ART or DLN data.

Muzaffarnagar

District Population: 41,38,605 (2.07% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 60%; ANC Utilization²: 32.5%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	400	-	-	400	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0.23	0.99	0.17	0.12	0.09	-	-
	NT	-	-	2597	4677	5183	7794	5500	-	-
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	0	0	0	0.13	0.17	-	-
	NT	-	-	6402	4542	8680	10385	10640	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	0	1.20	0.40	0.81	0.40	0.41	-	-	-
	NT	250	250	250	246	250	243	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	3.69	2.74	2.23	1.77	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	1029	1864	2999	2858	-	-
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	3.52	3.01	1.38	0.86	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	512	830	1880	2171	-	-
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	3.45	-	1.60	2.05	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	638	-	4006	4154	-	-
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	3.77	-	3.32	5.37	-	-
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	903	-	873	875	-	-

PLHIV Profile, 2009				
% On-ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011					
Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
86.36	0	2.27	0.76	10.61	0

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

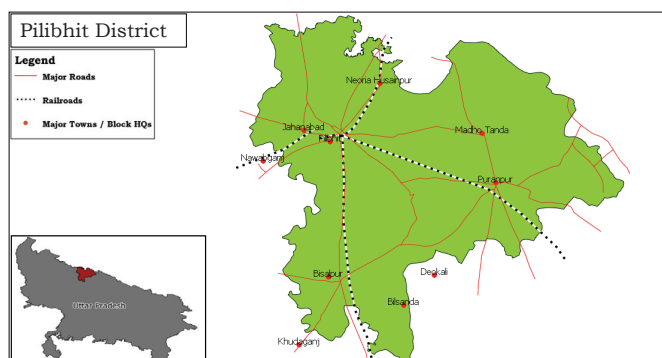
Vulnerabilities									
HRG Size	Male Migration, 2001 Census								
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Inter-state	Intra-district				
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	60044	26340				
% Total HRG	-	-	-	3.17	1.39				
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	56.49	24.78				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter=state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Panipat, Haryana					
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	North East Delhi,	Hard war, Uttararanchal				
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-	Ludhiana, Punjab					
% Married	-	-	-	Chandi garh, Chandi garh					
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	29606	27741	1310	3653					
% Syphilis pos.	0	0	0.20	0.27					
Programme Response									
No. FSW TIs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	2597	6218	7877	12673	10529	
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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

Pilibhit

Background:

The district of Pilibhit is located in the northeastern part of Rohilkhand division. It is situated along the sub-Himalayan belt on the boundary of Nepal. Pilibhit has a population of 20.37 lakhs with a sex ratio of 889 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 52.43% with an overall literacy rate of 63.58% (2011 Census). The economy of Pilibhit is based mainly on small industry and agriculture; the main crop in this area is sugar cane. National Highway 87 runs through the district connecting major cities within the district to neighbouring states. The district is well connected with Shahjahanpur in the south, Nepal in east, Nanital and the town of Khatima in north, and the city of Bareilly in the west by state roadways and railway network.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of positivity was low among the ANC clients with a stable trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.02%) and Blood Bank (0.04%) attendees, with a stable trend among both.
- According to 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.02%) and female (0.09%) clients, as well as among referred (1.36%) and direct walk-in (0.37%) clients. HIV Positivity levels showed a declining trend among all the ICTC clients.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.16%.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.32% of the male population were migrants, among them 35.6% migrated to other states and 23.37% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Udham Singh Nagar and Champawat in Uttarakhand.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 25% and 11.1%, respectively.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, heterosexual transmissions accounted for 21.62% of HIV transmission, though more importantly, 72.97% of all transmissions were through needle and syringe, thus indicating the strong impact of IDUs on the epidemic. Also, 5.41% of all transmissions were through parent to child.
- There was no data for HRGs; though there were targeted intervention (TI) sites for HRGs operational in the district since 2008.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen prevention efforts through IDU-TIs, considering the high rate of transmission through needle and syringe usage.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like ART or DLN data, HRG size and profile is needed to better understand the HIV epidemiological profile of the district.
- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness campaigns for HIV and STI among migrants and women, as well as around truck halting points and highways in the district.
- More needs to be done to understand the profile of ICTC attendees through in-depth analysis of ICTC and PPTCT data, as the parent to child transmission rate was notable.

Pilibhit

District Population: 20,37,225 (1.02% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 52.43%; ANC Utilization²: 17.9%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	0	0	0	0	0.25		0			
	NT ⁴	400	400	395	395	396		400			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.13	*	0	0.05	0.02		
	NT	-	-	-	1520	*	1839	5635	4586		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0.37	0.01	0.04		
	NT	-	-	-	5511	4673	6407	7593	8537		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	4.82	6.67	3.85	3.06	2.58	1.99	0.83	1.02		
	NT	955	1154	1560	1832	4154	5777	1809	1765		
ICTC Female	PP	9.55	4.91	3.66	2.69	2.12	1.60	0.37	0.09		
	NT	859	1588	1751	2193	4251	5502	1902	1553		
ICTC Referred	PP	5.64	6.01	1.86	2.03	1.54	1.69	0.42	1.36		
	NT	585	1114	1507	1825	4340	5042	3070	2500		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	7.73	5.41	5.32	3.55	3.20	1.89	1.40	0.37		
	NT	1229	1628	1804	2200	4065	6237	641	818		

PL HIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced	
					% Married	% Divorced
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLIN(NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown

Block-Level Details

	No. HRG-FSW	No. HRG-MSM	No. HRG-IDU	% Positive, ICTC	% Positive, PPTCT
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

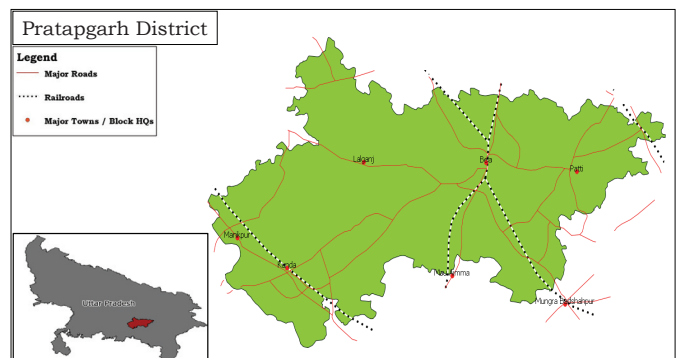
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities											
		HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census				
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall					Intra-state	Intra-district
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		-	-	-	20328					7237	8341
% Total HRG		-	-	-	2.32					0.83	0.95
% Total Pop.		-	-	-	100					35.60	41.03
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	-	-	Udhham Singh Nagar, Uttar khand					Champawat, Uttar khand	North East Delhi
Typology		Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs. Married		-	-	-	STI/RTI						
		2008	2009	2010	2011						
No. episodes treated		7741	5977	1250	3047						
% Syphilis pos.		0	0	0.21	0.16						
Programme Response											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		1814	2742	3311	5545	8618	13118	9346	7904		
Blood Banks		1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
STI clinics		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pratapgarh

Background:

Pratapgarh is a part of the Allahabad division. The district is bordered by districts of Rae Bareilly, Allahabad, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, and Kaushambi. Pratapgarh has a population of 31.73 lakhs with a sex ratio of 994 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 60.99% with an overall literacy rate of 73.10% (Census 2011). The economy in Pratapgarh is predominately agrarian and it is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). However, Pratapgarh is a leading producer of Amla fruit which has been discovered to have medicinal properties and its export is helping Pratapgarh's economy flourish. The district is well connected to the rest of the state through National Highways 96 and 56 and other local road and rail networks.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the HIV positivity level was low (0.25%) among the ANC clients, and a fluctuating trend had been exhibited among the attendees.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT (0.23%) and Blood Bank attendees. A declining trend over the past five years was observed among PPTCT attendees; however, due to lack of previous year's data a trend could not be determined for Blood Bank clients.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, HIV positivity was low among male (1.28%) and female (1.06%) clients. It was also low among referred (1.64%) and direct walk-ins (4.18%) client. A declining trend was observed among male clients, whereas it remained stable among female clients. Referred clients also experienced a decreasing trend, while direct walk-ins had a fluctuating trend.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (457; 61.67% of total HRG) was the largest HRG group in the district, followed by IDU (169; 22.81% of total HRG) and MSM (115; 15.52% of total HRG). Among FSWs, 50% were home-based and 50% were street-based typologies.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.44%.
- As per 2001 Census, 6.23% of male population were migrants, among them 75.11% migrated to other states and 14.32% migrated to other districts within the states.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out-migration were Mumbai (Suburban) and Thane in Maharashtra.
- In 2009, of the 721 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 16% were on ART, 9% were of ages 15-24 years, 62% were illiterate or had a primary education, and 22% were either widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 46% and 15.30%, respectively.
- In 2011, HIV transmission through heterosexual routes accounted for 87.88% of the total, though more notable was parent to child accounted for 6.67% of total transmissions in the district.
- From 2008 onwards, there had been a sharp scale-up in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the one ICTC operational in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Established TI site in the district to provide HIV preventive and referral service to HRGs.
- Analyse vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV from ICTC/ART and STI data, even though there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district.
- Assess the size and profile of FSWs client population, including migrants and truckers, to better understand district vulnerabilities, since FSW was the largest HRG in the area.
- Focus on hard to reach sub-groups like home-based FSWs.
- Strengthen IEC programmes that create HIV and STI awareness in the district among general population, especially women.
- More needs to be done to understand the profile of the ICTC attendees through in-depth analysis of ICTC data, as parent to child HIV transmission rate was high.
- Increase the number of ICTCs in operation in the district in order to accommodate the number of clients that are undergoing testing at these sites.

District Population: 31,73,752 (1.59% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy: 60.99%; ANC Utilization: 29.8%

		HIV Levels and Trends ²									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	0	0.50	0	0	0.50		0.25			
	NT ⁴	400	400	400	739	800		798			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.54	0.14	0.11	0.05	0.23		
	NT	-	-	-	1657	2870	5445	7328	4373		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	0		
	NT	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	906		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	-	5.30	5.78	3.97	1.28		
	NT	-	-	-	-	1527	1800	2541	2962		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	-	2.75	3.81	2.26	1.06		
	NT	-	-	-	-	2834	2780	3985	4086		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	4.50	-	1.85	1.64		
	NT	-	-	-	-	1846	-	4929	5108		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	3.02	-	6.26	4.18		
	NT	-	-	-	-	2515	-	1597	1940		

		PLHIV Profile, 2009				
		% On ART	% Ill., 15-24 yrs	% Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (721)	16	9	62	57	22	
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011				
		Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Parent to Child	Unknown	
% of Total (N=165)	87.88	4.85	0	0.61	6.67	0

		Block-Level Details						
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos., PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Vulnerabilities											
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		457	115	169	85675	64353	12265	9057	No. out-migration		
% Total HRG		61.67	15.52	22.81	6.23	4.68	0.89	0.66	% of male pop.		
% Total Pop.		0.01	0.00	0.01	100	75.11	14.32	10.57	% total migration		
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	-	-	Mum bai Thane, Maharashtra			Mum bai, Maharashtra			
Typology		Home based-50%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-50%	Kothi-42.99%; Panthi-10.28%; Double decker-46.73%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily Injectors-NA	Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra			Ludhiana, Punjab			
% <25 yrs.		-	-	-							
% Married		-	-	-							
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated		7801	15999	1203	4241						
% Syphilis positivity		0	0	1.16	0.44						
Programme Response											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTCs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		-	-	-	-	1657	7231	13854	11421		
Blood Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STI clinics		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Rae Bareli

Background:

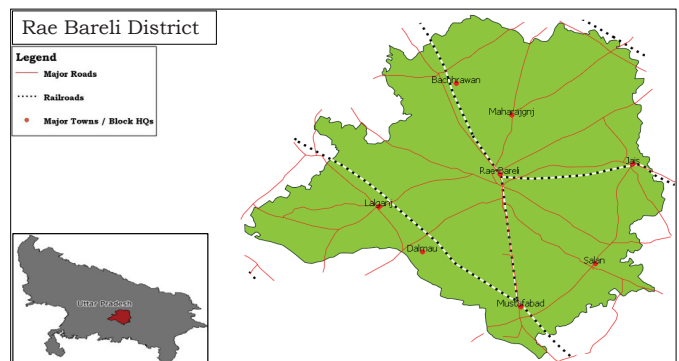
Rae Bareli district is located in the Awadh region. It has a population of 34.04 lakhs with a sex ratio of 941 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 58.06%, with an overall literacy rate of 69.04% (2011 Census). The principal crops are rice, pulse, wheat, barley, millet and poppy. Rae Bareli is well-connected to other districts and states via National Highway 24B, 231 and 232. The district is just 70 km away from the state capital, Lucknow; therefore there is frequent in and out migration of people from Rae Bareli.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low, with a stable trend among the ANC attendees.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.07%) and Blood Bank (0.02%) attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.83%) and female (0.55%) clients, as well as among referred (0.87%) and direct walk-in (3.01%) clients, with an overall stable trend.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (640, 83.12% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (130; 16.88% of total HRG). The major typology for FSWs was home-based (57.36%).
- In 2011 the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.82%.
- As per 2001 Census, 4.04% of the male population were migrants, 59.88% of them migrated to other states and 17.58% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination districts for out-of-state migration were Ludhiana in Punjab and Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 31.4% and 18.1%, respectively.
- In 2009, of 295 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 41% were on ART, 9% were in the age-group of 15-24 years, and 6% were either widowed or divorced.
- According to 2011 data, heterosexual transmission accounted for 88.89% for HIV transmission. More notably, parent to child transmission accounted for 8.89% of total transmission in the district.
- In 2011, there were five ICTCs and four TI sites operational in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Better assessment of the size and profile of HRG client populations, including migrants and truckers, is needed to better understand the district's vulnerabilities.
- Focus on the outreach efforts on home-based FSWs, which was the largest typology, to keep HIV prevalence among them at low level.
- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness campaigns especially for women and out-migrants, around industries, truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Increase efforts to strengthen immediate referrals to ART centres upon confirmation of positivity.
- Better understand the profile and dynamics of ANC and STI clinic attendees and their spouses, through analysis of ART and ICTC data, as the percentage of HIV transmission from parent to child was high.



Rae Bareilly

District Population: 34,04,004 (1.71% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 58.06%; ANC Utilization²: 27.3%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	0	0.25	0	0.13		0			
	NT ⁴	400	400	735	798		802			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0.08	0.27	0.17	0.05	0.07		
	NT	-	-	3733	5974	7654	13101	10152		
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.02		
	NT	*	*	*	1201	1777	2210	4086		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	2.05	1.23	1.04	1.45	0.83	
	NT	*	*	*	2636	3004	3460	3250	3034	
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	1.89	1.26	0.39	1.08	0.55	
	NT	*	*	*	2380	2858	4872	3710	3484	
ICTC Ref	PP	*	*	*	2.47	1.37	0.36	0.66	0.87	
	NT	*	*	*	3032	3731	6453	5314	4957	
ICTC DW	PP	*	*	*	1.21	1.03	1.70	3.16	3.01	
	NT	*	*	*	1984	2131	1879	1646	1561	
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	%	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (295)	41	9	34	42	6					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=90)	88.89	0	1.11	0	8.89	1.11				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

	Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU			Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (NA)	640	130	0			59568	35671	10470	13427		
% Total HRG	83.12	16.88	0			4.04	2.42	0.71	0.91		
% Total Pop.	0.02	0	0			100	59.88	17.58	22.54		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-			Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra		Surat, Gujarat		Thane, Maharashtra	
Typology	Home based-57.36%; Brothel based-11.24%; Street based-31.40%	Kothi-19%; Panthi-27%; Double decker-54%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily Injectors-NA			Ludhiana, Punjab		Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra		Thane, Maharashtra	
% <25 yrs.	25.97	38.00	-								
% Married	88.37	47.00	-								
STI/RTI											
	2008	2009	2010	2011							
No. episodes treated	13363	12060	3069	5952							
% Syphilis pos.	2.16	3.70	1.83	0.82							
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	
ICTCs	1	1	1	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	530	536	559	8749	11836	15986	20061	16670			
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

District Population: 23,35,398 (1.17% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 46.19%; ANC Utilization²: 15.6%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NT ⁴	-	400	400	400	400	388	388	388	388
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10
	NT	-	-	1527	2869	2119	2961	2980	2980	2980
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
	NT	*	*	*	*	1173	3311	3725	3725	3725
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	1.64	0.98	0.71	1.08	0.56	0.56
	NT	*	*	*	793	1839	1702	1202	1411	1411
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	1.86	1.04	0.67	0.55	0.40	0.40
	NT	*	*	*	376	962	1187	1622	1606	1606
ICTC Ref	PP	*	*	*	2.51	0.93	0.35	0.28	0.35	0.35
	NT	*	*	*	319	751	1137	1801	2308	2308
ICTC DW	PP	*	*	*	1.41	1.02	0.91	1.66	2.96	2.96
	NT	*	*	*	850	2050	1752	1023	709	709

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% Ill, 15-24 yrs	% Prim. Edu.	% Married or Divorced		% Widowed or Divorced
				Married	Divorced	
ART (37)	11	16	57	49	14	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child		Unknown
					Parent to Child	Unknown	
% of Total (N=29)	82.76	0	0	0	13.79	3.45	-

Block-Level Details

	No. HRG-FSW	No. HRG-MSM	No. HRG-IDU	% Positive, ICTC 2009	% Positive, PPTCT 2009
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	-	-	-	-	-

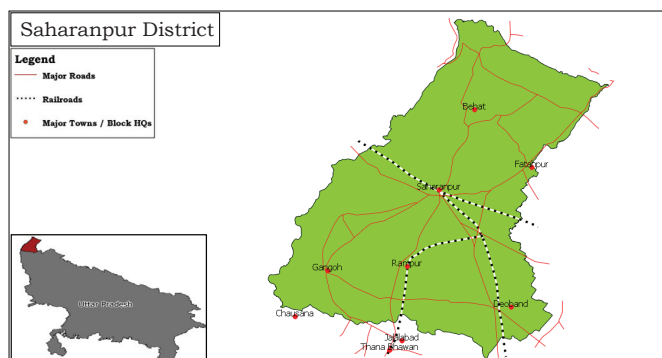
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Vulnerabilities			Male Migration, 2001 Census				
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-district		
	201	191	268	34200	17177	7555	9468	34200	17177	7555	
% Total HRG	30.45	28.94	40.61	3.35	1.68	0.93	3.35	1.68	0.93		
% Total Pop.	0.01	0.01	0.01	100	50.23	22.09	100	50.23	22.09		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration							
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Udhampur	Nainital,	North East	Mumbai	Uttarakhand	Delhi,	Delhi,	Maharashtra
Typology	Home based-100%; Brothel based-4%; Street based-NA	Kothi-49%; Panthi-4%; Double decker-47%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Udhampur	Nainital,	North East	Mumbai	Uttarakhand	Delhi,	Delhi,	Maharashtra
% <25 yrs.	26.00	59.00	30.67								
% Married	11.60	1.00	2.00								
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated	4129	3624	2035								
% Syphilis pos.	2.44	7.38	0.70								
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2			
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	273	250	459	2696	5670	5008	5785	5997			
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2			
STI clinics	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1			
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

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

Saharanpur

Background:

Saharanpur is the northern most district of Uttar Pradesh. Bordering the states of Haryana and Uttarakhand, it is close to the foothills of the Shivalik range; Saharanpur lies in the northern part of the Doab region. It has a population of 34.64 lakhs with a sex ratio of 908 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 63.30% with an overall literacy rate of 72.03% (2011 Census). The district is primarily agriculture based with many related industries, of which the most important are the sugar, cigarettes, jaggery and cotton industries. It has a national fame because of its wood carving industry. The district of Saharanpur is famous for its religious significance. Many Hindu pilgrims visit the religious places in Saharanpur. Saharanpur is well-connected to all the major cities by bus and train, the main roadway connecting it to other districts is the National Highway 73.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.22%) and Blood Bank (0.15%) attendees, with a stable trend among both.
- According to 2011 data, the HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (3.34%) and female (0.92%) clients and also among referred clients (3.94%), whereas the HIV positivity level among direct walk-ins (4.59%) was near moderate. ICTC male, female and referred clients observed a stable trend but direct walk-ins showed a rising trend.
- The syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees in 2011 was 0.88%.
- As per 2001 Census, 4.08% of the male population were migrants, 60.99% of them migrated to other states and 10.80% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Yamuna Nagar in Haryana and Haridwar in Uttarakhand.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 49.6% and 24.3%, respectively.
- According to the 2011 data, heterosexual transmissions accounted for 62.22% of transmissions, homosexual transmissions accounted for 20%, and transmissions through needle/syringe accounted for 11.85% of the total transmission.
- Although there was no given data on HRGs in the district, in 2011 the number of TI sites reduced to one from two in 2010 for each HRG group.
- In 2011, there were two ICTCs operational in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Better understanding of the dynamics of HIV transmission is needed through initiation of HSS-MSM site or through further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT data.
- Strengthen routine monitoring of program data of the district for completeness and accuracy, and examine ICTC/PPTCT data to understand HIV transmission dynamics in the district, since the district has no recorded evidence of HRGs.
- Availability of HRG size mapping data and analysis of ART or DLN data is needed to better understand district vulnerabilities. HIV Sentinel Surveillance sites may be considered considering the moderate prevalence among ICTC attendees.
- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness campaigns around industries, pilgrimage sites, truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Strengthen prevention efforts through IDU-TIs, considering the high rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes.

District Population: 34,64,228 (1.74% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 63.30%; ANC Utilization²: 25.4%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	0.50	0	0.25	0.25		0.25			
	NT ⁴	400	400	400	398		400			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.22	
	NT	-	-	-	*	3989	4259	4404	4179	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0	0.04	0.03	0.15		
	NT	-	-	-	2650	3080	5505	7684	9106	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	-	3.52	2.43	4.19	3.34	
	NT	-	-	-	-	823	1235	1503	2066	
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	-	2.00	1.30	2.12	0.92	
	NT	-	-	-	-	650	1151	1040	1103	
ICTC Ref	PP	-	-	-	-	2.80	1.75	3.94		
	NT	-	-	-	-	250	-	1317	1623	
ICTC DW	PP	-	-	-	-	2.86	-	5.06	4.59	
	NT	-	-	-	-	1223	-	1226	1546	

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced	
				Widowed	Divorced
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	
					Known	Unknown
% of Total (N=135)	62.22	20	1.48	11.85	2.96	1.48

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-

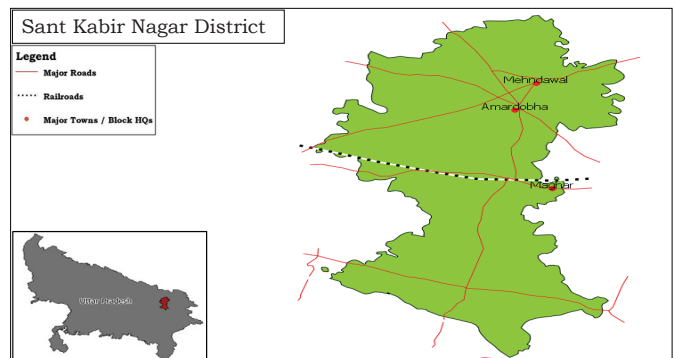
	Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census				
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall		Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	62205		37936	6719	17550		
% Total HRG	-	-	-	4.08		2.49	0.44	1.15		
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100		60.99	10.80	28.21		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	Home based-NA; NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	Yamuna Nagar, Haryana		Dehra dun, Uttara khand	Ludh iana, Punjab	Chandi garh, Chandi garh		
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-	STI/RTI						
% Married	-	-	-	2008	2009	2010	2011			
No. episodes treated	23606	8601	1628	2370						
% Syphilis pos.	0	0	1.28	0.88						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1		
ICTCs	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	599	5462	6645	6947	7348		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	2		
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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

Sant Kabir Nagar

Background:

Sant Kabir Nagar district is a part of Basti Division located in Uttar Pradesh. The district is bordered on the north by Siddharthnagar and Maharajgani districts, on the east by Gorakhpur district, on the south by Ambedkar Nagar district and on the west by Basti district. Sant Kabir Nagar has a population of 17.14 lakhs with a sex ratio of 969 females per 1,000 males and a female literacy rate of 56.99%, with an overall literacy rate of 69.01% (Census 2011). Agriculture forms the backbone of the economy in the district. Food grains, sugarcane, and potato are the main agricultural products of the area, there are few small scale and cottage industries as well in the district. It is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). It is well connected to other districts of Uttar Pradesh by railway and National Highway 28.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2007 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV prevalence was low among the ANC clients however, there was not enough data to determine a trend.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.32%) among the attendees, positivity levels showed a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.38%) and female (2.35%) clients, as well as among referred (1.68%) clients, whereas the HIV positivity levels among direct walk-in clients was notably high (24.20%). HIV positivity levels showed a declining trend among male and female clients, as well as for referred clients, while direct walk-ins maintained a fluctuating trend.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (378; 66.55% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (117; 20.60% of total HRG). The majority of FSWs were street-based (39.13%), followed by brothel-based (33.20%) and home-based (27.67%) typologies.
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated were 2,588 among STI clinic attendees.
- As per 2001 Census, 3.07% of the male population were migrants, 63.06% of them migrated to other states and 16.51% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mumbai (Suburban) and Thane in Maharashtra.
- In 2009, of the 409 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 27% were on ART, 11% were in 15-24 years of age, 47% were illiterate or had a primary school education, and 12% were widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 42.6 % and 39%, respectively.
- According to 2011 data, predominate routes of HIV transmission in the district were heterosexual route (90.18%), followed by parent to child transmission which accounted 9.20% of total HIV transmission in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Considering the high HIV prevalence among direct walk-in clients, in-depth analysis of positive individuals in ICTC is needed to determine associated risk factors.
- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness campaigns around truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Considering the size estimates of HRG mapping, better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSWs and MSM is needed, through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance and further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT data
- Assess the size and profile of client populations of FSWs and MSM to improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- More needs to be done to understand the profile of ICTC and ART centre attendees through in-depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district, as parent to child HIV transmission rate was high.

Sant Kabir Nagar

District Population: 17,14,300 (0.86% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 56.99%; ANC Utilization²: 24.7%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	356	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	6.78	0.69	3.36	0.05	0.32	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	1209	1306	2290	2010	2199	-	-
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	*	6.54	11.33	5.70	5.32	2.38	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	887	362	1509	1334	1550	-	-
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	*	6.42	10.93	3.86	3.88	2.35	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	825	311	2046	1934	1900	-	-
ICTC Ref	PP	-	-	*	4.40	5.52	1.89	2.89	1.68	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	1228	2735	3022	2703	2983	-	-
ICTC DW	PP	-	-	*	11.78	3.69	20.26	12.04	24.20	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	484	2062	533	565	467	-	-
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
On ART	% Ill., 15-24 yrs	47	44	44	12						
	% Married or Divorced	-	-	-	-						
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-						
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
Hetero-sexual	Hetero-sexual	90.18	0	0.61	0	9.20	0				
	Blood Transfusion	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Parent to Child	Parent to Child	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

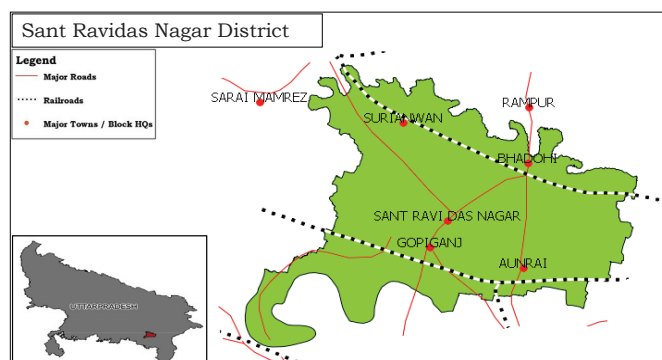
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities														
HRG Size						Male Migration, 2001 Census								
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	FSW	MSM	IDU	No. out-migration	Intra-district	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district	Top 5 districts for out-migration				
										Mum bai (Subu rban), Mahar ashtra	Mum bai, Ludh iana, Punjab			
% Total HRG	378	117	73	22124	13952	3652	4520	66.55	20.60	12.85	3.07	1.94	0.51	0.63
% Total Pop.	0.02	0.01	0	100	63.06	16.51	20.43	0.02	0.01	0	100	63.06	16.51	20.43
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for out-migration										
Program Coverage	-	-	-											
Typology	Home based-27.67%; Brothel based-33.20%; Street based-39.13%	Kothi-25.53%; Panthi-37.25%; Double decker-39.22%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA											
% <25 yrs. Married	42.29	53.33	35.64											
% Currently Married	79.45	49.04	81.19											
STI/RTI														
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011										
	267	725	1152	2588										
% Syphilis pos.	1.72	0	0	0										
Programme Response														
No. FSW TIs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011						
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	597	2921	1979	5845	5278	5649						
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Sant Ravidas Nagar

Background:

Sant Ravidas Nagar district is situated in the plains of the Ganges river, which forms the southwestern border of the district. The district is surrounded by Jaunpur to the north, Varanasi to the east, Mirzapur to the south, and Allahabad district to the west. It has a population of 15.54 lakhs with a sex ratio of 950 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 57.79% with an overall literacy rate of 71.10% (2011 Census). The district, created on June 30, 1994 as the 65th district of the State, is the smallest district by area of Uttar Pradesh. Sant Ravidas Nagar (also known as "Bhadohi") is known by the name Carpet city as it is home to the largest hand-knotted carpet weaving industry hubs in South Asia. The tourist attraction of Sant Ravidas Nagar is a historical place called 'Sitamadhi'. National Highway 28 passes through the district.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2011 data, the HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.75%) and female (3.78%) clients. Whereas, the positivity level among direct walk-ins (6.52%) was moderate. ICTC male and female clients represented a declining trend, whereas direct walk-ins didn't have sufficient data from which a trend could have been drawn.
- In 2011, 519 STI/RTI episodes were treated among STI clinic attendees.
- As per 2001 Census, 3.03% of the male population were migrants, 75.90% of them migrated to other states and 11.71% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mumbai and Thane in Maharashtra.
- According to the 2011 data, heterosexual transmissions accounted for 90.79% of the total transmissions, though more importantly, parent to child transmission accounted for 7.89% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 47.1% and 21.6%, respectively.
- There was one ICTC in the district in 2011, and a total of 1,169 clients were tested for HIV.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in clients (representative of vulnerable populations), owing to moderate HIV positivity in 2011.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs, migrants and truckers for risk behaviour, will provide more information regarding district vulnerabilities. Also, mechanisms need to be put in place in order to collect more data on HRG typologies.
- Availability of ART or DLN data is needed in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen positive prevention and PPTCT programmes in order to curb the possible spread of HIV to migrant's spouses, due to the high rate of parent to child HIV transmission as well as large numbers of migrants to high prevalent districts.

Sant Ravidas

District Population: 15,54,203 (0.78% of UP Population); Female Literacy¹: 57.79%; ANC Utilization²: 16.6%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	0			
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	392			
PP	PP	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
NT	NT	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	*	9.51	4.19	2.75		
	NT	-	-	-	*	410	669	559		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	*	9.09	3.27	3.78		
	NT	-	-	-	*	319	704	606		
ICTC Ref	PP	-	-	-	*	*	*	*		
	NT	-	-	-	*	*	*	*		
ICTC DW	PP	-	-	-	*	*	3.71	6.52		
	NT	-	-	-	*	*	1373	1165		
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	% Ill., 15-24 yrs	% Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=76)	90.79	0	1.32	0	7.89	0				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

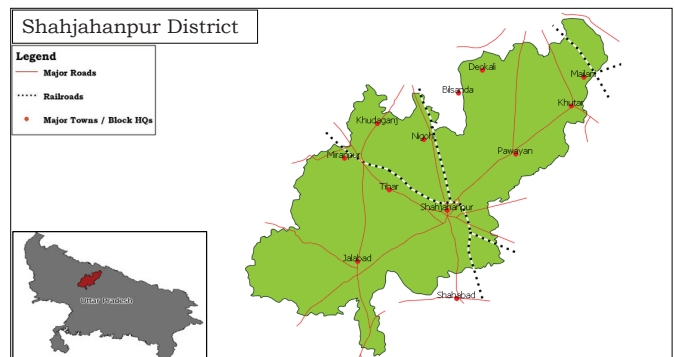
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size					Vulnerabilities				
	FSW		MSM		IDU	Overall		Inter-state		Intra-district
	-		-		-	21361		16213		2647
% Total HRG	-		-		-	3.03		2.30		0.38
% Total Pop.	-		-		-	100		75.90		12.39
Program Target	NA		NA		NA	-		-		-
Program Coverage	-		-		-	-		-		-
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA		Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA		Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra		Surat, Gujarat		Pune, Maharashtra
% <25 yrs.	-		-		-	-		-		-
% Married	-		-		-	-		-		-
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011						
	16898	489	734	519						
% Syphilis pos.	0	0	0.35	0						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	-	182	1112	1741	1169		
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
STI clinics	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Shahjahanpur

Background:

Shahjahanpur is one of the historical district of Uttar Pradesh, established in 1813 and was founded by Bahadur Khan and Diler Khan, the sons of a soldier in the Mughal army under the Emperor Jahangir. Shahjahanpur is a part of the Bareilly division which is situated in South East of Rohilkhand division in Uttar Pradesh. Shahjahanpur has a population of 30.02 lakhs with a sex ratio of 865 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 51.73% with an overall literacy rate of 61.61% (2011 Census). The main occupation of the people of Shahjahanpur is agriculture. The major cash crops of the district are gram, wheat, millets and potatoes. Three major rivers irrigate the lands of district: Garrah, Ramganga and Gomti. Shahjahanpur is well connected with other parts of Uttar Pradesh and other states via National Highway 24, as well as railways.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT and Blood Bank (0.15%) attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low for male (0.15%) and female (0.13%) clients, as well as among referred (0.09%) and direct walk-in (0.62%) clients, with a stable trend among all ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (467; 48% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (368; 37.82% of total HRG) and MSM (138; 14.18% of total HRG). The major typology of the FSWs was home-based (46.5%).
- In 2011, a total of 6,395 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.04%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 2.11% of the male population were migrants, among them 30.70% migrated to other states and 29.98% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were North-East Delhi and East Delhi.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 19% and 13.3%, respectively.
- In 2009, of 50 PLHIV registered at the ART centre in 2009, 26% were on ART, 20% were of the age 15-24 years, 26% were illiterate or had primary education and 4% were widowed or divorced.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, 57.89% of HIV transmissions were through the heterosexual route and 15.79% were through infected blood transfusion.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness campaigns around truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Analyse ICTC/ART and STI data to determine vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV, even though there is a low level of HIV epidemic in the district.
- Better assess the size and profile of FSWs client populations, including migrants and truckers, which will help in better understanding the district's vulnerabilities, since the largest HRG was FSW. As well as focus on hard to reach sub groups like home based FSW.
- Focus on IDU-FSW sexual networks and address the dual risk that is posed due to the large number of FSWs and IDUs in the district.
- Strengthen IEC programme for creating HIV and STI awareness in the district among general population, especially women.
- Improve counseling at ICTCs in an effort to better assess the route of HIV transmission.
- Conduct in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data to better understand the profile of these positive individuals, since HIV transmission rates through blood transfusion were high.

District Population: 30,02,376 (1.5% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 51.73%; ANC Utilization²: 10.9%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	0	0	0	0	0		
	NT ⁴	-	-	399	401	400	398	398		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.03	0	0
	NT	-	-	-	3129	5955	6839	7427	5329	5329
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	0.10	0.08	0	0.04	0.15	0.15
	NT	*	*	*	957	1290	1189	4984	8143	8143
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0	0		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	250	250		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	*	1.01	0.98	0.80	0.34	0.29	0.44	0.15	0.15
	NT	*	395	410	1243	4359	4779	2711	3969	3969
ICTC Female	PP	*	0.41	1.53	0.39	0.22	0.18	0.33	0.13	0.13
	NT	*	245	261	1038	3134	3875	2129	2864	2864
ICTC Ref	PP	*	0.86	0.64	0.34	0.12	0.11	0.30	0.09	0.09
	NT	*	350	313	1474	5096	5670	3035	4415	4415
ICTC DW	PP	*	0.69	1.68	1.12	0.67	0.50	0.55	0.62	0.62
	NT	*	290	358	807	2397	2984	1805	2418	2418

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% Ill., 15-24 yrs	% Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (50)	26	20	26	38	4
DLN(NA)	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

Hetero-sexual	Hetero-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
57.89	5.26	15.79	5.26	0	15.79

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-

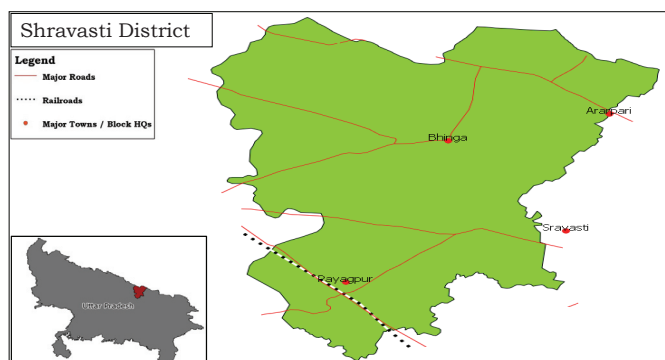
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Vulnerabilities				
	FWS	MSM	IDU	Male Migration, 2001 Census				
	467	138	368	No. out-migration	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district	
% Total HRG	48	14.18	37.82	29240	8976	8767	11497	
% Total Pop.	0.02	0	0.01	2.11	0.65	0.63	0.83	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	100	30.70	29.98	39.32	
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration				
Typology	Home based-46.53%; Brothel based-43.2%; Street based-10.27%	Kothi-93.24%; Panthi-NA; Double decker-6.76%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily injectors-NA	North East Delhi	South Delhi	North West Delhi	West Delhi	
% <25 yrs.	26.59	64.23	20.80					
% Married	57.40	26.02	62.80					
STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011				
% Syphilis pos.	11561	4896	3412	6395				
	0	3.60	0.39	0.04				
Programme Response								
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	373	640	671	5410	13448	15493	12267	12162
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Shravasti

Background:

Shravasti district is a part of the Devipatan division of Uttar Pradesh. It was carved out from Gonda district on the south and Bahraich on the west, Balrampur on the east, Nepal's Dang-Deukhuri to the northeast and Banke district to the northwest. Shravasti has a population of 11.14 lakhs, with a sex ratio of 875 females per 1,000 males and a female literacy rate 37.07%, with an overall literacy rate of 49.13% (2011 Census). The district has a substantial portion of its land mass as dense forest which has flora and fauna of various kinds. The forests of the district have Sal, Sheesham, Mahua and many other important varieties of trees; Shravasti earns its revenue primarily from the forest products. There are no major highways or railways that pass through the district.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on the 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT attendees, however there was not enough data from previous years to determine a trend.
- As per 2011 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (0.47%) and female (0.56%) clients, as well as among referred (1.02%) and direct walk-in (1.35%) clients. Positivity levels showed a stable trend among male, female, and referred clients. While direct walk-in clients also had a stable trend, except a surge in 2010.
- In 2011, a total of 3,787 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.12%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 0.83% of the male population were migrants, among them 17.93% migrated to other states and 26.38% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out migration were Mumbai and Mumbai (suburban), Maharashtra.
- In 2009, of the 81 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 41% were illiterate or had primary education, 20% were on ART, 11% were 15-24 years of age, and 11% were either widowed or divorced.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 14.1% and 20.3%, respectively.
- According to 2011 data, heterosexual transmission accounted for 87.50% for HIV transmission and parent to child transmission accounted for 8.33% of total HIV transmissions in the district.
- In 2011, one ICTC was operational, which tested a total of 4,044 clients were for HIV in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Create HIV and STI awareness through regular campaigning among women and hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSWs.
- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- Focus outreach efforts towards migrants at source and transit sites as migration to high prevalent districts of other states could be a driver of the HIV epidemic in the state.
- Further analysis needs to be done to understand the profile of the ICTC and ART centre attendees through in depth analysis of PPTCT and ART data as the parent to child transmission rate was high.
- Strengthen routine monitoring of programme data from district for completeness and accuracy, and ensure periodic review to understand HIV transmission dynamics in the district.

District Population: 1,14,615 (0.55% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy¹: 37.07%; ANC Utilization²: 18.8%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	*	*	0.08	0	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	*	*	*	1218	1719	-	-
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	1.60	1.60	1.20	1.60	-	2.40	-	-	-
	NT	-	250	250	250	250	-	250	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	*	2.99	2.18	1.17	0.98	0.47	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	502	1332	1459	1024	1270	-	-
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	*	1.89	1.54	0.97	1.69	0.56	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	424	777	1238	1067	1055	-	-
ICTC Ref	PP	-	-	*	2.84	2.08	1.03	1.05	1.02	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	598	1487	2140	1903	2251	-	-
ICTC DW	PP	-	-	*	1.83	1.61	1.26	4.26	1.35	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	328	622	557	188	74	-	-

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% Ill., Prim. 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced		
ART (81)	20	11	41	31	11		
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-		

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	
				Parent to Child	Unknown
87.50 (N=24)	0	0	0	8.33	4.17

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

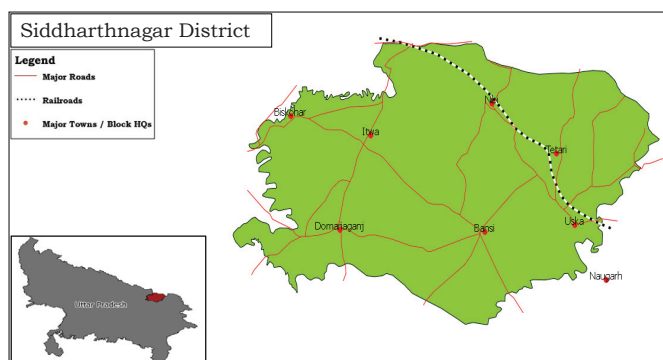
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities											
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					No. out-migration	% of male pop. % of total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district				
% Total HRG	51	2	3	5266	944	1389	2933	0.83	0.15	0.22	0.46
% Total Pop.	0	0	0	100	17.93	26.38	55.70				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra							
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Mum bai, Maharashtra							
Typology	Home based-100%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-0%	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA								
% <25 yrs.	32.48	-	32.48								
% Married	73.63	-	73.63								
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011							
	2941	1391	1297	3787							
% Syphilis pos.	0	1.23	0.59	0.12							
					Programme Response						
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
ICTCs	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1			
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	49	1278	2670	3243	3309	4044			
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
STI clinics	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1			
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Siddharthnagar

Background:

Siddharthnagar district is a part of Basti division in Uttar Pradesh. The district is part of Purvanchal, borders Nepal's Kapilvastu on the north and Rupan dehi on the northeast. Otherwise it is surrounded by other districts of Uttar Pradesh: Maharajganj on the east, Basti and Sant Kabir Nagar on the south, and Balrampur on the west. Siddharthnagar has a population of 25.53 lakhs with a sex ratio of 970 females for every 1000 males, and a female literacy rate of 49.61%, with an overall literacy rate of 61.81% (2011 Census). Siddharthnagar does not have a strong economy; it is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The district is best known for Kapilvastu, a site believed to house the bone relics of Lord Buddha. This brings lakhs of tourists and pilgrims from all over the world, even though there aren't any



major roads or railway systems in the district.

HIV Epidemic Profile:

- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.16%) and Blood Bank (0.10%) attendees, with an overall declining trend.
- As per the 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was near moderate among male (4.84%) and female (4.41%) clients. Positivity levels were moderate among referred (5.33%) clients and significantly high among direct walk-ins (30.65%), given that the number tested was also significantly a smaller number than previous years. The positivity levels showed a stable trend among male clients and a declining trend over the past female clients. A fluctuating trend was observed among referred clients, while a rising trend was seen for direct walk-in clients.
- According to HRG mapping data of 2008, FSW (148; 55.22% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.58%.
- As per 2001 Census, 4.86% of the male population were migrants. among them 78.50% migrated to other states and 9.37% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mumbai (Suburban) and Thane, Maharashtra.
- In 2009, of the 521 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 38% were on ART, 12% were 15-24 years of age and 10% were widowed or divorced.
- According to 2011 data, routes of HIV transmission in the district were through parent to child and unknown routes which accounted for 9.09% and 18.55%, respectively, of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 41.2 % and 38.6%, respectively.
- In 2011, there was one ICTC operational in the district and 4,263 clients were tested for HIV.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen IEC programme for creating HIV and STI awareness should be in district among general population, especially women.
- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in clients owing to high positivity among them by further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Put mechanisms in place in order to further collect data on HRG typologies, which will help to better understand the district's vulnerabilities.
- Conduct more in-depth analysis of ICTC, PPTCT, and ART data, as well as further understanding the profiles and behaviours of migrants and truckers in order to understand the unknown route of HIV transmission.
- Strengthen positive prevention and PPTCT programmes in order to curb the possible spread of HIV to migrant's spouses, due to the high rate of parent to child HIV transmissions as well as large number of migrants to high prevalent districts.

District Population: 2,55,526 (2.39% of UP Population); Female Literacy: 49.61%; ANC Utilization: 21.2%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	1.04	0.18	0.16	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	*	1158	1696	1290	-	-	-
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	0.67	*	0.10	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	1653	1789	*	999	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	1.20	0.40	0	4.00	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	250	250	249	250	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	4.12	4.86	4.97	3.58	5.89	5.64	6.19	4.84	-	-
	NT	825	843	905	1200	1324	1738	1552	1594	-	-
ICTC Female	PP	3.98	5.93	5.54	7.41	6.64	6.64	6.08	4.41	-	-
	NT	753	742	740	1012	1205	1355	1415	1379	-	-
ICTC Ref	PP	3.32	4.73	4.08	4.62	6.44	8.31	4.40	5.33	-	-
	NT	783	761	736	1061	1133	1228	2638	2513	-	-
ICTC DW	PP	4.78	5.95	6.16	5.99	6.09	4.61	-	-	-	-
	NT	795	824	909	1151	1396	1865	-	-	-	-

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% Ill., 15-24 yrs	% Prim. Edu.	% Married		% Widowed or Divorced	
				Married	Divorced	Widowed	Divorced
ART (521)	38	12	57	54	10	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-

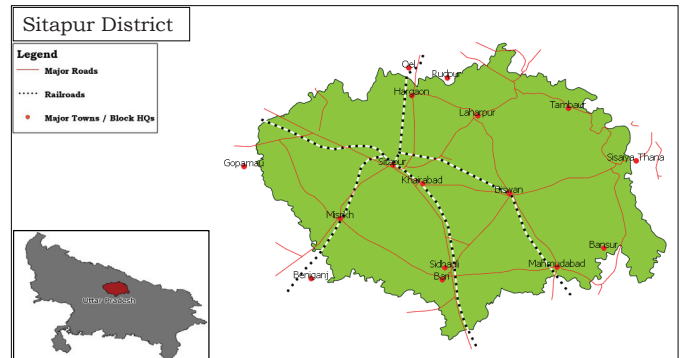
	Vulnerabilities							
	HRG Size		Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Intra-district				
Size Est., (Mapping: 2008)	148	59	61	6175				
% Total HRG	55.22	22.01	22.76	0.46				
% Total Pop.	0.01	0	0	12.12				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	-				
Program Coverage	-	-	-	-				
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double Decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non-daily Injectors-NA	Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra				
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-	-				
% Married	-	-	-	-				
STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	1748	2565	3847	9591				
% Syphilis pos.	-	-	1.77	0.58				
Programme Response								
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	1578	1585	1645	2349	3015	4251	4663	4263
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Red ribbon clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Sitapur

Background:

Sitapur is located in the Lucknow division of Uttar Pradesh. The district has a population of 44.74 lakhs with a sex ratio of 879 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 52.80%, with an overall literacy rate of 63.38% (Census 2011). Sitapur is an ancient pilgrimage site due to its historical and mythological importance, thus an influx of in and out-migration. It is believed that the journey of the five main religious Hindu sites would not be completed without visiting the Neemsar or Namisharanya, an ancient religious site in Sitapur. The economy of Sitapur is largely based on agriculture and it is currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The district is well connected by road and railway to larger cities such as Lucknow and to Delhi by the National Highway 24.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.16%) and Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2011 data, the HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.36%) and female (0.17%) clients, as well as among referred (0.41%) clients and moderate among direct walk-in clients (6.58%). The positivity levels for all the ICTC clients showed a stable trend.
- According to HRG size mapping data of 2006, IDU (403; 47.52% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (265; 31.25% of total HRG) and MSM (180; 21.23% of total HRG). The major typologies of the FSWs were home-based (64.81%) and street-based (21.70%).
- In 2011, there were 7,089 STI/RTI episodes of syphilis treated among STI clinic attendees.
- As per 2001 Census, 1.99% of the male population were migrant, among them 15.67% migrated to other states and 38.52% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Panipat in Haryana and Mumbai in Maharashtra.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 24.7 % and 25.4%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 46 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 65% were on ART, 13% were 15-24 years of age, 33% were illiterate or had only a primary school education, 33% were married, and 7% were either widowed or divorced.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, heterosexual transmission accounted 27.27% of the total, transmission through needles and syringes accounted 45.45% of transmissions, while parent to child accounted 22.73% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- As of 2011, there were four TIs and two ICTCs functional in the district.

Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness campaigns around truck halting points, bus and railway stations, pilgrimage sites and highways in the district.
- Carry out differential analysis of data on ICTC/PPTCT/ ART attendees.
- Focus on hard to reach subgroups in the district like home-based FSWs, as they were the largest typology among FSWs.
- Focus on IDU-FSW sexual networks and address the dual risk that is posed due to high transmission among IDUs and FSWs in the district.
- Conduct outreach campaign on HIV and STI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages, especially among women.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect positive cases at an early stage.
- More needs to be done to understand the profile of these attendees through in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data, due to the parent to child HIV transmission and needle-syringe transmission rates being high.

District Population: 44,74,446 (2.20% of UP Population); Female Literacy: 52.80%; ANC Utilization¹: 15.6%

HIV Levels and Trends ³										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	0	0		0			
	NT ⁴	-	-	400	400	400	400			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.06	0	0.04	0	0.16	
	NT	-	-	1804	2268	2756	3441	1877		
Blood Bank	PP	0	0	*	*	0	0.08	0		
	NT	1237	1099	*	*	1021	2498	3715		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	0.73	0.26	0.33	0.19	0.19	0.36	
	NT	*	*	409	780	1506	2126	2122	2172	
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	0.96	0.64	0.38	0.15	0.07	0.17	
	NT	*	*	209	311	783	1299	1430	2019	
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	1.08	0.64	0.51	0.23	0.15	0.41	
	NT	*	*	462	628	1557	2606	3331	4115	
ICTC Direct	PP	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	6.58	
Walk-in	NT	*	*	156	463	732	819	221	76	
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (46)	65	13	33	33	7					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=22)	27.27	4.55	0	45.45	22.73	0				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

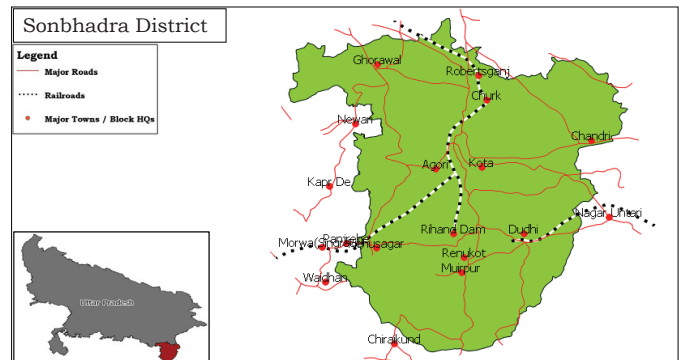
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities										
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: 2006)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					No. out-migration	Intra-district
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Inter-state	Intra-district		
% Total HRG	265	180	403	38631	6055	14880	17696			
% Total Pop.	31.25	21.23	47.52	1.99	0.31	0.77	0.91			
Program Target	0.01	0	0.01	100	15.67	38.52	45.81			
Program Coverage	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Typology	Home based-64.81%; Brothel based-13.20%; Street based-21.70%	Kothi-94.03%; Parthi-NA; Double decker-5.97%	Daily injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Mum bai, Maharashtra	South Delhi	North West Delhi	Mum bai (Suburban), Maharashtra			
% <25 yrs.	22.87	49.25	-							
% Married	7.04	5.53	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	5493	4119	4636							
% syphilis. pos.	0	0	0							
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1		
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	455	558	618	2895	4557	6181	6993	6068		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
ART Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. Care Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Sonbhadra

Background:

Sonbhadra is the second largest district of Uttar Pradesh based on land mass, and lies in the extreme southeast of the state. It is the only district in India which borders four states, namely Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar. Sonbhadra has a population of 18.62 lakhs with a sex ratio of 913 females per 1,000 males and a female literacy rate of 54.11%, with an overall literacy rate of 66.10 % (Census 2011). The district is known as the 'energy capital of India' as it has numerous electrical power stations, coal-based thermal power plants and dams. This region is also a hub for industries of limestone and coal. The district also boasts of three cement factories, one of the biggest aluminum plants, a carbon plant, and a chemical factory. The district is well connected to other districts and states by road and railway and National Highway 68.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity level was moderate (0.51%) among the ANC attendees, though due to lack of data from previous years a trend could not be determined.
- As per 2011 Blood Bank data, HIV prevalence was low (0.38%) among th attendees. However, there was not enough data from previous years to determine trend.
- According to 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.82%) and female (0.49%) clients and also among referred (0.99%) and direct walk-in (2.05%) clients. The positivity levels showed an overall declining trend among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG mapping data, FSW (142; 52.59% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (82; 30.37% of total). The major typologies of the FSW were home-based (67.87%) and street-based (28.83%).
- In 2011, a total of 4,267 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.12%.
- As per 2001 Census, 2.08% of the male population were migrants, among them 27.94% migrated to other states and 14.26% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh and Surguja, Chhattisgarh.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 26.5% and 8.6%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 156 PLHIVs registered at the ART centres, 1% was on ART, 48% were illiterate or had primary education, 19% were 15-24 years of age and 7% were either widowed or divorced.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, heterosexual transmission accounted for 33.87% of transmission routes and homosexual transmission accounted for 54.84% of all the transmissions. Also, parent to child route of HIV transmission accounted 8.06% of the all HIV transmissions in the district.

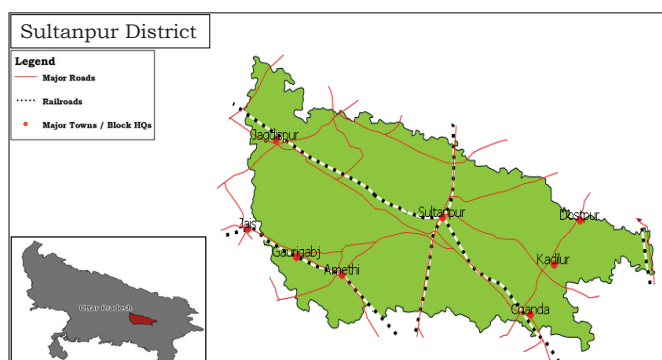
Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen IEC programmes in district for creating HIV and STI awareness among general population, especially women.
- Analyse ICTC/ART and STI data to understand vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV even though there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district.
- More needs to be done to understand the profile of the ICTC and ART centre attendees through in depth analysis of ICTC and ART data as the parent to child HIV transmission rate was high.
- Initiate of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance and analyze ICTC/PPTCT and ART data, to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSWs and IDUs.
- Assessment of the size and profile of FSWs client population, such as truckers and migrants, would improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities, since the largest HRG is FSW.
- Strengthen TI interventions for MSM population due to higher HIV transmission rate through homosexual route, and also may consider dual risk factors for IDU and MSM.

Sultanpur

Background:

Sultanpur district bordered by Faizabad in the north, Pratapgarh in south, Azamgarh, Ambedkar Nagar, Jaunpur in the east and Barabanki and Rae Bareli districts in the west. Sultanpur has a population of 37.90 lakhs with a sex ratio of 978 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 60.17%, with an overall literacy rate of 71.14% (Census 2011). The economy of Sultanpur is predominantly dependent upon agriculture. Some of the main crops cultivated in Sultanpur are rice, wheat, barley, sugarcane and poppy. The main industrial center in Sultanpur is Jagdishpur. It is well connected via road and railway, National Highways 56 and 96 connect it to other districts of the state and major cities in other states.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT (0.07%) and Blood Bank (0.02%) attendees. A declining trend was observed among PPTCT attendees, while there was a stable trend for blood bank attendees, with an increase in 2008.
- According to 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.50%) and female (1.18%) clients, as well as among referred (1.26%) clients, while positivity level was moderate among direct walk-ins (6.69%). Positivity levels showed a stable trend among male, female and referred clients. However, direct walk-in clients followed an increasing trend.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (255; 57.95% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (185; 42.05% of total HRG). Among the FSWs, the majority were street-based (44.55%).
- In 2011, 8,724 STI/RTI episodes were treated among STI clinic attendees.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.39% of the male population were migrants, among them 65.66% migrated to other states and 13.79% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out migration were Mumbai (Suburban) and Thane in Maharashtra.
- Of the 533 PLHIV registered at the ART Centre in 2009, 33% were on ART, 8% were 15-24 years of age and 12% were widowed or divorced.
- In 2009, heterosexual transmissions accounted for 84.40% of all the routes of HIV transmissions, and parent to child transmission accounted for 11.93% of the total transmission.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 39.7% and 16.7%, respectively.
- There was an increase in the number of clients being tested at ICTCs in the district, from 1,905 in 2007 to 9,645 in 2011.

Key Recommendations:

- Conduct outreach campaign on STI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages especially among women.
- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in clients, owing to moderate positivity in 2011. An increasing trend among them can be explored by further analysing the ICTC data.
- Assess the size and profile of FSWs client populations to improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities, since the largest HRG was FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programs through awareness activities around railways, truck halting points and along highways in the district.
- Strengthen positive prevention and PPTCT programmes in order to curb the possible spread of HIV to migrant's spouses, due to the high rate of parent to child transmissions as well as large numbers of migrants to high prevalent districts of other states.
- Further needs to be done to understand the profile of these attendees through in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data.

District Population: 37,90,922 (1.90% of UP Population); Female Literacy: 60.17%; ANC Utilization: 28.2%

HIV Levels and Trends ³												
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPCT	PP	-	-	-	0.05	0.38	0.20	0.12	0.07			
	NT	-	-	-	1905	3656	4566	4219	5573			
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	*	0.10	0.27	0	0	0.02			
	NT	-	-	*	984	1865	2927	4166	5646			
HSS-STD	PP	2.80	2	0.40	0.40	0		0				
	NT	250	250	250	250	249		247				
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	*	*	*	-	1.39	2.12	2.67	1.50			
	NT	*	*	*	-	2522	2354	3032	2315			
ICTC Female	PP	*	*	*	-	3.85	2.80	3.20	1.18			
	NT	*	*	*	-	1065	1356	2060	1757			
ICTC Referred	PP	*	*	*	-	1.70	1.96	2.04	1.26			
	NT	*	*	*	-	1589	2190	3033	3010			
ICTC Direct	PP	*	*	*	-	2.45	2.96	4.13	6.69			
Walk-in	NT	*	*	*	-	1998	1520	2059	1062			
PLHIV Profile, 2009												
% On ART	33	8	44	43	43	Married	%	Ill.,	%	Widowed or	%	Divorced
ART (533)												
DLN(NA)												
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2010												
Hetero-sexual	84.40	0.92	1.83	0.92	11.93	0	Unknown	Parent to Child	Needle/ Syringe	Blood Transfusion	Homo-sexual	15-24 yrs
% of Total (N=109)												
Block-Level Details												
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

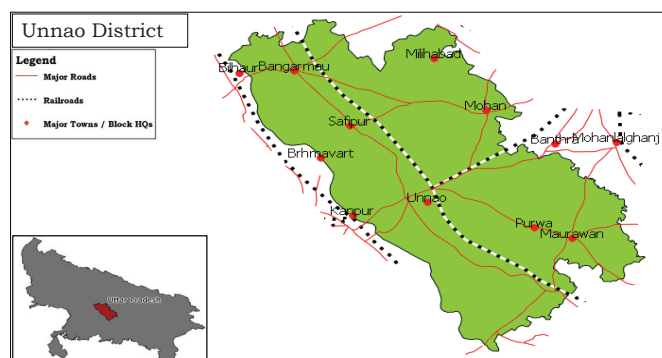
* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; ¹ 2011 Census; ² Source: DLHS III; ³ Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); ⁴ PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; ⁵ General clients & pregnant women

Vulnerabilities												
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					Intra-district			
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district					
No. out-migration	255	185	0	86923	57070	11983	17870					
% of male pop.	57.95	42.05	0	5.39	3.54	0.74	1.11					
% of total migration	0.01	0	0	100	65.66	13.79	20.56					
Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration												
Program Target	NA	NA	NA									
Program Coverage	-	-	-									
Typology	Home based -35.83%; Brothel based-19.63%; Street based-44.55%			Kothi-based 46.53%; Panthi-based-26.73%; Double decker-based-26.73%			Daily Injectors - NA; Non daily injectors-NA		Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Thane, Maharashtra	Ludhiana, Punjab	South Delhi, Delhi
% <25 yrs.	34.58	70.30	-									
% Married	82.87	11.88	-									
STI/RTI												
No. episodes treated	9863	4251	2049	8724								
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0	0								
Programme Response												
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3				
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	56	198	200	1905	7243	8276	9311	9645				
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2				
STI Clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
ART Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Link ART Centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-				
Comm. Care Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Drop-in-Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Condom Outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

Unnao

Background:

Unnao district is situated between Kanpur and Lucknow. It has a population of 31.10 lakhs and a sex ratio of 901 females per 1,000 males; and a female literacy rate of 58.54%, with an overall literacy rate of 68.29% (Census 2011). Unnao is a popular destination for medical tourists and patients from nearby villages and surrounding communities due to the presence of several large hospitals. Tanning is the biggest industry in Unnao, which is also well known for its leather industry and leather goods. Unnao also has a wildlife sanctuary which enhances the in-migration of tourists to the district. Unnao is connected to Lucknow and Kanpur by roadway as well as by railway; the major roadway that passes through Unnao is National Highway 25, which connects it to other districts within UP, as well as other states.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.09%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.09%) and female (0.30%) clients, as well as among referred (1.46%) and direct walk-in (1.26%) clients, with a stable trend for all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG mapping data, FSW (333; 63.67% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (111; 21.22% of total HRG).
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.08%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.71% of the male population were migrants; among them 40.77% migrated to other states and 26.70% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra and Chandigarh.
- In 2009, of the 322 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 32% were on ART, 45% were illiterate or had only a primary school education and 6% were either widowed or divorced.
- As per 2011 ICTC data, heterosexual HIV transmission accounted for 52.70% of all HIV transmissions and the transmission through needle and syringe drug use accounted for 43.24% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 30.8% and 12.3%, respectively.
- In 2011, there were three ICTCs operational in the district and 10,940 clients were tested for HIV.

Key Recommendations:

- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC/ART and STI data.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client populations will improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities. Availability of typology data for HRG would help to better understand the HIV vulnerabilities in the district for prevention measures.
- A large contribution to the route of HIV transmission was through needle and syringe, indicating the role of drug sharing among IDUs. Thus, there needs to be a focus on IDU-FSW sexual networks and address the dual risk that is posed due to the high rate of transmission among IDUs and the district being a tourist spot with a large number of FSWs.
- Conduct outreach campaign on HIV and STI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages, especially among women.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halting points and highways in the district.

District Population: 31,10,595 (1.6% of UP Population); Female Literacy: 58.54%; ANC Utilization: 15.4%

	HIV Levels and Trends ³									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.27	0.17	0.04	0	0.09	
	NT	-	-	-	2577	3026	4681	7173	5604	
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	NT	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	0.40	1.20	0.41		0		
	NT	-	-	250	250	245		250		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	1.68	0.37	0.76	0.73	1.09	
	NT	-	-	-	537	3243	2636	3014	3281	
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0.87	0.39	1.04	0.59	0.30	
	NT	-	-	-	688	2324	2216	2554	2055	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	0.51	0.51	0.75	0.31	1.46	
	NT	-	-	-	389	1770	2522	3239	3279	
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	1.56	0.32	1.03	1.16	1.26	
	NT	-	-	-	836	3797	2330	2329	2057	

PLHIV Profile, 2009				
% On ART	% Ill, 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
32	8	45	29	6
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011			
Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe
52.70	0	0	43.24
Parent to Child		Unknown	
4.05		0	

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

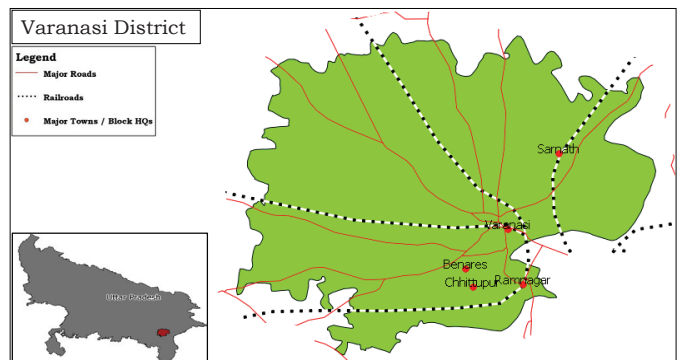
Vulnerabilities									
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Intra-district		
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state			
333	333	79	111	52845	21546	14109	17190		
% Total HRG	63.67	15.11	21.22	3.71	1.51	0.99	1.21		
% Total Pop.	0.01	0	0	100	40.77	26.70	32.53		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors -NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra	North West Delhi, Chandigarh	Thane, Maharashtra	Ludhiana, Punjab		
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2651	6464	2198	2341					
% Syphilis pos.	0	0	0.47	1.08					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵	-	-	-	3802	8593	9533	12741	10940	
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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

Varanasi

Background:

Varanasi district is located in the Gangetic plain of Uttar Pradesh; the district has one of the oldest existing cities in the world. Varanasi has a population of 36.82 lakhs with a sex ratio of 909 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 68.20%, with an overall literacy rate of 77.05% (Census 2011). Varanasi is an important pilgrimage center of the Hindus. Varanasi is famous for its hand-woven silk saris and shawls, which have a huge international market; cottage industry and tourism play a major role in the economy. The district is well connected via railways and National Highways 2, 7, 29 and 56 that connect it to the other districts in the state.



HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, but due to lack of data from previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- Based on 2011 data, the level of HIV positivity was near moderate (0.46%) among PPTCT attendees, whereas HIV positivity was low for Blood Bank (0.21%) clients. The positivity levels showed fluctuating trend among PPTCT and Blood Bank attendees.
- As per 2006 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the FSWs, with a stable trend in the previous years.
- Based on 2010 HSS-IDU data, the level of HIV positivity was also low (3.60%) among the IDUs, with a rising trend.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, HIV prevalence was low among male (4.17%) and female (2.29%) clients. Whereas positivity was moderate among referred (6.63%) and direct walk-in (5.72%) clients, with a declining trend among all the ICTC clients in the last five years.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (384; 55.41% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (159; 22.94% of total HRG) and MSM (150; 21.65% of total HRG). Of the FSWs, the majority were home-based (66.40%).
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.98%.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.86% of the male population were migrants, among them 67.48% migrated to other states and 17.53% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for inter-state out migration were Mumbai (suburban) and Thane in Maharashtra.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 61.4% and 30%, respectively.
- In 2009, of the 924 PLHIV registered at the ART Centre, of whom 1% was on ART, 53% were illiterate or had primary education, 17% were 15-24 years of age and 17% were either widowed or divorced.
- According to the ICTC data in 2011, heterosexual HIV transmission accounted for 72.92%, parent to child transmission accounted for 6.01% of the total HIV transmission and 17.9% of HIV transmission route was unknown.
- In 2011, there were 11 ICTCs operational in the district and 32,643 clients were tested for HIV.

Key Recommendations:

- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT data to assess risk factors in the district, as there was a fluctuating trend of HIV prevalence among the attendees.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, there is a need for better assessment of the size and profile of client population, including migrants and truckers, to help in better understanding of the district's vulnerabilities. Focus on hard to reach sub groups like home-based FSWs as this was the largest typology among FSWs.
- More in-depth analysis of ICTC, PPTCT, and ART data needs to be conducted, as well as further understanding of the profiles and behaviours of migrants and truckers in order to understand the unknown routes of transmissions in the district.
- Outreach efforts should be focused towards migrants at source and transit sites, to strengthen positive prevention programmes and curb the possible spread of HIV to migrant's spouses considering the high rate of parent to child HIV transmissions as well as large numbers of migrants to high prevalent districts of other states.

Varanasi

District Population: 36,82,194 (1.84% of UP Population); Female Literacy¹: 68.20%; ANC Utilization²: 22.7%

		HIV Levels and Trends ³									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-
	NT ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	0.84	0.84	1.84	0.39	0.25	0.65	0.27	0.46	-	-
	NT	1131	1943	2219	3237	4705	6272	7421	6273	-	-
Blood Bank	PP	0.10	0.24	0.17	0.50	0.21	0.31	0.56	0.21	-	-
	NT	135801	32256	27554	29134	28801	34578	50438	56565	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	0.40	1.20	0.80	1.21	0	-	0	-	-	-
	NT	250	250	250	248	247	-	245	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	0	0.80	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	202	249	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	0	2.82	-	3.60	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	204	248	-	250	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	9.69	16.92	23.81	21.28	8.44	8.30	6.98	4.17	-	-
	NT	3231	3884	3654	6505	1279	14221	15125	17900	-	-
ICTC Female	PP	5.40	11.66	18.58	20.51	14	13.74	9.38	2.29	-	-
	NT	2834	3165	2734	4223	693	6063	7571	8470	-	-
ICTC	PP	7.86	16.79	25.20	22.13	13.59	12.53	8.70	6.63	-	-
	NT	5291	5633	5012	9484	8969	13547	15602	21528	-	-
ICTC Direct	PP	6.46	5.65	8.36	12.14	14.49	4.71	5.75	5.72	-	-
	NT	774	1416	1376	1244	6997	6737	7094	4842	-	-
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
ART (924)	%	%	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced						
	On-ART	15-24 yrs	53	64	17						
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-						
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
Hetero-sexual	Hetero-sexual	0.40	1.53	1.25	6.01	17.90					
	Needle/Syringe	-	-	-	-	-					
Parent to Child	Parent to Child	-	-	-	-	-					
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-					
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Vulnerabilities											
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		384	150	159	96737	65276	16962	14499			
% Total HRG		55.41	21.65	22.94	5.86	3.96	1.03	0.88			
% Total Pop.		0.01	0	0	100	67.48	17.53	14.99			
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	-	-							
Typology		Home based-66.40%; Brothel based-16.40%; Street based-17.20%	Kothi-NA; Panthi-89.66%; Double decker-10.34%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Mumbai (Suburban), Maha-rashtra	Thane, Maha-rashtra	Surat, Gujarat	Mumbai, Maha-rashtra	Pune, Maha-rashtra		
% <25 yrs.		40.60	55.83	-							
% Married		67.80	92.83	37.20							
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated		2008	2009	2010	2011						
		7838	3096	3267	9514						
% Syphilis positivity		11.57	14.08	1.91	1.98						
Programme Response											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2		
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1		
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1		
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
ICTCs		1	2	2	2	4	7	8	11		
Total tested at ICTCs ⁵		7196	8992	8607	13965	6677	26556	30117	32643		
Blood Banks		6	6	7	7	6	8	7	8		
STI clinics		2	1	2	1	3	3	4	4		
ART centres		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1		
Drop-in-centres		-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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 Department of AIDS Control 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.



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