

Final Report on
Mapping Geographical and Service Delivery
Gaps and Estimating Size of Street, Hotel and
Residence Based Female Sex Workers in Bangladesh



National AIDS/STD Programme
Directorate General of Health Services
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



Save the Children

Final Report on
Mapping Geographical and Service Delivery
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Residence Based Female Sex Workers in Bangladesh



A project on 'HIV Prevention and Control among High Risk Population and Vulnerable Young People in Bangladesh'

Strategic Direction:

- ❑ Dr. Md. Abdul Waheed, Line Director, National AIDS/STD Programme (NASP)
- ❑ Dr. S M Idris Ali, Programme Manager, National AIDS/STD Programme (NASP)
- ❑ Dr. Hasan Mahmud, Deputy Programme Manager, National AIDS/STD Programme (NASP)
- ❑ Dr. Sydur Rahman, Deputy Programme Manager, National AIDS/STD Programme (NASP)
- ❑ Dr. Mahmud Hasan, Deputy Programme Manager, National AIDS/STD Programme (NASP)
- ❑ Dr. Md. Anisur Rahman, Deputy Programme Manager, National AIDS/STD Programme (NASP)
- ❑ Dr. Nizam Uddin Ahmed, Director, HIV/AIDS Sector and South Asia Program Advisor, Save the Children- USA

Principal Investigator (ICDDR,B):

- ❑ Dr. Sharful Islam Khan

Co-Investigators (ICDDR,B):

- ❑ Gorkey Gourab
- ❑ Golam Faruk Sarker
- ❑ Samir Ghosh
- ❑ Saiful Islam Khondokar

Reviewed by:**Save the Children- USA (currently unified under Save the Children)**

- ❑ Dr. Amzad Ali, Deputy Director, Management & Implementation
- ❑ Dr. Kazi Belayet Ali, Deputy Director, Performance Measurement
- ❑ Dr. Lima Rahman, Program Manager, Young People Prevention
- ❑ Dr. Saima Khan, Manager, Monitoring & Evaluation
- ❑ Dr. Fadia Sultana, Manager, Response and Coordination
- ❑ Mr. Tahseen Hasan Qadeer, Deputy Program Manager
- ❑ Md. Nasir Uddin, Manager, Documentation
- ❑ Dr. Shahrear Farid, Manager, Monitoring & Evaluation

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ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, TERMS

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AVAS	Association for Voluntary Action for Society
BWHC	Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition
GO	Government organization
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GFATM	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
HATI	HIV/AIDS Targeted Intervention
HFSW	Hotel-based female sex workers
ICDDR,B	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Diseases Research, Bangladesh
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IDU	Injection drug user
MARP	Most at risk populations
NGO	Non-government organization
RFSW	Residence-based female sex workers
SAS	Social Advancement Society
SFSW	Street-based female sex workers
SJA	Sylhet Jubo Academy
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
VARO	Voluntary Association for Rural Development

TREMS USED

<i>Dalal</i>	Sanskrit word, which means broker. In this report this term had been used to refer to the brokers involved in sex trade
<i>Haor</i>	Closed low land body with no connection with river to flow the water.
Hotspot	Significant streets, hotels and residences, where the trade is more concentrated than other places. Hotspots were labelled to those spots where large number of sex workers is concentrated compared to other spots. People concentrate more in these areas (as these spots are centres of socio-economic interactions) many of whom might be potential clients. Also, overall security (concerning confidentiality, harassment, network) is more strong in these spots.
<i>Jounorog</i>	STI
<i>Pachim</i>	West
<i>Mastan</i>	Hoodlums
<i>Morb</i>	Turn
<i>Natun</i>	New
<i>Puran</i>	Old
<i>Sarderni/madam/apa</i>	Focal person (female) who operates the sex trade in residence settings
<i>Tilla</i>	Small hills
<i>Majar</i>	Sacred graveyard
<i>Upazila</i>	The <i>upazila</i> are the lowest level of administrative government in Bangladesh. In 1983, the Local Government Ordinance of 1982 was amended to redesignate and upgrade the existing <i>thana</i> as <i>upazila</i> .

LEGEND FOR MAPS

- ⊙ All over the report, this symbol indicates the areas where mapping exercise took place

Figure 1: Map of Bangladesh indicating areas where mapping exercise was conducted



HIV and AIDS as a public health threat do not require rational for continued worldwide attention. Complicated disease transmission cycle, complex human interaction and paucity of reliable data have positioned the issue as primary health concern across the globe. Periodic global data on HIV and AIDS prevalence, incidence and people living with the disease has reported a decline which is primarily attributable to the reduction in incidence. However this reduction has been questioned based on the reliability and technical soundness in regards to methodology. In 2007, UNAIDS secretariat and WHO jointly emphasized on greater understanding of HIV epidemiology through population-based surveys, extension of sentinel surveillance to more sites in relevant countries and adjustments to mathematical models because of better understanding of the natural history of untreated HIV infection in low- and middle- income countries (UNAIDS, 2007). This becomes more challenging in Asia especially in the context of inherent diversity due to cultural barriers and Bangladesh is no exception to that. National serological and behavioral surveillance has already presented evidences of a concentrated epidemic in the country identifying few groups as most at risk population (MARP).

Reducing yearly incidence of HIV being the primary concern and greater part of the HIV prevention has initiated intervention activities in Bangladesh years ago. However lack of first hand information about the MARP and their size is hindering the effectiveness of these activities. Therefore mapping and situation assessment of the MARP is of utmost importance before instigating HIV intervention at national scale. This is particularly true in the context of Bangladesh where lack of information and inadequate coordination exists related to HIV interventions. Recognizing the need and importance, National AIDS/STD Programme (NASP) of the Government of Bangladesh and Save the Children (SC-USA) under GFATM Round 6 has designed different packages where situation assessments and mapping exercises have been given utmost importance. Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition (BWHC) as lead organization for the GFATM Round 6, package 908 and ICDDR,B, as the partner of the consortium, has undertaken a mapping study on female sex workers who are operating sex trade on streets, and in hotels and residences in 26 districts under six divisions.

Mapping and assessment studies are time and resource-consuming tasks, where application of scientific and rigorous method is crucial to achieve reliable and valid data. Comprehending this need, we formed a dynamic and experienced research team, composed of senior researchers and research assistants having Master's degree in social sciences with demonstrable work experience. We applied Rapid Situation Assessment (RSA) which is primarily qualitative in nature to identify the geographical and population gaps within current HIV intervention programs, to identify geographical areas and 'hot spots' of sex cruising, to understand the pattern of mobility, power structure of the sex trade and to estimate the size of sex workers. In addition, based on purposive sampling, we also applied a non-random survey to draw a snapshot of the demographic and behavioral demonstration of the sex workers whom we met during our fieldwork.

Sex workers based on their contact and action venues, are popularly categorized as street, hotel, residence and brothel based sex workers. Sex workers are not homogenous or static population who can be compartmentalized into mutually exclusive categories such as street, hotel or residence based sex workers. They are rather mobile population who quite often change their venues of contact, and entertain clients according to their (clients) demand and situational opportunities. Our findings suggest that often hotel and residence based sex workers operate sex trade in both venues. Comparatively, sex workers from lower socioeconomic classes tend to operate sex trade in more open places like streets, parks and stations are less mobile. Clients may contact them at their residence and can have sex based on their (clients') preference. The traditional categorization of sex

workers may create confusions and problems in many ways which include double counting of sex workers, limited DIC services especially for specific groups of sex workers, inappropriate intervention messages and design of DIC, and intervention approaches and size estimation and service provision. Therefore, bracketing sex workers in any strict category can lead to missed opportunities to reach them with effective HIV interventions. The NGOs and CBOs and all other related parties need to understand the diversity, mobility and overlapping nature of sex workers and sex trade. The current rigid way of categorizing sex workers does not reflect the realities of the field. It is essential to pilot new intervention approach through setting up a new DIC that can serve all groups of sex workers.

We made an attempt to estimate the size of sex workers through scientific methods. As a direct method, for street and hotel sex worker, we employed time location sampling, and for residence based sex workers we applied nomination methods. As an indirect method of size estimation, and to crosscheck direct estimates, we obtained estimates from key-informants and informants from FGDs. Estimating the size of residence based sex workers is problematic, particularly because of the extreme hidden nature of the trade. Therefore, the figure presented in this report has every possibility to present underestimated numbers. The lower limit of the estimate is a direct estimate (direct count) and the upper limit is calculated from indirect estimates. Since the chance of underestimate is rather higher than overestimate, we have taken the upper limit of the range to reach to a total estimate. As such, 24,341 sex workers are operating trade in 26 districts (18,468-24,341) [street sex workers 10,118; (8,014-10,118), hotel sex workers 5,355; (3,514-5,355); and residence sex workers 8,868; (6,940-8,868)].

We have considered the highest range for calculating the covered-uncovered ratio. The term 'covered' includes the sex workers who have claimed /proposed to be covered by different interventions (i.e. HATI, BAP).

In terms of gaps in the coverage of different interventions, this report reveals that on average 38 percent of the sex workers in 26 districts are out of the reach of any interventions. While most of the areas of Sylhet, Barisal and Dhaka are covered by different interventions, a large portion in Rajshahi division still remains uncovered.

Sex trade in all districts is well connected to their respective power structure. Although sex workers are the key-persons who become a means of economic production by selling their bodies, they are positioned at the lowest level of the overall power-hierarchy. All other members of the power play are the direct and indirect economic beneficiaries of the sex trade. They include pimps (*dalals*), *mastans* (thugs), politicians and local administrative bodies of the district including law enforcing agents. They provide various kinds of protection so that sex trade can operate without any external barriers. Even then, about 64% of the sex workers reported to be abused in various forms in the last one year indicating that violence and harassment has become an integral part of their lives. Since the declaration of the *state of emergency* in Bangladesh, incidents of violence and abuse by men-in-uniform have increased significantly. This has also resulted in decreasing the number of clients in most settings and reducing the income of sex workers. As a result they do not have the luxury to refuse clients who do not like to use condoms. The incidents of harassments in the lives of sex workers have diminished their human dignity and self-esteem. This situation has ultimately turned down their intentions to use condoms. Advocacy workshops with local influential people is required, but may have very limited role as the dynamics of harassment and power structure is grounded in monetary transaction. If the power structure can be approached and utilized by the NGOs and CBOs efficiently and sensitively, they can render valuable support to the interventions. As such, by closely interacting with the power structure, their supportive roles have to be ensured in future interventions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Most of the sex workers across all settings knew at least one method of preventing HIV and almost all (97%) mentioned the use of condoms for preventing HIV. Despite this high level of knowledge regarding HIV prevention among sex workers, very few (11%) perceived themselves to be at high risk for acquiring HIV. This finding indicates that acquiring knowledge and perceiving risk are not linearly related. This discrepancy is not new among sex workers, rather it exists in most populations surveyed in Bangladesh. This warrants an immediate intervention research to dissect and design future interventions beyond mere awareness raising programs.

Sex workers in all settings on average served 16 clients per week with the highest client turnover in the last week for hotel based sex workers (mean 21) followed by street (mean 16) and residence (mean 13) based sex workers. Among all the clients, the hotel based sex workers reported highest number of regular/previously known clients (7 per week) as well as highest new clients (14 per week) in the last week. In terms of protected sex, one-third (34%) of all sex workers reported using condoms in every sex act in the last month whilst about 28% reported not using condoms in most of the sex acts in the last month. About two-third (63%) of the sex workers reported using condoms in last sex act, and a significant proportion (37%) reported not using condoms in last sex act. Use of condoms was the lowest among street sex workers (46%) compared to all the other settings in last sex act. Pharmacy was reported as the main source of condoms by almost half (46%) of the sex workers followed by NGOs (41.5%). More RFSW reported clients as a source of condom compared to other street and hotel settings indicating inadequate interventions for residence sex workers. About one-third (30%) of the sex workers reported breaking of condoms in the last month reflecting inadequate training on condom using skills. In terms of self-perceived STI symptoms, about 46% of the sex workers reported sufferings from perceived STI symptoms in last year. One-third (34%) of the sex workers reported NGO clinics as their first choice treatment for the last STI episode. However, more than one third (37%) of residence sex workers reported other healthcare facilities as their first choice of treatment in the last STI indicating again lack of access to NGO service facilities. Quite alarmingly about one-third of the sex workers reported using any kind of drugs, and of them, about a half injected drugs. About two-third of the street-based female sex workers faced violence in the last year for which they did not have any service options from the NGOs. Most of the violence were perpetrated by men-in-uniform (51%), clients (45%) and *mastan* (45%) across the settings. Sex workers across all settings demanded legal and social support for the abused sex workers.

We explored the needs of sex workers and their expectations from the intervention-NGOs and CBOs through face-to-face interviews with sex workers and group discussions. Among many, the commonly reported demands were for health services including reproductive health services at the DIC, legal support and also consistent supply of condoms. Some sex workers also expressed their need to be organized in order to support their peers in needs.

The life of sex workers is a tragic story of exploitation, sexual and physical abuse, poverty and alienation. They suffer from low self-esteem at extreme level, challenging their human dignity and potential. The traditional interventions under the banner of HIV and AIDS often are limited to condom promotion and STI services. We need to work not only for sexual safety but our efforts must also improve the quality of their lives, and ensure their rights to life and survival. The constraints of the lives of sex workers, their living conditions, violation of human rights through abuse and harassments, and problems of their reproductive health beyond mere genital infections have to be addressed in future work with sex workers in Bangladesh. We should not forget that genital protection has no meaning if their lives remain unprotected.

Globally, the HIV epidemic continues to remain a serious public health problem with an estimated 33.3 million (31.4–35.3 million) people currently living with HIV. While 0.8% of the adult population is infected with HIV, Region-wise differentials exist. In recent times, globally a stable trend in HIV prevalence is being noted. In 2009, an estimated 2.6 million (2.3–2.8 million) people were newly infected with HIV. The majority of new infections occurred in low- and middle-income countries. The number of new HIV infections decreased by approximately 16% from 2001 to 2009. In 2009, an estimated 1.8 million (1.6 million–2.1 million) people died due to AIDS related illnesses.

Women account for 51% of people living with HIV (PLHIV), although this proportion varies among the various WHO Regions. An estimated 2.5 million (1.6 million–3.4 million) children under 15 years are currently living with HIV in the world.

In the South-East Asia Region the overall adult HIV prevalence is 0.3% with an estimated 3.5 million (3.2 million–4.0 million) PLHIV. The magnitude of HIV infection differs greatly between countries in the Region. Five countries account for majority of the burden, namely India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal and Thailand. The remaining countries, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste, together represent less than 1% of the total HIV burden in the Region. The estimated number of PLHIV ranges widely from <100 in Maldives to 2.4 million in India. Majority of the countries in the Region have low level or concentrated epidemics; however, adult HIV prevalence above 1% is noted in Thailand, north-east India, and the Papua Province in Indonesia. During 2009, an estimated 220,000 (190,000–260,000) people were newly infected with HIV and 230,000 (200,000–270,000) died due to AIDS related illnesses. The estimated number of new infections dropped by 31%, from 320,000 in 2001 to 220,000 in 2009, indicating that the HIV epidemic is declining in the South-East Asia Region. Thailand was the first country to record a drop in HIV incidence in the early 1990s, followed by India, Myanmar and Nepal in the late 1990s to early 2000. Overall, the estimated number of PLHIV (both male and female) is decreasing in the Region. Within countries, HIV prevalence is higher among urban than rural areas.

Bangladesh is fortunate for having less than one percent HIV prevalence even among the most-at-risk-populations (MARPs) [e.g., injection drug users (IDU), males having sex with males (MSM), male and female sex workers (MSW and FSW)] regardless of scientific evidence of unsafe behaviors (both sexual and drug using) among the MARPs (Government of Bangladesh, 2007). However, HIV is getting ground in Bangladesh, particularly among the injecting drug users. Seven percent of the IDU living in Dhaka tested positive for HIV. In addition, a recent modeling effort by the A² Project suggests that Bangladesh may be on the cusp of a major surge in HIV cases among IDU and female sex workers (Reddy, Kelly, and Brown, 2007). The model has further forecasted that Bangladesh has been moving towards a generalized epidemic primarily through heterosexual transmission in sex trade.

The national HIV/AIDS Targeted Intervention (HATI) and Bangladesh AIDS Prevention Program (BAP) operate HIV interventions for various types of female sex workers in different geographical areas of Bangladesh. However, the intervention coverage for sex workers is yet significantly unmet in Bangladesh. Moreover, no well-developed interventions exist for sex workers working in residence settings, particularly in the context when some brothels are evicted and hotels are raided in changing political situation. Thus, the primary endeavor of this GFATM package 908 is to identify service delivery gaps for street and hotel and residence based sex workers in some selected geographical areas, and to estimate the size of the street and hotel and residence based sex workers in order to plan HIV interventions in the respective sites. Brothel based sex workers were not included in this package.

It is worth noting that HIV prevalence among the female sex workers is yet below one percent and has not changed across rounds of sero-surveillance. However, behavioral data clearly indicate the sex workers are highly vulnerable to HIV transmission. The latest Behavioral Surveillance Survey 2006-07 report, has demonstrated that street based sex workers entertain average 14 clients per week. The condom use among

the street sex workers varied across cities. For example, both last time condom use and consistent condom use was much higher in Chittagong (76.7%) comparing to Dhaka (43.3%) and Khulna (23.7%). The hotel based sex workers reported to serve an average of 61 clients per week in Chittagong reflecting the high turn over of clients in hotel settings with comparative lower condom use. The consistent condom use among the street based sex workers was reported increasing over the rounds of surveillance. In terms of mobility outside Bangladesh, about 2.5% hotel based sex workers reported visiting abroad in the last year. Hotel sex workers in Dhaka (10%) and Sylhet (45%) reported serving clients of other cities in the last year.

It is often claimed that because of current very low HIV prevalence among sex workers, the likelihood of HIV transmission among sex workers and to their clients has remained low. However, once HIV is introduced into the sex trade, the transmission rate may shoot up like many other countries of the world. One of the major doorways for HIV in Bangladesh is considered to be the sex trade operating in different geographical areas without any HIV interventions. The seventh round technical report of the national serological surveillance unveils this longstanding warning sign by identifying a HIV positive case among the casual female sex workers in a border belt area. A single HIV infection cannot be ignored particularly in the situation when intervention coverage is low and interventions are not well developed.

Interventions must be designed based on evidence, and therefore, situation assessment, mapping and size estimation studies are warranted to provide useful information. In this purview, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and Save the Children (USA) have undertaken the initiative to analyze the situation in various districts of Bangladesh in the context when GoB is in the process of expanding the national coverage of HIV interventions through the funds of GFATM.

2.1 Overall Objective

Mapping was undertaken following Rapid Situation Assessment (RSA) method, primarily through qualitative approach and using a semi-structured and unstructured data collection instrument. The objective of mapping in this package was to identify the geographical gaps of STI and HIV intervention programs currently operating with female sex workers working on streets/parks/stations, and in hotels/residences in the selected geographical areas in Bangladesh. It is expected that findings obtained through the mapping exercise will be utilized by the implementing partners to design and employ necessary interventions for female sex workers in respective districts through *drop-in-centers* (DIC).

2.2 Purpose and scope of mapping

2.2.1 Diffusion and social distribution mapping: to document existing gaps both at geographical and population levels

- a. To identify the geographical areas in the assigned project sites with detailed location of the ‘cruising sites’
- b. To locate the ‘hotspots’ of the sex establishments, gathering spot and time
- c. To understand the living and working environment of the sex workers
- d. To collect basic information on drug and condom use of the sex workers at those ‘cruising sites’

2.2.2 Service facility mapping: to document the existing services in order to identify the service gaps

- a. To know the names, types and nature of services (interventions) of the government and non-government organizations, self-help groups, community based organizations who are currently working with street female sex workers (SFSW), hotel/residence female sex workers (HFSW/RFSW).

2.2.3 Mobility mapping: to know the mobility of sex workers

- a. To understanding the nature of movement of various sex workers across different settings, and reasons for movement

2.2.4 Intervention mapping: to explore and document necessary information which can feed to design appropriate intervention for sex workers

- a. *Size estimation:* to reach an estimated number of street/park/stations and hotel and residence based sex workers
- b. To understand the types of the gatekeepers and power structure of the sex trade

3. METHODS

3.1 Sequence of mapping activities

The following table (Table 1) shows the sequence of activities undertaken for this mapping exercise. These activities were integrated with each other with some overlapping in order to collect valuable and reliable information.

Table 1: Sequence of activities

Steps	Activities
1	Document review: Published and unpublished literatures on sex workers in Bangladesh were reviewed to know what is already known about sex trade, geographical coverage and estimated size.
2	Forming the mapping and size estimation team and training: Potential mapping teams were formed for each division. Each team covered all groups of sex workers in each district. The team members were extensively trained (five days) on objectives and methodologies of the mapping, HIV and AIDS issues, and sex trade settings in Bangladesh.
3	Preparing mapping tools: Checklists for observations and interviews were developed.
4	Consultation meeting: A series of consultation meetings with various stakeholders working in the field research and interventions with most at risk populations (MARF) at national and district level were conducted. They included professionals working at government sectors including NASP, the non-government organizations (NGOs) (national and international), community based organizations and self-help groups, and bilateral partners and research organizations. While conducting the mapping exercise in a given area, the team firstly consulted local NGOs and CBOs working in HIV and AIDS issues. These consultation meetings guided the subsequent mapping process.
5	Field test and modification of mapping tools: Based on the findings of the consultation meetings and field test, the observation and informal interview checklist was modified to give best results.
6	Qualitative and quantitative data collection: Rapid Situation Assessment (RSA) methodology was followed in order to collect data using qualitative and quantitative data collection tools.
7	Size estimation
8	Compilation of data and preparing the report

3.2 Mapping design

The design of the mapping was essentially qualitative in nature which was conducted in the format of Rapid Situation Assessment (RSA) (Chambers, 1992; Denzin, N.K., and Lincoln, 2000). The applicable and standard data collection tools for RSA were employed. These included informal and formal interviews with informants and key-informants, formal focus group discussions and informal quick group discussions, and field observations.

Sampling procedure and size

3.2.1 Qualitative component

As the purpose of mapping was to quickly gather information, only those respondents who possessed rich information in this area were purposively interviewed. In order to select an informant and a key-informant, the following categories of sampling techniques were employed (Patton, 2002):

- Snowball/chain/network sampling: An informant was identified with the help of other informant keeping the confidentiality and privacy intact.
- Opportunistic or convenience sampling: Informants and key-informants were interviewed who were available or agreed to be interviewed at the time of the field work.

Informants included female sex workers working on streets, in hotels and residences. One of the major strengths of RSA is triangulation of various types of qualitative methods in order to obtain rich information by applying purposive sampling in the quickest possible time.

We conducted 147 focus group discussions (FGDs) with streets, hotels and residence based female sex workers and staff members of the NGOs working with these sex workers. In conventional qualitative research, a single FGD takes at least two-three hours and several hours to days for preparation. In RSA, it is quite difficult to conduct FGDs in a formal way because of time constraints. FGDs in RSA are more focused and consume less time (e.g., an hour). The profiles of these FGDs are given in the following table (Table 2):

Table 2: Number of FGDs with different participants by division

Participants	# of FGDs			
	Dhaka N=43	Rajshahi N=50	Barisal N=24	Sylhet N=30
SFSW	15	21	8	10
HFSW	11	10	4	9
RFSW	9	9	5	6
NGO staffs	8	10	7	5

In many occasions, rather than conducting a formal FGD, we conducted specific issue-focused discussion where only two to three participants were present. These discussions did not cover all issues listed in the FGD guideline. Because of time constraints and future unavailability of the participants, we quickly conducted an informal discussion within half an hour or less. Accordingly, we had a total of 158 such quick informal group discussions. Because of the informal nature, we are not providing any profile of these samples.

Key-informant interviews are considered one of the powerful tools in RSA. Since the key-informants are rich source of information, they can offer valuable, reliable and useful information in shortest possible time and can lead the research team selecting other samples and areas for further observation. We conducted interviews with various types of key-informants who included *dalal*, *sarderni/madam*, NGO staff including DIC managers, program officers, experienced peer educators, experienced (working more than 2 years in sex trade) and conversant FSW of different sex trade settings, law enforcing agents and local influential people. A total of 155 key-informant interviews (KII) were conducted through snowball and convenient sampling. The distribution is shown in table 3:

Table 3: Number of key-informant interviews with different participants by division

Participants	# of key-informant interviews			
	Dhaka N=38	Rajshahi N=56	Barisal N=25	Sylhet N=36
<i>Dalal and sarderni/madam/apa</i>	7	16	5	6
NGO staffs of different level	6	8	5	7
Experienced FSW	12	14	7	11
Law enforcing agents	4	7	3	5
Local influential people	9	11	5	7

We also conducted 419 informant interviews (e.g., one-to-one session) with streets, hotels and residence based female sex workers in the study sites. They were primarily recruited through snowball sampling. However, since we worked through NGOs, convenient sampling was also applied. The following table shows percentage distribution of age and education of the female sex workers whom we call as informants in this report. (Table 4, 5).

Table 4: Percentage distributions of age of the informants by sex trade settings

	Street n = 198	Hotel n = 122	Residence n = 99	Total n = 419
Age (years)				
< = 20	23.5	30.1	26.8	26.8
21-30	54.3	55.3	60.3	56.6
> 30	22.2	14.6	12.9	16.6

Table 5: Percentage distributions of educational level of the informants by sex trade settings

	Street n = 198	Hotel n = 122	Residence n = 99	Total n = 419
Completed years of schooling				
No schooling	51	33.5	30.9	38.5
9-10	48.1	58.3	59.4	55.2
> = 10	0.9	8.2	9.7	6.3

3.2.2 Quantitative component

In order to obtain a quick numerical picture of the demographic and behavioral aspects of sex trade, a survey was employed. Due to limited time and resources, it was not possible to design and implement a standard survey research by utilizing random and systematic sampling technique. However, during RSA, a structured questionnaire was also used to elicit demographic and behavioral aspects. A total of 934 sex workers participated in this behavioral assessment among whom, 434 were from streets, 209 from hotels and 291 from residences.

All sex workers encountered during RSA were requested to take part in the quantitative interview. However, many refused to participate (we have not kept the number to show the rejection rate). We also approached sex workers visiting STI clinics of the DIC and those who participated in the one-to-one in-depth interviews and FGDs. Therefore, the sampling was purposive and hence the findings presented in this report cannot be generalized. However, the findings will certainly give an overview of the behavioral aspects of sex workers and initiate new research topics.

3.3 Data collection tools

Since the mapping was primarily qualitative in nature and conducted in rapid manner, data collection tools were blended to get information from various sources and also ensure validity and reliability of the information collected. Focused interviews based on semi-structured interview guidelines were conducted with informants and key-informants. Besides this, the team was involved in extensive field observations of various sex trade settings. Through out the mapping exercise, the team explored information that would enable size estimation. In some cases, focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with some selected homogenous groups of informants and key-informants where the team needed quick and societal level of information. The informal group discussions were sometimes unplanned and suddenly organized during the fieldwork. In addition, extensive field notes (Trochim, 2000) were taken and recorded by the field team.

3.4 Coverage of geographical areas

Study informants and key-informants were recruited from 26 districts of Bangladesh. The following table (Table 6) shows the list of areas:

Table 6: Coverage of geographical areas

Divisions	Districts covered by 908
Dhaka	Dhaka (Dhamrai, Savar, Motijheel, Ramna, Tejgaon, Tejgaon I/A, Gulshan, Pallabi, Sabujbagh, Cantonment, Badda, Kafrul, Khilgaon, Uttara, Khilkhet, Uttarkhan, Airport, Paltan), Jamalpur, Kishoregong, Tangail
Sylhet	Sylhet, Sunamgonj, Habigonj, Maulavibazar
Rajshahi	Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabganj, Gaibandha, Kurigram, Natore, Nilphamari, Naogaon, Thakurgaon, Rangpur, Sirajganj, Pabna, Dinajpur, Lalmonirhat
Barisal	Barishal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna

3.5 Data Analysis

The team members did not use tape recorder rather they took extensive hand-notes of each interviews and group discussion. The transcripts were completed as quickly as possible. Ongoing data analysis was manually performed in the framework of line-by-line content, contextual and thematic analytical procedure. The interpretive contextual meanings of data (Ezzy, 2002; Miles and Huberman, 1994) were categorized in order to identify reasons behind diverse pattern of mobility and power structure that influence the sex trade.

Quantitative data including socio-demographic information were entered into a database developed using Oracle-10. Data consistency was checked and cleaned. Later, the data were analyzed by using SPSS-10.5.

3.6 Size estimation

Size estimation is always considered to be a difficult task particularly for socially isolated and excluded hard to reach populations. Although there are many methods such as the multiplier method, capture-recapture method, respondent-driven sampling method, two-and-three stages sampling design, mapping-nomination-actual counting method, census and enumeration, and time location methods, there are no standard methods of producing an estimation of hidden populations. The methods used for size estimation often result in either underestimates or overestimates. In order to identify the effective method of size estimation, bias must be avoided and independent sampling should be ensured. In addition, the feasibility of using a method depends on the nature of the target population, time allocation for size estimation, budget and the socio-cultural context of the intervention areas.

As part of this overall mapping exercise time-location and nomination methods were employed to estimate the size of each type of female sex worker in each district. Although RSA does not have scientific capacity to estimate the size of any hidden population accurately, the size revealed from RSA would be helpful in designing and working with sex workers in each setting. The methods of size estimation used in this mapping exercise are described below:

- i) BSS provided us with some information which initially guided us to investigate the situation. Information regarding the hotels, and the open spaces (e.g., streets, parks, stations) in the study areas where sex trade has been operating were collected. In addition, the relevant local organizations were consulted in order to get their views about sex trade. The team was involved in extensive field observations and interviewed potential key-informants to crosscheck information and observations.

- ii) Time-location sampling: The research team attempted to get a direct enumeration of the street and hotel based sex workers through a structured observational format by several consecutive visits during the peak hours of each day of a week.

During interviews and FGDs with different stakeholders, the team in each district/*upazilla* identified the most popular hotel or streets (hot-spots) for sex trade and busiest time in sex trade (when the most number of sex worker and their clients used to come to the hotels/spots for sex) to count maximum number sex workers in each setting. When the spot was identified, the team took permission of the hotel authority, eight member of the team were divided, and each member was responsible to conduct time location estimation in each hotel or spot. If the number of the hotel/spot was more than the total member of the team members, then one member was responsible for collecting information from more than one hotel/spot, usually from the nearest one.

However, this group of workers are extremely mobile across settings and in order to avoid double counting the team members kept continuous track using mobile phones. During time location, when a sex worker wanted to leave the spot, the responsible team member explored her new destination, and informed his/her colleague about the sex worker and provided a brief description of the worker.

- iii) Nomination Method: Nomination method (UNAIDS/FHI, 2003) was used for counting residence based FSW (RFSW). In this method, the researchers nominated several RFSW, their *dalal* and clients from each district. These nominated RFSW, *dalal* and clients then work with the team members in counting known RFSW in that particular district. This method was used to estimate the number of female sex workers in Kathmandu valley (Dangi, 2004). The fieldwork with SFSW and HFSW assisted the teams in developing considerable rapport with them. Through a chain sampling method (Thompson and Collins, 2002) the nominated RFSW and *dalal*, without any cash award, calculated the number of sex workers in her/his close network and provided the research team a range. She/he was also requested to introduce the researcher to the RFSWs. In this way the teams gradually reached the end of a chain and completed counting with the help of one nominee. They then approached another chain and reached an estimate along each chain within a given period.. Confidentiality was strictly followed. The major problem encountered in this method was the limited time for data collection. This method demands unexpectedly more time than usually estimated.

3.7 Composition of the mapping team

Four teams worked in four divisions. Each team was composed of a supervisor (a Field Research Officer) and seven Field Research Assistants. The teams initiated data collection in all divisions simultaneously. Team 1 was responsible for collecting data from Dhaka division only. Team 2 and team 4 covered Rajshahi division after covering Sylhet and Barisal division respectively. However, movements of the teams were subjected to change depending on field situation.

Table 7: Composition of mapping team

Divisions	Districts	Team
Dhaka	Dhaka (Dhamrai, Savar, Motijheel, Ramna, Tejgaon, Tejgaon I/A, Gulshan, Pallabi, Sabujbagh, Cantonment, Badda, Kafrul, Khilgaon, Uttara, Khilkhet, Uttarkhan, Airport, Paltan), Jamalpur, Kishoregong, Tangail	<i>Team 1</i> One research officer 7 research assistants
Sylhet	Sylhet, Sunamgonj, Habigonj, Maulavibazar	<i>Team 2</i>

Rajshahi	Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabganj, Naogaon	One research officer 7 research assistant
	Gaibandha, Kurigram, Nilphamari, Thakurgaon, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Lalmonirhat	<i>Team 3</i> One research officer 7 research assistant
	Nator, Pabna, Sirajganj	<i>Team 4</i> One research officer 7 research assistant
Barisal	Barishal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna	One research officer 7 research assistant

During fieldwork, the team members received assistance from the sex workers recruited as research guides. The peer-educators of the implementing partners also worked with the research teams to facilitate easy access to the sex workers and key-informants. All the teams were directly supervised by an Associate Scientist and a Senior Research Officer.

3.8 Ethical considerations

Some standard principles of research ethics were followed to safeguard the interest of the sex workers and to protect any sufferings that may arise from the research process. For example, confidentiality and privacy of the sex workers who participated in the research was strictly maintained. The researchers did not collect any name, address or any information through which one could be identified. The participation in the research process was voluntary and no one was blamed in any way for non-participation. No written consent was collected; rather the interviewers had to depend on verbal affirmation to be interviewed. Some sex workers sought advice for STI during the interview process. They were referred to appropriate places by the interviewers. All informants and key-informants were provided with transport cost for travelling to the interview or FGD venue.

3.9 Constraints during fieldwork

3.9.1 Project duration

The originally planned data collection period was for three months. However, the data collection period was further reduced to two months. This was found extremely limited allocation of time for such a huge task like mapping in 26 districts and ensuring a quality of findings. Recruiting and providing training to new staff demand adequate time. The methodology that was proposed to follow required more financial support. The short duration of research jobs had influenced dedications of the project staff to some extent. The research team encountered a staff turnover, which was appeared inevitable in case of a short-term job. Reaching sex workers (especially RFSW) requires time and time became crucial in areas where there was no intervention. Generally, in such cases, rapport building, keen observations and rigorous fieldwork could not be done overnight. Therefore, adequate time is extremely necessary to conduct a comprehensive and useful mapping to provide raw materials to guide future interventions.

3.9.2 State of emergency

The mapping exercise took place during the *state of emergency* in Bangladesh. This situation made sex trade more hidden and confidential due to frequent raids conducted by the law enforcing agents. In some districts, sex trade was completely suspended due to state of emergency. Sex workers and people who were involved in this business could not be located at the surface even with the help of peer educators. Getting access to the hotels also became difficult due to this

situation. The research team had to revisit Sylhet *sadar upazila* and *Dakshin Surma upazila* four times due to this situation. In Chattak *upazila*, the team could not directly count the HFSW although peer-educators, even the DIC in-charge of a NGO working with sex workers were with the mapping team. This kind of situation affected the fieldwork and delayed data collection period. The mapping had to depend on peer educators or other sources more to enter the setting and also on indirect counting, especially in hotel settings.

3.9.3 Non-cooperation from NGOs

The research team often encountered unexplained “suspicion” from the local NGOs working with the same population. Non-cooperation from NGOs working with HIV and AIDS appeared as a “norm” for few NGOs working with funding support from different donors. This became a significant problem in few areas during mapping exercise. As one of the objectives of this mapping exercise was to estimate approximate number of sex workers in every setting in a given town, the team always had to take assistance from the NGOs and sought their expert opinions. The letters from the government and from ICDDR,B were not sufficient in most cases. Non-cooperation, dispute between local NGOs, overlapping in working areas affected the mapping exercise. Professional integrity and commitment is necessary from NGOs who are implementing such challenging programs with sex workers. We have to keep in mind that we are here on a common platform with a goal to ensure the well-being of the sex workers. In this situation, non-cooperation may raise suspicion and non-transparency.

For convenience, we have organized the findings into three inter-linked but separate sections. In the first section, we have focused on the issues which were found across all settings and have organized them as cross-cutting issues. In the second section, we have elaborated the findings that need to be discussed at individual district level. Lastly, in section three, the findings of the demographic and behavioral survey findings have been presented.

4.1 Cross-cutting issues

4.1.1 Operational model of sex trade

Street based sex trade

Street based sex trade does not operate in a well-organized manner because of lack of infrastructure in open public venues. We noted two principal ways of street based sex trade:

- A portion of street sex workers who are homeless usually live on pavement or different stations (bus or train) of the town. They also have no particular time for sex trade and have sex with their client at any time of the day and night depending on the opportunity.
- The other portion of street sex workers have a place for living in the town. Some of them live with their husbands and children in family settings while others live with their friends (who are also sex worker). Some are also involved in other occupations such as day laborer in stone and coal queries, stone crash, constructions, and brickfields. They usually serve their clients in their convenient places like their own residences or any other open places as their client's demand. A very few of them use mobile phones to contact clients.

Hotel based sex trade

Hotel based sex trade operate in different ways in different cities.

- Some hotels are directly involved in sex trade. Sex workers wait in these hotels either on shift basis or stay round the clock. Sex workers in these hotels may come from other districts and do not have any place to live in the city rather than the hotels. Most hotels in the districts are of these varieties.
- Some hotels are indirectly involved in sex trade. In this case the sex workers do not always stay in the hotels and are contacted through mobile phone whenever clients seek for them. A sex worker may also accompany a client to the hotel. This trend was found in some hotels of Barisal, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barguna, Perozpur, Pabna, Natore and Serajgang. Generally these hotels are not under any current HIV interventions. However, in Sylhet, NGOs operate interventions by dropping condoms with hotel boys.
- Another variety of hotel was found in Sirajgonj, Dinajpur, Sylhet, Maulavibazar, and Patuakhali Here women employees who work as cleaners and room service serve the hotel residents on demand.

Residence based sex trade and RFSW

Residence based sex trade is comparatively becoming popular in small towns. It is very secure to hide client's identity in residence rather than hotels because of the close network of people in smaller towns. Residence based sex trade is organized in different patterns in different cities or in different ways within the same city.

- *The trade is operated through network:* residence based sex trade commonly operates through maintaining networks. *Dalal/sardarni* is the host of the residence based sex worker, who maintains and governs the sex workers in his/her own residence. They have to pay a portion of their income to the members of the residence based sex trade such as local influential person, men-in-uniform and *mastan*. *Sardarni* collects sex workers from different parts of the country through networks. The residence based sex workers who are staying under *dalal/sardarni* are not allowed to go out with clients.
- *Trade is operated autonomously:* sex worker live in their own residence either alone or with other sex workers and operate sex trade independently. Some clients come to them directly, some through *dalal* or are referred by other sex workers. A portion of this type of residence based sex work is positioned in upper social class where clients are from very close networks. Clients of these sex workers are comparatively richer and influential people of the society.

4.1.2 Categorization of sex workers: Needs rethinking

In Bangladesh, sex trade is prohibited in the traditional legal framework. The social, cultural and religious norms discourage any form of sexual interactions outside marriage. Nevertheless, sex workers and sex trade have existed historically in all parts of Bangladesh. The number of clients and their demand, economic condition of any particular district, and facilities for operating sex trade, role and influence of local administration and law enforcing agency, and attitude of local people towards sex trade has made sex trade complex and diversified. Generally, sex worker are categorized based on their contact and action venue. For example, sex worker who contact clients from open places (e.g., street, parks, stations and playgrounds) and have sex in similar venues are popularly known as street based sex workers. Similarly, sex workers who are available in hotels and residences, and clients contact them in hotels or residences, and have sex in the same places are traditionally defined as hotel or residence based sex workers. For convenience in various ways, such as to avoid duplication and competition among NGOs, to get funds in segmented ways from the donors, and to operate specific types of interventions for each setting, the NGOs and CBOs have been operating separate DICs for specific types of sex workers. One specific DIC for a specific type of sex worker is not designed and planned to serve the other type of sex worker. However, during fieldwork, we found difficulty to categorize sex workers based on their contact or action venues. This is because of the mobility of sex workers from settings to settings, and overlapping of contact and action venues (mobility of sex workers is described in next section of this report). For example, a residence based sex worker can be contacted both at residence or from a hotel as well. Similarly, a hotel based sex worker can have sex inside the hotel or can serve any client at residence in some special cases.

As discussed earlier, hotel based sex trade has been operating in different ways in different districts. The diversification is influenced by the size of the population, social relations and norms, economical structure, job opportunity, migration, and mobility in a particular district. For example, the large districts in terms of size of the population and commercial activities, such as, Dhaka, Barisal, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Rangpur, Pabna contain a large number of hotels. Most of the hotels have sex trade, but clients' flow often is limited and hotels compete with each other to attract clients and maximize their profits. In order to respond to clients' needs and preferences, the hotels always try to keep new sex workers. Therefore, a local sex worker who has been involved in sex trade in hotels for a long time gradually loses her demand both to clients and to the hotel management. This makes them move to other sex trade settings in the same district. During field work, we found a considerable number of sex workers, who have moved from hotels to hotels, and to get more clients, they simultaneously work in residence settings as well. Usually they contact their regular clients over mobile phone and meet them either in her own residence, or temporarily hired residence (arranged by pimp) or at clients' preferred place.

Both the number of hotels and sex workers are limited in smaller districts such as Bhola, Natore, Sirajgong, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Jamalpur and Kishorgong. Due to comparatively close social network, and limited number of hotels, sex trade in hotels of the smaller cities is stigmatized. Many local clients feel uncomfortable to visit these hotels which are locally known for keeping sex workers. For similar reasons, many clients feel uncomfortable to contact sex workers standing on streets. Therefore, clients want to have sex in socially safer places such as in residence setting. Some clients of street sex workers prefer to contact them directly from their residence and often have sex at the same venue. These street-based sex workers due to demand of the clients sell sex at residence settings and can also be categorized as residence based sex workers. On the other hand, knowing this notion of clients, hotel based sex workers also tend to operate sex trade in residence settings. This could be the reason for the gaining popularity of residence based sex trade in smaller towns. Therefore a sex worker in a little town where the number of customer is limited, is encouraged to operate sex trade in different settings. For this reason, it is always difficult to assume that sex workers can only be identified within a mutually exclusive category.

In some hotels the management do not keep sex workers inside the hotels. Rather, the hotel boys contact the residence based sex worker over mobile phones during clients' demands. These residence-based sex workers then come to the hotels. This makes the definition of hotel or residence based sex worker further difficult. Moreover, traditional segmented framework of HIV intervention may not reach these groups. Our findings also reveal that there are some hotel based sex workers who have temporarily migrated from another district and primarily work in residence settings.

Our study found two categories of sex workers, those who work full time and those who are not involved solely in the sex trade. The full time sex workers whether on streets, in hotels or residences completely depend on the income of sex trade for their survival. On the other hand, many of the part-time sex workers are engaged in various types of occupations, such as garments workers, housemaids, wives, students, daily laborers and other service holders. They do not exclusively depend on the income of sex trade for their livelihood. Rather the earning from the sex trade is needed in their lives to complement their survival. In most cases, the family members are not aware of their involvement in selling sex.

Sex workers are not mutually exclusive homogenous groups

Defining sex workers based on contact venue or place of sex act is problematic. Sex workers are not homogenous groups of population. They sell sex and they can sell sex from any setting depending on the clients' needs, structural and political situation of the country and their own status of life. Therefore, the rigid way currently sex workers are categorized does not reflect the realities of the field situation. Current categorization of sex workers may create confusions and problems in many ways. These include the double counting of sex workers, limiting services in specified DIC for specified sex worker, inappropriate intervention messages and design of DIC, and intervention approaches. The NGOs/CBOs and all other relevant parties need to understand the diversity, mobility and overlapping nature of sex workers and sex trade.

4.1.3 Mobility of sex workers

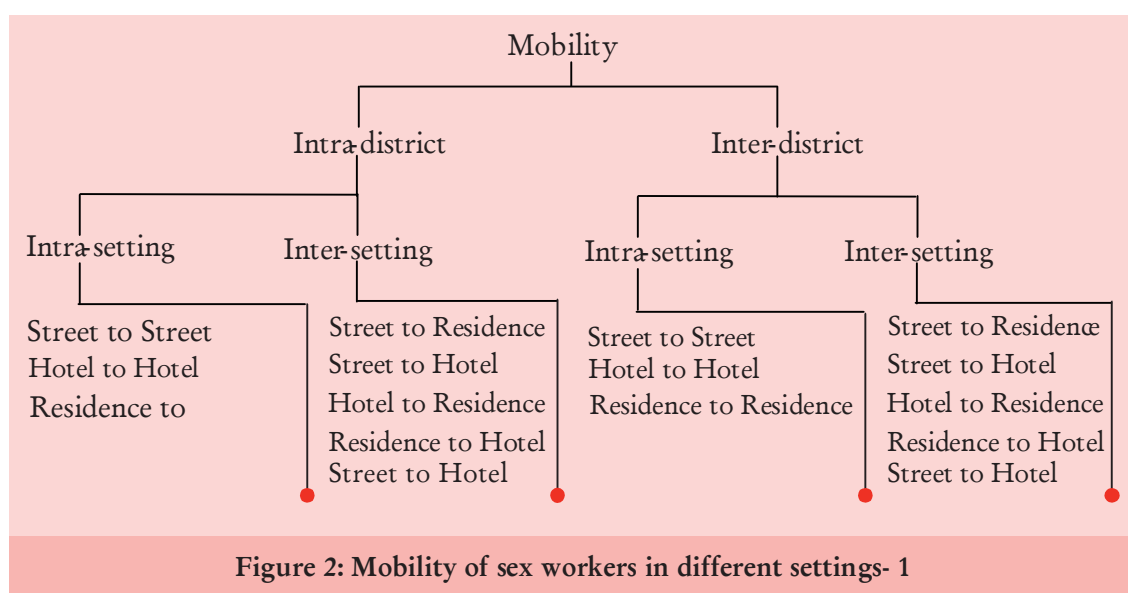
In sex trade, mobility among sex workers is fashioned in various patterns depending on clients' flow, role of law enforcement agency and local people and network. Besides this, in some areas because of increased economic transactions, people move frequently and even migrate there from different parts of country. This creates demand for sex trade and both sex workers and clients are concentrated in these economically viable places, pushing sex workers to move in and out.

Despite the presence of the brothel in Tangail and Jamalpur, we did not find any mobility of sex workers from brothel to other sex trade settings. However, mobility exists between street and hotel/residence settings.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

There are push-factors like limited clients in a particular spot on a particular day, harassment, raid by law enforcing agents, low income and some pull-factors such as higher income rate for each sex act, strong network among the sex workers and new environment which oblige and motivate them to be mobile. During mapping, the researchers identified two major mobility patterns: intra-district mobility and inter-district mobility (Figure 2, 3). These two patterns can also be classified based on contact. Thus, the mobility of the female sex workers was categorized in following way:

- Intra-district intra-setting: Street to Street, Hotel to Hotel and Residence to Residence
- Intra-district inter-setting: Street to Residence, Street to Hotel, Hotel to Residence and Residence to Hotel.
- Inter-district intra-setting: Street to Street, Hotel to Hotel and Residence to Residence
- Inter-district inter-setting: Street to Residence, Street to Hotel, Hotel to Residence and Residence to Hotel.



Street based sex trade

The power structure and networks among sex workers in this setting are loosely organized compared to the other two settings. The SFSW collect clients individually or through *dalal* in some cases. Our study indicates that generally low-income people are the main clients of SFSW. Therefore, the flow of money is less than other settings. In terms of power play, comparatively less powerful persons are involved in this setting. As a result, the network remains weak.

Street to street mobility (*intra-district intra-setting mobility*) is more frequent than other patterns of mobility (*intra-district inter-setting mobility*). However, a different picture was seen in three districts which include Patgram *upazila* under Lalmonirha district, Saidpur *upazila* of Nilphamari district and at Jaflong of Guainghat *upazila* of Sylhet district. In these places, street based sex workers often move to hotel (low-class hotels and boarding) and in residence settings. This type of mobility is rare in street based settings of the most districts. In these cases, inter-setting mobility of sex workers depends on an individual sex worker's network with gatekeepers of other settings.

Few sex workers, who have network outside their districts, reported moving individually or with pimp to other districts. They live in their own district and are available on street settings. However, when the pimps of other districts ensure them about new contacts for same setting, they move to other district(s) but in the same setting (*inter-district intra-setting mobility*). Besides this, few sex workers move to different settings in other districts (*inter-district inter setting mobility*) through their networks with gatekeepers of those settings.

The context of Dhaka is different from other districts. Being the capital of Bangladesh, Dhaka is the centre of economic interactions and communications. Household patterns significantly vary (from huge apartments to shabby hut of slums and squatter settlements), so does the number and pattern of hotels and streets. In addition, diversity of professionals and diversified networks play crucial roles in accelerating high inter and intra-setting mobility of SFSW within intra-district than inter-district framework.

Hotel based sex trade

The hotel based sex trade has been operating in every district and this network has significant impact on the mobility of sex workers working in hotels. This network covers local powerful people, politician, law enforcement agents, local *mastan*, pimp, hotel authority and service boy of hotel; they are the direct economic beneficiary group. The strength of the network varies from district to district. HFSW feel safe in places where the network is accessible and well known to them. This also inspires other HFSW to move to these places. On the other hand, the sex trade in this setting has been flourishing day after day because of the large amount of monetary transactions.

Intra-setting mobility within a particular district is common among the HFSW. They move from one hotel to another (*intra-district intra-setting mobility*). This happens when hotels are raided by the law enforcement agency and the sex trade is closed down for a limited period of time. During that period, they need to continue their trade, and for which they always try to maintain a good relationship with different hotel authorities so that they can change their venue quickly and without any hesitation. Some influential clients also play a roll in their mobility and introduce them to other hotel authorities.

Very few HFSW reported moving to residence (*intra-district inter-setting mobility*) when the hotels were raided. Those who have the opportunity operate trade at their own residence for a short period to earn extra money (the term *khyep mara* is used by the sex workers of a few districts to describe this mobility). The HFSW, who also work in residence settings, informed us that they earn more at residence settings. Hence they always maintain a good relation with pimps and *madam* or *apa* of the residence sex trade. A few HFSW work in particular hotels due to their good relation with the manager, service-boy as well as familiar security system of the hotel. No information was obtained about the mobility of HFSW to street setting within intra-district as well as inter-district.

Many of the HFSW also move to other districts. They stay at hotels (*inter-district intra-setting mobility*) or residences (*inter-district inter-setting mobility*) depending on the type of contact and network. In case of hotel-to-hotel mobility, contact is made directly with HFSW or through the pimp or the hotel authority of the other district. In some cases, the sex workers also move to other hotels or residence provided she has networks with pimps or sex workers or *madam* of those settings in that district (*inter-district inter-setting mobility*). Few cases were found where HFSW directly moved to residence based trade in the other district through her networks (*inter-district inter-setting mobility*).

Residence based sex trade

Residence based sex trade usually operates silently. It is maintained within a small network which include people who are powerful, influential and belong to high societal strata. There was no evidence on the mobility of RFSW to street setting within intra-district as well as inter-district.

RFSWs are less mobile compared to other two types of sex workers. Most of them entertain a selected group of regular clients and work in particular residences under particular *madam/apa* and pimps. Among them, few move from one residence to another (*intra-district intra-setting mobility*) depending on the agreement made between the sex worker and client, and *madam's* will as well. In our study, we found that, a significant portion of RFSW also work in hotel setting (*intra-district inter-setting mobility*) based on their convenience, needs and maintain a good network with hotel authority.

On the other hand, a few of them continue their trade within their own residence. Generally, they never move to other residences inside the same district rather they sometimes move to residences (*inter-district intra-setting mobility*) or hotels (*inter-district inter-setting mobility*) in other district depending on the contact and convenience. They maintain more confidentiality than sex workers in other settings.

RFSW move to residence of other district (*inter-district intra-setting mobility*) with local pimp or local *madam*. In such cases, *madam* and pimp are well connected with the other district network. We found that RFSW of a district not only move to residences of other district, but also to hotels (*inter-district inter-setting mobility*). It totally depends on the connections between these two settings. Like HFSW, while staying at residence of other district, the sex workers moves to other residence or hotel, if she has networks with *madam* or sex workers or pimps of those settings in that district (*inter-district inter-setting mobility*).

For residence based sex workers change of residence is very important as they cannot operate their business at a particular residence for a long time. The residence based sex trade usually operates in rented houses. These residences need to be changed and new ones rented when their trade is revealed to the local people or the owner of the house. The *dalal* then manages clients for the sex workers in the new locality through their network with clients. In some cases, the RFSW directly contact their regular clients with their mobile phones. Tracing this type of mobility and keeping a continuous track is a major challenge for the intervention NGOs. However, a good relation with the *dalal* and pimp of the residence helps them overcome this difficulty. Another additional way is to keep contact with the sex workers. However, it would be not possible to reach the HFSW in an effective way by ignoring relationship with the *dalal* or pimp.

Mobility: Implications for interventions

The overall nature of mobility of the sex workers is complex. There is no reason to consider that sex workers confine themselves within one setting. Rather they move in various diverse patterns, within and between settings as well as districts for practical and realistic reasons. In this mapping exercise, we primarily focused on place of contact and the sex workers movement from one setting to another within and outside districts. Mobility is a crucial issue that has to be understood clearly by the intervention NGOs. For example, keeping a continuous track might appear to be a big challenge for the staff of the NGO if mobility is not addressed. Therefore, the traditional format of DIC and outreach-based program targeted to a specific type of sex worker may appear inadequate to address the mobility of the sex workers. Hence, a significant number of sex workers will remain unreached while others might be contacted repeatedly. A pilot intervention approach by setting up a new DIC that can serve all kind of sex workers can be tested. Programmers should give importance to mobility as the use of technology (mobile phone) has made the network among sex workers and between sex workers and clients much easier than ever before in Bangladesh. Ignoring the mobility of sex workers will threaten and compromise the ability of interventions to reach all the sex workers across the different settings.

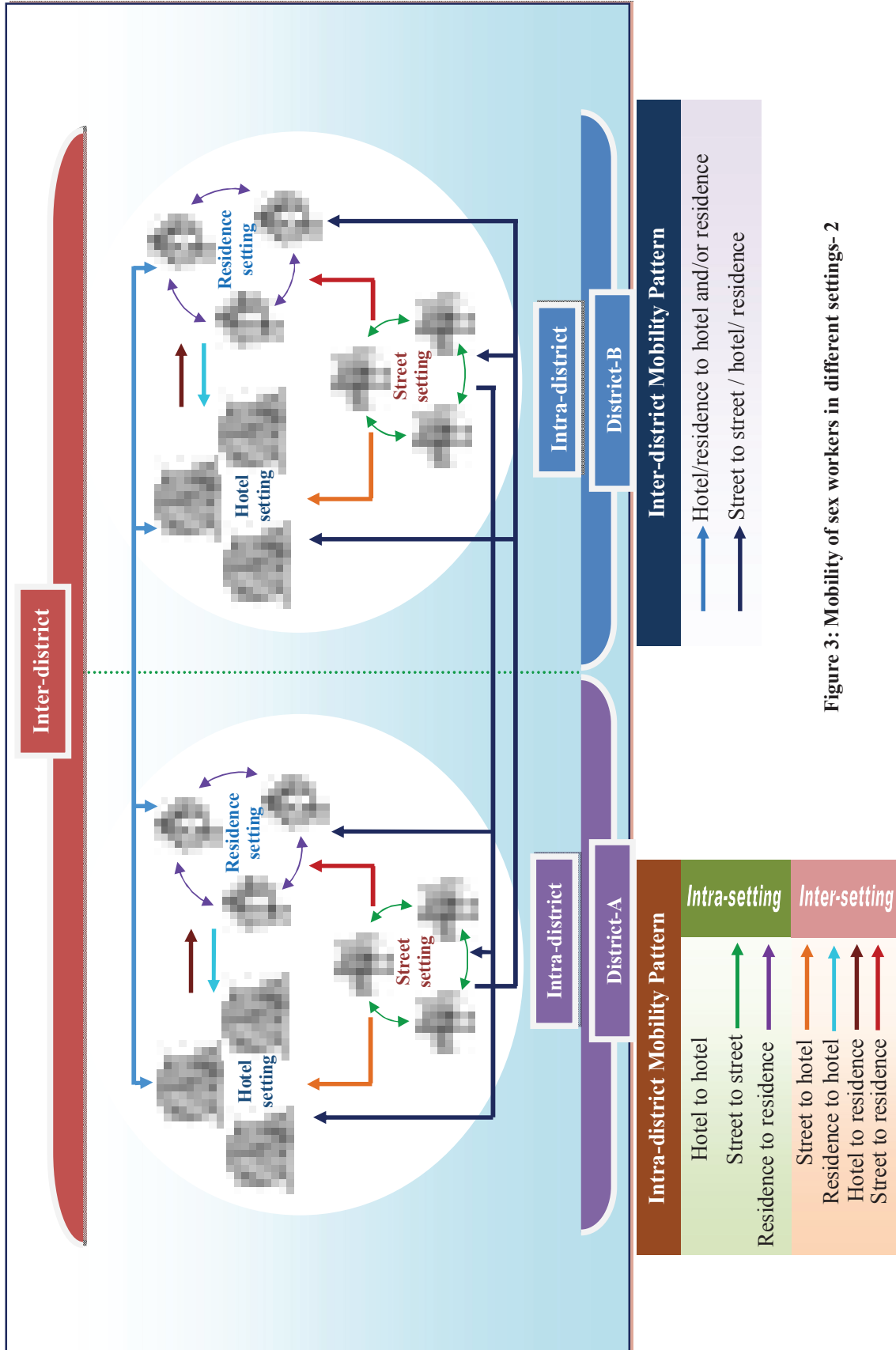
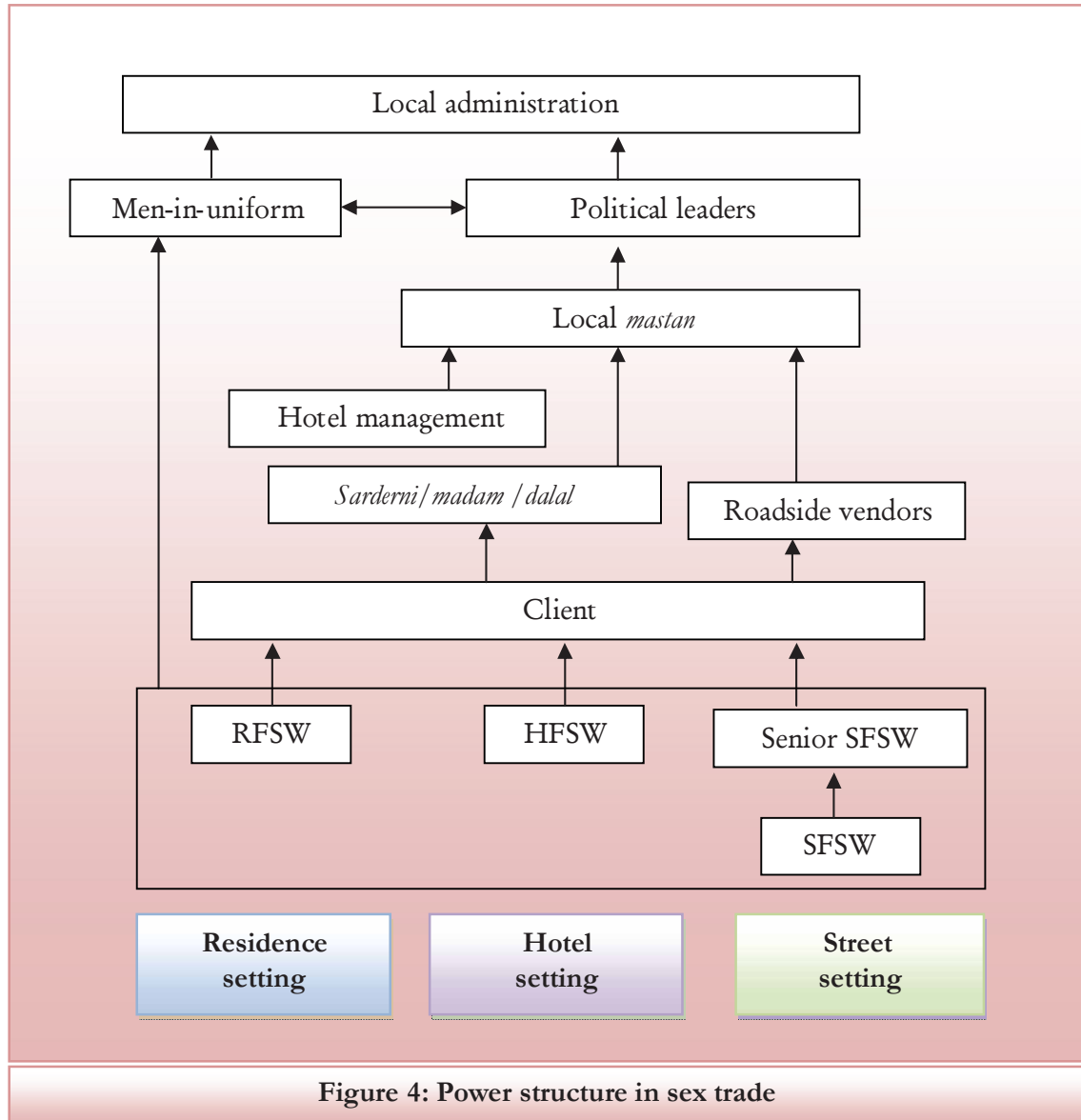


Figure 3: Mobility of sex workers in different settings- 2

4.1.4 Power structure in sex trade

In sex trade, where 'sex' is considered as a 'commodity', several layers of people are directly or indirectly involved and benefit from this trade (Figure 4). To ensure maximization of economic profit, they directly or indirectly influence sex trade and have programmatic implications. We are using the term 'power structure' as an umbrella term in order to describe all these layers. Without understanding the dynamics of the power structure, HIV intervention with sex workers is likely to be a troublesome activity. The involvement of power structure with the intervention approach will facilitate the overall success of NGOs and CBOs.



Components of the power structure

Sex workers

All forms of sex workers belong to the lowest tier in the power structure. All the other members of the power structure are situated at a higher level. Among many other reasons, sex workers are particularly vulnerable because of the illegal nature of sex trade in Bangladesh where the sex workers are the sellers of ‘illegal goods’ (meaning their body). The clients, by purchasing sex, become the major driving force of the trade. In the gender-segregated society of Bangladesh, women are subordinate to men. This sense of gender subordination has also influenced female sex workers, who, for their female-gender constructions, perceive themselves to be subordinated by their male clients. Not only the clients, other men, such as men-in-uniform, local *mastan*, *dalal*, roadside vendors including other senior sex workers (in street settings) also abuse and exploit sex workers in many ways. Because of this subordinate status and abusive environment, sex workers despite their intention cannot motivate the clients to use condoms. Some clients offer some additional money for avoiding condoms as well.

Senior sex workers

Senior sex workers are comparatively powerful than the sex workers in street settings because they are well known at the spots and have more knowledge about this trade. Sometimes they dominate over the young sex workers and their clients by imposing their decisions on them. Sometimes they claim money from the sex workers and their clients, which the street sex workers have to conform to for security and safety. Although the presence of senior sex worker is not universal in every spot, we have found that senior sex workers, if present, cannot be ignored in the overall power dynamics of street based sex trade. If they can be encouraged to be part of any intervention, it is likely that young sex workers would be more effectively intervened.

Clients

The clients are the buyers of sex and are stigmatized since extramarital sex is considered ‘immoral’ and socially disgraced behavior. Despite this, our findings reveal that they abuse the sex workers financially, sexually and mentally. Although the new clients are hesitant in dominating the sex workers, with time they understand the dynamics and form another layer in the power structure.

Pimps (known as ‘dalal’)

Across all settings, *dalals* are an important factor in sex trade. They play a significant role in managing clients in all the settings (except the RFSW, who run their business independently and manage clients using their own network) and take a percentage of their income. The type and role of *dalal* are different not only in different settings but also in different districts. However, we have tried to draw a more or less common pattern in these three settings:

- i. In street settings, some *dalal* were found to be waiting on the streets with the sex workers and take part in the conversations with the clients. They make an initial negotiation and help the clients and SFSW to have sex in a secure place. *Dalal* in street settings directly receive money from the clients, and keep a significant portion of it. Another category of *dalal* are the influential people of the respective open venues (e.g. streets, parks, stations). They get a share from the SFSW who operate the sex trade in their spots. These *dalal* ensure security and safety of the clients and SFSW. Sometimes rickshaw pullers who take the SFSW to clients in different parts of the city also play the role of a *dalal*, not dominating, but a supportive role which is also based on monetary sharing as well.

- ii. *Dalal* is also common in the power structure of hotel based sex trade. They ensure supply of sex workers in most of the hotels and hence HFSW have to maintain a good relation with this group in order to ensure their sustained earnings. In very few hotels, where the supply of sex workers is solely dependent on this group, *dalal* were found to exercise more power than the hotel management (i.e. hotel boy, even, in few cases hotel managers). Although, maximizing monetary profit is the main aim of *dalals*, they were also found to play supportive role to the HFSW. Many *dalal* also have unprotected sex with new sex workers.
- iii. *Dalals* were found to have significant role in residence based sex trade as well. The *madam/sarderni /apa* generally rents a house introducing the *dalal* as her husband. They not only ensure a supply of clients for RFSW but were also found active in ensuring the security of the RFSW beside the *madam/sarderni /apa*.

The *dalal* can really play a crucial role in condom promotion and they must be on board to design any innovative approach as such. We recommend that HIV interventions must focus on *dalal* as well.

Roadside vendors

Sex workers in street settings have to wait at the cruising spots at a particular time. They have to meet different vendors, hawkers and clients in the open places. The SFSW have to have good relation with these roadside professionals and offer money and sex as bribe. These groups generally do not create any difficulties for the SFSW unless they are not paid their “due” respect. Some roadside vendors also play the role of *dalal*.

Madam/sarderni /apa

This group plays a significant role in most of the cases in residence based sex trade. They are comparatively more powerful than sex workers in residence as they run the trade, managing clients from their own networks or using *dalal* to manage clients. Therefore, in a residence setting, she is the key person. Ignoring them, no intervention can really reach the sex workers.

Local mastan

Local *mastans* are also powerful groups who gain their power through their membership in different gangs or in local political groups. Although their power has decreased due to the state of emergency, they have not disappeared from the scenario. They have enough power to create barriers and threaten sex trade at all settings if they are not paid money. Both the *dalal*, *madam/sarderni/apa* and sex workers have to maintain good relations with them in order to avoid various troubles including physical torture on the sex workers. Generally, they get money directly from the sex workers in street setting, from hotel management in hotel setting and from *dalal* or *madam/sarderni* in residence setting. In some cases, they receive money directly from *dalal* where *dalal* are active in sex trade. In street setting, they often force SFSW to have free sex and mostly without condoms.

Hotel management

They play a significant role in hotel based sex trade. In hotel settings, we have identified the following three groups who directly exercise power on sex workers:

- i. ***Hotel owners:*** Hotel owners are the most influential people in hotel based sex trade. They maintain liaison with men-in-uniform, political leaders and local administration in order to ensure smooth operation of hotel based sex trade.
- ii. ***Hotel managers:*** Hotel managers also play crucial role in hotel based sex trade. They arrange and maintain the overall sex trade in hotel settings. In absence of the hotel owner, they maintain liaison with men-in-uniform, political leaders, local administration and also manage local *mastan*. They exercise power on sex workers, clients, *dalal* and hotel boys. This pattern was common in all hotels. However, we found that hotel owners in a very few of the hotels in Sylhet and Rajshahi division, were not aware of the sex trade being operated in their hotels. In such situations, hotel managers were the people who had extreme power.
- iii. ***Hotel boys:*** Hotel boys are also an integral part of sex trade in hotels. They manage the flow of clients, clean rooms, supply condoms, and provide any other services to the clients and to some extent to the sex workers as well in return for money.

Men-in- uniform

This group is positioned in the second highest level of the power hierarchy. Because of the illegal status of sex trade, men-in-uniform can easily interfere with sex trade, and play critical role as gatekeepers. They receive money directly from the trade and hence are the direct beneficiaries of the trade. Hence, they provide shelter to the sex workers and related parties involved in the trade.

Local administration

The local administration is positioned at the highest level of the power hierarchy and is composed of different government administrative bodies of a district, *upazila* or *thana*. The findings of the mapping exercise indicate that most of the other groups in the power structure have to keep this group pleased either directly or indirectly. In most of the cases, the local administration gets a regular percentage of money from various sex trade settings.

Political leaders

Our findings reveal that local political leaders are the economic beneficiaries who directly or indirectly receive some amount of money from different sex trade settings. They also appoint their *mastans* to control sex trade. In some districts, their involvement was quite open as they were the owners of some hotels. The local administration and men-in-uniform maintain good relations with the local political leaders. Although, they appeared to be against all forms of “illegal” business, we were informed about their visits to residence settings. Therefore, NGOs need to create a project facilitation team at the local level with local political leaders in the chair who then can be requested to provide supports in various ways. Besides advocacy, other action-oriented approach can be taken with political leaders where they can be involved in social work.

4.1.5 Living and working environment: HIV vulnerability

The NGOs and CBOs working with sex workers for HIV intervention need to understand the working and living condition of sex workers. The outreach intervention and peer-education program should be designed based on living and working conditions of the sex workers.

Street based sex trade

Most of SFSW live in slums or squatter settlements¹ that are mostly composed of a single room. Husbands of the married sex workers are rickshaw pullers, laborers in different industries/business settings or unemployed. Only a few husbands of SFSW know about their wives' sex selling business, but they generally remain silent, as they need to depend on their wives' income for survival. On the other hand, many sex workers are separated and many are divorced. A few SFSW married their potential clients or *dalal*, and their husbands allow them to sell sex to ensure sustained income. Homeless SFSW reported living in open places, footpath, and nearby parks. These homeless street sex workers are highly vulnerable to HIV transmission because of their extremely threatened living conditions where there is no room for using condoms.

SFSW operate their trade mostly in open places and seldom have sexual intercourse at their clients' preferred venue. They have sex act in dark places, bushes, abandoned houses near the contact spots. They often face troubles from and harassments by local *mastan*, and men-in-uniform in these spots. Sometimes, these men not only take their money away but also have forced sex without any payment. After the state of emergency, violence and abuses performed by men-in-uniform has significantly increased. At the same time, client flow has decreased. All these has resulted in a decrease in their income. SFSW also mentioned that their income decreases during rainy season and *Ramadan* when it becomes difficult to find clients. Except *dalal*, this setting has no formal supportive group like other settings, (e.g. hotel authority in hotel settings).

Hotel based sex trade

Compared to sex workers on the streets, living and working conditions of HFSW are better. Most of the HFSW live in the residential areas with their family or in a mess (in contrast to slums and squatter settlements where most of the SFSW live). They live in tin-shade or buildings which usually are composed of 2/3 rooms only. HFSW, who are widows or divorced, live alone or with children/relatives. Very few HFSW (who are very poor) mentioned that their husbands and relatives know about their occupation but remain silent due to their state of poverty.

In this mapping exercise, we also observed the sanitation system, supply of water, cleanliness of the rooms, beds, and bathrooms as part of the working environment. We found that, working condition of hotels varied significantly depending on the geographic location and nature of clients. Some hotels, had attached bath-rooms/wash rooms while others did not. Most of our informants of Ramna *thana* mentioned that working condition is better there compared to other *thanas* where they have worked in.

After *the state of emergency* was declared, it has been difficult to run the trade smoothly due to frequent raid of the law enforcement agency. Raids during state of emergency are different from the raids they faced before. Previously the hotel managements were able to maintain 'good relation' with men-in-uniform and were informed about raid beforehand, mentioned a key informant. Now, the scenario is almost reverse. Client flow has also been significantly decreased during this period.

¹ Residential area in an urban locality inhabited by the poor who have no access to tenured land of their own, and hence "squat" on vacant land, either private or public (<http://www.gdrc.org/uem/define-squatter.html>).

Residence based sex trade

Some RFSW are well protected in terms of working and living environment compared to others. Most of them live in residential areas where access is restricted. They rent an apartment for a short period, and serve some limited clients with whom the *dalal/madam/apa* have networks. In most of the cases, they have to leave or are forced to leave the place after a certain period due to the disclosure of their identity. The duration of stay in a certain residence depends on the concerns of the public or disclosure of their trade or inability to meet the demands of potential clients.

Another category of RFSW operate sex trade at their own residence, and contact clients either over mobile phone. The married RFSW, who run the trade in their own home, serves clients only when their husbands are not at home. Very few RFSW married *dalal* or clients. In such cases, their husbands play the role of *dalal*.

Except the RFSW who operate their trade in slums, they enjoy a better living and working environment in terms of cleanliness and other facilities compared to SFSW and HFSW. There is adequate supply of water, neat and cleanly decorated room, bathroom for the sex workers and their clients.

4.1.6 Size estimation, intervention gaps and DIC locations

As a part of the mapping exercise, we estimated a possible number of sex workers in our assigned 26 districts under GFATM package 908. We employed direct estimation methods, time location sampling for street and hotel sex workers, and nomination method for residence based sex workers. In order to crosscheck our results with the direct estimates, we obtained indirect estimates from key-informants and informants of FGDs.

Estimating the size of residence based sex workers appeared problematic, particularly because of the hidden nature of the trade. The lower limit of the estimate is a direct estimate (direct count). The upper limit has been calculated from indirect estimates. Since the chance of underestimate is rather higher than overestimate, we have taken the upper limit of each range in order to reach to a total number. As such, 24,341 sex workers (18,226-24,341) [street sex workers 10,118; (8,014-10,118), hotel sex workers 5,355; (3,514-5,355); and residence sex workers 8,868; (6,698-8,868)] were operating sex trade in 26 districts in four divisions during our mapping exercise.

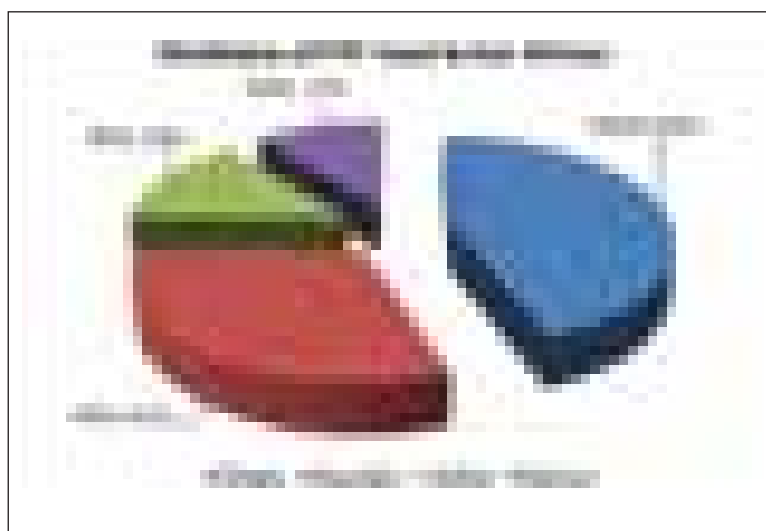


Figure 5: Distribution of sex workers estimated in four divisions

In terms of divisional distribution, 44% sex workers were found in Dhaka division, followed by Rajshahi division (31%), Sylhet (14%) and Barisal (11%) (Figure 5). Figure 5 shows the distribution of sex workers in individual districts. We were assigned to investigate 18 *thanas* in Dhaka district. Rest of the areas was covered by package 909. Although a complete picture of Dhaka could not be obtained, the estimated number of sex worker was the highest in Dhaka (8,895).

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As mentioned earlier, the mapping team covered 18 *thanas* in Dhaka district. However, due to limited time and resources, it was not possible to cover all *upazilas* of 25 districts. Nonetheless, we selected major *upazilas* of each district to estimate the number and visited 45 *upazilas* of the 25 districts. Beside Dhaka (which is not shown in the following figure 5), Sylhet had the highest number of sex workers (1,532), followed by Dinajpur (1,213) and Rajshahi (1,008) (for details see Figure 6).

Details of size estimation results are shown in the descriptions of individual *upazila / thana / district* and again shown in cumulative tables attached as annexure (Annexure 1).

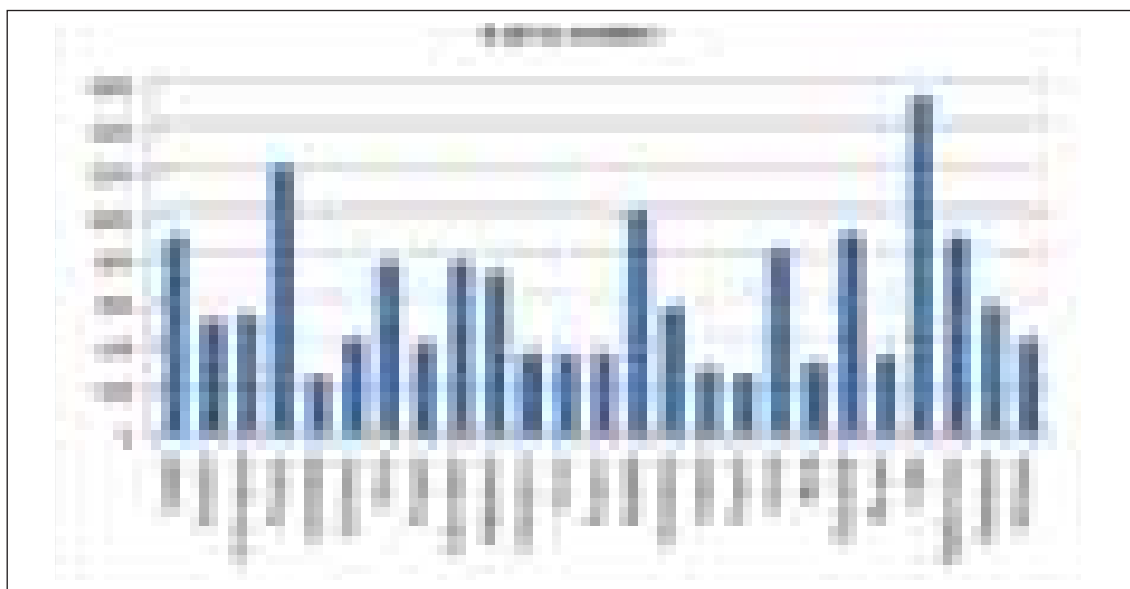


Figure 6: Number of SW in various districts

Gaps in coverage and proposed number of DICs

We have considered the highest range for our calculation of covered-uncovered ratio. The term ‘covered’ refers to the number of sex workers claimed/proposed to be covered by different interventions (i.e. HATI, BAP).

In terms of gaps in intervention coverage, this report demonstrates that an average of 37% (about 9,006) of the sex workers in 26 districts is covered by current interventions. Calculating uncovered sex workers in individual division, the highest uncovered sex workers are in Rajshahi division (73%, about 5,452), followed by 68% (about 7,354) in Dhaka, 60% (about 2,050) in Sylhet and 14% (about 370) in Barisal division (Figure 7).

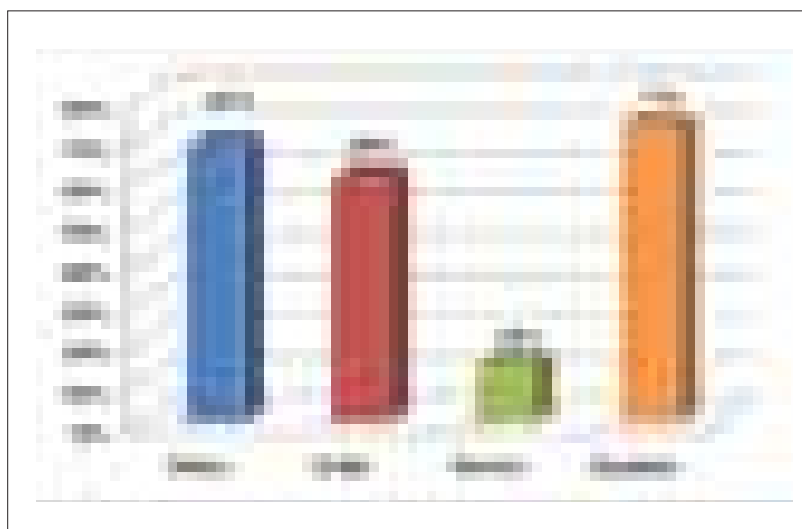


Figure 7: Percentage distribution of sex workers uncovered in each division

Based on the findings of size estimation and covered-uncovered ratio, we primarily proposed 40 locations where drop-in-centers (DICs) need to be set-up (see Appendix 1). We also identified suitable locations for these DICs and had discussions with the respective implementing organizations. While selecting these locations, we focused on the accessibility of the sex workers to the DIC and comfortability of surrounding environmental setting.

In order to avoid overlapping and duplications, we regret places where any current DIC exists. The following table (table 8) shows our proposed DIC locations:

Table 8: Proposed location of DICs

Sl. No.	District	Proposed location for DIC	Sl. No.	District	Proposed location for DIC
1.	Barguna	Barguna sadar upazila	21.	Nilphamari	sadar upazila
2.	Barishal	Barishal sadar upazila	22.		Saidpur upazila
3.	Bhola	Bhola sadar upazila	23.	Rajshahi	Rajshahisadar upazila
4.	Patuakhali	Patuakhali sadar upazila	24.	Jamalpur	Jamalpursadar upazila
5.		Kalapara upazila	25.	Sirajgonj	Sirajgonjsadar upazila
6.	Pirojpur	Pirojpur sadar upazila	26.	Thakurgaon	Thakurgaonsadar upazila
7.	Habigonj	Habigonjsadar upazila	27.	Dhaka	Savar
8.	Maulavibazar	Maulavibazarsadar upazila	28.		Motijheel
9.	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonjsadar upazila	29.		Pallabi
10.		Chhatak upazila	30.		Cantonment
11.	Sylhet	Sylhet sadar upazila	31.		Badda
12.		Dakshin surma upazila	32.		Khilgaon
13.		Gowainghat upazila	33.		Uttara
14.	Gaibandha	Gaibandhasadar upazila	34.		Tejgaon I/A
15.	Dinajpur	Hakimpur upazila	35.		Palton
16.		Parbotipur upazila	36.		Rangpur
17.	Kurigram	Kurigram sadar upazila	37.	Kishoregonj	Kishoregonj sadar upazila
18.	Lalmonirhat	Patgram upazila	38.	Tangail	Tangailsadar upazila
19.	Naogaon	Naogaonsadar upazila	39.		Modhupur upazila
20.	Nawabganj	Nawabganjsadar upazila	40.	Pabna	Ishwardi upazila

4.1.7 Global economic crisis, modernization, and heightened HIV risks

Most sex workers in hotels and residences, and few on streets use mobile phones to contact their clients. The use of mobile phones has enormous impacts on sex trade, particularly in terms of establishing modern networks among themselves, with the power structure, and of course with potential clients. Most sex workers reported positive impacts of mobile phones in their lives including sex trade. None of them mentioned any negative sides. Although we did not talk to any clients directly, the key-informants clearly acknowledged the benefits of mobile phones.

We think the NGOs and CBOs can seriously consider utilizing the mobile phone in their intervention approaches. For example, through mobile phone, the outreach and peer-educators can also build network through which they can easily reach the sex workers at any place. Moreover, for hidden sex workers, particularly residence based sex workers, mobile phones can be used to have direct telephonic discussions on safer sex, STI problems and informing appropriate places for health services. It has been seen that when the cost of every commodity is increasing, the bill of mobile calls has decreased. Therefore, outreach activities through mobile phones could be an innovative, effective and a cost-effective approach for HIV intervention. We recommend an action research to test this approach.

The unabated price hike of some essential items has made our life difficult, particularly for people of low and fixed income groups. We were repeatedly informed of the serious problems encountered by sex workers due to recent price hike of essential goods. According to them, due to the increasing cost of daily commodities, the flow of clients has dropped significantly over the last several months. In addition, the clients do not like to pay their rated amount, and many of them rather bargain with the price. No one now wants to pay more for non-use of condoms, but their intention for unprotected sex is yet unchanged. Therefore, sex workers particularly on streets and hotels reported that they could not let go of any clients without having sex whether protected or unprotected. They reported that with limited income they no longer could buy the same quantity of goods and food that they used to buy before. They have to sacrifice consumption, use of luxury goods and services due to the erosion of the purchasing power. Similarly, they consider condom use as a luxury in their life particularly at the time when their mere survival is challenged. In order to convince the clients, some sex workers reported deliberately avoiding condoms, and agreeing to any sexual preference of the clients such as anal sex. Thus, the current economic condition has clearly reduced the chance of protected sex.

In the context of globalized economic disorder, Bangladesh would not be able to artificially keep prices of essential goods down for many valid reasons. The present government despite their various attempts has yet not been successful in controlling the price of any essential goods. The government cannot refuse to take the responsibility of mitigating the sufferings of the people. Similarly, those of us who are working for HIV prevention for sex workers in Bangladesh, cannot just overlook the current situation. We simply cannot encourage condom use by ignoring the enormous pain and miserable conditions of the lives of sex workers.

“Have you Noticed how the price of each and everything is increasing? Who cares About losing prestige (chestity) if I can’t survive?” (SFSW, 27, DC gate, Tangail)

We believe the interventions framework will have to consider some alternate income generation activities for the sex workers. We should not forget that genital protection has no meaning if the lives of the sex workers remain unprotected.

4.2 Behavioral assessment: quantitative survey results

Socio-demographic characteristics of the informants

Among 934 informants, 58.5% were aged between 21-30 years. About one-fourth of the sex workers were younger than 21 years and one-fifth were aged more than 30 years in the street trade setting. This was higher compared to other settings (Table 9).

Table 9: Percentage distributions of age of the sex workers by sex trade settings

	<i>% of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>			
	Street n=434	Hotel n=209	Residence n=291	Total n=934
Age (years)				
< =20	24.0	25.8	25.1	24.7
21-30	55.5	60.3	61.5	58.5
> 30	20.5	13.9	13.4	16.8
<i>Mean (years)</i>	26.0	25.2	25.0	25.5
<i>Standard deviation</i>	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.2
<i>Age range (years)</i>	13-45	15-45	13-47	13-47

Forty percent of the sex workers never attended school and only 5% had more than 10 years of schooling . Fifty-five percent had completed 1-9 years of schooling (Table 10). Educational status among each type of sex worker is shown in details in Table 10.

Table 10: Percentage distributions of education level of sex workers by sex trade settings

	<i>% of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>			
	Street n=434	Hotel n=209	Residence n=291	Total n=934
Completed years of schooling				
No schooling	50.0	32.5	30.9	40.0
1-9	48.8	59.3	60.8	55.0
> =10	1.2	8.1	8.2	5.0

Table 11 indicates that 37% of the sex workers were currently married and 35% of the sex workers are either separated or divorced. The ratio of married and separated/ divorced is almost similar across the settings. However, more street sex workers (37%) are either separated or divorced compared to other settings (35% and 32% among the HFSW and RFSW respectively).

Table 11: Percentage distributions of marital status of the sex workers by sex trade settings

	<i>% of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>			
	Street n=434	Hotel n=209	Residence n=291	Total n=934
Marital status of informant				
Married	35.5	37.3	39.9	37.1
Never married	20.7	22.0	24.4	22.2
Divorced/separated	37.3	35.4	32.3	35.4
Others	5.3	3.8	3.1	4.3
Living with regular sex partner	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.0

Among the all settings 48% of the sex workers earned less than 5,000 taka in the last month and 33% earned 5,001-10,000 taka in the last month. Only 19% of the sex workers earned more than 10,000 taka in the last month (Figure 8).

Most of SFSW (57%) earned less than 5,000 taka in the last month, whereas 40% HFSW and 38% of RFSW reported earning the same amount (less than 5,000 taka) in the last month. Most of the HFSW and RFSW in this income range were found in parts of Rajshahi division and few parts of Barisal division. More FSW working in hotels and residences informed earning more than 10,000 taka in the last month (28% and 25% respectively) (Table 12).



Figure 8: Percentages of income of the informants by sex trade settings for the last month

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However, this income varied from district to district. SFSW working in Sylhet district, for example, earned more than the SFSW working in Lalmonirhat district. Overall, the mean income of all the sex workers last month was 7,274 taka. Mean income of SFSW, HFSW and RFSW were 5,928 taka, 8,353 taka and 8,516 taka respectively.

Table 12: Percentage distributions of income of sex workers by sex trade settings for the last month

	% (#) of sex workers by sex trade settings			
	Street n=434	Hotel n=209	Residence n=291	Total n=934
Income level of informant				
<=5,000	57.4	40.2	38.1	47.5
5,001-10,000	31.3	31.6	36.8	33.1
>10,000	11.3	28.2	25.1	19.4
<i>Mean</i>	5,928.1	8,352.6	8,972.5	7,419.2
<i>Standard deviation</i>	4,800.7	6,490.3	10,449.8	7,484.0

Reasons for involvement in sex trade

More than two-third (69%) of the sex workers informed that poverty was the reason for their involvement in sex trade (Figure 9). The other reasons included failure in love affair (10%), mother's involvement in sex trade (2%), sold by lover or husband (7%) and to earn some extra money (4%).



Figure 9: Percentages of underlying reasons for involvement in sex trade

Occupational profile of the clients of sex workers

The occupational profile of the clients was obtained from the reports of the sex workers. The multiple response data reveals that 83% of the clients across the settings were businessmen and 45% were transport workers. Other service holders were found to be 56%. Almost similar scenario was found across all settings. Businessmen were found to visit hotel and residence settings more frequently (Table 13).

Table 13: Occupational profile of the clients by sex trade settings

<i>% of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>				
	Street n = 434	Hotel n = 209	Residence n = 291	Total n = 934
Occupation of the clients				
Businessmen	75.8	92.3	88.3	83.4
Student	18.7	46.4	33.3	29.4
Transport workers	48.6	45.5	39.2	45.0
Men in uniform	24.4	19.6	21.0	22.3
Rickshaw puller/ van drivers	42.2	8.1	15.5	26.2
Laborer	30.9	6.7	13.1	19.9
Other service holders	44.9	67.0	65.0	56.2
Fishermen	2.5	0.5	1.4	1.7
Teachers	0.9	1.0	3.1	1.6
Unemployed	19.1	6.7	10.7	13.7

* *Multiple responses*

Duration in sex trade

Mean years in sex work profession was 5.2 years and duration of working in current setting was found to be 4.6 years. Median years in sex trade and duration of work in current setting were found to be equal (4 years) (Table 14).

Table 14: Duration in sex trade in years of respondents by sex trade setting

<i>Duration in sex trade in years of respondents by sex trade setting</i>				
	Street n = 434	Hotel n = 209	Residence n = 291	Total n = 934
Mean	5.7	4.6	4.7	5.2
Median	5.0	4.0	4.00	4.0
Std. Deviation	4.6	3.7	4.8	4.5
Minimum	0	0	0	0
Maximum	30	22	48	48

Behavioral indicators

Number of clients in the last week

Our total interviewed sex workers (934) served about 15,252 clients in the last week with an overall mean of 16 clients a week. The HFSW had the highest client turnover in the last week (mean 21), followed by an average of 16.5 and 13 clients for SFSW and RFSW respectively. An insignificant number of sex worker, did not attend the sex trade in the last week due to different reasons (e.g. sickness) (Table 15).

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Table 15: Number of clients by sex trade settings in the last week

	<i># of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>			
	Street n=434	Hotel n=209	Residence n=291	Total n=934
Number of clients of informants				
Total number of respondents	434	209	291	934
Total number of clients	7,148	4,394	3,708	15,252
Average number of clients	16.5	21.0	12.74	16.3
Standard deviation	14.2	17.7	11.1	14.5
Minimum number of clients*	0	1	0	0
Maximum number of clients*	100	120	70	120

* *The number of clients per sex worker per week*

The following table (Table 16) shows the number of sex acts that took place with clients in the last week:

Table 16: Number of clients of the sex workers last week by sex trade settings

	<i># of clients of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>			
	Street n=434	Hotel n=209	Residence n=291	Total n=934
Average number of clients	19.36	24.71	15.70	19.42
Lowest number of client(s)	0	1	0	0
Highest number of clients	100	120	85	120
Total number of sex acts	8,403	5,165	4,569	18,138

The number of regular (or previously known) clients and new clients in the last week

Mean number of regular/ previously known client and new clients in last week was high in hotel settings, 7 and 14 respectively. The number of regular/ previously known client was slightly higher in residence setting (7) than in street setting (6). In contrast, the scenario is reverse for the number of new clients. In the street setting, this was 11 clients, whereas in residence it was 6 clients (Figure 10).

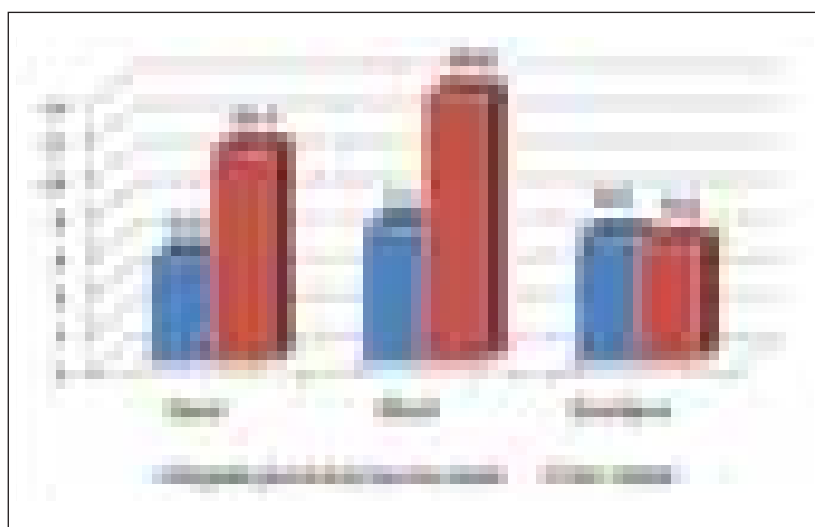


Figure 10: Comparison of the types of clients by sex trade settings

Condom related issues: knowledge about, access to and sources of condom and use of condoms

Frequency of condom use with clients in last month

Table 17 shows that 34% of all sex workers reported using condoms in every sex act in last month. Consistent use of condoms in the last month was lowest among street sex workers (27%). About 28% of the total sex workers reported not using condoms in most of the sex acts in the last month. The indicator of condom use was comparatively bad among street sex workers.

Table 17: Percentage distributions of condom use with clients in the last month by sex trade settings

	<i>% of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>			
	Street n=434	Hotel n=209	Residence n=291	Total n=934
Condom use of sex workers				
Used condom in every act	27.4	40.2	39.5	34.0
Used condom in most of the acts	28.3	36.8	30.6	30.9
Did not use in most of the acts	32.5	21.1	25.8	27.8
Never used condom	11.8	1.9	4.1	7.2

Use of condom in last penetrative sex act

About two-third (63%) of the sex workers reported using condom in last sex act, whereas a significant proportion (37%) reported not using condoms in last sex act. Again, condom use was the least (46%) among street sex workers compared to all other settings in last sex act (Table 18).

Table 18: Percentage distributions of condom use in penetrative sex act by sex trade settings

	<i>% of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>			
	Street n=434	Hotel n=209	Residence n=291	Total n=934
Condom used at last sex				
Yes	53.7	74.6	69.8	63.4
No	46.3	25.4	30.2	36.6

Condom use was highest (75%) among the HFSW followed by RFSW (70%) and SFSW (54%). We did not collect any specific information on barriers to condoms use in the behavioral survey. A condom barrier study conducted in ICDDR,B has shown that the education of the sex workers is positively correlated with condom use (Elahi, 2008). The educated sex workers of the hotels were found to use more condoms than the streets and brothel based sex workers. In our mapping exercise, the RFSW were found to be more educated (Table 10) although due to limitation of sampling technique, this association was not tested statistically.

HIV interventions with street and hotel based sex workers have been operating in Bangladesh for quite long time whereas interventions for residence based sex workers are quite new or yet to start in most of the places we visited. Condom use, even though, was found to be quite high among residence based sex workers. Our qualitative findings demonstrate that many of the RFSW belong to middle (or higher) social class with some notable exceptions in Jaflong and Patgram. Many of the clients of the RFSW also belong to comparatively better socio-economic strata. These clients

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might have more tendencies to use condoms or to listen to the request of the RFSW who are comparatively attractive in terms of physical beauty. We also found even without intervention coverage, some *sarderni* and *dalal* supplied condoms to the RFSW, the proportion of which was the highest across all settings (Table 19). Advertisements on HIV and condoms have been telecasted regularly under GFATM packages. The observation findings indicate that the RFSW had more access to mass media which might have influenced their knowledge and condom use. Considering these issues, it is not unlikely that the RFSW are using condoms in quite higher rates.

Sources of condom in last month informants

Pharmacy was reported as the main source of condoms by more than one-third (46%) of the sex workers. A similar proportion (41.5%) of sex workers reported NGOs as source of condoms. A greater percentage of RFSW reported clients as a source of condom compared to street and hotel settings (Table 19).

Table 19: Percentage distributions of sources of condom of the sex workers by sex trade settings

	% of sex workers by sex trade settings			
	Street n=383**	Hotel n=205**	Residence n=279**	Total n=867**
Occupation of the clients				
Grocery shops	21.5	9.6	15.5	16.5
Pharmacy	51.4	30.1	49.8	46.1
Health centre	1.2	3.8	2.4	2.1
Hotel	0.2	16.7	0.0	3.9
Friends	2.3	1.4	5.5	3.1
Clients	37.8	33.0	48.1	39.9
<i>Sarderni/ dalal</i>	1.6	3.3	14.1	5.9
NGO	36.2	59.8	36.4	41.5
Other	14.1	7.2	6.2	10.1

* Multiple responses

** Only those who ever used condom

Number of sex workers reported condom breakage in last month

Almost one-third (30%) of the sex workers reported breaking of condoms in the last month. Almost similar scenario was observed across the settings. However, RFSW reported facing least condom breaks compared to SFSW and RFSW (Table 20).

Table 20: Percentage distributions of reported condom breakage by sex trade settings

	% of sex workers by sex trade settings			
	Street n=434	Hotel n=209	Residence n=291	Total n=934
Faced condom break				
Yes	33.0	33.2	22.9	30.0
No	66.8	66.8	77.1	70.0

Reported STI symptoms last year

Almost half (46%, 452) of the sex workers reported suffering from perceived STI symptoms in last year. This was high in residence and street settings compared to hotel settings (Table 21, Figure 11).

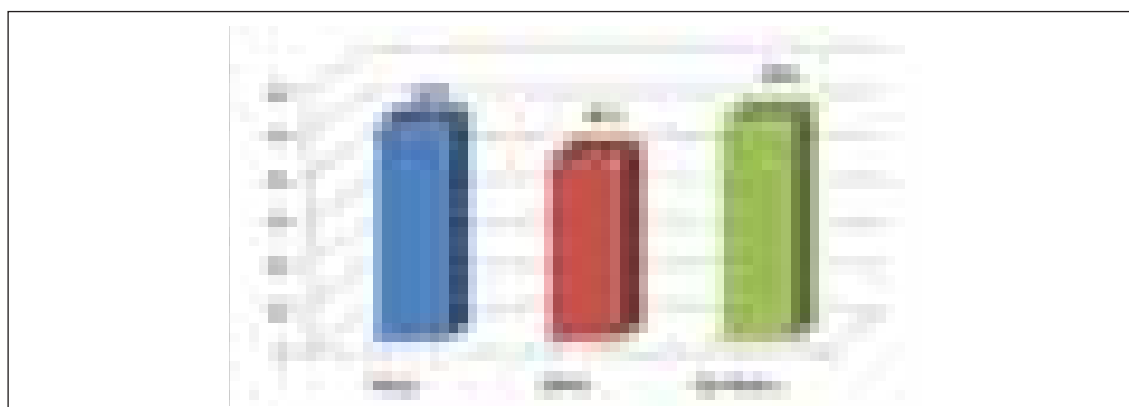


Figure 11: Percentage of sex workers reported STI symptoms by sex trade settings

Table 21: Percentage distributions of reported STI symptoms last year by sex workers

<i>% (number) of sex workers reported STI symptoms last year</i>				
	Street	Hotel	Residence	Total
	n=434	n=209	n=291	n=934
% (#)	49.8 (216)	42.1 (88)	51.0 (148)	

Reported first choice of treatment of the last STI episode

One-third (34%) of the sex workers reported NGO clinics as their first choice treatment during the last STI episode. However, among all settings, more HFSW (51%) reported NGO clinics as the first choice of treatment for the last STI attack. On the other hand, more than one third (37%) of RFSW reported other healthcare facilities (e.g., hospitals, private doctors) as their first choice of treatment during the last STI episode. A significant proportion (8%) of sex workers in all settings reported traditional healthcare (indigenous) facilities as their first choice of STI treatment (Table 22).

Table 22: Percentage distribution of first choice of treatment of the last STI episode by sex trade settings

	<i>% of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>			
	Street	Hotel	Residence	Total
	n=434	n=209	n=291	n=934
First choice of last STI treatment				
Formal healthcare facilities	19.3	20.1	36.9	25.2
Traditional healthcare facilities	9.6	6.9	6.9	8.1
NGO clinic	29.3	50.7	30.0	34.4
Drug seller (pharmacy)	21.8	5.6	11.3	14.7
Advice/ treatment from friend	3.6	3.5	2.0	3.0
Self-medication	10.0	4.9	7.4	8.0
Others	6.4	8.3	5.4	6.5

Sex workers reported drug use in the last month

Almost one-third (29%) of the sex workers reported the use of any kind of drugs including injecting drugs in the last month (Table 23). The table shows a consistent picture of drug use across all settings. Figure 12 shows that almost half of the sex workers (47%) injected drugs with another 22% reported drinking phensidyl.



Figure 12: Percentages of drugs informants used last month

Table 23: Percentage distributions of the sex workers reported use of drugs in the last month

	<i>% of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>			
	Street n=434	Hotel n=209	Residence n=291	Total n=934
Reported drug use by informants				
Yes	32.3	28.2	25.4	29.2
No	67.7	71.8	74.6	70.8

Violence against sex workers

Reported violence in the last year

Street sex workers have encountered more violence compared to other settings. Almost two-third (65%) of the SFSW faced violence in the last year (Table 24). The incidents of violence include being beaten, raped and forced to have a particular type of sex (i.e. anal sex). Being beaten was the most common (87%) among all types of violence for street sex workers (Figure 13).

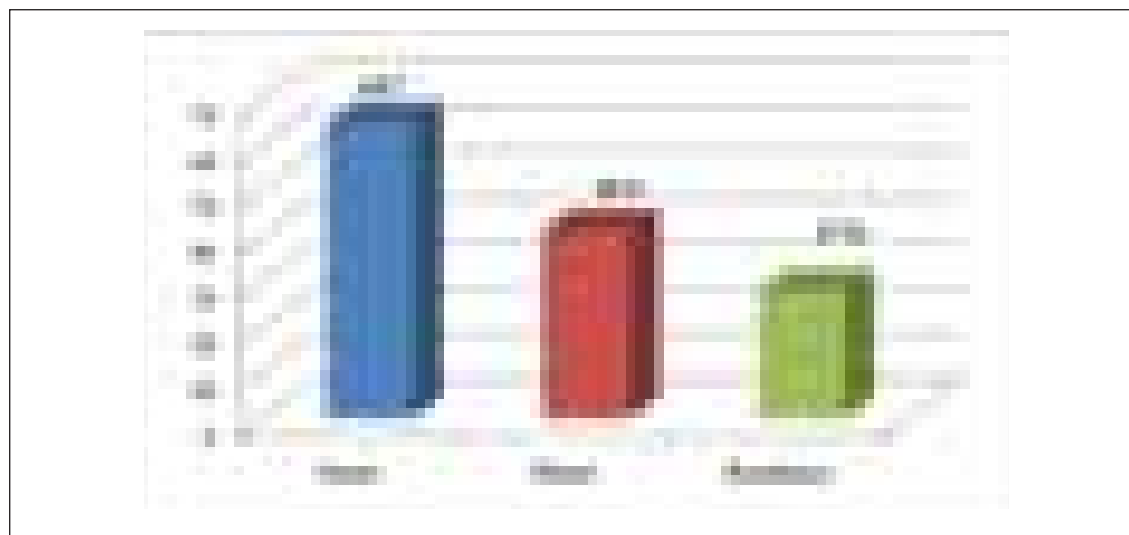


Figure 13: Percentages of violence encountered by types of sex workers

Table 24: Percentage distributions of type of violence in last year by sex trade settings

	% of sex workers by sex trade settings			
	Street n = 281	Hotel n = 86	Residence n = 81	Total n = 448
Type of violence				
Beaten	87.2	66.3	53.1	77.0
Raped	27.8	14.0	14.8	22.8
Forced to have a particular type of sex	20.3	29.1	43.2	26.1
Others	12.8	15.1	16.0	13.8

Perpetrators

Most of the violence were perpetrated by men-in-uniform (51%), clients (45%) and *mastan* (45%) across the settings. However, clients were reported more frequently as perpetrators compared to *mastan* and men-in-uniform in residence settings compared to street and hotel settings (Table 25).

Table 25: Percentage distributions of perpetrators of violence by sex trade settings

	% of sex workers by sex trade settings			
	Street n = 281	Hotel n = 86	Residence n = 81	Total n = 448
Type of perpetrators				
<i>Mastan</i>	56.7	20.9	28.4	44.6
Client	43.1	45.3	53.1	45.3
Men-in-uniform	59.1	48.8	48.8	51.3
Others	5.0	18.6	19.8	10.3

Knowledge about prevention from HIV

Most (more than 80%) of the sex workers across all settings knew at least one method of HIV prevention (Figure 14). However, while condom use was reported as the main mode of HIV prevention by almost all of the sex workers (97%), very few were able to mention names of other methods (e.g., using HIV free blood to prevent HIV, not sharing needles or using new needles) (Table 26).

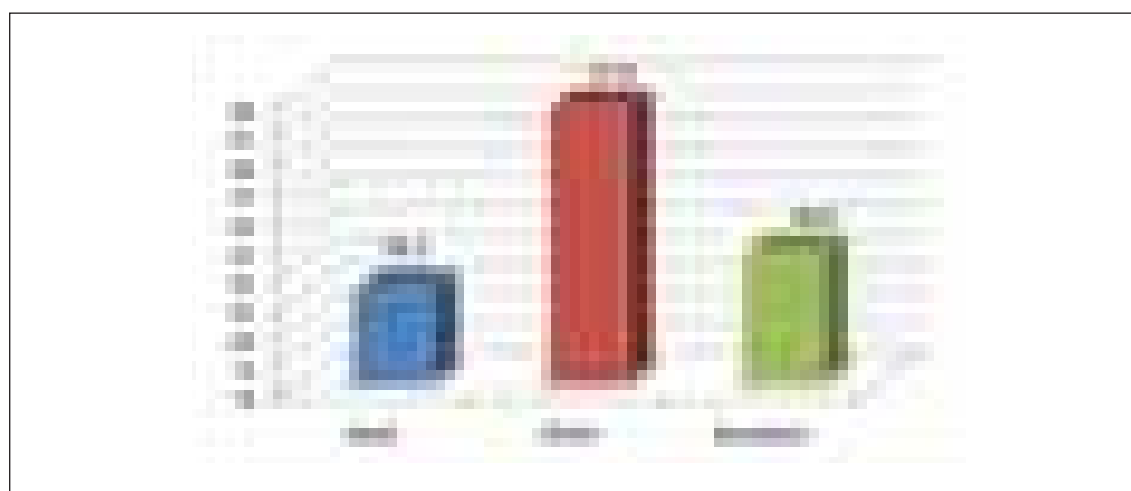


Figure 14: Percentages of sex workers know at least one mode of prevention of HIV

Table 26: Percentage distributions of reported modes of prevention by sex trade settings

	<i>% of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>			
	Street n=281	Hotel n=86	Residence n=81	Total n=448
Mode of prevention				
Condom	96.3	99.5	97.5	97.4
Using safe (tested) blood	27.5	27.9	34.4	29.7
Using new needle/syringe	35.4	42.1	37.3	38.6
Others	5.4	8.2	3.3	5.4

Number of sex workers ever tested for HIV

Only one third of the sex workers mentioned testing for HIV (ever).

Self-risk perception to HIV

Although level of knowledge was high and most of them were aware of condoms, very few (11%) of the sex workers perceived themselves to be at high risk of HIV transmission (Table 27). This low risk perception was lowest among street sex workers. Among all, 21% sex workers did not have any idea of their risk level.

Table 27: Percentage distributions of self-risk perceptions to HIV transmission

	<i>% of sex workers by sex trade settings</i>			
	Street n=281	Hotel n=86	Residence n=81	Total n=448
Self perception				
At high risk	14.1	10.5	7.2	11.1
At medium risk	42.4	43.1	44.7	43.3
At low or no risk	21.7	32.1	23.0	24.4
Do not know	21.9	14.4	25.1	21.2

4.3 District level issues

4.3.1 Dhaka Division

Dhaka district (north-east part)

a. Background

According to the assignment, the team worked in 18 *thanas* in the north-east side of Dhaka city. Brief descriptions of those *thanas* are given below:

Sabujbagh *thana*

Sabujbagh *thana* was established in 1988. It consists of two union parishads, five wards, 28 mouzas, 30 mahallas and 12 villages with an area of 15.31 sq km. It is bounded by Khilgaon *thana* on the north, Demra *thana* on the south and east and Motijheel and Sutrapur *thana* on the west. The total population is 291,000; among these 160,000 are male and 131,000 female (Population census, 2001). There are some important structures like textile mills, garments industries, cottage industries, Goldsmiths, tailoring and handicrafts etc. under this *thana*. Main markets, bazars, shopping centres are also located here. Main export item include readymade garments. Major NGOs operating in this *thana* include BRAC, World Vision, South Basabo Multilateral Co-operative Society etc. and also have government health services too.

Motijheel *thana*

Motijheel *thana* was established in 1976. The *thana* consists of five wards and 35 *mahallas* with an area of 4.69 sq km. It is bounded by Khilgaon *thana* on the north, Sutrapur and Kotwali *thana* on the south, Sabujbagh *thana* on the east and Ramna *thana* on the west. Motijheel *thana* is considered as the commercial area of Dhaka city and the head offices of many financial institutions, garments industries, markets. A few residential hotels are also located here. Total population is 270,000; among these the number males is 162,000 and the number of females is 108,000. (Population census, 2001)

Dhamrai *thana*

Dhamrai *thana* was established in 1914 and turned into an *upazila* in 1985. It consists of 16 union parishads, 281 mouzas and 398 villages with an area of 307.4 sq km. It is bounded by Mirzapur and Kaliakair *upazila* on the north, Singair *upazila* on the south, Savar *upazila* on the east and Saturia and Nagarpur *upazila* on the west. Main rivers are Bangshi, Dhaleshwari and Gazikhali. Total population is 350,000; among these the number males is 178,000 and the number of females is 172,000. (Population census, 2001). Different types of industries, markets and bazars are located here. Main export goods are jute, mustard seed and vegetables. Some NGO operate activities and provide different services besides the government health services.

Khilgaon *thana*

Khilgaon *thana* was established in 1998 consisting of parts of Gulshan and Demra *thana*. The *Thana* consists of three wards, 13 mouzas and 9 villages with an area of 14.02 sq km. It is bounded by Badda *thana* on the north, Motijheel, Sabujbagh and Demra *thana* on the south, Rupganj *upazila* on the east and Ramna and Tejgaon *thana* on the west. Total population is 337,000; among these 185,000 are males and 152,000 are females (Population census, 2001). There are different types of industries, markets and bazaars inside the *thana*. Some NGOs operate activities and provide different services besides the government-run health services.

Ramna thana

Ramna *thana* was established in 1921. It consists of four wards and 27 mouzas with an area of 7.85 sq km and is bounded by Tejgaon and Khilgaon *thana* on the north, Lalbagh and Kotwali *thana* on the south, Motijheel and Khilgaon *thana* on the east and Dhanmondi *thana* on the west. Ramna lake is located on the west side of the *thana*. Total population is 254,000 of which 149,000 are males and 109,000 are females (Population census 2001). Ramna *thana* is a very important area of Dhaka city corporation. Many government and private institutions are located here. For example, Bangladesh Secretariat, food department, railway bhaban, police headquarters, city corporation bhaban, postal department, relief department, taxation department, CandAG office, Shilpakala Academy, Telephone Bhaban, High Court, National Museum, Directorate of Public Library, Dhaka University, Hotel Sheraton, Roads and Highways Division, Fisheries Division, Directorate of Education, Dhaka Medical College Hospital, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (PG hospital), Birdem Hospital, Bangla Academy, Asiatic Society of Bangladesh etc. are located in this *thana*.

Tejgaon thana

Tejgaon *thana* was established in 1963. It consists of 4 wards and 20 mahallas with an area of 8.75 sq km. It is bounded by Kafrul, Gulshan and Mohammadpur *thana* on the north, Dhanmondi and ramna *thana* on the south, ramna and Khilgaon *thana* on the east and Mohammadpur and Dhanmondi *thana* on the west. Total population is 302,000 of which 174,000 are males and 128,000 are females (Population census, 2001). Karwan Bazar, Bashundhara City, Green Super Market, Farmgate Market etc. are located here. A number of garment industries, biscuit factories, automobile factories, shoe factories, oil mills, ice factories, beverage factories, plastic factories and rubber industries are also located in Tejgaon *thana*.

Kafrul thana

Kafrul *thana* was established in 1998 consisting of parts of Mirpur and Cantonment *thana*. It consists of one ward, 16 mouzas and four villages with an area of 17.8 sq km and is bounded by Pallabi and Cantonment *thanas* on the north, Tejgaon *thana* on the south, Gulshan *thana* on the east and mirpur and Mohammadpur *thana* on the west. Total population is 290,000 of which 157,000 are males and 133,000 are females (Population census, 2001). Large markets, *bazars*, shopping centres, garments industries etc. are located in Kafrul *thana*. Some NGO are also operating their activities on health issues.

Pallabi thana

Pallabi *thana* was established on 15 March 1993 under the Dhaka City Corporation. It consists of 1 union parishad, 16 mouzas and 27 mahallas with an area of 17 sq km and is bounded by Uttara *thana* on the north, Mirpur and Kafrul *thana* on the south, Cantonment *thana* on the east and Mirpur *thana* and Savar *upazila* on the west. The main river is Turag. Total population is 432,000 of which 232,000 are males and 200,000 are females (Population census, 2001). Textile mills, chemical factories, dying factories, garments and weavings (*jamdani*) industries are located in Pallabi *thana*.

Uttara thana

Uttara *thana* was established in 1988. It consists of 2 union parishads, 19 mouzas and 54 villages with an area of 36.91 sq km and is bounded by Gazipur *sadar upazila* on the north, Pallabi, Cantonment and Badda *thanas* on the south, Rupganj *upazila* on the east and Savar *upazila* on the west. Total population is 345,000 of which 188,000 are males and 157,000 are females. (Population census, 2001) Main markets, bazars, shopping centres, a number of garments industries and many residential areas are located in Uttara *thana*.

Cantonment thana

Cantonment *thana* was established in 1976. It consists of one ward and 13 mouzas with an area of 11.52 sq km and is bounded by Uttara *thana* on the north, Kafrul and Gulshan *thana* on the south, Badda and Uttara *thana* on the east and Pallabi and Kafrul *thana* on the west. Total population is 118,000 with 70,000 males and 48,000 females. (Population census, 2001) Garments industries and cottage industries are the major manufactured items of Cantonment *thana*.

Badda thana

Badda *thana* was established in 1998 with parts of Cantonment and Gulshan *thana*. The *thana* consists of 4 wards, 16 mouzas, 2 unions (Beraid and Satarkul) and 14 *mohallas* with an area of 16.78 sq km and is bounded by Uttara *thana* on the north, Khilgaon *thana* on the south, Rupganj *upazila* on the east and Gulshan and Cantonment *thana* on the west. Total population is 359,000 of which 198,000 are males and 161,000 are females (Population census, 2001). Garments industries, cottage industries, ice cream factories, bakeries and stationery goods factories are the major manufactured items of Badda *thana*. Some NGO operate activities on different services here along with the government health services.

Gulshan thana

Gulshan *thana* was established in 1972. The *thana* consists of three wards, 37 mouzas and 20 villages with an area of 40.91 sq km and is bounded by Cantonment and Badda *thanas* on the north, Tejgaon and Khilgaon *thanas* on the south, Badda *thana* on the east and Kafrul *thana* on the west. Total population is 190,000 with 107,000 males and 83,000 females (Population census, 2001). Gulshan *thana* is considered as the most significant area of Dhaka where most of the foreign embassies are located. Besides, Gulshan was developed as a major residential area. Moreover, multi-national corporate offices, shopping centers and markets are also located here.

Savar thana

Savar *thana* was established in 1912 and was turned into an *upazila* in 1983. The *upazila* consists of one municipality, 9 wards, 11 union parishads, 175 mouzas and 321 villages with an area of 280.13 sq km. It is bounded by Kaliakair and Gazipur *sadar upazilas* on the north, Keraniganj *upazila* on the south, Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Pallabi and Uttara *thanas* of Dhaka City Corporation on the east and Dhamrai and Singair *upazila* on the west. The land of the *upazila* is composed of alluvial soil of the pleistocene period. The height of the land gradually increases from the east to the west. The southern part of the *upazila* is composed of alluvial soil of the Bangshi and Dhalashwari rivers. Main rivers are Bangshi, Turag, Buriganga and Karnatali. Total population is 587,000, with 318,000

males and 269,000 females (Population census, 2001). Savar is an important economic zone where ceramic industries, beverage industries, press and publication, garments industries, foot ware, jute mills, textile mills, printing and dyeing factories, transformer industries, automobile industries, biscuit and bread factories, pharmaceutical industries, soap factories, brick fields, cold storages, welding shops, plant nurseries etc. are located. Bangladesh Export Processing Zone is also located in this *thana*.

Uttarkhan *thana*

Tongi, Gazipur on the north side, Dokshin Khan on the south side and the west side is covered by Uttarkhan *thana*.

Airport *thana*

Khilkhet and Cantonment on the north side; and east side is covered by Uttara *thana*.

Paltan *thana*

Ramna and Khilgoan on the north side, Shahbag on the west, Motijheel on the south; and the east side is covered by Sabuzbag *thana*.

Tejgoan I/A *thana*

Gulshan *thana* on the north side, Tejgoan on the west side, Khilgoan and Badda on the east side and Ramna *thana* on the south side.

Khilkhet *thana*

Airport and Dokshin Khan *thana* on the north, Cantonment *thana* on the west side and Gulshan and Badda on the south side.

b. Diffusion and social distribution (Dhaka district)

Some geographical locations where street, hotel and residence based sex trade takes place were identified while working in different *thanas* of Dhaka district. These locations are important places/points regarding business concentration and public/social gathering. Most of those streets and hotels are in open crowded places with presence of variety of men, located nearby large shopping malls, garments and markets, bus stand, around the streets of different significant constructions (e.g. overbridge) and publicly known. On the other hand, most of the residence based spots are located in residential areas. This section describes areas/points of different *thanas* where sex trade takes place:

Geographical distribution and hotspots

Uttara thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Jasim Uddin Road, Beside of <i>Rajlaxmi</i> Market, Over bridge, Azampur Beri Badh, House building, Adullahpur morh, Sector 9, Sector 13, Sector 8, <i>Chourasta</i> , Sector 14, <i>Garibi Nawaj</i> avenue morh, Kamarpara switch gate, Kamarpaa morh, <i>Kachabazar</i> and <i>Bagan</i> , Sector 3.	Jasim Uddin Road, Beside of <i>Rajlaxmi</i> Market, Adullahpur morh, Kamarpara morh and Kamarpara switch gate.	'hotspots' are important and safe for operating the trade. By 'important' we imply that these places are crowded and businesses are concentrated here. Also SW can get more clients here. By 'safe' we imply to the fact that <i>mastans</i> , men-in-uniform and local people seldom harass and torture –rather they negotiate with SW to get financial benefit and sexual pleasures.

Most of the sex workers live inside this *thana*. Some SW come from distant places, including spots even outside this *thana*. They start to come, more or less at all spots, at 5.30 pm and stay there till 12 am. After completion of contact they leave with the clients for sex acts. They reported that regular clients generally use the same venues. On the other hand, selection of sex act venues depends on clients' choices or feasibility of having sex at the contact spot and some how they finish the act and move to own residences. In the study, the team found that a number of sex workers stay whole night at open places. In these cases, they stay there the whole night if they do not get any clients or have no residences/shelters. Clients mostly represent low-income groups i.e. garments workers, construction workers, laborers from industries, transport workers, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, workers of small businesses and men-in-uniform. Their age limit is between 22 to 45. It is also important to mention that, in few cases, foreigners involved in various businesses or services are also clients of SFSWs.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Twelve hotels were traced where sex trade operated before the state of emergency. No HFSW was found at any of the hotels. Key informants reported that a few HFSW are now living in Uttara but they work in various hotels at Magbazar, Karwanbazar and elsewhere.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Beribadh area, Sector 9, Sector 5, Chourasta, Sector 14, Sector 10, Switch gate area, Sector 8, Boubazar, Doli para and Kamar para.	Sector 9, Beri badh area, Chourasta, Sector 14, Sector 10 and Sector 5.	

Clients contact the SW over mobile or through *dalals* (SWs address them as *bhai/khalu* etc.) as middlemen. Sometimes they are directly present at spots. It depends on the type of clients and how they (clients) are known with the spots and SW.

We found that SW of this setting are of two categories; one belong to a high status in terms of economical and social condition. Clients are also of high-profile including foreigners working at different businesses and service centers and influential person. Their rate for sex is also quite high and sometimes they sell sex not exclusively for money, but for many other forms of benefits. This category is extremely difficult to reach for intervention purposes.

The other category is the ‘General-RFSW’: They are quite known and are paid lower than members of the first category. Their clients include small entrepreneurs; different service holders, men-in-uniform, foreigners, students etc. and the age limit of clients are between 25 to 50. They come from inside or outside Uttara. These RFSWs either work in their own residences or work in other residence settings.

In residence settings, sex trade takes place under supervision of head women of the residence.

The term ‘*madam*’ was not found in this setting. SW may come to that residence on demand of the clients and leave the residence as soon as the sex act is over. Residence owners are generally married and they operate the business in close support of their husbands.

Khilkhet thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Over Bridge, Bus stand, Adjacent area of rail line, Beside the lake, no. 1 gate-Nikunjha R/A, No. 2 gate-Nikunjha R/A, Tan para Beri badh, In front of Mannan plaza, Kaola, Adjacent area of Jamuna city and Entry point of <i>Biswa</i> Road.	Adjacent area of rail line, Entry point of <i>Biswa</i> Road, In front of Mannan plaza and Tan para Beri badh.	According to the sex workers, those places are important and safe. Places are considered ‘important’ when the aforementioned places are crowded and businesses are concentrated. Hence, they can get more clients. ‘Safe’ refers to those places which are free from major troubles (physical tortures, financial harassment). Men-in-uniform and <i>mastans</i> seldom appear as troublesome.

Most of the sex workers live in the area adjacent to the spots where they work. A small portion comes from different places outside this *thana*. Generally, they start gathering in those spots at 5pm and stay there till 11 pm. they leave with the client for sex act once the contact has been made. Selection of sex act venues depends on clients’ choices or feasibility of performing the sex

acts at the contact spots. In some cases, when they don't get any clients or have no residences, they stay at the spot the whole night. Clients are mostly from the low-income groups i.e. laborers from industries, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport workers, workers of small business enterprises and men-in-uniform.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

No significant hotel was found where sex trade was being operated. On the other hand, the method of research did not suit some of the very luxurious hotels.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Lake View R/A, Nikunjha R/A, Nikunjha slum, Gudura slum, Khan para, Tan para slum and residences beside Tan para beri badh.	Lake View R/A, Tan para slum and Gudura slum.	

Clients solicit SW over mobile or use *dalals'* (middlemen's) networks or are directly present at the spot. It depends on the type of client and how closely they (clients) know the spots and SW.

SW of this settings are of two categories; the first group consists of women from socially and economically high status. They maintain a low level of network and entertain a very limited number of clients. Clients are also high of profile and influential personalities. Their rate for sex is also quite high and sometimes they sell sex not exclusively for money, but for many other forms of benefits. This category is highly tough to reach for promoting intervention activities.

The other category is the 'General-RFSW': They are quite known and their clients include small entrepreneurs, different service holders, transport workers, students etc. These RFSW either work in their own residences or work in other residence settings.

In residence settings, sex trade takes place under supervision of a *madam* (head of the residence, sex workers address her as *khala, apa* etc.). She arranges a residence where she keeps some women and introduces them to neighbors as her relatives. Sometimes, women may come to those residences on the clients demand and leave the residences as soon as the sex act is over. The *madams* are generally married and they operate the business with close support of their husbands. A few examples were found, where *madams* did not inform their husbands and generally operated sex business while husbands were not at home

Cantonment thana

i. Street Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Places adjacent to the rail line, Railway station, Shawra rail line, staff road, exterior of the staff road, rail crossing, Balughat, Matikata, Manikdi bazar (nama para mor) and Baunia.	Shawra rail line, Staff road, cantonment rail station, bushy areas at outside the cantonment (beside the airport road) and Manikdi Bazar.	

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

Aforementioned spots are often crowded. Sex workers gather here before evening, mostly from 5 pm and stay upto 10 pm. Some of them also stay at these spots overnight. However, the peak time for sex trade in these areas is from 7 pm to 12 am. Sex workers are safe in these areas because sex workers can sell sex without facing any hazards from local mastans or other gatekeepers.

ii. Hotel Based Sex Trade

There is no hotel under Cantonment *thana*.

iii. Residence Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Kachukhet, Matikata, Balughat, Vasantek, Baunia Area and Manikdi	15 residences has been identified as hotspots for residence based sex trade at 4 areas: Matikata, Vasantek, Manikdi and Balughat	

These areas are near cantonment areas where sex trade is maintained secretly. *Dalals* and *apas* maintain a close network with other areas. Clients access these sex workers freely because local *mastans* and political groups can not create any type of problems for fear of armed forces. Key Informants informed the research team that some of the men-in-uniform are also regular clients in these residences. RFSW, thus, can sell sex and operate sex trade soundly. Most of the sex acts are held during day time though overnight contact based sex trade is also found in these residences.

Pallabi *thana*

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Purobi cinema hall, Mirpur agaro bus stand, Mirpur baro bus stand (Laldek), Rup-nagar, Bownia-berir badh, Kalosi, Kalapani, Chakuli, Milkvita area, Near Benarosi polli area, Satarkul, Godara ghat, Apasi road, Muslim bazaar, Dhubluk, Chay Tobbuk and Ceramic-gate	Kalosi and Purobi cinema hall area, Berir badh, Mirpur Baro bus stand (Laldek) and Rupnagar	

in those spots, local SFSW are comparatively more in number than the non-local SFSW. SFSW start to gather at these spots from 4/5 p.m. and stay in these spots for the whole night. At daytime, only a few SFSW move into these spots for clients. SFSW who have no residence live on their working spots. Most of their clients are factory laborers, industry laborers, shopkeepers, hawkers, rickshaw pullers, transport laborers, workers in small business centers, men-in-uniform and even drug users etc. Most of their clients are 18 to 35-year old and live near these spots.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

There is no hotel under Pallabi *thana*. For this reason, hotel based sex workers were not included in this report.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Near Kalosi grave yard (Avenue 5, Mirpur agaro), Purobi, Kalapani bosti, Mirpur baro, C-Block, Mirpur KCT camp, Muslim bazaar bosti (Ta block and dha block) and Rup-nagar.	Kalapani bosti, Mirpur KCT camp, Muslim bazaar bosti (Ta and dha Block) and Rupnagar	

The residences in *hotspot* areas have comparatively high client flow and these residences can continue their sex trade easily with confidentiality and secrecy. No *madams* were found in this *thana*. Most of them were operating the trade without any dalal/Madam (Sarderni) support and have to manage their clients on their own. Sometimes they get clients from their friends (FSW) and also do sex acts at their friend’s places. Most of their clients are business persons, influential men, service holders, men in uniform and local *mastans*. In this setting most of the clients are well known and trusted relation exist between RFSW and their clients. Although clients are mostly locals outsiders also come through dalals or other FSW. Their clients’ age limit is 25 to 50.

Kafrul thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Garden Infront of NAVY quarter, Road infront of police staff college, Damal caot bazaar, Bhasantek Bazar and adjacent area, East side of Mirpur 10 circle, Taltola, Adjacent area of Sheikh garments, Mirpur 14 bus stand, Ibrahimpur bus stand, Kazi para over bridge, Shawrapara over bridge, Adjacent road of LGED Bhavan ,Agargaon, Senpara, Kochukhet bazaar and Rojunigondha super marke.	Road infront of police staff college, East side of Mirpur 10 circle, Shawrapara over bridge, Adjacent area of Sheikh garments, Mirpur 14 bus stand, Senpara and Kochukhet bazaar.	

Most of the sex workers live in areas adjacent to the spots where they work. A small number come from different places outside this *thana*. Generally, they start gathering in these spots at 6pm and stay there till dawn. Selection of sex act venues depends on clients’ choices or feasibility to have sex at contact spot. In some cases, they stay there overnight i.e. if they do not get any client or have no residence. Clients mostly represent low-income groups i.e. laborers from industries, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport workers, workers of small business enterprises and men-in-uniform.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

There is no hotel under Kafrul *thana*. For this reason, hotel based sex workers have not been included in this report.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
13 no. tin shed colony, 14/D Tin shed colony, Taltola, Bhasantek Slum, Lalsorai, Senpara, Shawrapara, Ibrahimpur and South Kafrul.	13 no. tin shed colony, 14/D tin shed colony, Taltola, Bhasantek Slum and Lalsorai.	

Clients solicit SW over mobile or use *dalal* networks or directly attend spots. This depends on the type of clients and how well they (clients) know the spots and SW. Again, there are two categories of RFSW. One category of RFSW is based on women of social and economic high status who maintain a low level of network and entertain very few high profiled and influential clients. Their rate for sex is also quite high and sometimes they sell sex not exclusively for money, but for many other forms of benefits. This category is very tough to reach for promoting any intervention activities.

Another category, the ‘General-RFSW’ are quite known and their clients include small entrepreneurs, different service holders, transport workers, students etc. These RFSW either work in their own residences or work in other residence settings.

In residence settings, sex trade takes place under supervision of the head of the residence (sex workers address her as *apa* etc.). A *madam* arranges a residence where she keeps some women and introduces them to the neighbors as her relatives. Sometimes, women come to those residences on the clients’ demand and leave the residence as soon as the sex acts are over. Heads of the residences are generally married and they operate the business in close support of their husbands. A few examples were found where heads of the residences did not inform their husbands and generally operated sex business while the husbands were not at home.

Tejgaon thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Zia Uddan, Sangshad Bhaban area, V.I.P. road, Ananda cinema Hall, Firm Gate Park, Tejgaon Rail Gate, Kawran Bazaar, Khejur Bagan and Trade Fair <i>math</i> (<i>Banijjo Melar Math</i>).	The bushy area behind the graveyard of Sangsad Bhaban, Zia Uddan, Ananda cinema Hall, FarmGate Park, Kawran Bazaar and Trade Fair area (<i>Banijjo Meler Math</i>).	

Zia Uddan and Sangsad Bhaban are popular for street based sex trade in Dhaka city, since FSW can easily get their clients among the visitors and other moving people. The men-in-uniform don’t make any disturbance in this trade here. Different relations for example financial or physical were observed among FSW and men-in-uniform.

The study team was informed that a large number of people gathered in front of the Tejgaon cinema hall before shows. During this time the ‘*dalals*’ and the clients communicate with each other after which the *dalals* take the clients inside the cinema hall. All this happens with the assistance of concerned authority of the cinema hall. The FSW of cinema hall setting also go to the clients’ residences for sex acts. On the other hand, sex trade runs in open spaces from 5 p.m. to late night. The client flow in this area increases from the evening. The respondents have informed that

the number of street based sex workers has increased in Tejgaon due to the police raids in different spots of Dhaka city during the present emergency period. The clients not only frequently torture the sex workers physically because of their low socio-economic background but also create troubles like not wanting to use condoms, having sex several times and calling FSW by names. Sometimes they become the victims of *dalals'* or local FSW's harassment. Most of their clients are laborers from factories and industries, shopkeepers, hawkers, rickshaw pullers, transport laborers, workers in small business centers, men-in-uniform and even drug users. Most of their clients' age range from 18 to 40 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Karwan Bazar— 6 hotels	Karwan Bazar— 3 hotels	The hotels of Tejgaon are mostly located at Kawran Bazaar. Kawran bazaar is an important area and different wholesale dealers gather here. Many important commercial and business centers are also located here.

Clients can get HFSW anytime in these hotels and client flow is quite regular here. The highest number of FSW and clients can be found in these hotels. The sex trade continues here with the support of concerned administration. The flow of clients and FSW is highest from noon to evening though the trade continues at other times too. Businessmen of middle to high class, transport laborers (drivers), students, tourists, service holders and law enforcement personnel are the most common clients of hotel based sex trade. Most of the clients are of 25 to 50 years old.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Tejkuni para, West Nakhhal para, Shahin bag, Arzat para, Monipuri para, Indira Road, East Razabazar, West Razabazar, East Tejturibazar, West Tejturibazar, Agargaon Staff Quarter, Boubazar, Karwan bazar and Green road.	West Nakhhal para, Boubazar, Karwan bazar, East Razabazar and Tejkuni para.	

Some significant residential areas were found in Tejgaon where sex trade is being operated. Sex workers in this area form a small network with limited number of clients and pimps. In Tejgaon, some *dalals* rent houses and live with sex workers as married couples which turn the local people non-hostile. Clients solicit SW over mobile or use *dalal* networks or directly attend a spot. This depends on type of clients and how well they (clients) know the spots and SW.

The clients include different service holders, small entrepreneurs, transport workers, students etc. These RFSW either work in their own residences, or work in other residence settings. Most of the clients are of 25 to 50 years old.

In addition in most of residence settings, sex trade takes place under supervision of a head of the residence (sex workers address her as *khala*, *apa* etc.). She arranges a residence where she stays with some women. Sometimes, women may come to that residence on demand of the clients and leave the residence as soon as the sex act is over. Local *mastan* and some influential persons are connected with this trade.

Ramna *thana*

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Osmani Uddyan, Ramna Park, Suhrawardi Uddan, Kakrail More, Moghbazar More, Mouchak More, Bangla Motor More, Matsha Bhaban area, Shahbag More, Malibagh More, Jonaki Cinema Hall, High Court area, Press club area and Medical college More.	Osmani Uddyan, Ramna Park, Suhrawardi Uddyan, Kakrail More, Moghbazaar More, Mouchak More, Bangla Motor More and Shahbag More.	

Hotspots are places which are comparatively silent and where sex workers can easily get their clients. Client flow increases at the parks and different *uddans* from evening when these spots become silent. Men-in-uniform usually do not create any problems. In some cases the FSWs offer money or sex to the men-in-uniform and in return receive security from them. Some sex workers have moved to other secure spots due to recent raids from law enforcement agents. When a new SFSW starts her trade in a spot, she has to take time to build up a position there. Respondents have informed that, they sometimes face different problems from their clients such as creation of undue pressure to have sex without condom, to have sex more than once, and not paying due money, usage of harsh language. Most of their clients are aged between 20 – 45 years and are low income people, mostly laborers in different industries or factories, shopkeepers, hawkers, transport laborers, drug users, workers in different small and medium business centers and men-in-uniform etc.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Baro Mogbazaar-- 13 hotels, New Taj Uddin Ahmed Saroni, Mogbazar--1 hotel, Tangi Diversion Road, Mogbazaar-- 4 hotels.	New Taj Uddin Ahmed Saroni, Mogbazaar--1, Tangi Diversion Road, Mogbazaar--1and Baro Mogbazaar--4.	The hotels of Ramna are mostly located on Mog Bazaar area. Before the emergency law Mog Bazaar area was famous for hotel based sex trade. Though the trade is still ongoing a number of hotels have closed this trade.

Client flow is comparatively higher in these hotels (hotspots), where sex trade is running for a long time by the direct cooperation of concerned administration. The present raids by the law enforcement agencies during the state of emergency has created a panic among hotel authorities. Apart from this, the hotels are doing well in this trade. Respondents informed that the client flow continues throughout the day and HFSW arrive at these hotels wearing '*burkhas*' (veils). Some HFSWs also stay in a particular room of a hotel for the whole day and night under the supervision of the hotel authorities. This room is known as the 'display room'. After making contract with the hotel boys or authority the clients go to this room, select a particular HFSW and go into another room for the sex act. Besides this, some HFSW stay in the hotels on shift based schedules. Due to increase in raids HFSW have started operating their sex trade in different residences. Both local and non-local people are their clients. HFSW are mostly outsiders and local HFSW are very limited in number. According to the respondents, their clients are laborers of different mills and factories, drivers and helpers, students, tourists, lawyers, and people from law enforcement groups. Clients in these settings usually do not create any problem due to the close monitoring from hotel authorities. However, sometimes clients create pressure to have sex without condoms or to have sex more than once. Most of their clients' age range from 25 to 45 years.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Noyatola road, Gabtola road, Noyatola ambagan road, Noyatola <i>Majar</i> road, Chairman <i>goli</i> , West side of Ramna park. At the back of Sideswary Anarkoli market, Sonali bag road, Mogbazar Mirbas road and North side of Noyatola <i>Boro mat</i> .	Noyatola <i>prothom goli</i> , West side of Ramna Park, Noyatola Ambagan road and Mogbazar Mirbag road.	

Sex workers in Ramna *thana* live in rented houses and are involved in this trade within a small network where selected clients and pimp maintain a close relationship with them. This small network keep their trade confidential. Clients solicit SW over mobile or use *dalal* network as middlemen or directly attend the spots. It depends on the types of clients and how well they (clients) know the spots and SWs. Their clients include different service holders, small entrepreneurs, transport workers, students etc. These RFSW either work in their own residences, or work in other residence settings. Most of the clients are from 25 to 50 years old.

In most of the residence settings, sex trade takes place under the supervision of a head of the residence (*madam/khala/ apa* etc.). She arranges a residence where she keeps some SW. Besides these permanant SW, some SW come to these residences based on the demand of the clients and leaves the residence as soon as the sex act is over.

Palton thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Palton moor, Jonaki cinema Hall, Outer Stadium, Gulistan, Bijoy Nagar and Zero point.	Jonaki cinema Hall, Outer Stadium, Gulistan and Palton moor.	

Most of sex workers live in the adjacent areas of spots where they work. A small number comes from different places outside this *thana*. Generally, they start gathering in those spots at 5pm and stay there till 11pm. The sex workers leave with the client to the sex act venue once contact has been made.. Selection of sex act venue depends on client’s choice or feasibility to act at the contact spot. In cases when sex workers do not get clients or have no residence, they spend the whole night at the spot. Clients are mostly from low-income groups i.e. laborers from industries, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport workers, workers of small business enterprises and men-in-uniform.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
DIT extension road—5 hotels, Purana palton road—3 hotels, Noyapalton road—2 hotels, bijoy nagar road—2 hotels, Bangabandhu avenue-3 hotels and Gulistan Golapshah <i>Majar</i> area-3 hotels.	Gulistan Golapshah <i>Majar</i> area-2 hotels, Purana palton road—3 hotels, Noyapalton road—2 hotels and DIT extension road-3 hotel	

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

These hotels are governed by authorities who have links with influential members of law enforcement agency so that sex trade runs smoothly for clients as well as sex workers. This type of management ensures the availability of sex workers as well as the high flow of clients. Hotel authority plays the supreme role in this trade and controls any monetary deal between sex workers and clients. Sex workers come here through a channel where pimps, service boys, hotel managers even sex workers are involved.

Clients mostly represent medium and high income groups i.e. businessman, various service holders, sportsman, tourist, truckers/drivers, students, business-brokers, men-in-uniform and their age limit is 25-50 years. In few cases, sex workers reported that their clients had sexually abused them.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Purana palton lane, Noya palton lane <i>prothom goli</i> , Jonaki cinema hall road, Amin bag mosque road, Shantinagor bazaar road, south side of Gopalbag <i>mat</i> , Abuzor Gifari college road (Malibag) and Bijoy nagor road.	Shantinagor bazaar road, south side of Gopalbag <i>mat</i> , Jonaki cinema hall road, Abuzor Gifara college road (Malibag) and Purana palton lane	

In Palton, a few SWs belong to high socio-economic status. their clients are of the same status and the rate for sex is also quite high. Sometimes the sex workers sell sex not exclusively for money, but also for many other forms of benefit. This category is very tough to reach for promoting any interventions. Most of the sex workers solicit clients in three ways: first, they depend on pimps who manage clients as well as play role in assuring security for both clients and sex workers. Second, networks of close friends, where clients are regular. Third, clients somehow manage the phone number of sex workers, contact them and fix a time and venue for the sex act.

In residence settings, sex trade takes place under supervision of head women of the residence. SWs may come to that residence on demand of the clients and leave the residence as soon as the sex act is over. Residence owners are generally married and they operate the business in close support of their husbands. Their clients include different businessperson, service holders, man-in-uniform, students etc. and their age limit is from 25 to 50 years. Generally, they come from different places, sometimes from even outside Dhaka. These RFSW either work in their own residences, or work in other residence settings.

Motijheel *thana*

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Doinik bangle more, Modhumita cinema hall, Shapla Chattar, Bangladesh Bank area (south), Fakirapul, Kamlapur Rail Station, Arambag morh to Kamlapur Rail station road and Dilkusha road.	Modhumita cinema hall, Kamlapur Rail Station, Fakirapul and Arambag morh to Kamlapur Rail station road.	

Since Motijheel is a commercial and banking zone of Dhaka city only a few spots are present here. the geographical location of this *thana* does not allow this trade to be highly concentrated. Most of

important govt. and non govt. official buildings are situated here and these areas are highly secured and well protected. Moreover public gathering is strictly prohibited at night. On the other hand, most of the concentrated spots of Ramna, Sabujbag are located near Motijheel. As a result, Motijheel is a less operated area in terms of sex trade. However, existing locations are important place/points regarding business concentration and public/social gathering. Most of these streets are open crowded places with the presence of variety of men, offices, garments and markets, bus stand etc. and these places are publicly known.

According to the sex workers, these places are important and safe. Hence, they get more clients here. Places are 'important' in a sense that, aforementioned places are crowded and businesses are concentrated. So they can get more clients. 'Safe' refers that those places are free from major troubles (physical tortures, financial harassment) and men-in-uniform and *mastans* seldom appear as troublesome. Most of sex workers are local. They start coming to all spots at roughly 5.30 pm and stay there till 12 am. The sex workers leave with the client to the sex act venue once contact has been made. Selection of sex act venue depends on clients' choice or feasibility to have sex at contact spots.

A number of sex workers in Kamlapur rail station stay the whole night at open places when they don't get any clients. Clients are mostly regular and represent low-income groups i.e. hawkers, laborers from industries/rail station, construction workers, transport workers, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, workers of small business enterprises and men-in-uniform whose age range is generally from 20 to 45 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Fakirapul-8 hotels, Kamlapur-3 hotels, Doinik Bangla morh-2 hotels and Outer circular road, Razarbag- 3 hotels.	5 hotels in Fakirapul and 2 hotels in Doinik Bangla more.	

Hotspots are the busiest spots. Bus stand, foreign recruiting agencies, rail station, whole sale markets, important offices etc. are located here. People from different districts/areas come and stay in these hotels for their business, official and other purposes. This rush of people plays a supportive role in running this kind of sex trade. Not only local but clients from outside Motijheel are available there. Hotel authorities are the key controllers of this trade. They recruit sex workers and provide necessary supports (e.g. security, entertainment) to both clients and sex workers. Their support is a major factor that confirms the flow of clients.

Among sex workers, a few enter the hotels at morning and leave before night. On the other hand, others enter at night and stay there for the whole night, even for 2-3 days. Generally, after completion of sex act HFSW move to their own residences. Clients mostly represent medium and high income groups i.e. businessmen, various service holders, tourists, truckers/drivers, students, business-brokers, men-in-uniform and their age range from 25-50 years. A few sex workers reported that they were sexually abused by their clients.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Arambag, Fakirapul, T&T colony, South Kamlapur, Kamlapur Rail way slum, Avay Das lane, Doinik Bangla morh and Hatkhola road.	Arambag, T&T colony, Fakirapul, Kamlapur Rail way slum and South Kamlapur.	

Most of the clients contact SWs in different ways such as over mobile phones, using *dalas* or close friends' network, directly attending the spots etc. It depends on the type of clients, their (clients') familiarity with spots and SW. The team also explored that a few RFSW are of high socio-economic status and have clients who are also of high profile, including business giants, higher executives of different services, influential persons and so on. Their rate for sex is also quite high and sometimes they sell sex not exclusively for money, but for many other forms of benefits too. This category is very tough to reach for promoting any intervention.

Most RFSW are quite familiar with their clients and are paid lower than the first category. Their clients include small entrepreneurs, different service holders, men-in-uniform, foreigners, students etc. and the age range of clients is usually 25-50 years. Generally they come from different sites, and sometimes even from outside Dhaka. These RFSW either work in their own residences, or work in other residence settings. In residence settings, sex trade takes place under supervision of head women of the residence. SWs may come to the residences on demand of the clients and leave the residences as soon as the sex act is over. Residence owners are generally married and they operate the business in close support of their husbands.

Sabujbag thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Mugda Over Bridge, Adjacent area of Mugda Stadium, Basabo koloney, Dhalpur slum area, Mugdha Jhil par, Nondi para Jhil par, Kadamtola, Maya kanon and Manda.	Mugda Over Bridge, Adjacent area of Mugda Stadium, Basabo koloney, Dhalpur slum area, Nondi para Jhil par, Maya kanon and Manda.	

According to the sex workers, those places are important (heavily crowded and businesses are concentrated, hence more clients are available) and safe from troubles (physical tortures, financial harassment).

Most of sex workers live in areas adjacent to the spots where they work. A few of them come from different places outside this *thana*. Generally, they start gathering in those spots at 6pm and stay there till 11pm. The sex workers leave with the client to the sex act venue once contact has been made. Selection of sex act venues depends on clients' choice or feasibility to have sex at contact spots. In cases they don't get clients or have no residences, they stay at the spots for the whole night. Clients mostly represent low-income groups i.e. laborers from industries, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport workers, workers of small business enterprises and men-in-uniform.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

No significant sex trade was found.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Kadamtola, Basabo, Mugda, Maya kanon, Sabujbag, Manda and Rajarbag.	Kadamtola, Mugda and Maya kanon.	

A category of RFSW is based on women of high socio-economic status. They maintain a low level network and entertain very few clients. Clients are also of high profile and influential. Their rate for sex is also quite high and sometimes they sell sex not exclusively for money, but for many other forms of benefits. This category is very tough to reach for promoting any interventions.

Another category is ‘General-RFSW’: They are quite known and their clients include small entrepreneurs, different service holders, transport workers, students etc. These RFSW either work in their own residences or work in other residence settings.

In residence settings, sex trade takes place under supervision of the head of the residences (sex workers address her as *apa* etc.). A *madam* arranges a residence where she keeps some women and introduces them to neighbors as her relatives. Sometimes, women come to those residences on demand of the clients and leave the residences as soon as the sex acts are over. Heads of the residences are generally married and they operate the business in close support of their husbands. A few examples were found where heads of the residences did not inform their husbands and generally operated sex business while the husbands were not at home.

Khilgaon thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Malibag Chowdhuri para, Abul hotel moor, Khilgaon flyover slum area, Malibag super market, Rampura TV gate, Khilgaon rail line slum area, Khilgaon jhil par and Malibag padma cinema hall area.	Malibag Chowdhuri para, Khilgaon flyover slum area, Malibag super market, Rampura TV gate and Malibag Padma cinema hall area.	

Most of sex workers live in areas adjacent to the spots where they work. A few come from different places outside the *thana*. Generally, they start gathering at those spots at 6pm and stay there till 11pm. The sex workers leave with the client to the sex act venue once contact has been made. Selection of sex act venues depends on clients’ choice or feasibility to have sex at contact spots. In cases when sex workers do not get any client or have no residences, they stay at the spots for the whole night. Clients mostly represent low-income groups i.e. laborers from industries, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport workers, workers of small business enterprises and men-in-uniform.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Malibag Chowdhuri para bazaar road—1 hotel, Malibag chowdhuripara DIT road—02 hotels, Padma cinema hall area--1, chourasta—1 hotel and Rampura bazaar road—01 hotel.	Malibag Chowdhuri para bazaar road—01 hotel, Malibag chowdhuripara DIT road—01 hotel, Padma cinema hall area—01 hotel	

These hotels are governed by authorities who have links with high-level law enforcement agents, hence the sex trade runs without any complications for the clients as well as the sex workers. This type of management ensures the availability of sex workers as well as high flow of clients. Hotel authority plays the supreme role in this trade and controls monetary deals between sex workers and clients. Sex workers come here through a channel where pimps, service boys, hotel managers and even sex workers are involved.

Among sex workers, a few enter the hotels at morning and leave before night. On the other hand, others enter at night and stay there for the whole night, even for 2-3 days. Generally, after completion of the sex acts, HFSW move to their own residences.

Clients mostly represent medium and high income groups i.e. businessmen, various service holders, tourists, trackers/drivers, students, business-brokers, men-in-uniform and their age ranges from 25-50 years. In a few cases, it was reported that the clients sexually abuse the sex workers.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Malibag Chowdhuri para, Khilgaon flyover slum area, Malibag super market, Khilgaon rail line slum area, Khilgaon jhil par, Haji para, Sipahibag, Meradia (Comissonar <i>goli</i>), Goran, Tilpa para, Taltola, Riajibagh, Nondi para and Moulovir tek.	Malibag Chowdhuri para, Khilgaon rail line slum area, Khilgaon jhil par, Haji para, Sipahibag, Meradia (Comissonar <i>goli</i>) and Goranand Taltola.	

Clients solicit SW over mobile or use *dalal* networks or directly attend at spot. This depends on the type of client and how well they (clients) know the spots and SW.

A category of RFSW is based on women of high social and economic status. They maintain a low level network and entertain very few clients. Clients are also of high profile and influential. Their rate for sex is also quite high and sometimes they sell sex not exclusively for money, but for many other forms of benefits. This category is very tough to reach for promoting any intervention.

Another category is 'General-RFSW': They are quite known and their clients include small entrepreneurs, different service holders, transport workers, students etc. These RFSW either work in their own residences or work in other residence settings.

In residence settings, sex trade takes place under supervision of the head of the residences (sex workers address her as *apa* etc.). A *madam* arranges a residence where she keeps some women and introduces them to neighbors as her relatives. Sometimes, women come to those residences on demand of the clients and leave the residences as soon as the sex acts are over. Heads of the residences are generally married and they operate the business in close support of their husbands. A few examples were found where heads of the residences did not inform their husbands and generally operated sex business while the husbands were not at home.

Badda thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Natun Bazar, Uttar Badda, Madda Badda, Kuril Chourasta, Bashundara, Kala Chandpur, Nodda, Kuril kazi bari, Coca cola moor, Nurer chola, Bash tola, Shahajadpur, Merul Badda, Baridhara and Beraeid.	Madda Badda, Kuril Chourasta, Bashundara, Kala Chandpur, Nodda, Bash-tola, Shahajadpur, Merul Badda, Beraeid and Uttar Badda.	

According to the sex workers, those places are important where they can get more clients and safe from troubles such as physical tortures and financial harassment. Men-in-uniform and *mastans* seldom appear to be troublesome in these places.

Most of sex workers live in the areas adjacent to the spots where they work. A small number comes from different places outside the *thana*. Generally, they start gathering in those spots at 6pm and stay there till 11 pm. The sex workers leave with the client to the sex act venue once contact has been made. Selection of sex act venues depends on clients' choice or feasibility to have sex at contact spots. In cases when sex workers do not get any client or have no residences, they stay at the spots for the whole night. Clients mostly represent low-income groups i.e. laborers from industries, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport workers, workers of small business enterprises and men-in-uniform.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

The team did not find any significant hotels in Badda *thana* where sex trade is operating.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Kuril (Moyshal <i>bari</i>), Kuril Chourasta, Shawra, Bot-tola, Natun Bazar, Rail line slum, Natun Bazar lal mati Bosti, Shajadpur Jhil par, Modda badd Chairman bari area, Modda Badda behind alatun-nessa school, Uttar Badda, Merul Badda, Hossenpur Market, Nodda and Modhya Badda link road.	Shajadpur, Modda Badda, Merul Badda, Nodda and Bash-tola.	

Clients solicit SW over mobile phone, use *dalal* networks or directly attend a spot. This depends on type of client and how well they (clients) know the spots and SW.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

A category of RFSW is based on women of high social and economic status. They maintain a low level network and entertain very few clients. Clients are also of high profile and influential men. Their rate for sex is also quite high and sometimes they sell sex not exclusively for money, but for many other forms of benefits. This category is very tough to reach for promoting any intervention.

Another category is ‘General-RFSW’: They are quite known and their clients include small entrepreneurs, different service holders, transport workers, students etc. These RFSW either work in their own residences or work in other residence settings.

In residence settings, sex trade takes place under supervision of the head of the residences (sex workers address her as *apa* etc.). A *madam* arranges a residence where she keeps some women and introduces them to neighbors as her relatives. Sometimes, women come to those residences on demand of the clients and leave the residences as soon as the sex acts are over. Heads of the residences are generally married and they operate the business in close support of their husbands. A few examples were found where heads of the residences did not inform their husbands and generally operated sex business while the husbands were not at home.

Gulshan thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Gulshan Jheelpar, Adjacent areas of Banani Rail line, Gulshan Park, Kakoli More, Staff Road, Road no. 73,83,63,68,81,82,59,50,79,01,02; Sides of Banani grave yard, Entry point of Baridhara main road, Gudhara ghat, Titumir college gate area, In front of Gulshan-1 market and Kala chandpur.	Gulshan Jheelpar, Gulshan Park, Kakoli More, Gudhara ghat, In front of Gulshan-1 market and Road no. 73, 83 and 63.	

Although Gulshan *thana* is an important diplomatic and posh area, low paid street based sex trade play a significant role here and at the above mentioned places. These places are also suitable for the presence of sex workers who live in different adjacent *thana*/areas. Generally, they start gathering at these spots at 6 pm and stay there till 12 am. The sex workers leave with the client to the sex act venue once contact has been made. Selection of sex act venues depends on clients’ choice or feasibility to have sex at contact spots. In cases when sex workers do not get any client or have no residences, they stay at the spots for the whole night. Clients mostly represent low-income groups i.e. rickshaw/van pullers, laborers from industries, shopkeepers, transport workers, workers of small business enterprises and men-in-uniform.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Banani—6 hotels, Kakoli— 2 hotels, Mohakhali— 4 hotels, Chairman bari—3 hotel, Gulshan 1— 1 hotel and Gulshan 2— 2 hotels.	Banani—3 hotels, Kakoli— 1 hotels, Mohakhali— 2 hotelsand Gulshan 1— 2 hotels.	

Law enforcement agencies seldom raid these areas, so sex trade runs smoothly. Hotel authorities operate real estate business as well as this trade. Hotel authorities play a significant role in this trade and manage law enforcement agencies and local influential persons. This type of management ensures availability of sex workers as well as a high flow of clients. They also control the monetary deals between sex workers and clients. Sex workers come here from different areas through a channel where pimps, service boys, hotel managers and even sex workers are involved.

Among sex workers, a few enter the hotels in the morning and leave before night. On the other hand, a few enter at night and stay there for the whole night, even for 2-3 days. Generally, after completion of the sex act HFSW move to their residences.

Clients mostly represent medium and high income groups i.e. businessmen, various service holders, tourist, truckers/drivers, students, business-brokers, men-in-uniform and the age range from 25-50 years. In a few cases, it was reported that the clients sexually abuse the sex workers.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Natun rastar more area, Gudhara ghat, Madya Korail (bou bazaar), Korai (jamai bazaar), Korail khamar bari, Korail TandT colony, Kala chandpur, Niketon Project, Block-B, Road-5, Amtoli and Niketon, Block-A, Road-3 and Amtoli.	Gudhara ghat, Madya Korail (bou bazaar), Korai (jamai bazaar), Korail TandT colony, Niketon Project, Block-B, Road-5, Amtoli and Niketon, Block-A, Road-3 and Amtoli.	

Clients solicit SW over mobile or use *dalal* networks or directly attend at spot. This depends on the type of clients and how well they (clients) know the spots and SW.

A category of RFSW is based on women of high social and economic status. They maintain a low level network and entertain very few clients. Clients are also influential and of high profile. Their rate for sex is also quite high and sometimes they sell sex not exclusively for money, but for many other forms of benefits. This category is very tough to reach for promoting any intervention.

Another category is ‘General-RFSW’: They are quite known and their clients include small entrepreneurs, different service holders, transport workers, students etc. These RFSW either work in their own residences or work in other residence settings.

In residence settings, sex trade takes place under supervision of the head of the residences (sex workers address her as *apa* etc.). A *madam* arranges a residence where she keeps some women and introduces them to neighbors as her relatives. Sometimes, women come to those residences on demand of the clients and leave the residences as soon as the sex acts are over. Heads of the residences are generally married and they operate the business in close support of their husbands. A few examples were found where heads of the residences did not inform their husbands and generally operated sex business while the husbands were not at home.

Tejgaon I/A *thana*

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Begun bari, Kacha bazaar, Bus terminal, Entry point of Gulshan link road, Begun bari kacha bazaar, Tibbat colony bazaar and Dokkhin taltola.	Begun bari, Entry point of Gulshan link road, Tibbat colony bazaar and Bus terminal.	

There are two types of SFSW. A few of them live and work particularly inside this *thana* and a small portion of them are from different places outside this *thana*. Generally, they start to come to those spots from 6pm and stay there till 11pm. The sex workers leave with the client to the sex act venue once contact has been made. Selection of sex act venues depends on clients' choice or feasibility to have sex at contact spots. In cases when sex workers do not get any client or have no residences, they stay at the spots for the whole night. The team did not get any information of harassment from the respondents. Clients mostly represent low-income groups i.e. laborers from industries, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport workers, workers of small businesses and men-in-uniform. The clients' ages range from 20-45 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

The team identified 3 hotels where authorities closed their trade due to the state of emergency.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Begun bari <i>boro bosti</i> (slum), Tibbat colony, East Begun bari jheel par <i>basber bosti</i> (slum), Slum near Mohakhali bus terminal, Taltola colony, Slum near Old <i>Arong</i> , Slum near Tejgaon textile college hostel and Christian <i>para</i> .	Begun bari <i>boro bosti</i> (slum), Tibbat colony, East Begun bari, jheel par <i>basber bosti</i> (slum), nearby Mohakhali bus terminal and Slum nearby Old <i>Arong</i> .	

Most of the spots are inside slum areas and clients generally use *dalal* networks or directly attend a spot. In Tejgaon I/A, most of RFSW live in slum areas and a few of them rent houses for a short period and frequently change their location to another area which may be inside or out side of Tejgaon I/A *thana*. Clients of sex workers who live in rented houses are less in number than those who live in slum areas because rented houses are mostly located in residential areas and high client flow might raise questions. Their clients include small entrepreneurs, different service holders, transport workers, students etc. and their age range is usually 25-50 years.

Sex workers who live in rented houses work under supervision of the heads of the houses. They arrange residences where they keep some women. Sometimes, women may come to those residences on demand of the clients. They leave the residences as soon as the sex acts are over.

Airport thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Biman bandor rail station, rail colony, VIP Bagan, 8 no. Gate Baro Bagan, Bus stand, Kasaibari bazaar, Kowla and Berirbadh area	8 No. Gate Bagan, rail-station, VIP bagan and Berir-badh	

From the mapping study we found that most of the street based sex workers are living in rail colony, Kowla and Berir-badh area where they can maintain a house low in cost. As a result, SFSW are available at those spots of the Airport region. The team was informed that railway station, bus-stand, Kasaibari bazaar and VIP bagan are places with a huge number of people coming from different parts of the Dhaka. Hence, SFSWs and their clients gather at these spots.

Everyday a huge number of passengers from different classes and professions go by the rail-station for different purposes. Among them some of them are their clients. VIP Bagan and 8 no. gate Bagan are popular parks for the floating people and other different groups of people where SFSW can easily get their clients. At Beri-badh area many low-income people live and some among them are also the clients of SFSW.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

There is no hotel in this *thana*, so no HFSW could be identified.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Residence based sex trades could not be reached in Airport.

Uttarkhan thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Majhar (shrine), Helal Market, Dobadia Bazaar, Balir-mat, Kacha-kura bazaar, Chan-para, Mothertek and Jamtola road	Majhar (shrine), Helal Market, Dobadia Bazaar, Balir-mat, Kacha-kura bazaar, Chan-para, Mothertek and Jamtola road	In Uttarkhan, crusing spots and hotspots are the same because each crusing spot is equal in potential and client flow is almost equal too.

A huge number of people come to different bazaar and garment factories located in Uttarkhan. Many among them are clients of SFSW.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

There is no hotel in this *thana*, so the team couldn't identify any HFSW in Uttarkhan.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Majhar road, Fayda Bazaar, Madar bari, Behind the college, Balir mat, Gano Kabor sthan, Ati para, Chal Para, Mother tek, Jamtola and Moller tek.	Majhar road, Fayda Bazaar, Madar bari, Behind the college, Balir mat, Gano Kabor sthan, Ati para, Chal Para, Mother tek, Jamtola and Moller tek	The team was nformed that different classes of people are living besides the Bazaars and Garments factories, where some residences are engaged in residence based sex trade.

The team was informed that different classes of people live beside the Bazaars and Garments factories and some the clients of RFSW. Clients are also aware of the residences where sex trade is being operated.

Savar thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Pallibiddut (Dendabor and Bus Stand), Nabinagar (Bus Stand, Niribili, Smritisaudha and Baishmail), Baipail (Bus Stand and Bashundhara Math), Amin Bazar, Hemaetpur and EPZ (Balivadra Bus Stand)	Nabinagar and Pallibiddut	Street based sex trade starts after evening and continues up to 12 am.

The distance between contact venues and sex act venues is very short. The contact place for Nabinagar is Bot-tola, in front of Smritisoudha main gate and Cinema Hall. The places for sex act in Nabinagar are the driving fields and inside Smritisoudha.

There are three reasons for Nabinagar to be a Hotspot for SFSW. The reasons are:

- First, all the vehicles from South-West and North zone of Bangladesh enter Dhaka through Nabinagar. So Nabinagar area is very important for sex trade because all the vehicles stop on the bus stand where there is an abundance of ticket counter laborers, transport workers and brokers.
- Second and most important reason is the fact that *Smritisoudha* is situated here. Every day hundreds of visitors come here to see the *Smritisoudh*. Many of the visitors are potential clients of RFSW.
- The third logic is that contact venues and sex act venues are very close.

The contact places of Pallibiddut are bus stand and bazaar. The places for sex act are Dandabor Field and Driving Field. Many of the RMG male workers go to their home through Pallibiddut area. On the way to their home they take a little entertainment break at Pallibiddut and go to adjacent Driving Field where they can easily perform the sex acts just after contacting the waiting SFSW.

A large number of the clients are local, although clients from other areas (clients from other districts) come to these venues as well. Sex workers of other *thanas* seldom come to the town. After leaving the spots, the sex workers return home. Clients mostly represent low-income groups i.e. laborers from industries, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport workers, workers of small business enterprises and men-in-uniform. The age range of the clients is 15-55 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
West side of Savar Foot Over Bridge—1 hotel	West side of Savar Foot Over Bridge—1 hotel	

Through direct observation and discussion with different sources (informal discussion), the team has identified 1 hotel of Savar as ‘hot-spot’ of hotel based sex trade at Savar. The rent of that hotel and rate of the HFSW of that hotel is economical. Besides the sex workers of the hotels, a large number of sex workers accompany clients as wives and give different reasons (illness /visit to physicians /travel purpose) for their visit to the hotel authority. Although in most cases the hotel management suspects the reality, they often keep silent. In most cases, this type of couples leave the hotel within 1-2 hours. At present due to frequent raids by law enforcement agencies, a HFSW in Savar stays in a hotel generally for 5-6 hours (day/night) only. Sometimes a HFSW stay in hotel for a whole day and night based on client flow.

Most HFSW are outsiders. They live in different messes, or in rented houses. Clients of HFSW are both local and outsiders (including clients from other districts). Client group includes businessmen (from higher and middle economic strata), transport workers (truckers, bus drivers etc.), students, tourists, service holders, constructors, men in uniform etc. The ages of these clients range between 20 and 45.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Kurgaon, Palashbari, Pabaner Tach, Balivadra, Kathgora, Gazir Chott, Majidpur, Dairy Farm, Amin Bazar, <i>Dendabor, Vadail, amgora, Norosinghapur, Kuthuria, Chayabathi, Baipail and EPZ area.</i>	Baipail, Kurgaon, Jamgora and Kathgora.	

The RFSW are not local - they come from different districts or *thanas* and reside in rented houses. The clients are, however, local people. They come here to perform intercourse with the RFSW from nearby places including Amin Bazar, EPZ and different villages of the PS.

The RFSW individually operate their sex-trade. They manage their clients over cell phone and go to certain residences (Clients’ Residences, RFSW’s friends’ houses or some paid houses) to perform sex acts. It is notable that the RFSW in the area are engaged in sex-trade mainly on Friday.

Dhamrai thana

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Islampur Bus Stand, Upzilla land and settlement office (Kachari), Ayingon/ three lanes’ circle (with bridge), Sima and Gulbahar cinema hall, Nayarhat, Rice drying fields (Chaatal), Dhulivita Bus Stan, Upzilla field, Islampur BATA gate and Dhamrai bazaar.	Islampur Bus Stand, Kachari Bazar, Sima and Gurlbahar Cinema hall area, Dhulivita bus stand and Upzila field.	

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

The SFSW walk around these places from evening to late night to contact clients. Generally rickshaw pullers, day laborers, industry laborers, students, transport workers, shopkeepers and drug addicted people are the clients of SFSW. The clients' age range from 20-50 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

There is no hotel in this *thana*, so the team couldn't identify any HFSW here in Dhamrai.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Ayington, Islampur BATA Gate, Dhamarhat, Moushal Para, Chyitali Para, Behind Sima Cinema Hall, Aam Bagan, adjacent to Harding School, Pathan Tola, Shareef Bagh and Islampur Bazaar.	Islampur BATA gate, Ayington circle and Moushal circle area.	

The important gathering places for RFSW. The reasons are—

- The residences are secure both for sex workers and clients as the law enforcing agencies usually do not raid the residences of these areas. *Madams* (house ladies) of these areas always maintain good relationship with local leaders and *Mastans* to avoid any unwanted situation.
- These residences are situated close to commercial and industrial areas. Therefore people of different districts, who come to the areas for business purpose, can easily make a choice.
- The work environment, particularly behaviors of the house ladies are pleasing. Sometimes the RFSW are provided snacks. Income sharing system is defined well. Above all the sex workers get more clients and the clients get SW in these houses.
- Since the residence based sex trade generally take place at day time, daily/sexual act based sex workers can easily continue the trade behind the eyes of their guardians.

c. Service facility (Dhaka district)

The team has found three intervention programs working with different settings in different *thanas*. Their activities and coverage areas are:

Name of Organization	Target Group	Facilities	Working thana
BWHC (FHI)	HFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ HIV-AIDS Awareness (BCC session) ❑ Condoms and lubricant distribution and demonstration. ❑ STI treatment and follow up ❑ VCT referral ❑ Counseling ❑ Refreshment and Entertainment (Film show) ❑ Partner notification and referral 	Khilgaon
			Ramna
			Motijheel
			Palton
			Tejgaon
			Gulshan
CDS (HATI)*	HFSW and RFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ HIV-AIDS Awareness (BCC session) ❑ Condom, lubricant distribution and demonstration ❑ STI/RTI treatment ❑ VCT ❑ Counseling ❑ Refreshment and Entertainment ❑ Partner notification and referral 	Khilgaon
			Ramna
			Motijheel
			Uttara
			Shabujbag
			Gulshan
PIACT (HATI)	SFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ HIV-AIDS Awareness (BCC session) ❑ Advocacy ❑ Condom, lubricant distribution and demonstration ❑ STI treatment ❑ VCT ❑ Counseling ❑ Refreshment and Entertainment ❑ Partner notification and referral 	Pallabi
			Kafrul
			Tejgaon
			Ramna
			Palton
			Sabujbag
			Badda
			Gulshan

* CDS is working in 10 (ten) thana including aforementioned thana.

Although these interventions are active, their coverage is not sufficient for the total estimated size (see size estimation). Moreover, there is no GO or NGO interventions working with HIV/AIDS for SFSW, HFSW and RFSW in rest of the *thanas*.

While interviewing FSWs, the team explored the needs of the SW and they requested some services. These needs were analyzed in absence of services.

- Ensuring protection of the legal and human rights for the FSWs
- Ensuring regular supply of condoms
- Arrangement of recreation and refreshment.
- Free treatment of STI
- Arranging VCT services
- Ensuring sustainable programs for FSWs (e.g. capacity building)
- Increasing the number of NGO staff who could reach the widely despersed RFSW
- Providing identity cards for security purposes and to protect them from harassment of law enforcement agencies.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

d. Intervention issues (Dhaka district)

Size Estimation

Thana	FSW by category	Estimated number of FSW		Total	# of FSW proposed to be covered		Number of FSW not covered
		Low	High		HATI	FHI	
Dhaka (Uttara)	Street	205	288	670	*		288
	Hotel	0	90				
	Residence	226	292				
Dhaka (Airport)	Street	189	209	209			209
	Hotel	0	0				
	Residence	0	0				
Dhaka (Khilkhet)	Street	172	211	320			211
	Hotel	0	0				
	Residence	81	109				
Dhaka (Badda)	Street	201	247	443	20		227
	Hotel	0	0				
	Residence	182	196				196
Dhaka (Cantonment)	Street	123	195	302			195
	Hotel	0	0				
	Residence	91	107				107
Dhaka (Kafriul)	Street	235	277	480	15		262
	Hotel	0	0				
	Residence	151	203				203
Dhaka (Pallabi)	Street	272	306	511	145		161
	Hotel	0	0				
	Residence	183	205				205
Dhaka (Tejgaon I/A)	Street	168	207	368			207
	Hotel	0	40			110	-70
	Residence	104	121				121
Dhaka (Palton)	Street	273	312	756	70		242
	Hotel	285	319			400	79
	Residence	107	125				125
Dhaka (Motijheel)	Street	220	287	735			287
	Hotel	180	278			60	
	Residence	131	170		*		
Dhaka (Khilgaon)	Street	233	298	781			298
	Hotel	256	299			100	
	Residence	152	184		*		
Dhaka (Sarwar)	Street	146	182	432			182
	Hotel	5	10				10
	Residence	187	240				240
Dhaka (Shabujbag)	Street	78	100	215			100
	Hotel	0	0				
	Residence	92	115				115

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

Thana	FSW by category	Estimated number of FSW		Total	# of FSW proposed to be covered		Number of FSW not covered
		Low	High		HATI	FHI	
Dhaka (Ramna)	Street	327	382	1058	260		122
	Hotel	360	443		*	400	
	Residence	195	233				
Dhaka (Uttarkhan)	Street	34	47	200			47
	Hotel	0	0				
	Residence	120	153				153
Dhaka (Gulsban)	Street	239	282	764	77		205
	Hotel	287	324			1098	
	Residence	170	201		*		
Dhaka (Tejgaon)	Street	297	366	856	211		155
	Hotel	267	311				
	Residence	148	179				
Dhaka (Dhamrai)	Street	78	100	215			100
	Hotel	0	0				
	Residence	92	115				115

* Covered by CDS Consortium (funded by HATI). CDS Consortium did not provide thana specific number of FSW covered/ proposed to be covered by this intervention. Overall they are targeting 150 RFSW and 450 HFSW in 10 thanas. 6 among the thanas covered by CDS Consortium were covered by this mapping exercise.

Proposed DICs in Dhaka

The team proposes to cover the unserved FSW. Considering the locations of *thanas* the team proposes to set DIC up in such a way that one DIC may ensure maximum coverage. The following *thanas* should be addressed immediately.

Sl	Thana	Possible locations for DIC setup	Type of FSW
1	Dhaka (Uttara)	Azompur or Jasim Uddin Road or Adjacent to Rajlakshmi complex	Street
	Dhaka (Airport)		
2	Dhaka (Khilkhet)	Uttar Badda or Nodda or Kureel	Street
	Dhaka (Badda)		
3	Dhaka (Cantonment)	Kochukhet area	Street and residence
	Dhaka (Kafriul)		
4	Dhaka (Pallabi)	Mirpur 10 or Mirpur 6	Residence
5	Dhaka (Tejgaon I/A)	Nakhalpara	Street
6	Dhaka (Palton)	Purana Paltan or Naya Paltan	Street
7	Dhaka (Motijheel)	Komlapur or Fakirapul	Street
8	Dhaka (Khilgaon)	Malibag Chowdhurypara or Khilgaon road	Street
9	Dhaka (Savar)	Savar bus stand or adjacent to Bipail bridge or Aminbazar (Savar area)	Street, hotel/residence

The above mentioned locations are crucial points of particular areas. Some places were merged so that services could be provided in an efficient manner which caters to most of the accessible FSW.

Tangail district

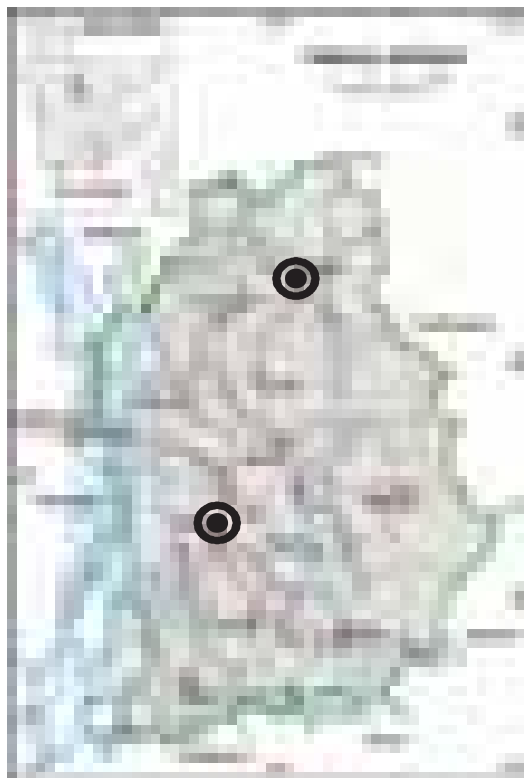
Tangail : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Historically, Tangail has been an important economic zone. Tangail is a reputed handloom and cotton-weaving centre of the country and it serves as a trading centre for rice, jute and oil seeds. Due to its proximity to Dhaka and to the river Jamuna, both internal and external mobility are predominant. As such, Tangail plays a significant role in economy and national politics.

Tangail is constituted with 12 *thanas* and total area and population are 3,375 sq. k.m. and 3,291,000 respectively. Among the population, 1,670,000 are males and 1,621,000 are females (population census 2001).

Presence of a more than 100-year old brothel in Tangail has been the center of sex trade. Not only brothel, sex trade in other settings such in streets and hotels are now widespread. In recent days, sex trade at residence settings is getting ground. Our findings demonstrate that because of the diversity and availability of sex workers, along with being an economic zone, Tangail has become a city of sex trade. While working in Tangail district, the team emphasized on the sadar *upazila* and Modhupur *thana* because of the huge concentration of sex workers in these areas.



b. Diffusion and social distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

To establish the geographical and social distribution the team identified some locations where sex trade is being operated and tried to explore why those locations are considered as spots for this trade.

i. Street based sex trade

Most of the streets where sex trade takes place are located near *bazaar* (market), bus terminals, cinema halls, parks and around the streets of different government constructions. Sex workers are available in these streets particularly because of presence of many types of men in crowded environment and also for being able to contact men safely.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
District/DC gate, Pouro Udyan, Notun bus stand, Rupobani Cinema Hal, Keya Cinema Hal, Malancha Cinema Hal, Rupasi Cinema Hal, Kanda parar road, Boillya, Baby stand, Panchani and Choyani bazaar, Kachudanga chor patuli, Parker bazaar, Court Chattar and Niralar morh	district/DC gate, all the cinema halls, <i>nitun</i> bus stand, <i>parker bazaar</i> and <i>choyani bazaar</i>	

Most of the cruising spots are located outside the city lights in dark streets or places. Most of the people who are found at District/DC gate, Court Chattar, Pouro Udyan, Choyani bazaar are either sex workers or their clients.

The places are the 'safest' and most important spots for sex trade because of less interference from law enforcement agencies and local people and for availability of sex workers. Sex workers informed that most of their clients are regular. Regularity is an important factor which keeps the trade running in the particular spots. On the other hand, in a particular spot, sex workers make good relations with hawkers, tea-shop owners and guards so that they provide support for continuing the trade smoothly. Sex trade at street settings starts before evening (mostly at 5:00 pm) and continues upto 10 pm to 12 am depending on the situation, the venue and the availability of the clients.

Most of the sex workers live inside the town. A few of them are from outside, living in adjacent village areas and seldom come to the town and stand there. They are also known to and connected within the existing networks of the spots. However, their working hour is not as long as local SFSW work. They return home before 9-9.30pm.

Clients come at spots, choose sex workers and then solicit the issue of money and venue. Most of sex acts are done at nearby spots so that sex workers can get back to the spots quickly and seek more client. After leaving the venues, the sex workers return home, or go with the clients to their (clients') preferred places. Clients mostly represent low-income groups i.e. laborers from industries, shopkeepers, rickshaw-pullers, transport workers, small business entrepreneurs and men-in-uniform.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Among 21 hotels, the team identified the 16 hotels where sex trade takes place which are: Victoria road-5 hotels, Main road-3 hotels, Mosjid road-3 hotels, New Market-1 hotel, Bot-tola-1 hotel, Notun Bus Stand-1 hotel, <i>Thana</i> Road-1 hotel and Alenga-1 hotel.	3 hotels in Victoria road, 1 hotel in Mosjid road, 1 hotel in Main road	

Most of these hotels are near Victoria road because it is the entry point of the town and is the central area. It is easy to communicate to this spot, so people from different parts of the country come here and stay in these hotels. They can easily access any area, like administrative offices, markets etc. from Victoria road.

The highest number of sex workers and their clients are found in hotspots. Besides the sex workers of the hotels, sex workers accompanied by clients from outside the hotels come here. Although in most cases the hotel management suspects the reality, they often keep silent on the claim of conjugal relationships. The managers told the researchers that they have to ensure security for these sex workers as well.

Sex workers work at these hotels in two shifts. A group of sex workers enter the hotel early in the morning and leave the hotel in the evening. Another group enters when the previous groups leaves the hotel. Thus sex workers are available for 24 hours. The researchers identified that a considerable number of HFSW are studying in schools and colleges and they are considered as 'hi-profile' (hard to reach and more expensive than other sex workers) sex workers in this setting.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

HFSW are mostly local. They live in different messes, hostels or in rented houses. It is noteworthy that some HBSW work in their residences as well (discussed under mobility mapping). Clients of HFSW are both locals and outsiders (including clients from other districts). Client group includes businessmen (from higher and middle economic strata), transport workers (truckers, bus drivers etc.), students, tourists, service holders etc. Besides new clients, there are some regular clients through whom, the HFSW get new clients. The age of these clients ranges between 25 and 50.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
College-para, Dakshin College-para, <i>Thana</i> -para, Adalat-para, Niralar Morh, Kochuadanga, Muslim-para, Byapari-para, Notary Polli and Kagmari.	<i>Thanapara</i> , Adalatpara, Bot-tala, Notary-polli and Collegepara	

These cruising spots are located in residential areas and covered. It is very difficult to identify these areas as residence based sex trade settings without the help of peer or other networks. New clients can never directly access these settings, and must first contact pimps or convince sex workers over phone.

The researchers have identified the following two forms of contact:

- Clients make contacts at residence and sex acts take place at that residence as well
- Clients make contacts over cell-phone and then clients come to residences where the SW live

Different sources informed that there are two types of RFSW in Tangail and an experienced SW gave the researchers the following characteristics. Later these names were also reconfirmed through interviews with various gatekeepers of sex trade in Tangail. Therefore, the following names are emic and are justified in terms of policy implications for intervention:

- ‘High-class RFSW (Economically rich, belonging to higher social class and renowned families): The clients of these “high-class” SW also belong to the ‘high-profile’ mostly living in Tangail. Reaching them is difficult as they are extremely hidden and have no intention of disclosing their sex selling identity. They infact do not identify themselves as SW as well. They entertain only a few clients in a very close network. Their rate for sex is also quite high and sometimes they sell sex not exclusively for money, but for many other forms of benefits. They are closely connected with the influential people of Tangail and other districts. Some of them work in higher positions in various private sectors and maintain a high profile in their social life. In fact, it was told and is factually correct that interventions for these ‘high-class’ SW will virtually be impossible for NGOs.
- ‘General-RFSW’: They are quite known in Tangail. Their clients include small entrepreneurs, different service holders, transport workers, students etc. These RFSW either work in their own residences, or work in other residence settings.

In residence settings, sex trade takes place under supervision of a *madam* (head of the residence, sex workers address her as *khala*, *apa* etc.). She arranges a residence where she keeps some women and introduces them to neighbors as her relatives. Sometimes, women may come to that residence on demand of the clients and leave the residence as soon as the sex act is over. The *madams* are generally married and they operate the business in close support of their husbands. HFSW are always available in these residences. However, there were a few cases where *madams* did not inform their husbands and generally operated sex business while husbands were not at home. These are more difficult situations for interventions and these madams, in no cases, will allow any NGO workers to enter the residences.

c. Service facility

The research team went to Tangail Civil Surgeon's office to get a list of NGO working with STI/HIV and AIDS to identify the current service gaps. It was identified that the coordination between GOB and NGO sector in Tangail was inadequate which needs to be improved.

HIV interventions, particularly for SFSW have been non-existent in Tangail since the beginning of AIDS activities in the district. A few SFSW informed that they received some services from RPDO (a local NGO) in 2007 (when this NGO started working with HFSW/RFSW with funds from HAPP). A few SFSW visited the DIC and received counseling and STI treatments. FPAB (Family Planning Association of Bangladesh) and Sadar General Hospital have HIV testing facilities. Nonetheless, these facilities were found inadequate. BWHC ensures healthcare facilities for BFSW with funding from HATI. *Nari Mukti Sangha* is working on workers' right and is providing legal support for the BFSW only with funding support from CARE-Bangladesh. Light House has just set up a DIC in Tangail with funding supports from HATI. The DIC manager informed that they will work with HFSW and RFSW.

The aforementioned information shows that no intervention programme has been working for SFSW from the beginning. As a result, this gap pushes them at a high risk of STI as well as HIV. It is also shown that intervention programs for hotel and residence based sex workers do not cover the whole population of both settings. Therefore, a considerable number is not covered by the intervention activities.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Name of <i>upazila</i>	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total	Number of Targeted by program (HATI/FHI)		Number of FSW not covered
		Low	High		HATI	FHI	
Tangail (<i>sadar upazila</i>)	Street	180	210	562			210
	Hotel	140	170				152
	Residence	150	182		200		

Proposed DICs in Tangail Sadar upazila

SFSW in Tangail are not covered or planned to be covered by existing interventions. In this situation, this group is in immediate need of receiving service facilities. The team therefore proposes setting up a DIC in Tangail town for a significant number of SFSW. Light House (HATI funded) has recently set up a DIC in Tangail. However, discussions with the DIC manager and FSW in hotel and residence settings show that more interventions are needed to serve a considerable number of unserved populations of these two groups as well.

The team is proposing the following areas, out of which one location can be selected to set up a DIC. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

Proposed location	Justification
Adalatpara (adjacent to Victoria Road)	Easy transportation; local environment is favorable for intervention; most of the spots of each setting can be covered.
Akur takur para (adjacent to Victoria Road)	
<i>Thanapara</i>	Local environment is favorable for intervention; most of the spots of each setting can be covered.

Tangail : Modhupur *upazila*

a. Background

Modhupur is an *upazila* under Tangail district. The research team conducted fieldwork only at Modhupur municipalities. It has hilly areas and is surrounded by Jamalpur and Mymensingh district. Indigenous (*Garó*) people live mostly in its forest areas. It has an area of 501 sq. km and contains 2,16,000 male and 2,07,000 female population (Wikipedia, 2008). Madhupur has 10 Unions/Wards, 242 Mauzas/Mahallas and 343 villages. Madhupur has an average literacy rate of 25.3% (7+ years) and the national average of 32.4%. A huge amount of pineapple is produced in these areas. Hence, a large number of truckers and businessmen come here from different part of Bangladesh.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Street and residence based sex trade operates in Modhupur at Pachis mile and Jalchatra areas. Clients contact sex workers and pick them to silent hilly/forest areas to have sex. No hotels are present in this area, hence hotel based sex trade was not explored.

Geographical distribution

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Jhalchatra bazaar, Pachismile bazaar, Pachismile Pahar and Jhalchatra Pahar/Jungle	Most of street based sex worker are available at the forest area	

The cruising areas for are the streets where sex trade is operated in Modhupur. SWs wait and move along these roads for clients. Sex worker sell sex within this areas and sometimes to hilly, soundless shaggy areas. The reasons to move along this way are people from outside comes to this bazaar areas for purchase pineapple and other agricultural goods, clients could easily guess sex worker, according to sex worker's statement and contact through *dalal* for sex, sometimes contact may finalize through sex worker herself also. It was different to research team when they identify spots in the forest has no particular shape or form like other working *upazila*, all are similar and sex workers always moving around hilly and forest area. SFSW are started to gather into these spots at high in number from 4/5 p.m. and staying in these spots for early night (8-9pm). But at daytime very little of SFSW are moved into these spots for getting client.

ii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
37 residences in Pachismile and Jhalchatra	19 residences are red point or familiar residences to the clients.	

Each of the residences has about 10-15 sex worker who stay there. *Dalals* and *apa* maintain good relations with local member and local political party leaders in order to run the sex trade smoothly. In this setting most of the clients are known there exists a trustful relation between RFSW and their clients. Sex trade in this setting is not time bounded and clients come at their convenient time.

c. Service Facility

Findings indicate that there are no interventions for both street and residence settings in Madhupur. A few years ago, CARE had provided condoms and arranged awareness building activities through RPDO but is totally inactive now. Some of the peer educators of the program now operate condom business i.e., collect condoms from NGO and Govt. hospital and sell it to sex workers.

d. Intervention issues

Size Estimation

Name of <i>upazila</i>	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total	Number of Targeted by program (HATI/FHI)		Number of FSW not covered
		Low	High		HATI	FHI	
Tangail <i>upazila</i>	(<i>sadar</i>) Street	120	130	330			130
	Hotel	N/A	N/A				200
	Residence	150	200				

Proposed DICs in Modhupur *upazila*

SFSW and RFSW in Modhupur are not covered by any interventions. In this situation, these groups are in immediate need of receiving service facilities. We therefore propose setting up a DIC for a significant number of RFSW and SFSW. We are proposing the following areas, out of which, one location can be selected to set up a DIC. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second:

Proposed location	Justification
Zolchatra	Crucial point of Modhupur area and most of the spots of each setting can be covered.
Pochis mail	Local environment is favorable for intervention; most of the spots of each setting can be covered.

Jamalpur district

Jamalpur : *Sadar upazila*

a. Background

Jamalpur is a district in Dhaka Division, Bangladesh. The main Jamalpur town consists of 12 wards and 80 mahallas. The municipality was established in 1,869. Jamalpur (town) consists of 12 wards and 80 mahallas. The area of the town is 53.28 km². The town has a population of 1,16,754; male 51.06%, female 48.94%. Density of population is 2,191 per km. Literacy rate among the town people is 43.60%. It has a railway junction. The city is located on the Brahmaputra River, 189 km north of Dhaka. Jamalpur is an important market center for rice, sugarcane, jute, tobacco and mustard produced in the region. The city is connected by road, rail and river with Dhaka and the rest of the country; That is why a huge number of residential hotels and boarding arrangements are running their business smoothly.



From the beginning of ‘Zaminder’ period river based trade connected the city with different places of the country and with the flow of urbanization, in the year 1,876 the oldest prostitution centre of the area was built up. The major entertainment and sexual interaction spot of the low income people, daily laborer, rickshaw puller, shopkeeper, transport laborer, small businessman, stake holder etc. of the city are the cinema hall and prostitution centre. It consists of 210 FSWs, 105 Babus, 13 ‘*Massi*’ (Aunt/Sarderni), 56 children of FSW. Besides this there are hotels, residence and street based sex trade.

b. Diffusion and social distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Rail station, College road, D.C. Office area, Bania Bazaar, Langon Zora, Fishery Para, Bager Hata, Bot Tola, Kachari Para, Sakal Bazaar, Vocational More, Kanir Ghat, Fakinni Patti, Hazi Para, Mat Para, BISIC area, Amtala, Bus Station, Tomaltola, Sheikher Vita, Methor Pattee/ Harijon Pattee	Rail station, Fisheri Para, D.C. office area, Bager Hata, Tomaltola, Baniya Bazaar, Kachari Para and Bus Station.	

Some of the cruising spots are in the city while others are outside the city. Most of the spots are darkish and dirty where public mobility is comparatively low. The people, who stay, live and move there are mostly FSW or their clients.

In the above hotspots FSW can get easily their clients for the following reasons:

- Good communication
- More security
- Availability of client flow
- Small business centers and rail station are situated here.

Besides this although men-in-uniform patrol these areas sometimes, they rarely create any troubles. Sex trade in these areas usually runs from 4 p.m. (especially before sunset) to 10 p.m. except at the rail station where sex trade continues for the whole night. Most of the FSW of street setting live in the city and a very few come from outside the city. Most of their clients are low income people such as laborers, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport laborers, workers in different small business centers, students, men-in-uniform etc. Most of them informed us that their clients' are aged between 25 to 45 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Gate Per-1 hotel, Kotha Koli-1 hotel, , Modhupur road-1 hotel, Tomaltola Shahid Harun road-3 hotels, Station road- 3 hotels and Dewanpara-1 hotel .	Gate Per-1 hotel, Tomaltola Shahid Harun road-2 hotels, Station road- 2 hotels and Dewanpara-1hotel	

Hotel based sex trade has decreased in Jamalpur city due to recent raids of law enforcement agents. However, we met a hotel based FSW through a hotel authority and collected information from them. They informed us that they now run their trade in residence setting and go to hotel whenever they get chance. They feel that the hotel based trade will resume to its fullest once the raids stop.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

The team was informed that hotspots are mostly situated in important points of the city, where client flow is comparatively high. The clients of HFSW are mostly large and medium businessman, transport labor, students and service holder etc. They have irregular clients besides some regular clients. Their clients' age range is from 25 to 50 years old.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Fisheri Para, Mridha Para, Kachari Para, Hazi Para, Dewon Para, Bager Hata, Bakul Tola, Kali Ghat, Baniya Bazaar, Mukundo Bari, Mal Gudam Area, Langon Zora, Bagan Bari, Methor Patti, Naya Para, Court Para, Rashida Birir Factory, Police Line, Sheikher Vita (College road)	Bakultala, Bager Hata, Fishery Para, Sheikher Vita (college road), Mridha Para, Dewon Para, Police Line, Santir Nagar (BISIC Amtala)	

Here we need to mention that some of the FSWs have started working in residence setting after this government came into the power and previously used to work at hotels. We have counted them as HFSW rather than RFSW.

Like sex workers in Tangail, this place also has two categories of residence based sex workers. One is of higher socio-economic status and mostly hidden. Their clients are of high profile and limited. It is tough to reach into them. The other group is general class who are identified locally according to their profession. Most of their clients are different businessmen, men-in-uniform service holders, drivers, college students etc. They mostly do sex act at their own residence, client's residence or other particular residences. They make the contact with their clients either directly or via the *dalal*. They also use mobile phones to communicate with their clients and *dalal*. Sometimes *sarderni* runs this residence based sex trade in her own residence and keep 3/4 sex workers at a particular time.

c. Service facility

At present no NGOs are carrying out any direct interventions for street based FSW in Jamalpur city. Though 'Light House'(a local NGO) has already started their intervention program for hotel and residence based FSW in the city under 'HAP' project, we did not see any evidence of their activities during our mapping exercise. HIV/AIDS test program is ongoing at present at Jamalpur Sadar Hospital, AIDSbut this support is not proper for local people. The HATI project of PSTC and BWHC consortium has intervention activities only for brothel based FSW and this FSW also get support from their CBO 'Prodip Nari Kallayan Songothan'. They do not provide their service to sex workers outside the brothel.

The following are the major expectations and demands, which the FSW have mentioned in our study:

- Free regular condom promotion,
- Regular STI treatment and medicine support,
- Blood test for identified STI or HIV/AIDS
- the authority can not stop the intervention program suddenly
- Increase the number of peer educator especially for residence based sex worker who are mostly living in a very scattered way (at present, residence based FSW are high in number in Jamlpur city) and
- Legal supports and ensuring human rights of FSW.

d. Intervention issues

Size estimation

Name of <i>upazila</i>	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total	Number of Targeted by program (HATI/FHI)		Number of FSW not covered
		Low	High		HATI	FHI	
Jamalpur (<i>Sadar upazila</i>)	Street	100	120	498			120
	Hotel	145	168				
	Residence	170	210		200		178

Proposed DICs in Jamalpur Sadar upazila

SFSW in Jamalpur *sadar* are not covered by any interventions. In this situation, this group is in immediate need of receiving service facilities. We therefore propose setting up a DIC for a significant number of SFSW. Also, a significant number of HFSW and RFSW, who are not covered or proposed to be covered by any interventions, need intervention.

We are proposing the following areas, out of which, one location can be selected to set up a DIC. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

<i>Proposed location</i>	<i>Justification</i>
Mridha para	Easy transportation; local environment is favorable for intervention; most of the spots of each setting can be covered.
Gate par (Rail gate)	Local environment is favorable for intervention; most of the spots of each setting can be covered.

Recommendation:

The following are the major demands and suggestions of FSW of different settings which we have got in our mapping study,

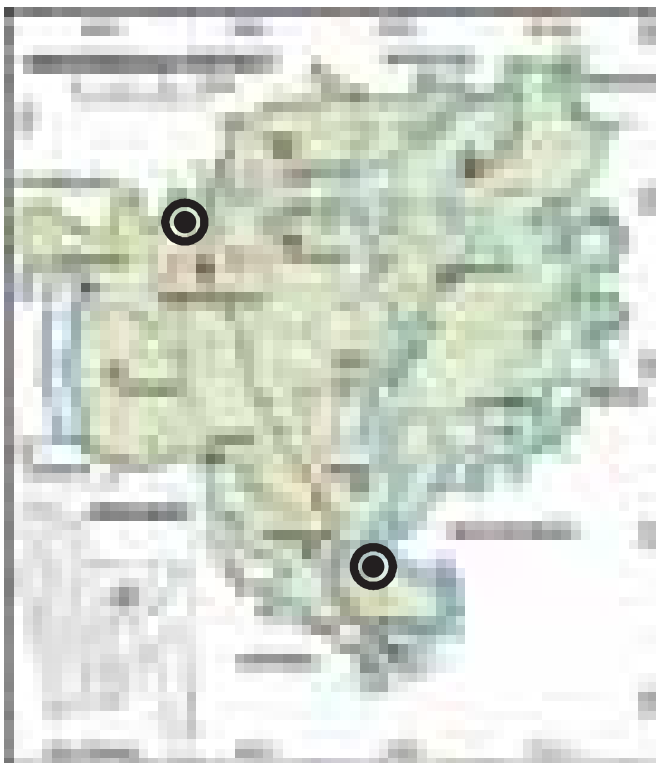
- The sex trade in each spots of each setting is ongoing under the control of a distinctive power structure; so, if we want to reach them we have to coordinate with the concerned powerful man.
- We have to stop unnecessary harassment by local administrations and local mastans.
- If we wanted to run intervention program by NGO, then we have to appoint peer educator from different settings respectively for FSW of different setting. Nowadays, the number of residence based sex worker has increased in Jamalpur city. That is why we have to appoint more FSWa as peer educators who should also be concerned about their privacy.

Kishoregonj district

Kishoregonj : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Kishoreganj (town) consists of 9 wards and 56 mahallas. Kishoreganj municipality was established in 1869. The area of the town is 19.57 sq km. It has a population of 77,165; male 52.51%, female 47.49%. The density of population is 3,943 per sq km. Literacy rate among the town people is 59%. It has two dakhungalows. Kishoreganj district was established in 1984; earlier it was a subdivision under the Mymensingh district. The district consists of four municipalities, 39 wards, 145 mahallas, 13 *upazilas*, 105 union parishads, 946 mouzas and 1,775 villages. The *upazilas* are Austagram, Bajitpur, Bhairab, Hossainpur, Itna, Karimganj, Katiadi, Kishoreganj Sadar, Kuliarchar, Mithamain, Nikli, Pakundia and Tarail; municipalities are Kishoreganj Sadar, Bajitpur, Bhairab and Kuliarchar (Golden Bangladesh, 2007). The health centres in Kishoregonj are- hospital 6, upazila health complex 13, subhealth centre 17, TB clinic and maternity centre 3, family welfare centre 61. NGOs are CARE, BRAC, PROSHIKA, Popy, Global Village, ARA, Pallibikash implement various types of activities. (Golden Bangladesh, 2007). Among this Popy carries out HIV and AIDS related activities.



b. Diffusion and social distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Railstation, Poura market, Kachari bazaar, Botrish more, Gouranga road, Sadar Hospital, Guru Doyal college field, Latifpur bazaar, Court point, Gaytal bus stand, Back side pf Jute research center, Jail road, Manosi cinema hall, Nagbondha, Solakia rail line, Puraton stadium center, Rangmahal cinema hall, Botrish bus stand and Bot tala	Rail station, Botrish more, Gaytal bus stand, Botrish more bus stand, Bot tola, Kachari bazaar and Court Chattar.	

These streets are located adjacent to important building, roads, cinema hall and access point of the town. These spots and points are usually crowded and as a result a lot of sex workers gather at these spots in search of prospective clients. Sex workers start gathering at these spots from evening (after 5pm) and continue to stay there till midnight (12am). Nonetheless, few SFSW continue to operate the whole night at rail way station and bus stand. Clients in street settings are mostly from low income groups such as labor, grocer, rickshaw pullers, and transport laborers, staff from various business institutions, students, contactor and men-in-uniform etc. The clients' age ranges from 25-45 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
13 hotels were identified; 5 in station road, 1 in old <i>thana</i> road , 3 in Bot Tola Isha Kha road, 2 in Baro Bazaar and 2 hotels at Gouranga Bazaar.	7 hotels as fiery where sex sex operated on. Among the 7, 4 in station road and rest 3 in Isha Kha road of Bottola.	

In Kishoregonj, the hotles are mostly located at station road which is the heart of the city. Business centres, office areas, rail station and bus stand are all very close from here and has good communication systems. “Now, due to frequent raid in hotel settings, hotel based sex trade is in its worst condition ever,” said a hotel manager to the field team. Hotel authorities usually emphasize more on the sex trade. For this reason, hotel authorities have to maintain liaison with men-in-uniform and local leaders for the sex workers safety. It has found some cases that HFSW sell their sex to clients choose places contact through mobile phone. There are some sex workers who go to hotels with their clients and as couples. In a few cases, hotel boys and manager call up sex workers when clients flow increase. Clients’ occupation vary from businessmen, transport labor (driver), students, service holder and men-in-uniform etc. Among them some clients are regular where new clients are mostly irregular.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Ukil para, Horoa, Latifpur Bazaar, Kalapara, Nagua, Gaytal, Munna para, Batrish more residential area, Textile area, <i>Thana</i> area, Solakia and Ekrapur.	Nagua, Haroa, Ukilpara	

Due to strict religious values and taboos, residence based sex trade operate very secretly. Research team had to first select a dalal and then sex worker to identify residences and other sex worker. Residence based sex trade operates under the control of a *apa/madam* who keep some sex workers at her residence. Sex workers sometimes come to the residence on demand fro clients and return home after the sex act. Dalal or apa introudces these sex worker and clients as their relatives. These *apa* or khala control the whole sex trade in Kishorgonj.

c. Service facility

In Kishorgonj, no intervention is being implemented for the street based sex worker. Hotel and residence based sex worker get some facilities from ORA (non government organization) through HATI.

d. Intervention issues

Size estimation

Name of <i>upazila</i>	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total	# targeted by program (HATI/FHI)		Number of FSW not covered
		Low	High		HATI	FHI	
Kishoregonj (<i>sadar upazila</i>)	Street	114	149	461			149
	Hotel	76	98				112
	Residence	176	214		200		

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

Proposed DICs in Kishorgonj Sadar upazila

SFSW in Kishoregonj *sadar* are not covered by any interventions. In this situation, this group is in immediate need of receiving service facilities. We therefore propose setting up a DIC for a significant number of SFSW. Still a significant number of HFSW and RFSW remain uncovered by any intervention.

We are proposing the following areas, out of which, one location can be selected to set up a DIC. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

Proposed location	Justification
Haroya	Easy transportation; local environment is favorable for intervention; most of the spots of each setting can be covered.
Akrampur Rail-crossing	
Ukil para	Local environment is favorable for intervention; most of the spots of each setting can be covered.

Kishoregonj : Bhoirab upazila

a. Background

Bhairab (Town) stands on the bank of the Meghna. Bhairab municipality was established in 1958. It has an area of 15.31 sq km. It has a population of 91,913; male 51.92%, female 48.08%. It has 12 wards and 24 mahallas. Literacy rate among the town people is 39.7%. The town has 5 dakhungalows. Population is 192,448; male 51.11%, female 48.89%. NGOs active in this area are CARE, BRAC, ASA, PROSHIKA, Global Village and Need. Health centres: *upazila* health complex 1, family welfare centre 5, sub health centre 2, railway hospital (Golden Bangladesh, 2007).

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Main bazaar, railway station, power terminal, bus stand, Feri ghat, bridge and around the different markets and turning points and outside of the railway station.	Bhairab railway station, Bus stand, Railway bridge	

Sex trade operates in different places of Bhairab under Kishoregonj. All these spots are crowded and people gather a lot. Many also stay in these places temporarily. FSW can choose their clients easily from here.

Most of the sex workers return to their home after sex trade. Some of them stay at the spots. Sex act starts at these spots mostly early in the evening such as at 5pm and runs till about 10pm or until they have found a client. Clients are mostly students, businessmen, service holders, transport workers, drivers, drug users, railway staff and laborers. Age limit of these clients is usually from 20 to 45 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

The research team identified two hotels at Lanch Ghat road and three hotels at bus stand that operate sex trade but at present were trying to hide their activities due to the state of emergency. The hotel authorities informed the research team that due to the state of emergency they have stopped their business for the time being.

iii. Residence based sex trade

We were informed that no residence based sex trade is ongoing at present. In addition, we did not get adequate time to investigate further and follow a rigorous nomination method.

c. Service Facility

i. Street based sex trade

Findings indicate that there is no intervention for each of the settings of sex workers in Bhairab.

d. Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

Name of <i>Upazila</i>	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total	Number of Targeted by program (HATI/FHI)		Number of FSW not covered
		Low	High		HATI	FHI	
Kishoregonj (<i>Bhairab upazila</i>)	Street	120	130	130			130
	Hotel	00	00				
	Residence	00	00				

4.3.2 Rajshahi Division

Rajshahi district

Rajshahi : *Sadar upazila*

a. Background

Rajshahi (Town) stands on the bank of the river Padma. The area of the Rajshahi Town is 96.69 sq km. It consists of four *thanas*, 39 wards and 169 mahallas. The town has a population of 383,655; male 52.91%, female 47.09%. Density of population is 3,968 per sq km (*Population Census 2001, Preliminary Report*). Rajshahi, which is both a district and a divisional town, was flourished, in the seventeenth century. The district head quarters were transferred to Rajshahi town from Natore in 1825. Its ancient name was Rampur Boalia. The tomb of Hazrat Shah Makhdum (established in 1634) is located at Dargahpara of the town. The old areas of the town are Shahib Bazar, Rani Bazar, Reshampatti, Boalia, Ghoramara, Hatemkhan, Dargahpara and Kumarpara. Because of flourishing silk industry Rajshahi is also called the City of Silk. Rajshahi municipality was established in 1876 and was turned into a City Corporation in 1991.



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Thakur mara, Andar math, Dingi doba, Gorosthan para, CNB area, Moni-chattar, Simlapara, Laksmipur, in front of the medical college, Shipaipara, in front of Kalpana cinema hall, Bornalir more, Alu potti, Bypass more, Bandar gate, Upashahar area, Shiroil, Hajir more, Oli babar mayar area, Rail Station, University area, Talaimari, Kayla, Chatai doba, Kashia Danga, Kathal baria, Toy para, Daspukur, TB Rakur Bosri, Guri Para, Tultuli para, T-badh area, I-badh area, Horogram, Munshipara, Baluapara, Ambagan, Sonai Kandi	TB pukur, Dash pukur, Tultuli para, Horogram, Hathath para, Cristian para, Thakur more, CHalaki para, Court college CNB area, Bornalir more, Alu potti, Shaheb Bazar, Shiroil bus terminal and rail station, court bazaar, Court station and New market.	

Street based sex workers are available in the crowded spots or streets of the town. Sex workers are available in these streets particularly because of its crowded nature, the presence of various types of men and also the ability to contact clients safely. They come to these spots after 5 pm and continue their trade up to morning.

The crowded places of Rajshahi town are the hotspots where people of various involvement come. Sex workers and clients wait in these crowded places. The clients of the street settings are mainly small business man, drivers (bus and truck), transport worker, rickshaw pullers, shopkeepers (grocery and tea stall), some service holders, students, night gurards and men-in-uniform . Most of the clients are local, in a sense that they live in the Rajshahi town for job purpose but their home districts are in different parts of Bangladesh. The age of their clients ranges from 20 to 40 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Among 53 hotels, we have identified 20 hotels where sex trade takes place.	20 hotels as hotspots of hotel based sex trade in two places- Shaheb bazaar and Laksmipur.	

Most of the hotels are concentrated in Shaheb bazaar and Laksmipur area. Shaheb bazaar is the center point of Rajshahi town. Main markets and shopping complex of the town, godowns, schools, banks, restaurants etc. are situated at this place. In the season of mango and litchi this place also becomes the centre of trade. Laksmipur is the 2nd center point of Rajshahi. School, college, banks, market (vegetable, fish, meat etc.) are also available at this place. here is a huge gathering of people for 24 hours in this place because Rajshahi Medical College is situated here along with a lot of clinics, diagnostic centers and doctors' chambers. Permanent sex workers (namely *bua*) come to the hotel at 8 am and leave the hotel at 5 pm. Local sex workers come to the hotel in two shifts. One group comes at 9 am and work there till 1 pm. Another group comes to the hotel at 6 pm and leave the hotel at 9pm. The sex workers who come from other districts (Rangpur, Dinajpur, Barisal, Chittagong etc) enter the hotel at 4 pm and stay in these hotels for several days (7days). Most of the time, this group of sex workers come with their clients and stay as husband and wife.

As mentioned earlier these two hotspots are the busiest places of Rajshahi town. Compared to other hotels, these hotels contain the largest number of sex workers. Besides the sex workers of the hotel, sex workers accompany with clients from outside the hotels. Hotel management of these hotels manages the local *thana*, local leaders and the local influential's allowing sex workers and their clients to be comfortable in these hotels. Clients of HFSW are both locals and outsiders (including clients from other district). The clients group includes businessman, service holders, tourist's students and some time the drivers of luxury coach and truck and men-in-uniform. The HFSW informed us that most of the clients come from the outside of Rajshahi. The age of these clients ranges from 20 to 55 years.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Slum area of Jianagar, Guripara, Boshori, Panchaboti, Khorbona, Rober more, Shadhur more, Talaimari, Hajirmore, Balia pukur, Shahid minar, Kasia danga, Shalbagan, Laksmipur, Boalia, Guripara, Khorbona, Shiroil, Bihari colony, Rajnagar, Kanar more, Safura, Charghat-bottala, Upashar etc.	Balia pukur, Jianagar, Upashahor, Boshori, Panchabati, Rajnagar, Rober more, Kawar more, Sapura, Charghat bottala, Shadhur more	9 residences were identified where residence based sex trade was operated while the team visited Rajshahi.

There are two types of residence based sex workers in Rajshahi. Most of the RFSW of these slums live with their husbands and generally they continue their sex selling business in the absence of their husbands, basically in the daytime. Most of them live and work under the supervision of a madam or head of the house. Usually they are involved with the sex selling business during the daytime, between 9 am to 5 pm. Some RFSW also informed that sometimes clients come to their residences at night and stay there the whole night.

Residence based sex workers are usually concentrated in these hotspots areas. According to the RFSW, it is easy to rent a house in these areas rather than any other areas of the town. The owners of these residences are not local. Most of them have come here from other districts of the country and settled here. They are easier to handle than the local people. Therefore, the numbers of clients are also highest in these areas. On the other hand, power structures are also strong here. Most of the clients are businessman (local and outsider of the district), student, service holder, luxurious bus driver and truck driver (most of them outsider) and men-in-uniform. The age of these clients ranges from 25 to 50 years.

c. Service Facility

Name of organization	Targeted group	Nature of work
PIACT-Bangladesh	SFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilities for resting, washing, food and recreation. ▪ One to one and group counseling. ▪ STI management through test, treatment, follow-up and referral to specialized centers for complicated cases. ▪ Distribution and promotion of condom. ▪ Non-formal education and vocational training. ▪ Conduct local level advocacy and involving local leader.
Center for Development Services (CDS)	HFSW and RFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilities for resting, washing, food and recreation. ▪ One to one and group counseling. ▪ STI management through test, treatment, follow-up and referral to specialized centers for complicated cases. ▪ Distribution and promotion of condom. ▪ Non formal education and vocational training. ▪ Conduct local level advocacy and involving local leader.

d. Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

Following our method of size estimation in each setting (street, hotel and residence), we reached the lowest and highest range of FSW in Rajshahi Sadar. This is presented in the following table:

Setting	Estimated number		Number covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	298	435	600	00	-165
Hotel	187	278	300	00	273
Residence	221	295		00	

Proposed DICs in Rajshahi Sadar upazila

A large number of RFSW and HFSW are not covered by any interventions. In this situation, DIC can be established in following locations to reach the uncovered HFSW and RFSW.

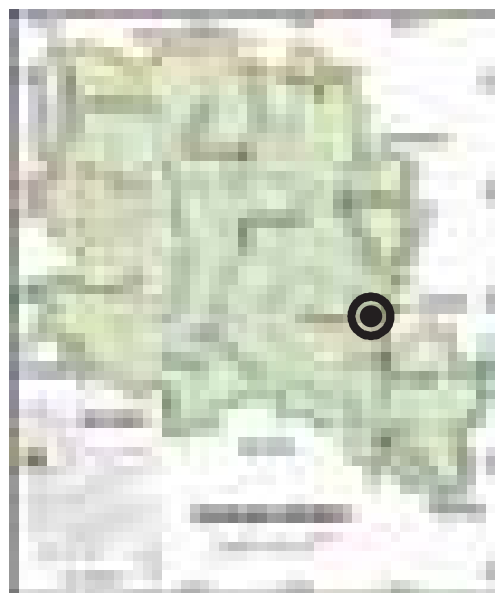
Proposed Location	Justification
Court para of Rajshahi Sadar	Easy transport and most of the not covered spot can be covered.

Naogaon district

Naogaon : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Naogaon is a business centered district in north Bengal. It has 9 wards and a total population of 124000 where 65000 male and 59000 female. Highway and waterway communications connects it to other districts. Rice and other agricultural goods are produced in this area. Rice from Naogaon is famous all over the country and businessmen from different areas come here to collect rice. Moreover, it's famous for its historical heritages namely Paharpur, Patisar, Kusumba Mosque where a large number of tourists visit regularly. A large number of govt. non government service holders also live here.



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Naogaon bridge, Bata more, Hotel Potti road, Puraton court area, Ganza Golar more, Kapor potti, Rubir more, Baludanga bus stands and in front of the Taj and Purbasa Cinema hall.	Naogaon Bridge, Bata more, Hotel Potti road, Puraton Court area, Ganja-golar more, supari potti, Dab patti, Curi Patti, Kapor Potti	Sex worker are not available all the time in these streets, they come here after 6 pm and wait for their clients till 11 or 12 am and continue their sex selling business up to 4 am.

Supari Potti, Dab potti, Curi Potti, Kapor Potti are the largest and old market places of Naogaon and concentrated beside the Naogaon bridge of Sadar road. Puraton Court area and Ganja-golar more are on the other side of the Naogaon Bridge. Bata more is also situated near by the bridge. Basically, these are the crowded places of Naogaon town where a lot of people from different walks of the society gather here after 6 pm. Sex workers and the clients wait here at these crowded places where it is safe for both of them to make contact. In the street settings most of the clients are local and between the age of 20 to 35 years. Most of the clients are daily laborers, small shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport workers (both local and outsider) and sometimes men-in-uniform.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Beside Sadar road of Naogaon (12 hotels/ boardings)	Beside Sadar road of Naogaon (05 hotels/ boardings)	At present there are 15 hotels and boarding in Naogaon town.

Most of these hotels are beside the Sadar road of Naogaon which connect the town with Dhaka and outer districts. This is the only main road of the Naogaon town. The Bus stand, Dhaka bus stand, all the shopping malls and markets, govt. and NGO offices of Naogaon, restaurants are available in this road.

Compared to other hotels, the highest numbers of sex workers and their clients are found in these hotels. The hotel management of these hotels ensures the security of both the clients and sex workers. On the other hand, working environments i.e., beds, rooms and bathrooms are comparatively cleaner in these hotels. Hotel management of these hotels also maintain a good relation with the local *thana* and local leader (mastan), so that sex workers and their clients feel comfortable in these hotels. In addition to the sex workers of the hotel, sex workers from outside also accompany the clients. Although in most cases, the hotel management suspects the reality they often keep silent. Permanent sex workers, locally called “*bua*”, enter the hotel at 8am and leave the hotel at 5pm or 6pm. Other sex workers (who are not permanent and feel free to move one hotel to another) come to the hotel in two shifts- the morning shift (9 am to 12 pm) and evening shift (1 pm to 5 pm) and are available only during those times. However, the sex workers, who come with the clients as husband and wife can stay there all day and night.

Clients of HFSW are both local and outsiders (including clients from other districts). Client groups include businessmen, bus drivers, students, tourists, service holders, men-in-uniform etc. and the age of these clients’ ranges from 20 to 50 years.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Ukil Para, Kazir mour, Sultan gonj, Court area, Balu danga bus stand area and Dhaka bus stand area.	Ukil para and Dayaler more	

The residence based sex trade is more hidden than the street or hotel based sex trade in Naogaon. One cannot reach the residence based sex workers without the help of residence based sex trade network or gatekeepers. According to our field observation, we found that most of them want to hide their sex workers identity to maintain their social status and family life.

There is a strong and faithful (to the RFSW) network in these areas of residence based sex trade as a result of which the trade is going on. The identification of a particular residence where sex trade takes place is also difficult. Outlooks of these residences are almost same to other normal (where sex trade does not take place) residences.

Most of the residences of residence based sex trade of Naogaon are concentrated in these areas. These areas are densely populated residential areas of the Naogaon town where nobody can easily identify the FSWs or clients. Usually, sex worker do not live in these residences. Clients contact with them through gatekeeper or head of these residences. However, the research team identified some residences, where sex workers stay. In that case, head of the residence or the leader/madam introduces them to neighbors as their relatives. Most of the clients are businessmen and outsiders (from other district). Besides them, other clients are students, govt. service holder and men-in-uniform. The age of these clients ranges from 25 to 50 years. Residence based sex workers are usually involved with the sex trade during daytime, from 9 am to 5pm. But sometimes they also serve the clients at night i.e., if the payment is satisfactory (1,000 to 2,000).

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

c. Service Facility

There are no HIV/AIDS, STI and STD service facilities for the FSWs AIDS in Naogaon. There is a DIC in Shantahar at Bogra for the SFSW of Bogra. Few SWs of Naogaon informed us that they sometimes visit the DIC to get the treatment and other facilities. SWs requested us to inform proper authority and set up a DIC in Naogaon so that they can get necessary supports and treatment facilities.

d. Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

Following our method of size estimation in each settings (street, hotel and residence), we reached the lowest and highest range of the FSW in Naogaon Sadar. This is presented in the following table:

Name of Setting	Lowest Range	Highest Range	HATI	FHI	Uncovered
SFSW	165	210	00	00	210
HFSW	52	70	00	00	70
RFSW	57	80	00	00	80

Proposed DICs in Naogaon Sadar upazila

At present no FSWs of any settings are being covered by any interventions in Naogaon. In this situation we propose setting up a DIC immediately.

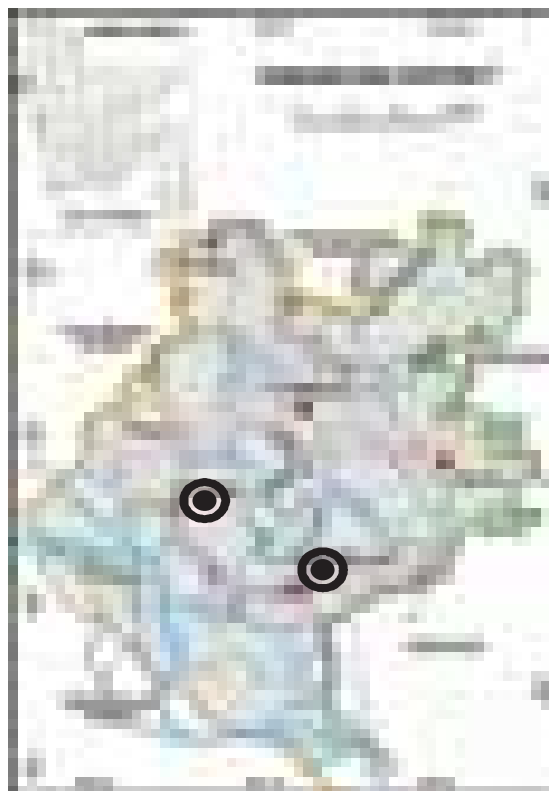
Proposed Location	Justification
Naogaon Bridge area of Sadar road	Easy transport and most of the spot of each settings can be covered
Baledanga bus stand area of Sadar Road	Local environment is favorable for interaction, less crowded area.

Chapai Nawabgonj district

Chapai Nawabgonj : *Sadar upazila*

a. Background

Nawabgonj *sadar upazila* is one of the most business centered district in North Bengal. Nawabgonj (town) consists of 15 wards and a total population of 389,524 where 50.38% male and 49.62% female. Highway and water way connects it to other district. Rice and other agricultural goods are produced in this area. Nawabgonj is famous for mango, specially the fazli variety. Businessmen from different parts of the country comes here to collect rice and mango. It is also famous for its archaeological heritage namely Chanpai Jami Mosque (Alauddin Husain Shah period) and Majhpara Gombuz (domed) mosque where a large number of tourists visit regularly. A large number of govt. non government service holders also live here. People from outsider and local meet up their sexual demands with FSWs in Nawabganj. We also visited the Shibgonj and Gomostapur *thana* under Nawabganj district.



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Rail station area, Dhaka bus stand, Truck stand, Court area and in front of Udayan, Shondha and Rajmahal Cinema hall.	Rail station, Dhaka bus stand, Truck stand and Court area are the hot spots in Nawabgonj town.	

Street based sex workers are available in the crowded spots/streets of the town. They come to the rail station area, Dhaka bus stand and Truck stand after 6pm and wait for the clients till 12 am or whole night. However, they come to the court area at 11am and wait there till 3 pm. After 3 pm they either return to their homes or move to other areas after 6 pm. On the other hand, they arrive at the cinema hall spot during the show time i.e. 12 pm to 3 pm and 6 pm to 9 pm. In the street settings of Nawabgonj most of the clients are local. Besides them the truck drivers are from different part of Bangladesh. The local clients include rickshaw pullers, daily laborers, small shopkeepers, van pullers and men-in-uniform. The age of these clients ranges from 25 to 40 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
10 hotels and boardings	3 hotels and boardings	At present, there are 13 hotels and boarding in Nawabganj town.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

Station road, Puraton bazaar and Biswa road play an important role in hotel based sex trade. Station road is the last stoppage for different types of transports- trains, luxury buses and trucks and hence is very important. Again, all the businessmen from different part of Bangladesh gather at the Puraton bazaar (old and famous market places) during the season of rice , mango and litchi. On the other hand, Biswa road is less crowded and comfortable for the tourist. They can move easily from this place to anywhere.

Compared to other hotels, the highest numbers of sex worker and clients are found in these hotels or boardings. Hotel managements of these hotels maintain a good relation with the local *thana* and local mastan making sex trade favourable for sex workers and their clients at these hotels. Permanent sex workers, locally called *Kajetr Beti* enters into the hotel at 8am and leaves the hotel at 5 pm. Other sex workers come here in two shifts - the morning shift (9 pm to 12 pm) and the evening shift (2 pm to 5 pm). In some cases sex workers accompany clients as wives. Clients of HFSW are both local and outsiders (including clients from other districts). Clients group include businessperson (different types of business), tourists, service holder, students and man-in-uniform etc. The age of these clients ranges from 20 to 45 years.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Shantibag, Mistri para, Khalghat , Arambag, PTI area, Chandlai Bosti, Hathat Para.	Shantibag, PTI area and Chandlai Bosti	

The sex trade is more hidden than the street or hotel based sex trade except in Chandlai Bosti. Since low income groups live in Chandlai bosti, they are not concerned about their social status. On the other hand, RFSW and clients of other residences try to hide their identity to maintain their social status and prestige and this trade is operated under a strong and influential power structure.

The highest number of sex workers is found at the hotspots where clients also feel comfortable have sex. In Nawabgonj, sex trade takes place under supervision of a madam(head of the residence and leader of the sex workers) in residence setting. She manages the total trade and introduces the sex workers as her relatives. Usually, residence based sex workers are active between 9am to 5pm. Before the state of emergency some clients also used to stay over at nights.

c. Service Facility

In Nawabgonj, no HIV and AIDS, STI and STD services are provided AIDSfor the FSWs. They manage their treatment facilities personally (those who can afford to do so). The FSWs, informed us that they need a clinic in Nawabgonj town. It is important, because they do not want to share their identity with all public doctors or practitioners.

d. Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

Following our method of size estimation in each settings (streets, hotel and residence), we reached the lowest and highest range of the FSW in Nawabgonj. This is presented in the table below:

Name of Setting	Lowest Range	Highest Range	HATI	FHI	Uncovered
SFSW	178	240	00	00	240
HFSW	58	70	00	00	70
RFSW	54	80	00	00	80

Proposed DICs in Chapai Nawabgonj Sadar upazila

FSW in Chapai Nawabgonj are not covered by any interventions at this moment. Therefore, we propose setting up a DIC for the sex workers in any of the following loations (first one is preferred):

Proposed Location	Justification
Shantir More, Biswa road	Easy transportation and most local environment is favorable for interventions, less crowded area
Shanti Bag, Nawabgonj	The place is the middle of the town and most of the spot of each settings can be covered

Chapai Nawabgonj : Shibgonj upazila

a. Background

Shibgonj upazila consists of 9 wards. The area of the upazila is 22.20 square kilometer and has a population of 35,352; male 50.82% and female 49.18%. Shonamasjid land port is located in this upazila where a large number of businessman, truckers and tourists come for different purposes. Maldaha district under west Bengal estate of India is located just opposite to Shonamasjid land port. Rice, pulse, stone, ash and fruits are imported from India and betel nut and jute exported from Bangladesh through this land port. The vehicle which come from India, have to wait 3/5 days to unload. Since there is no boarding or hotels at Shibganj, the drivers and other staff have to stay at Nawabganj and Rajshahi although Indian citizens have no right to cross over 3 km around the port. The research team also found a group of street and residence based sex workers to be active at Shonamasjid land port area.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
There is only a spot of SFSW in the zero point area of shona masjid land port area.		

The Land port, zero point is the most crowded place where a lot of people gather for varius purposes. The SFSWs of Shonamasjid are available at the zero point after 6pm and stay there till morning. Clients are mostly from Indian (truckers) who gathered at this spot and have sex with SWs at nearby mango garden. Other clients include - Bangladeshi truck driver, transport workers and laborers. The age of these clients ranges from 25 to 40 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

There is no hotel where sex trade is operating.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Shimultala Aambagan, Colony, Bagbari, Madhaya bazaar Ambagan, Shialmara, Baliadhigi etc	Colony and Bagbari	

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

c. Service Facility

There is no interventions working with FSW.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Name of Setting	Lowest Range	Highest Range	HATI	FHI	Uncovered
SFSW	43	60	00	00	60
HFSW	00	00	00	00	00
RFSW	14	50	00	00	50

Chapai Nawabgonj: Gomastapur *upazila*

a. Background

Gomastapur consists of 2 mouzas with an area of 9.57 sq km. The population of the town is 16,893; male 50.12% and female 49.88%. Gomastapur has also a land port at Rahanpur which is used to import stone and coal from India. Besides Gomastapur, Bulbulchandi of Maldaha district under west Bengal of India is located there. Bangladeshi businessmen gather here all the year round and especially during mango season. The research team, however, did not find out any hotel based sex trade at Rahanpur and identified only a group of residence based sex workers.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
BDR camp area, School para and quarter para.	BDR camp area	

BSF and BDR guard the border areas very strictly. As a result, there is no chance to sell sex at the streets. Moreover, sex trade in hotel settings doesn't take place in this area. This is why, residence based trade is quite popular and clients also feel comfortable, safe and are able to maintain their confidentiality in this setting.

c. Service Facility

There is no intervention for FSW at present.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

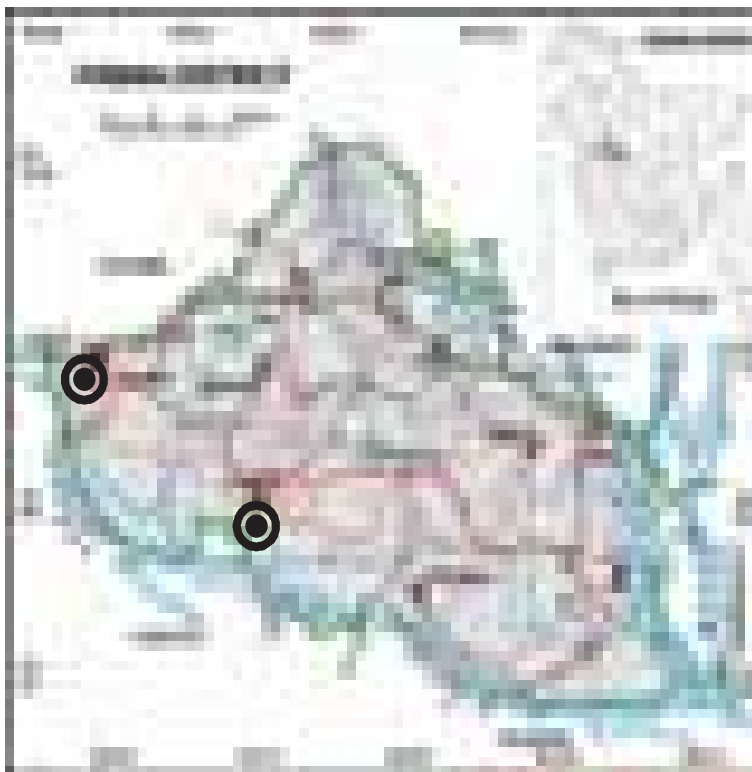
Name of Setting	Lowest Range	Highest Range	HATI	FHI	Uncovered
SFSW	22	30	00	00	30
HFSW	00	00	00	00	00
RFSW	8	35	00	00	35

Pabna district

Pabna : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Pabna District (Rajshahi division) with an area of 2,371.50 sq km, is bounded by Natore and Sirajganj districts on the north, Rajbari and Kushtia districts on the south, Manikganj and Sirajganj districts on the east, Ganges river and Kushtia district on the west. Pabna (town) consists of 15 wards and 34 mahallas. The area of the town is 18.64 sq km. The town has a population of 116,371; male 52.37%, female 47.63%. The density of population is 6,243 per sq km. Literacy rate among the town people is 60.1%. The only mental hospital (estd. 1957) of Bangladesh is located in the town (source: Banglapedia).



We have conducted our mapping study only in Pabna Sadar Upazilla, as we were informed that there is no sex trade available out side of Sadar Upazila.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Bina cinema hall, Bani cinema hall, Rup-katha cinema hall, New-market, Hazi-market, Chapa Masque, Bus terminal, Janata Bank, Suter patti, Adamji Gali, Main-town, Court area	Court area, Bina cinema hall, Bani cinema hall, Rup-katha cinema hall, New-market, Hazi-market, Bus terminal, Janata Bank	

The respondents of this setting have informed us that they usually arrive at the spots after 8 p.m. to seek for clients. SFSWs gather only in Court area of the town during day time. These areas are not only business centred, but important government office, bus terminal etc. are also located here. The Court area is also usually crowded with people coming for legal matters. The SFSW usually contact clients in these areas and go to other place which depends on the clients' expectation.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
17 are directly involved with hotel based sex trade. Among these, 6 are located at Rup-katha road and 6 at Abdul Hamid road of the town.	6 are located at Rup-katha road and 6 at Abdul Hamid road of the town.	From our KII and in-depth study we have found that about 25 hotels and boarding exist in the Pabna town

Rup-katha and Abdul Hamid road are commercially important, where most of the business and trade center are located and where a huge number of people gather every day. So, HFSW can easily get their clients in the hotels of these two spots. Moreover, hotel authorities also maintain a sound relation with local administration and men-in-uniform in order to facilitate their trade. Sometimes men-in-uniform inform the hotel authorities earlier about prospective raids. Hence, these hotels are comparatively more secure and have become hotspots for hotel based sex trade.

Our findings from the mapping exercise reveal that HFSW do not stay at the hotels for day and night. In-depth interviews and observations reveals that HFSW usually stay at hotels during daytime and avoid staying there at night due to risk of raids. Sometimes a small number of HFSW stay there at night as couples. Few HFSW also come from outside Pabna town while others live in the town. Most of them use mobile phones to communicate particularly with regular clients who take them to hotels. However, the common pattern is that hotel authorities call respective HFSW. Sometimes these hotels employ 1 or 2 female mAIDServants who are also FSW in these hotels.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Gachpara, Laskurpur, Sadupara, Salgaria, Gopalpur, Krishnopur, Gobinda, Bablatola, Rajarpur, Gayeshpur, Pushpopara, Ataikula and Bashbazaar	Shalgaria, Gachpara, Radha-nagar	

Most of the residences are located in those spots where residence based sex trade is operated in the town. However, in these areas most of the low-income people are living and slum residences are also located there. A part of these slums habitants are involved into this residence based sex trade, besides these clients of residence based sex worker are also available there.

Due to this pattern of sex trade is operating with very confidentially and hidden way, it is so tough to identify them. We have informed from our respondents in hotspots where most of the residence based sex worker are living now and also in these area comparatively more numbers of clients are gone there. We have also informed that these areas are mostly located near the center point of the town and most of the business, trade and commercial centers and different offices are take place there, so a numbers of people are come here for different purposes. That is why people of these places are easily become the clients of these residence based sex workers.

c. Service Facility

i. Street based sex trade

There is no intervention program for street based sex worker for preventing HIV/AIDS.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

‘Light house’, a local NGO is operating intervention programs for hotel based sex workers under UNICEF fund (HATI project) in Pabna *sadar upazila*. They serve free condom, lubricants etc. Besides these HFSW also get free STI treatment. During our mapping study we were informed that HFSW were not getting any condom for the last three months.

iii. Residence based sex trade

‘Light House’ is also operating their intervention activates for residence based sex workers. RFSW also get free condoms, lubricants, STI treatment etc. from this center. During our mapping study we were informed that HFSW were not getting any condom for the last three months

<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Targeted group</i>	<i>Nature of work</i>
Light house	HFSW and RFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide condom, lubricants, BCC material etc. · Also they serve free STI treatment.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	121	160	00	00	160
Hotel	98	127	50	00	77
Residence	118	137	350	00	-213

Recommendation

Though ‘Light House’ is operating it’s intervention program for hotel and residence based sex workers, free promotion of condom and lubricants have stopped for the last three months; Besides, street based sex workers remain totally uncovered by any kind of services. AIDS All of them expect the following services from any groups either government or non government organization:

- Free medical treatment and medicine for all types of disease
- Free condom and lubricants
- Awareness build-up program for preventing HIV/AIDS
- Legal supports and ensuring their human rights
- Take necessary steps for their proper rehabilitation, as they don’t want to stay in this sex trade.

Pabna: Ishwardi upazila

a. Background

Ishwardi is an upzila of Pabna district in the division of Rajshahi. Ishwardi is one of the important *upazila* of Bangladesh and has a sugar mill, airport and the biggest railway junction. As of 1991 Bangladesh census, Ishwardi has a population of 2,36,825 of which 51.88% are male and 48.12% female. This *upazila's* 18+ population is 1,11,338. Ishwardi has an average literacy rate of 35.5% (7+ years), and the national average of 32.4% literate. (Source: Wikipedia).

We were assigned to conduct our mapping exercise in Pabna *sadar upazila* only. However, information from different source (interview and FGD with female sex worker, key informant interview) revealed that Ishwardi is one of the important *upazilas* of Pabna district and could be potential in terms of sex trade and number of sex workers. Our team, therefore, decided to conduct the mapping exercise in Pabna *Sadar upazila* as well as Ishwardi *sadar upazila*.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Railway station, bus-terminal, Jhiltala, Shapna cinema hall, Babu-para, Brac-para, Bihari-para	Railway station and Bus-terminal	

Interviews and observations revealed that the railway station and bus-terminal are the busiest places of the town, where huge numbers of people come from different places and for different purposes. These people also contain potential clients of SFSW. The low-income people of the town mostly live in Babu-para, Brac-para, and Bihari-para areas. SFSW are aware that clients are available in these areas and hence those areas are used as cruising spot for street based sex workers.

Interviews and FGD sessions with street based sex worker also revealed that the sex workers gather at different cursing spot after 4 p.m. Often some of them manage clients with the help of mobile phone. Rail station, bus station and Shapno cinema hall are the busiest places were a lot of people gather and are therefore the most common places for SFSW and their clients also.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Hotel based sex trade has decreased due to the state of emergency and has become hidden. Two weeks prior to the mapping exercise a hotel in Ishwardi was raided by law enforcement agents. This made it difficult for us to work in hotel with hotel based sex worker and we had to depend on information gathered from key informant interviews. Our findings revealed that at least 5 hotels were directly involved in sex trade before the tenure of present government.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Piyarakhali, Babupara, Methor-para, Jamtola, Bostipara, Hospital road, Brac-para, Panir-tanki of Ishwardi sadar	Babupara, Piyari-para, Bosti-para and Koloni-para	

These are the most common places where residence based sex trade is being carried out. In addition a lot of low-income people live in these areas, a portion of who are involved in residence based sex trade in the town. Clients are also aware of the residences where sex trade is operating which makes it easier for RFSWs.

Our observation revealed that these areas are very near to the rail-station and others business/commercial places of the town. This makes it easier for the sex worker to get clients and set up residence based sex trade in those areas.

c. Service Facility

There isn't any intervention is Ishwardi among female sex worker to prevent HIV or STI.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	77	113	00	00	113
Hotel	00	56	00	00	56
Residence	137	170	00	00	170

Proposed DICs in Ishwardi upazila

No NGOs have HIV/AIDS intervention activities for FSW of Ishwardi. AIDSOur mapping study has revealed that there are high risk groups in the *thana* that could benefit from a DIC set in the following area:

Proposed location	Justification
Adjacent to Rail station	Most of the hotspots of residences and street setting are located; since slums are located here and the place is easy to communicate with any other places of the Ishwardi.

Recommendation

Although there are a significant number of sex workers in different setting in Ishwardi, no intervention initiative to prevent HIV or STI among female sex worker has yet been taken. Interview and FGD with different stakeholder revealed that AIDSexpect the following services from any groups either government or non government organization:

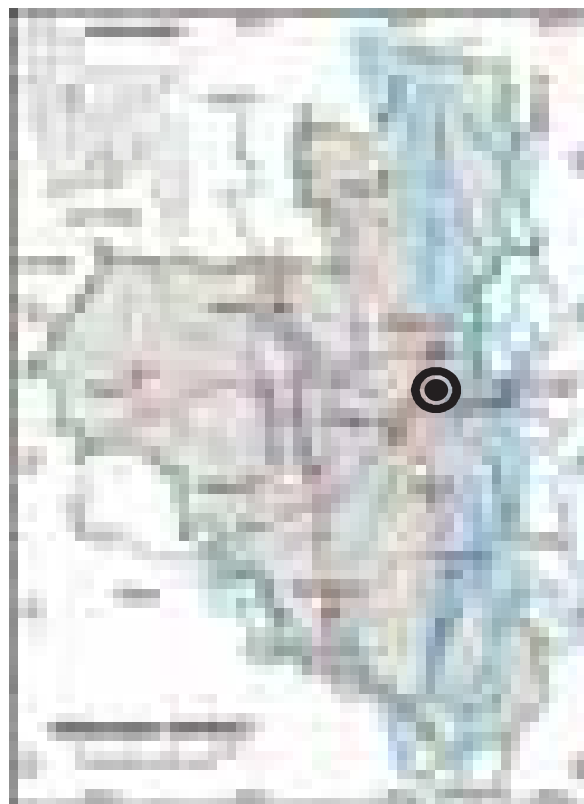
- Free medical treatment and medicine for all types of disease
- Free condom and lubricants
- Awareness build-up program for preventing HIV/AIDS
- Legal supports and ensuring their human rights
- Take necessary step for their proper rehabilitation, as some of them don't want to continue the sex trade.

Sirajgonj district

Sirajgonj : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Sirajgonj district (rajshahi division) with an area of 2497.92 sq km, is bounded by Bogra district on the north, Pabna district on the south, tangail and Jamalpur districts on the east, Pabna, Natore and Bogra districts on the west. Sirajganj (town) consists of 15 wards and 52 mahallas. The area of the town is 19.56 sq km. The town has a population of 127,147; male 50.93%, female 49.07%. Literacy rate among the town people is 48%. It was once considered next to calcutta and narayananj as a jute-trading centre. The town has two dakbungalows. Main occupations include agriculture 35.49%, agricultural labourer 21.45%, wage labourer 5.77%, commerce 11.98%, service 5.49%, handicraft 5.59%, industrial labourer 2.78%, others 11.45%. Population is 2,707,011; male 51.14%, female 48.86%; Muslim 92%, Hindu 6.5% and others 1.5% (source: Banglapedia).



We have conducted our mapping study only in Sirajganj Sadar upazila, as we were informed that there is no sex trade outside sadar upazila.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Railway station, Dhaka bus terminal, Bogura bus terminal, DC office, Laxmi cinema hall, Motin's Bosti (slum), Hussenpur, Gorosthan road, Jailkhana's Ghat, Zilla Sadar Bazaar	Railway station, Dhaka bus-terminal, Bogura bus-terminal, DC office, Laxmi cinema hall, Motin's Bosti, Hossenpur, Jailkhaner Ghat	

From our respondents discussion we have confirmed that in cruising spots where different types of government and private offices are located and the service holder of these offices are the common clients of hotel based sex trade, besides this the people who are come from out side of Sirajgonj are also their client.

The SFSW have no particular time for their trade and arrive at spots to sell sex at any time of the day. A few of the SFSWs now use mobile phones for communicating with clients. Hence, they do not always have to wait at spots for getting clients. Majority of their clients are low-income people like truck helpers, drivers, day laborers and rickshaw puller etc.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
11 hotels among 15 are involved in sex trade; 5 of these hotels are located at S.S road and 3 located at Station road.		Respondents informed us that, there are roughly similar number of HFSW in each of the hotels. time-location sampling usually detected 3 to 4 HFSW at each hotel. Hence, all these hotels are equally important for hotel based sex trade and no hotel can be identified as hotspots.

Two types of hotel based FSW operate in Sirajganj. Here HFSW are not always based at hotels, from our observations and in-depth interviews, we found that most of the these hotels run sex trade in two shifts, one from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and another is from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. and during shifts the number of incoming clients also increase. According to the HFSW of our study, one of the groups is based at Sirajganj town while the other comes from outside the town. Most of them use mobile phone for making contract with their corresponding hotels boys or managers or directly with the clients. In addition, some hotels have women as maid servants who occasionally are engaged in sex trade for entertaining clients.

Most of the business centers, shopping places and bus stations are located at SS road and happened to be the busiest place in the city, which is why the concentration of the hotels are high here and so is the number of HFSW due to availability of the clients.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Hussenpur, Motin’s Bosti (slum), Fakirtala, Neemgachi, Boroytoli, Dhankachi, Polytechnic College road, Massimpur, Ranigram, Doyatabari, Rail-colony	the residences of Hussenpur and Motin’s Bosti (slum)	

Due to the concealed nature of the residence based sex trade, it was very difficult to identify the corresponding *hotspots*. However our discussion with RFSW suggests that there has been an increased number of clients and RFSW in these areas. One of the reasons for such high residence based sex trade activity in these areas can be migration of people affected due to Jamuna river erosion who often tend to get involved in sex trade activities due to intense poverty and lack of employment.

c. Service Facility

i. Street based sex trade

No targeted intervention program (both from GO and NGO) is currently running for street based sex worker in Sirajganj town for preventing HIV/AIDS.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

No targeted intervention program (both from GO and NGO) is currently running for hotel based sex worker in Sirajganj town for preventing HIV/AIDS.

iii. Residence based sex trade

No targeted intervention program (both from GO and NGO) is currently running for residence based sex worker in Sirajganj town for preventing HIV/AIDS.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Lowest range	Highest range	HATI	FHI	Uncovered
Street	31	40	00	00	40
Hotel	43	55	00	00	55
Residence	152	190	00	00	190

Proposed DICs in Sirajgonj Sadar upazila

No NGOs are carrying out their activities for FSW of Sirajgonj town. AIDSThat is why our team suggests setting up a DIC at the following area:

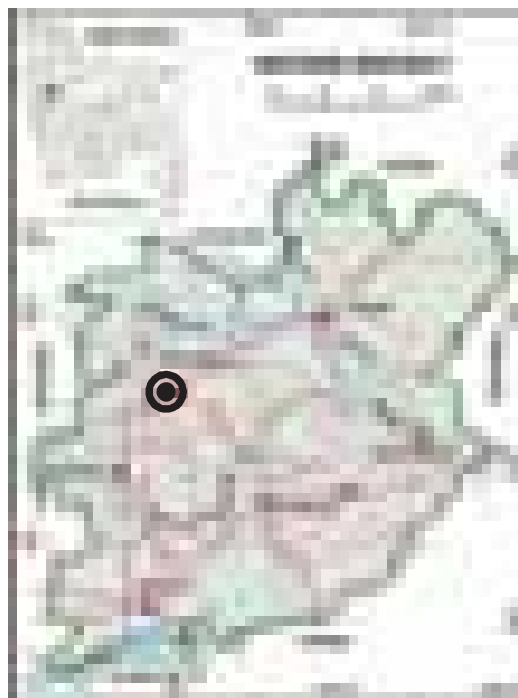
Proposed location	Justification
Hussenpur	Most of the hotspots of residences and street setting are located here due to the presence of various slums where low-income people live; the place is easy to communicate with any places of the Sirajgonj town.

Natore district

Natore : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Natore is one of the traditional municipalities in Bangladesh. It was recognized as municipalities in 1,869 and has 9 wards. It has an area of 15.05 sq.km and a population of 72,615 (male 51.57% and female 48.43%). The research team conducted mapping exercise in the Natore sadar areas only.



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution
Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Rail station, Dhaka bus station (puran), Chayabani and Rozy Cinema hall, Leather wholesale market, Sadar Hospital road and Madrasa road.	Rail station, Chayabani cinema hall, Leather wholesale potti (areas)	

Interviews with sex worker and observations revealed that these areas are business centered areas of Natore town. Various bus, trucks and other vehicles stop these points and people from different areas gather here for business and other daily needs. A major part of these people become clients of sex workers.

SFSWs in these area have no particular time when they gather in the spots. The prime reason for this is that SFSW's sell sex to their regular or familiar (clients network) clients whom they communicate over mobile phones. As a result they arrive at the spots when required. Low-income group people (trucker, rickshaw puller, day labor/Kuli and industrial labor) are the main clients in this setting. The presence of a rail station also results in the movement of a large number of people, many of who are potential clients of SFSWs.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
There aren 8 hotel and boarding in the Natore town. 6 of them are directly involved with sex trade, located beside the Dhaka road.		The research team found out and came to an understanding through interview, KII and observation that each of the hotels in Natore are similar and any one cannot be identified as a hotspot.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

These hotels are located at the access point of Natore town, where different bus and other vehicles stop.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Kanaikhali, Beyond the Giti Cinema hall, Vetu dhara, Jhumra para, Dhigapotia, Bejpara, Fulbagan, Jhautola, Guchya Gram, Adarsha Gram, Madaipara moor and Baro Haguria areas	Kanaikhali and Beyond of Gita cinema hall.	

c. Service Facility

Organization	Target Population	Nature of Work
CDS Consortium	HFSW and RFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Free condom promotion · Distribute Lubricant · Free STI treatment

The FSW notified the researchers that condom promotion has been off since the last 3 months.

d. Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	113	124	00	00	124
Hotel	73	85	100	00	-15
Residence	126	139	300	00	-161

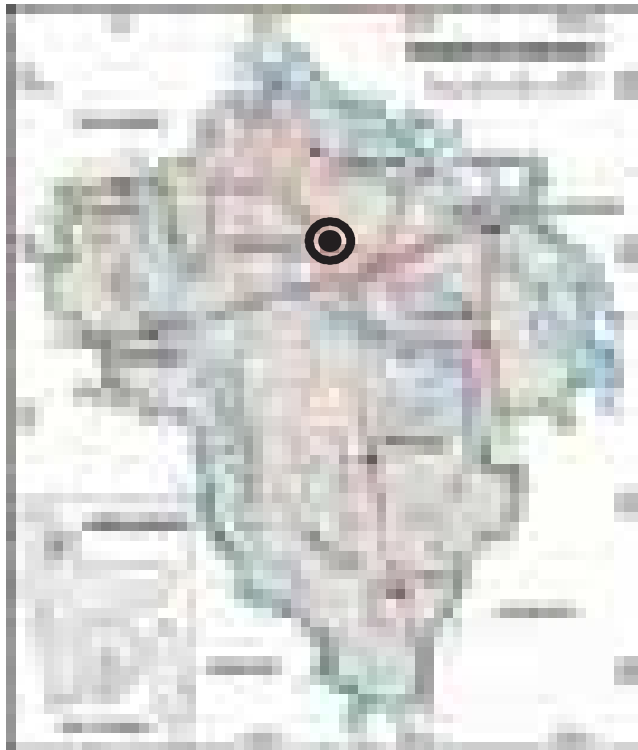
Findings recommend that as HATI is providing services among hotel and residence based sex workers, no interventions are needed for these two groups at present. However SFSW are totally uncovered.

Rangpur district

Rangpur : *Sadar upazila*

a. Background

Rangpur District (Rajshahi division) with an area of 2,307.78 sq km, is bounded by Niaphamari district on the north, Gaibandha district on the south, Kurigram district on the east and Dinajpur district on the west. Main rivers are Tista, Jamuneshwari, Karatoya, Chikli and Ghaghat. Rangpur (Town) stands on the bank of the river Ghaghat. It consists of 15 wards and 109 mahallas. The town was turned into a municipality in 1869. It has an area of 42.57 sq km. The population of the municipality is 251,699; male 52.31%, female 47.69%. The density of population is 5,913 per sq km. Literacy rate among the town people is 54.6%. Paddy, jute, wheat, potato, onion, garlic, ginger, chilli and tobacco are most commonly produced agricultural crops of Rangpur and which greatly makes it commercially important. Various GO and NGO office have situated there regional head office at Rangpur town. In addition Rangpur town



is also the gateway for communication with North Bengal (greater Rangapur and Dinajpur) and others part of Bangladesh. Hence, a lot of people from different parts of the country visit here regularly and the town is immensely valued for this reason. Besides these various small factories and industries ave also been set here. As a result of a large number of people’s mobility including laborers and other floating people Rangpur town is considered as a high-risk zone. It is in favour of FSWs and helps them operate their sex trade due to its easy communication system, tradeand commerce facility, labor oriented town identity (labor of tobacco factory, transport workers, 5,000-6,000 factory workers, Hotel and Restaurant workers, Rice mill’s labor, Brick field labor) and slum facility.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. *Street based sex trade*

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
Rail station (station number 1: East portion of station where Babupara and its neighboring area Lichu Bagan is included), Rail station (station number 2: West portion station where LSD Godawn, Biz Firmer Mat, Churi Patti is included), Lalbug area, Shapla chatter (including Shapla Cinema Hall), Modern More, Sath Matha, Laxmi Hall and Pouro Bazar (including Town Hall), Surovi Uddan, Kachari bazaar, Pavement at D.C. More, Medical college area, Payra Chatter, Dhaka bus stand (Kamarpara), Rangpur Kendrio (central) bus Tarminal, Dorsona new Truck Terminal, Thikaderpara, Ghorapirer Majar (shrine of Ghora Pire), Baro Bazaar and Vatikhana.	Rail station (East and West side of station), Kachari Bazaar, Medical College area, Shapla chatter (including Shapla Cinema Hall), Modern More, Laxmi Hall and Pouro Bazar (including Town Hall) , Surovi Uddan and Pavement at D.C. More.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

Most of our respondents in street setting have demarcated the rail station as a hotspot in the Sadar Upazila. Since communication is easier from rail station to other areas inside/outside of the district, many people gather at the rail station for various purposes (such as travel, trade, marketing, broker, to get FSW) which help both the SFSW and clients to make contact with each other comfortably. Moreover, the station is near favorable settings (such as darkness, godown, Lichu Bagan, Niribili Mat, Slums neighboring railway, bushes, gigantic trees, empty rail wagon etc) which help the SFSWs to perform their sex act. Another reason why this place is a hotspot is because huge number of laborers/low income people come and stay 2/3 months at the town for economic purposes. These people spend their nights at the station or its neighboring area where they can easily access sex workers at very low rate (20/30 taka). Respondent also reported Kachari Bazaar and Pouro Bazaar as hotspots because people coming here for different purposes such as court cases and shopping can easily access SFSW and contact them without creating any suspicion in the minds of others. Communication is not only easier from these places but sex act related favorable environment and places such as Surovi Uddan are also available beside these spots.

Medical College area is another area which has been identified as hotspot due to its favourable setting. and presence of different shops, tea stall and snack store who conduct there businesses whole night. According to SFSWs, Shapla and Modern Cinema hall areas were also identified as hotspots where clients aroused by different porn moies seek SFSWs to meet their sexual satisfaction. Cinema halls are also used for penetrative and non penetrative sex act venue.

Most SFSWs are the local people of Rangpur district and live in different *upazilas* (Pirgonj, Mitapukur, Taragonj etc) of Rangpur district. A large number of SFSWs also come from different *thanas* outside Rangpur and leave after the completion of sex act at midnight/morning by train. Most of the clients are local people of Rangpur with a few from other *thanas*. According to the respondents majority of the clients are rickshaw pullers, day laborers, truck drivers, betel-leaf shopkeeper, student, hotel boy, service holder, drug user, local *Mastan* and men- in- uniform etc and aged between 25 to 30 years. Some respondents have also informed that a very few FSWs in these settings now maintain their sex trade with the help of mobile phones.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
32 hotels were identified from 55 hotels. 06 hotels are situated at Modern Morh. 07 hotels are located at Jahaz Company More or adjacent to Jahaz Company More. 04 hotels are located at Pouro Bazaar. Three hotels are situated at Grand Morh, one hotel at Sath Matha More, one hotel at Gupta Para, one hotel at J.L.Roy Road, one hotel at Kalibari, one hotel in front of Kotowali Thaana, one hotel at Truck Stand, one hotel at Dorshona/ Notun Truck Stand, one hotel at Shapla Chattar, one hotel at R.K Road, , one hotel at R.K Road. It can be mentioned that these areas (Pouro Bazaar, Jahaz Company Morh, J.L.Roy Road, Grand Morh, Gupta Para, Kalibari, and Kotowali Thaana) are adjacent to each other.	Three hotels of Modern morh, one hotel of Gupta para, one hotel of Darsana /Notun Truck Stand, one hotel of Truck Stand, one hotel of Pouro Bazaar, one hotel of Jahaz Company Morh, one hotel of R.K Road, one hotel of Bet Porttee (adjacent to Jahaz Company Morh).

Hotel based sex trade has decreased after the declaration of state of emergency and frequent raids in Rangpur sadar. We were informed that very recently, a hotel at Parker Morh was closed down and sex trade stopped at another hotel at Grand Morh. Among 32 hotels situated in Rangpur, 6 hotels are situated at Modern Morh (a transition point for communication from Rangpur to other North-Western district and a resting place), 7 hotels are located at or adjacent to Jahaz Company Morh and 4 hotels are located at Pouro Bazaar (commercially busy area in Rangpur town where markets, banks, government offices are located)

Most of the hotels 1 storied with a very few 2-3 storied and are located beside the main road or at markets. HFSWs informed us that three hotels of Modern morh are comparatively more beautiful, attractive and new than the other hotels and hence attract more clients. Besides, as mentioned earlier, Modern Morh is a center point for inter district bus route making transport workers clients at this spot. A hotel of Truck stand and Dorsona Truck stand are also hotspots as huge number of trucks gather here from different districts; truck drivers rest in these hotels and act as clients for HFSWs.

Different sources have confirmed that the rents at these hotels (except one hotel of R.K. Road) are comparatively less than other hotels of Rangpur town, which make them popular among clients. Boarders of these hotels come here for various purposes including legal matters, official purposes, treatment, transport related works etc. They are the the clients of the HFSWs who also satisfy their needs for oral and anal sex. Any client satisfied by the service of the hotel usually returns back to the hotel.

Most of the HFSWs are local people of Rangpur district; others come from neighboring district of Rangpur. Respondents informed us that usually hotel based sex trade runs at day time from 6/7 a.m. till 5p.m. Clients age between 18 to 60 years with majority between is 20 to 45 years. Truck driver, service holder, businessman, student, local Mastan, hotel boy, hotel manager and men- in-uniform are the most common clients. Their rate starts from 200 taka to 500 taka or more. Hotel boy or managers play important role in this hotel based sex trade and in most of the cases they contact clients and take money directly from the clients. HFSW get fixed amount of money from these boys or mangers.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
Kamar Para, Adarsha Para, Gomosta Para, Islambug, 2 no. Check Post, Bow Bazaar, Bothla, Kamal Kachna, Salbon Mistry Para, Jumma Para, College Para, KDC road Churi Pottree, Mahiganj, Shahebgonj, Medical East Gate, Sagor Para, D.C. More, Munsii Para, Modern Morh, In front of Shereen Park, C O Bazaar, Babu Para, Ershad Morh, Mulatol, Parbitipur, College road, Puraton Truck Stand, Vagiballah Para, Robertshongonj, Chamra Patti, Honoman Tola, Kerani Para, Nishan Para, Adjacent to Jamtola Mosque, Indrar Morh, Korenjai Road, Sen Para, Hazipara, Adjacent to Bus Terminal and Satgora Master Para.	Modern Morh, Adarsha Para, Munsii Para, Mahi gonj, Bothla, Gomostha Para, East gate of Medical, Sagarpara, Islambag, Sathgora, Master Para, 2 no. check post, Bow Bazaar, College Para and Churi Patti.

Most of the residences where sex trade is ongoing are located in a scattered way in different residential areas of the Rangpur city. By applying different research tools and technique in the study area, we have collected our required information from the respondents of these settings. Our findings reveal that there are about 45 residences where sex trade is continuing at present. Most of the spots are located inside the town, others are located slightly distant from the main town. Most of the residences are isolated in that spot where general people's movements are also less. It is very

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difficult to identify these residences as residence based sex trade settings without the help of the peers or other networks. Residence based sex trade mostly operates in rented houses which are selected on the basis of ease of communication.

Sarderni of the residence at Modern Morh is the most influential and powerful in the Rangpur Sadar. Hence, both clients and FSW feel comparatively more secure than at other residences of the city.

RFSW usually don't stay in these residences and arrive there at the phone call from *dalal* or *Sarderni*. After completion of sex act they leave the residence and return to their home or working place (many RFSWs are engaged in different professions such as service in different organizations). Informants have confirmed us that their clients are come from different kinds of profession, truck driver to men-in-uniform. Businessman, student, service holder, shopkeeper, Professor, and men-in-uniform are most common whose age limit is from 25 to 55 years old. Most of the clients are also temporarily separated from their family due to their profession.

Sex trade at these residences start from 8 a.m. to and run till evening with wo hours gap at 1 p.m. for lunch. Sex trade in some residences where the husband of *Sarderni* is aware of the trade, runs till mid- night. Clients and RFSWs have no fixed time for arrival at the residences and generally clients do not create any problem for them.

c. Service Facility

i. Street based sex trade

Respondents in these settings have informed us that at present they are not under the coverage of any NGO's intervention programs. Although 'Durjoy Nari Shangha' and 'Marie Stopes' were active earlier but closed their activities in 2006. These two NGOs provided STI treatment, rest and recreation facilities to the SFSWs. They also distributed condoms freely. No CBO or self help organizations are working for street based sex workers in Rangpur sadar.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

The condition is similar for hotel based FSW. Earlier they used to get various services from Marie Stopes clinic. There is no CBO/ self help organization who is working for hotel based sex workers in Rangpur sadar.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Again, there are no intervention programs or CBO/self help organizations for RFSW in Rangpur sadar. The respondents think that link with CBO will reveal identity and their professions.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		# uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	120	160	00	00	160
Hotel	90	125	00	00	125
Residence	100	110	00	00	110

Proposed DICs in Rangpur Sadar upazila

As mentioned earlier, 'Durjoy Nari Shangha' and Marrie Stopes had intervention program for FSW which were closed down and since there has never been any specific intervention for residence based sex worker in Rangpur Sadar. It is urgent to set up DIC(s) for FSW of street, hotel and residence settings. The proposed locations for establishing are mentioned below. The locations of the table are arranged in order of importance, with the first one being more preferred:

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Proposed location	Justification
Adarshapara	Adarshapara can be considered as take a DIC for HFSWs and RFSWs, since it is located at the centre of the main town and Modern morh. Moreover, the area is calm and quite which is suitable for HFSWs and RFSWs
Modern morh	It is also a very important place for residence and hotel based sex trade and huge numbers of clients regularly gather here. Communications is very easy from here to any place of the city.
Lalbag	This is also a very important place for street based sex trade and can be considered to set up a DIC for SFSWs. Communication is very easy from here to any places of the Sadar.
Adjacent to Railway station	Most of the hotspots of street settings are located here and the place is easy to communicate with any places of Rangpur Sadar.

Nilphamari district

Nilphamari : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Nilphamari is a district in Northern Bangladesh. It is a part of the Rajshahi Division with an area of 1,640.91km², is bounded by Kuchbihar district of West Bengal (India) on the north, Rangpur district on the south, Lalmonirhat district on the east and Panchagarh and Dinajpur districts on the west. The Nilphamari subdivision was established in 1,875, Nilphamari was a subdivision of Rangpur District. It was turned into a district in 1,984. The district consists of 6upazila, 3 municipalities, 33 wards, 65 mahallas, 62 union parishads, 390 mouzas and 370 villages. Theupazila are Nilphamari Sadar, Dimla, Domar, Jaldhaka, Kishoreganj and Saidpur.



Nilphamari Sadar:

Nilphamari sadar is an upazila of Nilphamari District. Total area of Nilphamari sadar is 373.09 km². It has a population of 306,051. Males constitute are 51.23% of the population, and females 48.77%. It has a literacy rate of 32.4% .It has 18 Unions/Wards, 115 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 108 villages. Uttara EPZ is situated in Nilphamari sadar.

Saidpur:

Saidpur is an upazila of Nilphamari District. Total area of Saidpur is 121.68 km². it has a population of 199,422. The density of the population is 1639/km². Males constitute are 52.19% of the population, and females 47.81%. Saidpur has a literacy rate of 32.4%. Saidpur has 10 Unions/Wards, 72 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 40 villages. Country's largest railway factory, Saidpur Airport, Saidpur Cantonment, more than 20 Bihari camp, more than 22 slums, many small and medium sized industries are situated in saidpur. The environment of Saidpur is in favour of FSW to operate their sex trade due to its easy communication system, trade and commerce facility, labour oriented town identity (labor of jute press factory, 3000 labour of railway factory, 2500-3000 labour of BISIC, 6000 transport workers, 5000-6000 factory workers, Hotel and Restaurant workers, Rice mill's labour, Brick field labour), trace of previous prostitution (which has broken in 1995) and slum and camp facility.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Rail Station, Chorongi, Momotaz Cinema Hall, Dipali Cinema Hall, Madar road, Court Chattar (also known as <i>kachari</i>), Pouro Mat, Gachbari, Domar Road, Bus Terminal, College Morh, Dabidanga and Harowa Road	Court Chattar, Momotaz and Dipali cinema hall and Rail station.	

Between 8.30 am to 9.30 am, a large number of SFSW gather in front of the Dipali cinema hall to distribute the spots among them for the rest of the day. Often during the office hours, a number of SFSW gather at the court yard (*chattar*) to make contract with their clients as many people come there for different purposes (such as case and litigation related purpose, brokerage purpose). The places for sex act includes different residence known to the SFSW or client, Cinema hall, bushes and jungle etc. and the nature of sex includes penetrative and non-penetrative depending on the demand and financial status of the clients. During the evening, a large number of SFSW gather in front of the Momotaz cinema hall to distribute the spots among them for the night. Rail station is identified as a 'hotspot' due to availability of the clients. Besides the empty rail wagons are often considered as favorable for sex trade activities. Street based sex trade mostly starts after evening and continues up to 12 am depending on the situation of the venue and the availability of the clients.

SFSW who contact with client at Court *Chattar* mostly live at different unions outside the Nilphamari *sadar* and The others live inside. A large number of the clients are local (those who live at Nilphamari *sadar*). Clients of street based sex trade mostly represent low-income groups i.e. laborers from industries, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport workers, workers of small business enterprise and men-in-uniform.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
There are four residential hotels which are located at Kalibari morh/Duma road, Boromasjid Road, Pourosova road and adjacent to local bus stand.		Hotels are located in these areas because official business is easy to perform from these areas. However during our mapping, we found that no hotel based sex trade was currently being operated in these hotels due to threat of raid.

ii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Shahipara, Kalitola, ukil-er-morh (adjacent to Eid ga moydan), Chetashori gonti, Baruipara, College para, Masterpara, Eta khola, Anandobabur pull, Sodagorpara, Dhakaipara and Notunbazar.	Few residence of Kalitola, Chetashori gonti	Most of the spots are located inside the town, others are slightly distance from the main town. The later residences are isolated and people's movement in those spot is less.

Few residences of Kalitola, Chetashori gonti as the Hotspot for residence based sex trade because newly recruited/new RFSW (who replace the old) are available here. Newly recruited RFSW come from different *thana*/villages of Nilphamari district for few days. After that these group of RFSW return to their place and come back after 2/3 months.

In residence settings, sex trade usually takes place under supervision of *madam* (head of the residence; sex workers also address her as *khala*, *apa* etc.). She arranges a residence where she keeps a few girls and introduces them to the neighbors as her relatives. Sometimes, girls come to that residence on demand of the clients and leave as soon as the sex act is over. The *madams* are generally married and they operate the business with the support of their husbands. However, we found a few examples, where the husbands are not informed and *madams* generally operate sex trade while their husbands are away. Sometimes RFSW operate their sex business individually at their own home while husbands are not at home (if she is married).

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c. Service Facility

The team was informed that at present there is no HIV/AIDS intervention program for the sex workers at Nilphamari *sadar*. Previously (2 years back) there was a DIC of Light House which provided counseling, condom, lubricant, STI treatment, recreation facility, bath facility, rest facility to the SFSW.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	33	50	00	00	50
Hotel	00	20	00	00	20
Residence	118	140	00	00	140

Proposed DICs in Nilphamari *sadar* upazila

As the mapping has revealed high risk activities in the region, we would like to suggest DIC in the following areas a particular focus to RFSW. AIDSThe first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

Proposed location	Justification
Chorongi Area	Most of the hotspots of street and residence settings are located near this area and it is the center point of the town and local environment is favorable for intervention and most of the spots of each setting can be covered. The place is easily accessible from any place of Nilphamari <i>sadar</i> .
Dipali Road	It is also very important place for street based sex trade because most of the SFSWs gathered here at morning, besides two NGO (Kanchon Somitee and FPAB) are located here who work with women, so RFSW might feel comfortable to go there. The place is easily accessible from any place of Nilphamari <i>sadar</i> . So most of the FSW can be covered.
Ukilpara	It is also a very important place for street and residence based sex trade. Moreover Kachari and DC office are near by this area so it is expected that men-in-uniform /mastan/any power structure may not create any problem. The place is also easily accessible from any place of Nilphamari <i>sadar</i> .

Nilphamari : Saidpur *upazila*

a. Background

Saidpur is an *upazila* of Nilphamari District. Total area of Saidpur is 121.68 km². it has a population of 199,422. The density of the population is 1639/km². Males constitute 52.19% of the population, and females 47.81%. Saidpur has a literacy rate of 32.4%. It has 10 Unions/Wards, 72 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 40 villages. Country's largest railway factory, Saidpur Airport, Saidpur Cantonment, more than 20 Bihari camps, more than 22 slums, many small and medium industries are situated in saidpur. The environment of Saidpur is in favour of FSW to operate sex trade due to easy communication, trade and commerce facilities, labour oriented town identity (labor of jute press factory, 3000 labours of railway factory, 2500-3000 labours of BISIC, 6000 transport workers,

5,000-6,000 factory workers, Hotel and Restaurant workers, Rice mill labours, Brick field labour), traces of previous prostitution (which has broken in 1995) and slum and camp facility.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
Rail Station (including Railway factory, Sobjibazar, Godowns), Rail slums, Cinema Road (including Bijli, Liberty/sonkho, Tamanna cinema hall), Sohel Rana morh (including railgonti no. 1), Bara bazar (including rail line), railgonti area no. 2 (Post office morh), Bus terminal, Truck terminal, Dinajpur road (including <i>Tampu</i> stand/Jute press, Rabeya morh/Bus stand, Hospital morh/mini truck stand), Garison cinema hall, Porahat R/A, Camp area, Pathanpara, Jasimbazar, Kazirhat.	Rail Station, Sohel Rana morh (including railgonti no. 1), Bara bazar (including rail line), Railgonti area no. 2 (Post office morh).

The hotspots are adjacent with each other. Saidpur rail station is a large and busy and communication is much easier. As a result many people gather for different purposes such as travel, trade, shopping, etc., which helps both SFSW and clients to get in touch with each other comfortably. Moreover, after evening the hot spots become quite favourable for sex act due to number of factors such as darkness, godown, open space, slums, empty rail wagon etc. In Saidpur, sex trade at street generally starts before evening (mostly at 5 pm) and continues till 6 am depending on the situation of the venues and availability of the clients. Most SFSW are local people of Nilphamari district. Most of the SFSW live inside Saidpur town. After evening, a large number of SFSW come from different *thana* outside the Saidpur by train and after selling sex, they leave Saidpur at midnight/morning by train. Most of the clients from outside (clients from other *thana* /district) come to these venues. However many of the clients are also local (those who live at Saidpur). Our findings suggest that clients are mostly from low-income groups i.e. laborers, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, transport workers, students, cleaners, workers of small business enterprises and men-in-uniform and their age ranges form 18-60 years.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
7 hotels are situated Dr. Zikrul Haque Road, Bichali road, Sohel Rana morh and Tulsiram road and two hotels are situated Cantonment road and Dinajpur road.	3 hotels of and nearby Dr. Zikrul Haque Road and 1 hotel of Dinajpur road	

After the declaration of *state of emergency*, hotel based sex trade became much less active in Saidpur. At present, HFSW and clients visit in these hotels less frequently due to raids by law enforcement agency. In addition, a recent incidence of murder of a HFSW in a hotel produced negative impact. At present, hotel based sex trade is not significantly operated in Saidpur. Before the *state of emergency*, 9 out of 13 hotels were active in hotel based sex trade. Most of these hotels (7) are situated at or nearby Dr. Zikrul Haque Road because it is the main and commercially busy area in Saidpur and also Dhaka bus terminal and railway station are nearby this area.

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In the hotels where sex trade is operated, in addition to the regular sex workers, a large number of sex workers come from outside with clients as accompanying friends or wife and present different reasons (illness /visit to physician /travel purpose) to the hotel authority about their visit. Although in most cases the hotel management suspects but they often remain silent regarding the husband wife relationship. In most cases, this type of couples leaves the hotel within 1/2 hours. But for the HFSW, Sometimes one has to stay in a hotel for the whole day and night based on client flow. At present, in Saidpur a HFSW stay in a hotel generally for 2/3 hours (day/night) due to frequent raid. Most HFSW are outsider (such as: Rangpur, Dinajpur, Thakurgaon, Nilphamari, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Panchogorh, Joypurhat etc.) of Saidpur upazilla. They live in different *messes*, or in rented houses. Clients of HFSW are local and outsiders including, clients from other districts. Clients group include businessmen (from higher and middle economic strata), transport workers (truckers, bus drivers etc.), students, tourists, service holders, contractors, men in uniform and so on. Besides new clients, there are some regular clients through whom the HFSW get new clients. The age of these clients ranges between 20 and 65 years.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Hatikhana, Rosulpur, Dhelapir R/A, New Babupara, Islambag, Nichu colony, Adjacent to Leprosy Hospital, Adacent to Bus Terminal, Jasimbazar, Adjacent to Power House, Drallun Madrasa area, Golarhat R/A, Old Babupara, Adanir morh, Munsipara, Adjacent to BRAC office, Adjacent to Railway Hospital, Shayebpara and Kamarpukur.	Dhelapir R/A and Golarhat R/A	

Most of these areas are inside the town and the residences are densely located and rents of these residences are cheap. So the density of the population is very high. As a result it is difficult for someone to remember someone separately. Most of these residences are made of tin, mud or fence. In hotspots some RFSWs operate their sex business individually in their own home while husbands are away (if married and husbands are not informed about their sex trade), otherwise with the support of their family. In few residences, it was found that both mother and daughter are engaged in sex trade.

However one residence of Rosulpur and one residence of Drallun Madrasa are identified by the RFSWs as “popular” residence for sex act because madam of these residences offer some benefits to the clients and FSW such as free condoms, advise to visit SUROKHA when clients are suffering from STI, regular share of th money to the FSW.

Most residences of Saidpur, sex trade usually take place under supervision of *madam* (head of the residence and who are also FSW, also known as *khala*, *apa* etc.).She arranges a residence where she keeps some women and introduces them to the neighbors as relatives when necessary. Most RFSW come to those residences according to their suitable time/on demand of the clients (madam knows the cell numbers of RFSW and call them if required). RFSWs have to pay a fixed amount of money

for each sex act to *madam*. The *madams* are generally married and they operate the business with support from their husbands. However, we found a few examples, where the madam's husband have not informed their husbands and generally operate sex business while husbands are away. In Saidpur, Residence based sex trade is usually operated during day time.

Many RFSW are local (residence of Saidpur) and The clients are mostly outsiders. Clients group include businessmen, tourists, service holders, broker, carpenter, electrician, student, mason, constructor, transport workers, men-in-uniform etc. Besides new clients, there are also some regular clients. The age of these clients ranges between 20 and 45 years.

c. Service Facility

The team was informed that at present RDRS has been implementing an intervention program for SFSW with the help of CORDAID, Netherlands. But there is no HIV/AIDS intervention program for SFSW and RFSW in Saidpur. Some FSWs have been receiving some services from FPAB (Family Planning Association of Bangladesh) and KANCHON SOMITE as women. SUROKHA (SMC) is implemented an intervention program for clients of SWs with the help of FHI.

Name of the NGO	Target poputaion	Nature of work
RDRS (Funded by CORDAID, Netherlands)	SFSW	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide recreation facility, bath facility, rest facility, launch facility (against 20/=) to the SFSW. 2. Condom promotion and distribution 3. Provide free STI treatment and distribute medicine. 4. Provide Counseling 5. Provide Co-operative facility and micro credit facility to the SFSW for self-independent.
SUROKHA (SMC) Under Bangladesh AIDS Programme (BAP)	Clients' of prostitute, Student, Youth and Adolescents (out of school)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide awareness on HIV/AIDS. 2. VCT for Clients' of prostitute, Student. 3. Provide STI services without medicine. 4. Arrange community support meeting.
FPAB (Family Plannning Association of Bangladesh)	General Population	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide awareness on HIV/AIDS. 2. Provide reproductive health services.
KANCHON SOMITE (Funded by USAID)	Child and Mother	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide awareness on HIV/AIDS and family planning. 2. Provide reproductive health services. 3. Provide (STI) treatment and distribute medicine in exchange of money.

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d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

While the mapping study was going on the team found the following numbers of FSW according to settings by direct and indirect counting.

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	168	200	00	00	-100*
Hotel	43	60	00	00	60
Residence	212	260	00	00	260

*300 SFSWS are covered by RDRS, with the fund of CORDAID, Netherlands

Proposed DICs in Saidpur upazila

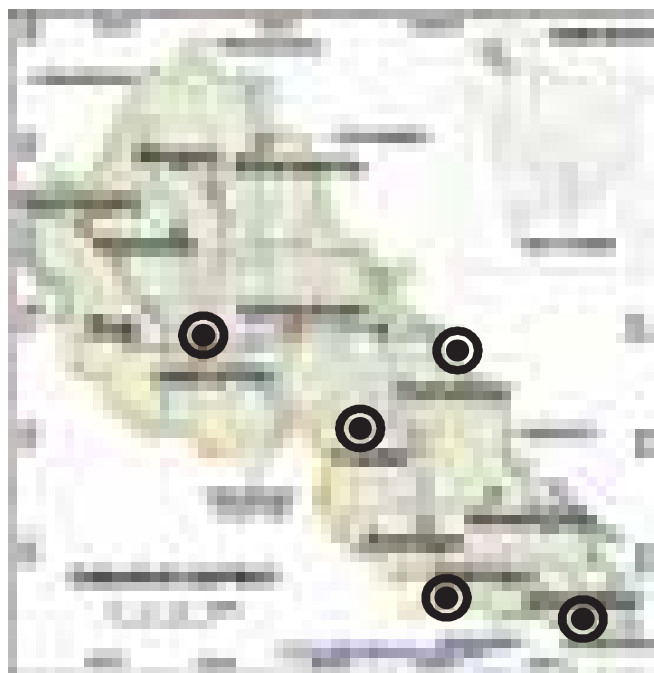
RFSW and HFSWs in Saidpur are not covered or planned to be covered by any NGO. In this situation, this group is in immediate need of receiving service facilities. RDRS (CORDAID funded) has set up a DIC in Saidpur which work with SFSWs. We therefore propose setting up a DIC in Saidpur town in any of the following areas which mainly focus RFSWs. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

Proposed location	Justification
Cinema Road (Adjacent to rail station)	Most of the hotspots of street and residence settings are located in and around this area and it is one of the centre areas of the town and local environment is favorable also for intervention; So most of the sopts of each setting can be covered. From the place it is easy to communicate with Nilphamari sadar.
Zikrul Haque Road	It is one of the central areas of the town. It is also a very important place for covering SFSWs, HFSWs and also RFSWs. Maximum hotels, street based hot spots and many residences are located near by this area. So most of the FSW can be covered. From this place it is easy to communicate Nilphamari sadar.
Delapir	It is a very important place for residence based sex trade. More ever some street based spots are near to this area. So from here a large number FSW can be covered. This place is slightly distance from the main town but the communication is easy.

Dinajpur district

Background

Dinajpur is a district city of Rajshahi division of north western part of Bangladesh. Thakurgaon and Panchagor district on its north side, Gaibanda and Jaipurhat district on south side, Nilphamari and Rangpur district on east side and West Bengal state of India is on the west side of the Dinajpur city. Its total area is about 3437.98 square kilometer and the total population is 2,61,7942. There are 13 Upazilas in this district which are Dinajpur sadar, Birampur, Birgonj, Birol, Bochagonj, Chirir Bandor, Fulbari, Ghuraghat, Hakimpur, Kharul, Khansama, Nowabgonj and Parbotipur, Upazilla.



Most of the people here are based on agriculture. the district is renowned for its rice (especially the Kattery Vog rice) and wheat production. So, buyers, ruck drivers and laborers come from the different district of the country. One of the most important land port of Bangladesh name Hilly is situated in this district. Parbotipur, an important Railway Junction of North West part of Bangladesh is situated in this district, where also a sound number of people are mobile. Dinajpur Medical College and Hazi Danesh Science and Technology University are situated here. In this city people from different religion and community are living together with sound communal harmony. This district is also famous for some of its tourist spot such as Kantojir Temple, Ram-Sagar Dighi, Rajbari, Sapnopuri Park, Sukh Sagar, Mata-sagar Dighi and Ghora Sahid Moydan etc.

The project manager of World Vision of Dinajpur office informed us that 3/4 month ago they had conducted a baseline survey for setting a ADP (Area Development Program) office there in Fulbari and Birampur and had an estimate of the numbers of FSW in the town. For this reason the team went there to identify the real situation.

Discussion with different FSW of Rangpur, Dinajpur, Thakurgaon, Saidpur (Nilphamari) revealed that Parbotipur is a spot where a considerable number of FSW are involved in sex trade. Hence we tried to gather information from different categories of people like local leaders, sardarni, FSWs, organizer, social worker, NGO worker, Chairman of Pourosova etc about the sex trade, and HIV/AIDS intervention program etc. We have done a KII study of Chairman of Pourosova also some informal interview have done with FSW of the town.

In addition Hilly is the second largest land port of Bangladesh and a border area between India and Bangladesh was also explored for sex trade.

So, the team included **Dinajpur sadar, Birampur, Fulbari, Hakimpur (Hili) and Parbotipur, upazila** in the mapping.

Dinajpur : *Sadar upazila*

Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex worker

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Baro Mat (which is also known as Ghora Shahid Baro Mat), Godown, Railway station , Modern Morh (with Modern cinema Hall), Bahadur Bazaar, Central Bus Terminal, Kachari, Rajbari Kana Hafaz More, Pulhat, Sheikhpura rail Ghanti, Nuton 6 number, Gopalgonj Am-bagan(out side of Purosova)	Kachari, Modern Morh, Bahadur Bazaar, Central Bus Terminal, Baro Math and Station.	

The informants have said that in the station many FSW and their client gather, because here they get favorable places for sex act. Baro Mat also has similar settings which includes giant trees and slums. Besides this there are a tempo stand and bus stand where rickshaw pullers and Bus drivers and helpers are available that is why FSW come to this place for getting clients. Over 20 years this place is considered as famous cruising spot for street based sex trade. Kachari, Modern Morh and Bahadur Bazaar where people come from different places for facing judicial procedures, watching movies and shopping and that is why FSW comes here to collect clients. We were informed by the FSW of this setting that most of them are local, and those who are not also being living here for 10 to 20 years, so they also became local in Dinajpur. But another group of SFSW come from out side the town, mostly from neighboring *upazila* and *zila*. They also informed us that generally trade is runs from evening to whole night as per client’s demand. At the Railway Godown, the trade runs from evening 8 p.m. to midnight 1 to 2 a.m. at the ‘Jhupry’(slum) of Baro Mat where trade runs at day time as well. Kachari based FSW are gathered at daytime (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.) for collecting their clients, who are mainly selling sex in their neighboring slum residences. The FSW also informed us that their clients are mostly driver, *kuli* (labor), rickshaw or van puller, small entrepreneur, shopkeeper, service holder and man in uniform who are 20 to 60 years old. Clients come mostly from out side of the city but others are local people. The FSW’s popularity depend on their external beauty; face, and charge is usually 30 to 50 taka to 200 taka and the FSW get this money from her client. At present there are no gatekeepers or Dalals for FSW in this town.

ii. Hotel based sex worker

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
20 out of 25 hotels in the city run sex trade which are located at Station road, Bahadur Bazaar, Maldha Patti, Gulsan Market, Nimtala and Parjaton Morh.	Station (3 hotels), Maldhapatti (2 hotels), Gopal Vander, Bahadurbazar, Gulshan Market and Station Road.	

The FSW in this setting are informed that generally the clients get them (permanent FSW) in hotel, though the hotel boy call in the temporary FSW at their hotel if the clients flow is more than the number of permanent FSW in the hotels.

The hotel rent is comparatively low at Gopal Vander area and Dinajpur Boarding that is why the client's flow is very high in these places. In addition there is another pool of clients who visit Arab boarding and Arab Boarding 2 as they are larger in size and the FSW are more beautiful. One of the reasons for popularity of the hotel based sex trade here is the hotel authority tackle the administrative problems and the FSW and their clients get comparatively more security. Generally the FSW are gathered in the hotels of Station road, Bahadur Bazaar and Maldah Parttree since markets, shopping center, cinema hall, rail station and bus station etc. are available here in these areas and a large number of people come for different purposes, so they can easily get clients in those hotels and after selling sex they can merge with the public.

Most of the FSW informed us that they are mostly local people, have come here from neighboring *upazilas/zilas* and now they are living here for long time in their rented house in the city.

Hotel based sex trade generally starts from morning 7:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. The hotel mAIDS cum FSW stays at the hotel 8 to 9 hours a day and the temporary FSW are called upon by the hotel boys depending on the client flow.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Balubari (Sheik Pura), Balubari (behind women college), Balubari (Dhakaiya Patti, Sheik Pura ward no. 4, Sheik Pura ward no. 9, Rajbari, New Town Housing, Housing Morh, Housing Morh1, Housing Morh-2, Kalitola, Choto Gulgola area, Suhari, Near Suhari Bazar, Gopalganj, Sheik Hati, Chowla Patti, Goal Kuttee, Near Faridpur Gorstan, Tamoli Para, Gunja Bari, Fakir Para.	Rajbari, Kalitola, Balubari, Fakir Para, Goal Kutir, Housing Morharea, Gopalganj, Tamli Para and Suihari.	

Service Facility

i. Street based sex worker

The majority of the respondent informed that there are no NGO working for street based sex worker. But earlier 'Durjoy Nari Shangha' (from 2005 to 07) and 'Kanchan Shamiti' had intervention program for FSW to prevent HIV/AIDS. FSW got 100 condoms for 18 taka only from these two NGOs and free STI treatments. At present few numbers of FSW gets STI treatment from 'Surjer Hasi Chihinnito Paribaric Shastho Clinic' (Urban Family Health Care), where they make a medical card by 10 taka and showing this card they can take different health services, also here they get 100 condoms for 40 taka and other contraceptive kits. The team was informed in FGD that 5 months ago a renowned organization 'World Vision' has started their intervention activities for SFSW and other vulnerable group for HIV/AIDS with their own fund but still they don't provide any services (free medicine/ condom/ STI Treatment) to this targeted people. At present they don't get any security and legal aid supports from any NGO. In earlier there was a CBO name 'Baishakhi' but now it is closed, at present there is no CBO or self help institution in the city.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Hotel based FSW confirmed us that 'Light House' a NGO has intervention program for hotel based sex workers which include providing free condom, free STI treatment, general medicine of fever, headache and abdominal pain etc. A few respondent also informed us that Light House is not properly active and sometimes the peer educators cell condom, lubricants and other kits to this FSW. All respondents of this setting are not aware of any CBO or self help group working for them.

iii. Residence based sex trade

From the field study we found out that all the FSW in this setting get free condoms, lubricants and STI treatments from the DIC of 'Light House'. They can also take rest and watch television at the DIC. However, they don't get any type of legal or security support the Light House office. A number of respondents in this setting think that the DIC supports are not adequate for them and they have to buy STI medicines from outside. We were also informed that a sex workers also were members of CBO name 'Banchito Nari Unnaion' where they can save their money. Though most of the FSW have mentioned NGOs like 'World Vision', 'CARE', 'J.J.S', 'Light House', they couldn't inform us of their activities and services.

Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Light House (a local NGO) has intervention program for RFSWs and HFSWs under the HATI project in Dinajpur Sadar. According to their statement they have already targeted 300 HFSW and RFSW for their intervention program.

Setting	Estimated number		Number of SWs to be targeted		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	144	160	00	00	160
Hotel	85	105	300	00	-8
Residence	168	187		00	

Light House (a local NGO) has intervention program for RFSW and HFSW under the HATI project in Dinajpur Sadar. They have already covered majority of RFSWs and HFSWs of the sadar. Recently World Vision has started intervention program using their own fund for FSW and other vulnerable group for HIV/AIDS. Therefore, we think, there is no need to set up any new DIC in Dinajpur Sadar.

Dinajpur : Hakimpur upazila (Hili)

a. Background

Dinajpur is one of the districts of Rajshahi division at in North-Western part of Bangladesh. One of the most important and second largest land port, Hilly is situated in this district at Hakimpur upazila. Hence, Hakimpur upazila is locally known as Hilly, the Bangladeshi part as Bangladeshi Hilly while the Indian part as Indian Hilly. In addition to export and import this place is a well known smuggling and sex trade area. Parbotipur, an important Railway Junction of North West part of Bangladesh is also situated in this district. Hence there is a movement of a lot of people in this district.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution
Geographical distribution and hotspots
i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Char Matha, Bus Stand, Hilly C. P. road (including fruit market, Check Post circle and Custom Gate), Hilly Bazar (including Kacha Bazar and Churi Potti), Rail station, Fakir Para, Danga Para and Chandi Para.	Hilly Bazaar, Rail Station and Char Matha.	

Char Matha is a spot, where a huge number of Indian and Bangladeshi trucks gather together with a large numbers of truck drivers, helpers and laborers. FSWs can easily seek their client from among them which has resulted in it becoming a hotspot. Station area is another important place both for contact and sex act, due the presence of bushes on the either parts of border (Bangla and Indian Hilly); some huts (20-25) on the Bangla Hilly borderline are also adjacent to the station. As a result SFSWs can easily perform their sex act at the huts and buses.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

The respondents (FSW, client, hotel boy and local people) have informed that although 4 hotels are involved with the sex trade none of them are operating now due to frequent raids and the state of emergency. Moreover, some rare cases of sex trade are ongoing now under the clients' own management and where hotels have no involvement.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Mat Para, Pal Para, Near Thaana, Chandipur, Ata Para, Behind the Baro (big) Mashjid, South basudebpur, Baluchar, Palpara.	Chandipur	

Respondents have informed that the number of residence based sex workers is around 35 to 40. They have mostly migrated from Pachbibi, Dinajpur, Bogura, Parbotipur, Chapai Noawabgonj and Abdulpur and at present they are living in rented houses in the town. Residence based sex trade usually operates from 10 am. in the morning to 3 pm in the afternoon.

We were informed that, that indigenous 'Saotal' people are residents of Chandipur. However, the there are some "Muslim" families in this area, who are more powerful than "Saotal" and who operate the sex trade. Law enforcement agents do not disturb them, because those "Muslim" family provide them bribe and also "beautiful sex workers". Clients prefer the tribal FSW as they are biologically strong and attractive.

c. Service Facility

The FSWs who participated in this mapping study informed that, there are no NGO intervention activities in Hilly for FSW. However, a local NGO name 'Sider' had intervention program before 2006 that provided free STI treatment, medicine, condoms by issuing a medical card for 10 taka.

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Besides this, they also provided recreational facilities. Another organization name ‘Kanchan Samiti’, also provided free condom and STI treatment. ‘Durjoy Nari Shangha’ was also operational in this area but had to close down due to lack of funds.

At present, they sex workers receive services from ‘Paribaric Shastha Clinic’ through monetary payments. They also get free condom from this clinic.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	200	250	00	00	250
Hotel	0	19	00	00	19
Residence	35	40	00	00	40

Proposed DICs in Hakimpur upazila (Hili)

We are proposing to set up a DIC in Hili because geographically it's a crucial area of Dinajpur. Moreover, there is a brothel in Indian part of Hili and significant number of SFSWs moves from Bangla Hili to Indian Hili illegally. Transport workers of both countries are the clients of SFSWs of two countries. Still no significant NGO activities are being carried out for FSWs of Hili. AIDSThe team suggests setting up a DIC in Hili in any of the following areas for SFSWs. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

Proposed location	Justification
Kachabazar (east)	Most of the hotspots of street settings are located near that area which is situated at the centre point of the town; local environment is also favorable for intervention; Hence, most of the spots of street setting can be covered. The place is easy to communicate with any places of the Hili. Office space for proposed DIC is also available here.
Charmata	It is also a very important place for street based sex trade because many SFSWs gather here. The place is also easy to communicate with any places of the Hili.
Adjacent to Rail Station	It is also a very important place for street based sex trade. The place is also easy to communicate with any places of the Hili .

Dinajpur : Parbotipur upazila

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex worker

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Parbotipur Railway Station, Platform of Railway Station, under the tree shed, Goli of old or ruins Buildings, The rail wagon, Shaheed Minar	Shaheed Minar.	

Local FSW have been continuing their sex trade in Parbotipur railway station. Other FSWs mostly come from different parts of the country and perform their their sex trade at open space of the platform of railway station, under the tree shed, Goli of old or old ruins, rail wagons etc.

The hotspot is adjacent to other important places like the railway station and bazar where sex workers do not face any trouble from drug addicts or local hoodlums. The sex act places include rail workshop, temporarily unused rail wagon and a unique place for sex act—the station night guard’s rest room al are near the Shaheed Minar. Because of these three reasons, both the SFSW and their clients gather in this place the most.

Generally the working time of sex workers is between 8 pm to 4 am and generally do not get any clients during the evening time. Majority of the clients are small traders—grocers, seasonal fruits traders, mobile retailers etc. who start seeking for FSW after closing their shops at around 8pm.

ii. Hotel based sex worker

There are 3 residential hotels at Parbotipur town, where no any sex trade is currently operating as clients and HFSW don’t feel safe and are afraid of frequent raids.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Rustomnagar, Near Zinnah Mat, Holdibari rail colony, Near Holdibari Girls school, Churi patti, Wapda gate, Sundari para, Basua para, Dhaka patti, near Bus stand and On the bank of dhelai river, Dhupi Para, Kuli Para, Babu Para and the rail colony or quarter.	the residences of Railway colony	

There are many houses which are safe for sex workers and there client. Safe refers to the fact that these places are easy to enter and also escape from law enforcement agents. The presence of narrow roads and crowded place facilitate this escape.

Service facility

No intervention is ongoing on FSW.

Intervention issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	160	200	00	00	200
Hotel	0	17	00	00	17
Residence	55	70	00	00	70

Proposed DICs in Parbotipur upazila

We propose to set up a DIC in Parbatipur Upazilla because geographically it’s a crucial area of Dinajpur district. Hili, for example, is one of the largest lanports of Bangladesh and has a lot of cross-boarder mobility of FSW as well as their clients. Still no significant NGO activities are being carried out for FSWs of Parbatipur *Upazila*. AIDSThat is why we are suggesting setting up a DIC

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in Parbatipur Upazilla in any of the following areas for SFSWs. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

Proposed location	Justification
Fire Service Road	Most of the hotspots of street settings are located near that area which is the centre point of the town and local environment is favorable also for intervention; So most of the spots of street setting can be covered. The place is easy to communicate with any places of the Parbatipur Upazilla. Office space for proposed DIC is also available here.
Beside Upazilla Health Complex	The place is also easy to communicate with any places of the Parbatipur Upazilla. FSWs might feel comfortable to come here due to favorable settings for intervention.

Dinajpur: Fulbari upazila

Diffusion and social distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Front side of cinema hall, 'Kharer Gada' and College road	Front side of cinema hall and College road	Cinema hall is used as penetrative and non-penetrative sex act venue.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

There are four residential hotels in Fulbari. However, during the mapping exercise, no hotels were significantly found to operate the sex trade. we have found that no hotel, where sex trade is significantly operated.

iii. Residence based sex trade

We found no evidence of residence based sex trade in Fulbari.

Service facility

World Vision has started its intervention program for SFSW and other targeted group at Fulbari.

Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	18	35	0	0	35*
Hotel	2	5	0	0	5
Residence	0	0	0	0	0

* World Vision has started its intervention program for SFSW and other targeted group at Fulbari

As World Vision has started an intervention program for SFSW and other targeted group at Fulbari, we think that no intervention programs are needed in this area at this moment.

Dinajpur: Birampur upazila

Diffusion and social distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Rail station, KDC road, Debipur road, Hospital road, Ghoraghat Ghonti, Star cinema hall, Abosor cinema hall and Pallobi cinema hall.	Rail station, Star cinema hall, Abosor cinema hall and Pallobi cinema hall	

At the cinema hall spots, clients seek SFSWs, after viewing different type of porn movies and in order to meet up their sexual satisfaction. In addition, cinema halls are used as penetrative and non-penetrative sex act venue.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

There are three residential hotels in Birampur but during our mapping exercise none of these hotels were found to operate sex trade due to the state of emergency.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Bihari Patti, Zola Para, Chandpur Para, Islam Para, Garoan Para, Shimul Toli, Mirza Pur, Begumpur, Rumori Para, Bell Danga and Professor Para.	The residences of Bihari Patti	

During our discussion with respondents we were informed that there are about 15 to 20 residences where sex trade is being operated. Most of the clients and RFSW feel those residences (hotspots) to be secure for the sex trade.

Service facility

We were informed that at present there is no HIV/AIDS intervention program for the sex workers in Birampur.

Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	68	90	0	0	90
Hotel	0	0	0	0	0
Residence	27	35	0	0	35

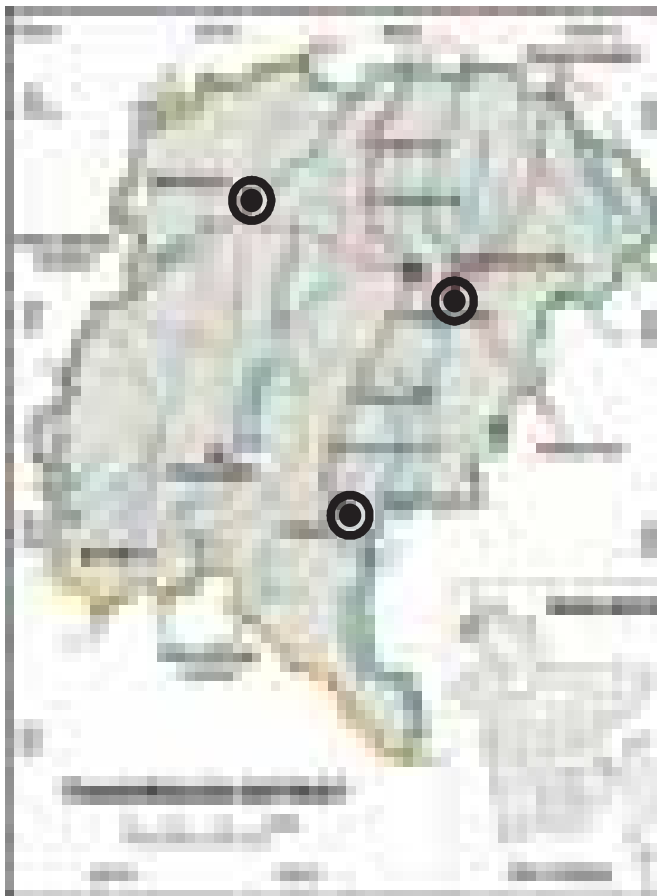
World Vision has already started its intervention program for SFSW and other targeted groups at Birampur. ,So we think there is no need to set up any new DIC at this area.

Thakurgaon district

Thakurgaon : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Thakurgaon District (Rajshahi division) with an area of 1,809.52 sq km, is bounded by panchagarh district on the north, west bengal of India on the west and south, Panchagarh and dinajpur districts on the east. Thakurgaon (Town) consists of 9 wards and 23 mahallas. The area of the town is 10.70 sq km. The Town has a population of 40,336; male 51.62%, female 48.38%; population density per sq km 3,770. Literacy rate among the town people is 58.5%. The district consists of 2 municipalities, 18 wards, 32 mahallas, 5upazila, 51 union parishads, 643 mouzas and 643 villages. The upazila are baliadangi, haripur, pirganj, ranisankail and thakurgaon Sadar; municipalities are Thakurgaon Sadar and Pirganj (Source: Banglapedia).



Population 1,196,429; male 51.04%, female 48.96%; Muslim 74.97%, Hindu 24.05%, Christian 0.54%, Buddhist 0.05% and others 0.39%; ethnic nationals: Santal 0.87% of the total population (Source: Banglapedia).

We have conducted the mapping study at Baliadangi and Pirganj Upa-zilla besides Thakugaon sadar Upa-zilla, the major targeted study area was Thakurgaon Sadar and we have also found various pattern of sex trade with high risk behavior for transmitting STI or HIV/AIDS. Moreover absence of intervention program make the situation more alarming here in Thakurgaon and other areas of this district.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Railway station area (from Kalabagan to Naz cinema hall), Tangoan bridge area (from bridge to Loher pul area), Art gallery, Bus stand, Court Kachari, the road from Sadar hospital to Puraton bus stand, Puraton bus stand/ Charmatha, Balaka cinema hall, Kandabarir mat, Sibganj mat and Krishnopur Biman bander.	Railway station area, Court-kachari, Art gallery bus stand, Tangoan bridge area and puraton bus stand/ charmatha.	

Places like open field, under gigantic trees, dark narrow roads, fruit gardens (mango and jackfruit garden) and other different fields are considered as sex act place for street setting.

Court-kachari area where different types of government offices are located and also it is a commercial area of the town that is why people are come from different places for facing judicial cases, different official needs, shopping purposes for this reason FSW come here to seek their clients and thus the area can be considered as hotspot.

Another hot spot is called Tangaon bridge area where most of the town's slums are located and for these reasons street based sex worker can easily take her client either into her residence or other hidden places of the spot. This is why more SFSW and their clients gather there.

Due to gathering of many people at Art Gallery bus stand and Puraton bus stand SFSW also gathered here to seek potential clients for sex trade.

Areas of *sadar* hospital and cinema hall are always busy with different people and that is why SFSW are also visible in this spot.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
There are 10 hotels in the town, and 6 are still running their sex trade, which are located mostly in Puraton bus stand and Bishwa-road (Rangpur-Panchagar highway).	The hotels of bus stand area were identified as hotspots	

After the state of emergency some hotels were raided and as a consequence most of the hotels of Thakurgaon town has stopped their sex trade.

People from different places come to these areas and HFSW can get much clients in those hotels. At day time HFSW can entered into the hotels without making any entry at register book, but at night, they have to enlist their name on it if they want to stay.

There are two types of HFSW, one runs sex trade under their own management and the other group is works under the control of hotel authority.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
The residences of Santinagar, Salonder, tikapara	The residences of Santinagar, Salonder, tikapara	

In Thakurgaon town people behind the residence based sex trade are powerful and influential. That is why it was very difficult to get access into trade and explore. Hotspots are located slightly out side of Thakurgaon town. The areas are very silent and comparatively hidden. Some of the dalal/owner of such a residence have good relation with local administration. Therefore they are able to provide better security to the HFSW and the clients as well.

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The respondents of these setting have informed us that most of their clients' professions are stone business, cloth business, truck driver, government service holder, student, man in uniform, local mastan and their average age limit is from 25 to 40 years old.

c. Service Facility

At present no NGO intervention is being operated for female sex workers to preventing HIV/AIDS in Thakurgaon town, Baliadangi and Pirganj.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	80	100	00	00	100
Hotel	90	110	00	00	110
Residence	140	150	00	00	150

Proposed DICs in Thakurgaon Sadar upazila

Earlier we have said, there are no NGO activities for FSW of Thakurgaon and its neighboring Pirganj and Baliadangi area. AIDSTherefore it is nessecary to take these uncovered FSW under intervention coverage. That is why we are suggesting setting up a DIC in any of the following areas of Thakurgaon. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

Proposed location	Justification
Art gallery morh	Most of the hotspots of street and few spots of hotel and residence settings are located near this morh and it is very easy to travel to this spot from any places of the Thakurgaon town.
Puraton bus stand/charmatha	Most of the hotspots of hotel, and a number of hotspots of residence and street settings are located near the Puraton bus stand and also it is easy to travel to other areas of the town.
Railway station area	Majority of street hotspots with a few residence spots can be easily covered from hereit's communication system is also well.

Lalmonirhat district

Lalmonirhat : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Lalmonirhatsadar upazila (Lalmonirhat district) with an area of 259.54 sq km, is bounded by Cooch Bihar district of West Bengal (India) and Aditmari upazila on the north, Kaunia and Rajarhat upazila on the south, Phulbari (Kurigram) and Rajarhat upazila on the east, Aditmari and Gangachara upazila on the west. Main rivers are Tista, Dharla, Trimohoni and Sarnamati. The river Saniajan, originating from the Himalaya, has strong current.

Lalmonirhat (Town) consists of 9 wards and 63 mahallas. Lalmonirhat Municipality was established in 1973. The area of the town is 17.62 sq km. It has a population of 56,672; male 52.02% and female 47.98%; density of population is 3,216 per sq km. The literacy rate among the town people is 47.9%. Lalmonirhat town is well known as a Railway Junction from the beginning of the nineteenth century. Once upon a time one could go to the foot of the Himalayan from Lalmonirhat. The head quarters of the western region of Bangladesh Railway are located here. At present the city is expanding towards Saptabari Union to the west and Kalurghat Union to the east. There was a brothel in Lalmonirhat which trace exists till now.



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Rail Station area (including Godown, station quarter area and Gosala bazar), Babupara, Dalpotti, BDR Hut /Gate orHut khola road/Hut), Kachari area (court area including street), North Bengal morh, Uttara cinema hall, Bus Terminal.	Rail Station, Bus terminal, Babupara, Dalpotti, Uttara cinema hall area	

Most of the streets, where sex trade takes place, are located adjacent areas to bazaar (market), bus terminals, cinema halls, rail station and around the streets of different government constructions. Sex workers are available in these places particularly because of presence of varieties types of men

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in crowded environment, and also for facilities of contacting men in comparative safety. Rail station and Bus terminal is a kind of place from where many trains and buses arrive and leave in a day. Communication is easier from these areas to other areas inside/outside of the district. As a result many people gathered within these areas for different purpose (such as travel, trade, marketing, broker, to get FSW) which helps both SFSW and client to make contact with each other comfortably. After evening, sex act related favorable settings (such as darkness, godown, open space, huge slums, empty rail wagon etc.) are available in these areas which help the SFSW to perform their sex act. According to SFSWs, Cinema halls area are identified as a hotspot because clients (who are also cinema viewer) are aroused when they have seen different type of porn movies and seek SFSWs to meet their sexual desire. Babupara, Dalpotti are identified as hotspots because many SFSWs live within these area, they contact client at street/rail station/tea stall etc. after that their act venue is their residence. More ever most SFSWs of Dalpotti are also engaged in Drama/ folk song/ folk dance/*Jatra (open air drama)*, so whenever clients come to their homes their neighbors are not suspicious. In Lalmonirhat *Sadar*, sex trade at street setting (except Kachari area) generally starts before evening (mostly at 5.00 pm) and continues up to 6 am depending on the situation the venues and the availability of the clients. Sex trade at Kachari generally starts at 9.00 am and continues up to 3 pm to 5 pm. After leaving the spots/clients' preferred places for sex act, the sex workers return home/their cruising spot.

Most SFSW are local and live inside the Lalmonirhat *sadar*. Most of the clients are also local (those who live in Lalmonirhat district) and the others from outside Lalmonirhat. Clients mostly represent low-income groups i.e. laborers, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, hotel boy, transport workers, student, cleaner, workers/owners of small business enterprise and men-in-uniform. From whom, most SFSW have some regular customer. The age range of the clients is 20-60.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
There are eleven residential hotels in Lalmonirhat <i>sadar</i> which are located at Mogol Hut morh, Uttara cinema hall road, Thana road, Go-shala road, Puran Bazar, Mission morh, Saptana road, Jail Khana road, BDR road.	2 hotels of Mogol Hut morh/near by Mogol Hut morh, 2 hotels of Thana Road/nearby Thana Road and 1 hotel of Jail khana road	

Three Hotels are located at Mission morh or adjacent to Mission morh because it is a business center and bus terminal, many government offices are located at this area. Two hotels are located at Thana Road or adjacent to Thana road which is also an important commercial area of Lalmonirhat *Sadar* and rail station is located near this area. These hotels are active in hotel based sex trade.

Compared to other hotels, the highest numbers sex workers and their clients are found in these hotels. These hotels are famous for hotel based sex trade in Lalmonirhat *Sadar*. So whenever client can easily get HFSW it in these hotels. There are hotels among these with economical rent and rate of the HFSW. Clients also get enough time to complete their sex act here. And there are hotels with higher charge where the HFSW are comparatively more beautiful, attractive and less aged and

that is why more clients gather there. Besides these, In general, clients also can get to use these HFSWs as their sexual satisfaction like oral, anal and group sex.

Besides the sex workers of the hotels, a large number of sex workers come from outside with clients as accompany / wife and show different reason (illness /visit to physician /travel purpose) to the hotel authority about their visit. Although in most cases the hotel management suspects the reality but they often keep silent on the claim of husband wife relationship. In most cases, this type of couple leaves the hotel within 1/2 hours.

Most HFSWs live in Lalmonirhat Sadar. Other HFSWs live in other upazilla of Lalmonirhat. Clients of HFSW are both local and outsiders (clients from other districts: Rangpur, Kurigram, Bagura, Gaibandha etc.). Clients group include businesspersons (from higher and middle economic strata), Medical Representative, transport workers (truckers, bus drivers etc.), students, tourists, service holders, constructor, main in uniform etc. Besides new clients, there are some regular clients, through whom, the HFSW get new clients. The age of these clients ranges between 20 -50.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Dalpotti, Khocha Bari, Bashundora R/A, Ahpir Hut, Kala Baghan, Jumma para, Kazi colony, College Bazar, Churi Porti, Hut Khola, Nayar Hut, Adjacent to Zilla Porishod, Driver Para, Shapti Bari, Khata Para, Adjacent to Judge Court, Shaeb Para, Bhati Bari, North Benghal Morh, Jumma Para, Saptana road, Babu Para, Chad-ni-Bazar, Lichu Baghan, Bangho Bandhu Colony, Sadutari, Adjacent to Court, Sha-ha-jahan Colony, Nama Tari, Kula Gut, Hari Bhanga, Modina Para, Thana Para, Ware less Gate Colony, BNP Colony, New Colony, Ucha Tari, Adjacent to Surubi Mill and Adjacent to Jail Khana.	Dalpotti, Khocha Bari, Bangho Bandhu Colony, Chad-ni-Bazar	

Most of these areas are inside the town, some areas are located slightly distance from the main town. Residences of some areas are densely located and rents of these residences are cheap. So the density of the population at those areas is very high. As a result it is difficult for someone to remember someone separately which helps the RFSWs to operate their trade safely. Although Residences of some areas are isolated in that areas and people's movement in those spot are few. Without help of the peers or other networks; it is very difficult for others to identify these residences as residence based sex trade settings.

In hotspots, some RFSWs operate their sex business individually in their own home while husbands are away (if married and husbands are not informed about sex trade), otherwise in close support of their family. Clients and FSW feel comparatively more assured to come to these residences than the others. Because in these areas *mastans* do not creat any problem for clients and FSW and they do not provide any threat to clients and FSW. In Lalmonirhat *sadar*, RFSWs usually don't stay in these residences, they are mostly living in the city area, when they get phone from dalal or Sardarni then they come to these residences the act. However few residences are identified by the RFSWs as "Popular" residence for sex act because madam of these residences provide some advantage to clients and FSW such as freely distribute condom, accurately provide

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money to FSW, provide financial support to FSW. Madam of this residence brings RFSWs from other district (Rangpur, Dinajpur, Gaibandha etc.) so more clients are gathered in these residences. More over madam of these residences maintain a good relationship with the men-in-uniform, high officials who help to operate their trade smoothly. Most residence settings of Lalmonirhat *Sadar*, sex trade usually take place under the supervision of *madam* (head of the residence and who are also FSW, sex workers also address her as *khala, apa* etc.). She arranges a residence where she keeps some women and introduces them to neighbors as her relatives when necessary. Most RFSW come to that residence of their suitable time / on demand of the clients (madam knows the cell number of RFSW so she informs them by mobile to come when necessary) and leave the residence and return home as soon as the sex act is over. RFSWs whose hire from other districts stay at madam's residence. RFSWs have to pay a fixed amount of money for each sex act to Madam. The *madams* are generally married and they operate the business in close support of their husbands. However, we found a few examples, where the madam's husband have not informed their husbands and generally operate sex business while husbands are not at home. In Lalmonirhat *Sadar*, Residence based sex trade is usually operated during day and night. In these residences sex trade generally starts after 10.00 am and continues up to 12 pm and the pick hour is 5.00-8.00 pm. But there are some residences where sex trade operated only during night time. In these residences sex trade generally starts at 7.00 pm and continues up to 2 pm to 3 pm depending on the availability of the clients. Most RFSW are local (residence of Lalmonirhat). Clients of RFSW are most outsiders. Besides outsider clients, there are also some local clients. Clients group include businessmen (from higher and middle economic strata), tourists, service holders, broker, student, constructor, transport workers, men in uniform etc. Besides new clients, there are also some regular clients. The age of these clients ranges between 20 and 45. The RFSWs informed that most of the time clients do not want to use condom.

c. Service Facility

We were informed that at present there is no HIV/AIDS intervention program for the street based sex workers at Lalmonirhat *Sadar*. Previously there was a DIC of Durjoy Nari Songo (DNS) which provided counseling, condom, lubricant, STI treatment, recreation facility, bath facility, rest facility to the SFSW. Some SFSWs have been receiving condom and STI treatment from the DIC of Light House as a hotel/residence based SWs. Other wise they do not get any other facility from any other organization.

We were informed that at present Light House has been implementing an intervention program for HFSWs and RFSWs under HATI. But there is no CBO/Self help group for HFSWs and RFSWs in Lalmonirhat *Sadar*. In Lalmonirhat *Sadar*, RDRS has been providing HIV/AIDS awareness to the people.

Name of the NGO	Target poputaion	Nature of work
Light House (HATI)	HFSW and RFSW	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide recreation facility, bath facility, rest facility, to the HFSW and RFSW. 2. Condom promotion, demonstration and distribution. 3. Lubricant promotion and distribution 3. Provide free <i>juonorog</i> (STI) treatment and distribute medicine. 4. Provide Counseling.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

While our mapping study was going on, we found the following numbers of FSW according to settings by direct and indirect counting. We have counted SFSWs, HFSWs and RFSWs directly by time-location sampling and nomination method.

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	101	120	00	00	120
Hotel	51	75	32	00	43
Residence	242	365	233	00	132

We have informed that at present Light House has been implementing an intervention program for HFSWs and RFSWs under HATI. They have already targeted 300 FSW and according to their statement they have already reached 265 FSW (233 RFSW and 32 HFSW). During our mapping time we have informed that some SFSWs have been receiving some facilities from this DIC as a HFSW/RFSW. So, In Lalmonirhat Sadar, we are not proposing to establish any DIC.

Lalmonirhat : Patgram *upazila* and Burimari

a. Background

Patgram is an *upazila* of Lalmonirhat District in the Division of Rajshahi, Bangladesh. It has an area 261.51 km². As of 1991 Bangladesh census, Patgram has a population of 155913. Males constitute are 51.52% of the population, and females 48.48%. This *upazila's* 18 above population is 75134. Patgram has an average literacy rate of 25.2% (7+ years), and the national average of 32.4% literate. Patgram has 7 Unions/Wards, 76 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 56 villages. Burimari is one of the important land ports of Bangladesh which is located in Pat gram upazilla. Burimari is located 24 Kms away from Pat garm upazilla and Van, Rickshaw, tampoo are used to cross this distance. Many enclave areas of India and Bangladesh are located here/near by this area. Here a huge number of women are labors, of them large number women are also engaged in sex business with their regular task.

Patgram *upazila* (including *Burimari* area) is an important part of Lalmonirhat district as it shares it's border with India and it is also an important land port of Bangladesh. The main businesses of this area include importing stone from Bhutan and India, stone and sand query from the Dorola River and stone-chrashing. These require a lage number of laborers and most of the laborers are female. Like Goainghat and Jaintapur *upazila* of Sylhet, we have found a large number of these women are engaged in sex trade. These women work both in street and residence settings and due to high frequence of mobility across the settings, it is hard to compartmentalize them under one setting. Our findings indicate that these FSW are not exclusively engaged in sex trade. Rather, it is considered a work to supplement their main earnigs from working as loborers. However, in Rainy season, they get fully involved in sex trade.

At the same time they are engaged with two professions due to earn extra amount of money, to lead a better life etc. During rainy season, when these FSWs and labors have not any task, they fully engaged themselves in sex business to maintain their family's cost.

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In Patgarm (including Burimari), on the basis of our definition, near about all FSWs are SFSWs and they show *Inter-setting* mobility highly significantly. That means same FSWs works at Street setting, Residence setting and Hotel Settings. They move from one setting to another setting on the basis of client's choice, time, financial condition. During day time SFSWs contact with clients at street settings that is also their stone crashing spot after that the act venue is jungle, river side, godown, and other open space/ clients/clients friends residence /SWs own residence (if they are married and their husband are not informed their sex trade then they use their residence in absent of their husband)/others SFSWs residence (In these case they have to paid rent) /hotel/boarding .SFSWs leave their stone crashing area after contact with clients by showing different reasons (such as going to toilet, taking their meals) and generally in these cases one SFSWs help another. During night, Many Clients directly goes to these SFSWs house those are live alone/widows (In Burimari, many SWs husband were killed by BSF)/married but husband knows about their sex business. Others SFSWs contact with clients at street setting (beside rail line/bazaar etc.) but after that their act venue is their own residence/others SFSWs residence / clients/clients friends residence/ river side/ godown, / other open space. There are very few hotels in Patgarm (including Burimari) (3 Hotels: 2 Hotels in Patgram and 1 Hotels in Burimari).Our research team found that no hotel based sex trade is operated in Patgram but it is operated in Burimari. In Burimari some FSWs (those have mobile phone) are also worked as HFSWs. Because hotel manager/boy make call to them when clients want. Then they come and return to their home.

In Patgarm (including Burimari) it is not possible to categorized FSWs as SFSWs, HFSWs, andRFSWs. So here we have described only SFSWs information.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
<p>Patgram: Rail Station area, Chorongir morh, Band-er-par (bank of the river), Puraton Goru Hat (cow market), Notun Goru Hat (cow market), Shaeb Danga (Thana para road), Bus stand, Rail crossing of Dhohogram road (including cinema hall), Rail crossing of ASA office (near college), Patgram Bazar, railcolony, Mirzar court.</p> <p>Burimari: Bash call, Rail gonti (rail crossing), Rail station area, Zero point, Dhaka Bus stand, Bazar colony, Islamppur (including river side and football playing ground), Bell toli, enclave area of India and Bangladesh</p>	<p>Chorongir morh, Rail Station, Band-er-par, Puraton Goru Hat, Zero Pont and Bazar colony (Burimari), are the 'Hotspots' for street based sex trade.</p>	<p>Patgram (including Burimari)</p>

Patgram (including Burimari) where street based sex trade takes place and In general, *Patar mohal* (stone storage and crashing place) is located at/near by at all these spot where most of the SFSWs work as a labor and from where they also get client .Transport workers come to these *Patar mohal* for transporting stone, sand which help them to make contact with these SFSWs.

During *Hut Bar (Bazar's Day)* large numbers of SWs are gathered at these spot. Chorongir morh is identified as a hotspot because Daily labors of whom maximum are female (stone crash, reap paddy, road repair, household, mason related labors) are gathered here at morning, for searching their work oppurnities, /after their work, which helps the SFSWs (they are also labors) to get their client and make contact with them. Rail station area is identified as a hotspot because from here both clients and FSWs move from one place to another place frequently, which helps them to know each other. More ever, after evening sex act related favorable settings (such as darkness, availability of client, beside storage of stone, empty rail wagon etc) are available here which helps the SFSW to perform their sex act. More ever, at rail station, 10-12 residences are available for sex act. Band-er-par is identified as a hotspot because 25-30 residences are available for sex act and SFSWs can use these residences by paying rent. More ever these residences are familiar to FSWs, broker, clients so both FSWs and clients come here for their mutual benefit. Zero point and Bazar colony is identified as a hotspot because broker, agents, different professionals are available here which helps the FSWs and Clients to get their client and FSWs vise versa. During day time, most SFSWs contact with client at *Patar mohal* .At *Patar mohal* some FSWs firstly have to make sex with Patar mohal-owner / agent if they want to work here as a labor. Otherwise, they might not get any job there. After that sex act is performed in different places (different residence (clients' friends' residence or known residence of clients or SFSW)/Cinema hall (Penetrative and non penetrative sex)/bamboo-clump/jungle) on the basis of clients demand/desire/ financial status. During night, Most street based sex trade starts after evening and continues up to 10 pm to 12 am, even sometime whole night, depending on the situation of the venues and the availability of the clients. During day time, Most street based sex trade starts after 9.00 a.m. and continues up to evening. SFSWs leave their stone crashing area after contact with clients by showing different reasons (such as going to toilet, taking their meals) and generally in these cases one SFSWs help another. After leaving the SFSWs/clients' preferred places for sex act, the sex workers return their work place. During night, after leaving the SFSWs/clients' preferred places for sex act; the sex workers return their home/ stay their home (if they perform sex act at their home).

Near about all SFSWs live inside the Patgram upazilla/near by patgram upazilla.. Although a large number of the clients are local (local means those who live in Lalmonirhat) but most of the clients come from outside (clients from other districts: Dhaka, Rangpur, Rajshahi etc. /country: India). Clients mostly represent laborers, laborers of industries, shopkeepers, rickshaw pullers, service holders, Van drivers, transport workers, businessman (stone, sand, farm, agriculture related), student and men-in-uniform. The age rang of the maximum clients belongs to 20-45.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
2 boardings in Zero point in Burimari.	2 boardings in Zero point in Burimari.	As hotel based sex trade is operated in 2 boardings only.

Our research team found that no hotel based sex trade is operated in Patgram but it is operated in Burimari. In burimari, these two boardings are located at *Zero point* (cross boarder area between India and Bangladesh and also act as transition point).These boarding's are made of tin shade and have two parts: restaurant part (almost tea stall type) and residential part. In residential part, there are few single rooms with a single cot and people (Mostly Indian and Bangladeshi transport workers) can take rest there. The rent of these boarding is very cheap. These boarding's owner and boarding's female workers are engaged in sex trade. They contact with clients at restaurant part, after that their act venue is the residential part. Most of the boarder does not stay in these

boarding more than 5-6 hours. Sometime FSWs from outside also go there on the basis of boarders owners phone. In Burimari, some FSWs (those have mobile phone) are worked as HFSWs in a hotel. Because hotel manager/boy make call to them when clients want. Then they come and performed their sex act in this hotel. After that they return to their home. These FSWs are also worked as RFSWs in residence settings when they contact with client at residence setting but they also contact with client at street setting. Although these type of FSWs do not perform their sex act at open space.

iii. Residence based sex trade

In Patgram (including Burimari) Sometime client directly go to some FSWs residence at that case they are RFSWs and these FSWs also contact with client at street setting. More over, there are also a large number of FSWs who sometime use residence as their act venue but they contact with client at street settings. Moreover, they performed their sex act mostly at street settings. Rest of them performed their sex act at hotel/boarding settings but on the basis of our definition they are basically SFSWs. Because they also contact with clients at street settings.

c. Service Facility

We have informed that at present there is no any HIV/AIDS intervention program for the sex workers in Pargram (Burimari). Previously (7 years back) there was a DIC of SUROKHA (S.M.C) which provided counseling, condom, lubricant to the SFSW. At present, a local N.G.O named Samonti Mohila Unnayan Sangstha (SMSU) has been providing awareness about HIV/AIDS, condom, STI, and Cleanness to SFSW and their clients. Sometime they also provide STI treatment with medicine to some SFSWs.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

While our mapping study was going on then we found the following numbers of FSW according to area by direct and indirect counting. In Patgram (including Burimari), on the basis of our definition, near about all FSWs are SFSWs and they show *Inter-setting* mobility highly significantly. So to avoid double counting we count FSWs only at Street settings. We have followed time location sampling for direct counting.

Area	Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
		Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Patgram	Street	108	150	0	0	150
Burimari	Street	207	230	0	0	230
Total	Street	315	380	0	0	380

Proposed DICs in Patgram upazila and Burimari

In Patgram we are proposing to set up a DIC at Burimari because geographically it's a crucial area of Patgram upazilla because it's a cross boarder area and also an important land port. More ever, there is a brothel in Chang-ra-bandh's Taka Hara (Indian part but 0.5 Km away from Burimari) and significant number of SFSWs move from Burimari to Chang-ra-bandh by illegal way. Transport workers of both countries are the clients of SFSWs of two countries. But no significant NGO activities are running for FSWs of Patgram (including Burimari) and it is needed to under take them into HIV/AIDS intervention program as soon as possible because our mapping study has revealed their high-risk activities in the area. Patgram is not considered to set up a DIC because

the number of SFSWs is fewer than the Burimari and may be by strengthening outreach activities it is possible to reach the SFSWs of Patgram. More ever, a large number of SFSWs move from Patgram to Burimari frequently so these number of SFSWs may be reach by the activities of Burimari DIC. That is why we are suggesting setting up a DIC at Burimari in any of the following areas for SFSWs. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

Proposed location	Justification
Burimari Bazar Road	Most of the hotspots of street settings are located near by that area and it is the main centre point of the town and local environment is favorable also for intervention; So most of the spots of street setting can be covered. The place is easy to communicate with any places of the Burimari and Patgram. Office space for proposed DIC is also available here.
Adjacent to Zero Point	It is also a very important place for street based sex trade because many SFSWs are gathered here. The place is also easy to communicate with any places of the Burimari and Patgram. SFSWs might feel comfortable to come here because it's a calm and quite place of Burimari.
Madda Islampur	It is also a very important place for street based sex trade. SFSWs might feel comfortable to come here because it's also a calm and quite place of Burimari. More ever Many <i>Patar/Balu mohal</i> are located here. <i>So SFSWs can easily come to this DIC.</i>

Kurigram district

Kurigram : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Kurigram is a district of Rajshahi division with an area of 276.45 sq km, is bounded by Cooch Bihar district of west Bengal on the north, Gaibandha district on the south, Asam Province of India on the east, West Bengal of India and Rangpur and Lalmonirhat districts on the west. Kurigram (Town) consists of 9 wards and 107 mahallas. The area of the town is 16.17 sq km. The municipality was established in 1972. The town has a population of 66438; male 51.25% and female 48.75%; population density per sq km 4109. Literacy rate among the town people is 39.9%. The district consists of 9 upazila, 2 municipalities, 18 wards, 122 mahallas, 73 union parishads, 647 mouzas, 1907 villages and 14 enclaves. The upazila are Bhurungamari, Char Rajibpur, Chilmari, Phulbari, Kurigram sadar, Nageshwari, Rajarhat, Raumari and Ulipur; the municipality is Kurigram Sadar and Ulipur. District population is 1,782,277; male 49.62%, female 50.38%; Muslim 91.65%, Hindu 7.7% and others 0.65% (source: Banglapedia).



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
17 street spots where street based sex trade is operated, among that 9 spots are located inside the Kurigram town and other 8 are around the outskirts of town.	Baro-bazaar area (including Zia-bazaar, Chamrargudam and Kali-mondir)

Outskirts spots of Kurigram are mainly Bus-stop or quay of the Dharla River. Spots inside the Kurigram are mainly important business places and parks. Barobazaar, Dharala badher par, Ghosh-para, Terminal, from River view School to Paurosova street, Rail-station, college more, Kachari, Jig-bari, Ghatpar, Pasu Hospital more, Temohoni, Sarder-para Nodir-ghat, Jhinuk cinema hall, Pateshawree bazaar, Sulkur-bazaar, Vog-danga bazaar and Sander-para are the common places where street based sex trade is operated. We were informed that Baro-bazaar area (including Zia-bazaar, Chamrargudam and Kali-mondir) is the largest spot for street based sex trade. In this area where people are come from different places of the town and district for different purposes that is why SFSW easily get their clients among those people.

In hotspots, where people come from different places of the town and district for different purposes, that is why SFSW easily can get their clients among those people. Another hotspot is *Dharla nadir par*, where clients and SFSW can easily find sex act place. There are many *Bhutta khet* and other crop field near *Dharla nadir par*. So SFSW can enter the field with their clients after 6/7 pm. River view School to Paurosova street is another hotspot. This street become calm and quite after 8 pm and then it become a suitable place for sex act.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
7 hotels/boardings in R.K road, bus terminal, Ghosh para, Kali-bari, Baro-bazaar road, College road, Sabuzpara and Baro-mosque road of the town.	College road and R.K road

In hotspot, where comparatively more numbers of HFSW and their clients gather for having sex. These hotels are comparatively good, clean, and hygienic and the hotel authorities maintain a good relation with the local administration and men in uniform. That is why HFSW and their clients thought these hotels are more secured than any other hotels in the town for selling sex.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
<i>Char Kurigram</i> , Khalilganj area, Kali-bari, Char-horicashe, Dharolar-par, Old -hospital para, Trimohoni, Taneri-para, Sabuz-para, Bus stand area	Three residences of <i>Char Kurigram</i> , one residence of Kali-bari area	

The owner of these residences are maintaining sound relation with the local powerful men and men in uniform that is why both RFSW and their clients feel the residences are comparatively more secure than the others. Clients also think they can easily get RFSW in those residences that is why they also gathered there more in number.

c. Service Facility

We have informed that there is no any NGO’s intervention program is operated for FSW of this town. Though before three years ago a local NGO ‘Light House’ was operated a DIC for female sex workers of Kurigram town but after 2/3 months of its starting it has been closed.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	102	150	00	00	150
Hotel	56	80	00	00	80
Residence	155	195	00	00	195

Proposed DICs in Kurigram Sadar upazila

Earlier we have said, there is no NGO activities are running for FSW of Kurigram *Sadar*. So, FSW of different settings are still uncovered by services and it is very important to take them under HIV and AIDS intervention service because this mapping has revealed their high-risk activities in the

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town. That is why we are suggesting setting up a DICs in any of the following areas. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

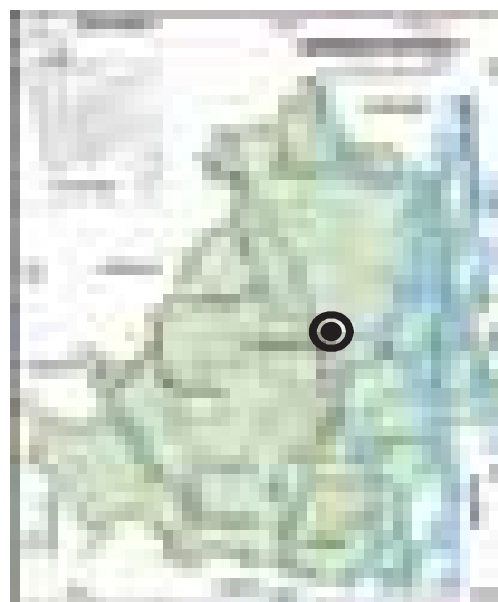
<i>Proposed location</i>	<i>Justification</i>
Khalilgonj	This place is secure, the mastans' nuisance is also less here, low crowded and people's mobility is comparatively little here, that is why FSW can easily come here without any difficulties.
Beside Sadar Hospital Morh	Because, this is the middle point of the town and communication is very good here, FSW can easily come here from any place of the town. Besides this FSW of different settings are also living and working near this place.
R.K road (From Shapla Chattar to Bus Terminal)	This is the middle point of the town and communication is very good here that is why FSW can easily come here from any places of the town. Besides this FSW of different settings are also living and working near this place.

Gaibandha district

Gaibandha : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Gaibandha is a District of Rajshahi division with an area of 2,179.27 sq km, is bounded by Kurigram and Rangpur districts on the north, Bogra district on the south, Jamalpur, and Kurigram districts and Brahmaputra river on the east, Dinajpur and Rangpur districts on the west. Gaibandha (Town) consists of 9 wards and 34 mahallas. The area of the town is 17.63 sq km. It has a population of 58,362; male 51.14%, female 48.86%. This town was established in 1,875 when the subdivision was transferred from Bhabaniganj to Gaibandha. Gaibandha municipality was established in 1923. Literacy rate among the town people is 61.9% (source: Banglapedia).



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and hotspots

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
Rail station area (rail gate and traffic more), Cinema hall (Taj Cinema Hall, Maya Cinema Hall and Chowdhury Cinema Hall), Central bus terminal, Old ‘Ghaghat’ bridge to New ‘Ghaghat’ Bridge road, Kachari bazaar area (including Pourosova Park, Sadhinota Prangan and Shahid-Miner), Rail-ghunti area, Puraton bazaar (south portion of Kachari bazaar area).	Railway station, Kachari bazaar (including Pourosova Park, Sadhinota Prangan and Shahid-Miner), Central bus terminal, rail ghunti, the edge of Ghaghat river (old bridge to new bridge road).

The surrounding situations and the location status of these above street points mostly feasible for street based sex trade. Two major causes make these spots appropriate, in the areas where huge number of people come for different purposes and most of the SFSW are living in these spots. These are the vital factor for street based sex trade taking place there. Behind the railway station there have 3 tea stalls, 2 restaurants and a numbers of small shops where always people come. Also there are a number of floating people. Beside this, SFSW are also living in neighboring areas so they can easily get their clients at this spots and clients’ flow remain also mentionable here in railway station. Kachari including Pourosova Park, Sadhinota Prangan and Shahid-Miner where people come from different places for facing judicial cases, passing leisure time and shopping purposes that is why SFSW comes here to collect her client and they can easily get their clients in this spots among those people.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
8 hotels located at Central bus stand area, Station road, Mondir road/ Sonir Mondir, Circular road.	one hotel of Circular road and another hotels of Central bus stand	

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

The surrounding situations and the location status of this above street make the hotels very potential for running hotel based sex trade in this town. Because people are come from different district at central bus stand or Rail Station (road) and take sit in neighboring hotels where and HFSW also get their clients at those hotels among those hotel borders. The hotels of Mondir road are comparatively located into inner side from main town and the places is being comparatively silent at night and some restaurants are also located here that is why people are gathered here and these hotels have name and fame as they are relatively old enough. For these reason the clients are gone there and HFSW can easily get their clients in those hotels.

Those two hotels (hotspot) always flooded with high numbers of clients. Upon their asking hotel authority make call to their appointed HFSW. The hotel of this Circular road has 6/7 numbers of beautiful female who are doing sex trade in this hotel. That is why clients' flow is remained high in this hotel.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
Kali-bari, Doshani-para, David-company para, Mat para, Kumar para, Fakir para, Sarkar para, Mohuri para, Mistry para, Monshi para, Master para, Sonir-mondir (Mondir road), Mander patti, Notun bazaar area (Behind the chowdhury cinema hall), Mia para (Kholahati Union), Purbo Komoroni Gram, Chay Ghoria Gram, Vatir para Gram, Gother ghat Gram, Dhan-ura Gram (Bolon Jhar Union), Jamer Tal etc.	The residences of Kali-bari, Doshani-para and David Company more

We were informed that different residences of Gaibandha town and its neighboring villages are involved with this residence based sex trade. Most of the residences of these above areas are not doing sex trade because of their location and surrounding settings. Besides these Kholahatti union there also have near about 7/8 numbers or residences where residences based sex trade is ongoing. In Gaibandha we were informed near about 81 to 89 numbers of residences where residence based sex trade is running. Kalibari is a residential area for middle class educated people where people don't interfere on their neighboring residence that is why residence based sex trade can easily run there without any difficulties. Due to sex trade also run here with very confidentially and secrecy, men-in-uniform also don't disturb them.

Doshani para is located besides river 'Ghaghat' and there have some residences both side of sandy road where residence based sex trade is operated. After the evening time the entrance of the area become darker and the habitants of this area are not concerned about this sex trade here. So, the RFSW can easily run their sex trade with confidentially. David Company morh is another hotspot as this spot is located near to the Railway station where huge numbers of residences are located and the area is comparatively silent and the people's movement is also low here. That is why residence based sex trade can easily run here and more numbers of clients also come to buy sex here.

c. Service Facility

There are no NGO intervention program is running for female sex worker of any settings of Gaibandha town.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		# uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	56	70	00	00	70
Hotel	26	35	00	00	35
Residence	124	140	00	00	140

Proposed DICs in Gaibandha Sadar upazila

As there are no NGO activities for FSW of Gaibandha, all the FSW of different settings are uncovered and it is very important to under take HIV/AIDS intervention service for them as this mapping has revealed their high-risk activities in the city. That is why we are suggesting setting up a DICs in any of the following areas. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

<i>Proposed location</i>	<i>Justification</i>
Adjacent to Railway station (West Side)	Most of the hotspots of street and residence settings are located there because various slums are located here where low-income people are living and the place is easy to communicate with any places of the town.
DB Road	Most of the hotels are located near this place, where the area is comparatively silent and totally free from hijacking by local mastan and gangs.
Adjacent to Gaibandha sadar Hospital	It's communication is very good and residence based sex workers can easily come to this place.

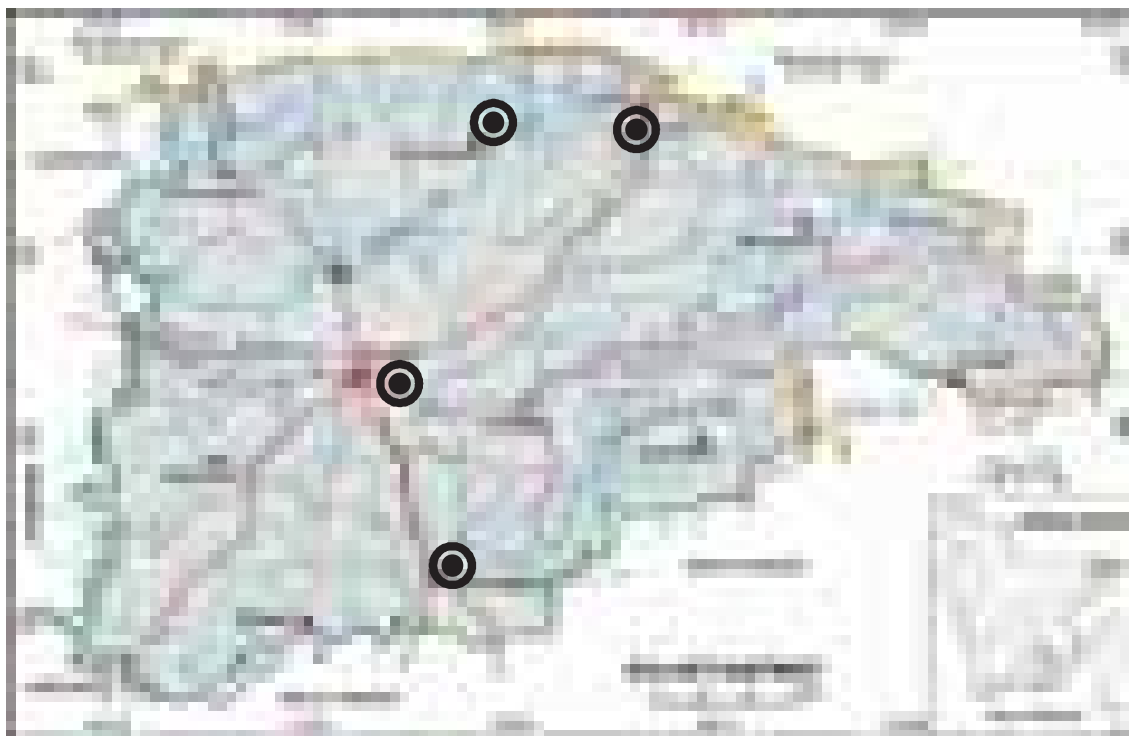
4.3.3 Sylhet Division

Sylhet District

Background

Sylhet, a divisional city situated in the northeast region of Bangladesh. It has 12 *upazila* namely Balaganj, Beanibazar, Bishwanath, Companiganj, Fenchuganj, Golapganj, Gowainghat, Jaintapur, Kanaighat, Sylhet Sadar, Zakiganj and South Surma . According to 1991 census, Sylhet *sadar* has a population of 54,412; which constitutes 52.51% males and 47.49% females (Statistical pocket book Bangladesh, 2006). These *upazila* have an average literacy rate of 44.1% (+7years) and the national average of 32.4%. Sylhet also earned its status as a city corporation in 1997 and developed the entire infrastructure as a divisional and city corporation status. Four bridges (one is under construction) which connect the main city with north side of the city and other districts and ensure a good and constant communication. Communication with other parts of the country is facilitated by highway, railway, waterway and airways. The international airport ensures the easy communication with other parts of the world.

Geographically three parts of Sylhet district are surrounded by the Indian states including Asam, Meghaloy and Tripura. There is a large inter-country mobility, which is based on kin relations and business purposes. A large number of people move from both countries for excursion also.



Geographically Sylhet district has variations in land system such as small *tillas* (hills), bumpy and *haor* land. Natural land settings enrich the agriculture and overall economy of the Sylhet region where tea, rice and others agricultural products are grown highly. Historically, Sylhet has also great significance in religiously sacred areas, where 360 *dervishes* (members of Sufi Muslim ascetic religious way) emitted Islam in this region. Natural sightseeing and *majar activities* (sacred graveyard) attract a large number of tourists. There are stone quarry areas (Jaflong, Bholagoanj) and coal quarry areas (Tamabil) where a large number of quarry workers and truckers (including truckers from India) move daily. Migration from Sylhet to all over the world enriched the economic structure.

The research team made three visits in Sylhet *sadar* and *south surma upazila*. The team also visited Fenchuganj, Gowainghat (Jaflong area only) and Jaintapur *upazila*. The following discussion portrays what is explored:

Sylhet Sadar and Dakshin Surma *upazila*

Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and ‘hotspots’

i. Street Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
<p>South Surma <i>upazila</i>: Kadamtali, Railway station, both parts of ‘Kin Bridge’, Hawkers Market (back side), Lal Digirpar, Varthkhola, Comilla Bus Stand (Lauai).</p> <p><i>Sadar upazila</i>: Ambarkhana , Jindabazar, Baluchar, Dargah Gate, Darshan Dauri, Rikabi Bazar, Sonarpara, Court Point, Taltola, Osmani Medical College (front side), Uttar Baghbari, Bandar Bazar, Surma Market, Mahajan Patti, Jail Road, Sheikh Ghat, Tila Garh Point and Dhopa Digirpar.</p>	<p>Taltola, Uttar Bagbari, Both side of Kin Bridge, Akhalia Bus stands, Bandar Lal Kuthi, Cinema Hall, Shishu Park area, Sobhani Ghat, Bus and Baluchar Truck stand, Surma Market, Puran Rail gate, Natun Rail station and Under Puran Bridge.</p>	

Most of the streets, where sex trade is operated are distributed scatteredly within the city (*sadar* and *south surma upazila*). These areas are important spots for socio-economic interactions and business centered areas also. The streets, aforementioned are adjacent to slums, rickshaw garages, small bazar, cinema halls and railway station; and people are more concentrated in the areas, many of them are clients. SFSW start to gather on these spots mostly at 5 pm and continues until 11pm. However, sex trade continues overnight in few of these spots.

Hotspots are comparatively safe (considering raid) and people concentrate in these areas more for socio-economic purposes compared to other areas. Moreover, these areas are structurally convenient for FSW and clients both for sex act (old compartments, buildings, under the bridge etc. are located nearby). Street based sex trade patterns vary from spot to spot. The SFSW of Kean Bridge area, for example, wanders around the footpaths nearby and performs sex act under the bridge. A large number of sex workers and clients gather in the Kean Bridge spot.

ii. Hotel Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
<p>Kadamtali, Taltola, Ambarkhana, Sobhani Ghat, In front of osmani medical college, Varthkhola, Zindabazar, Kumarpara, Airport road, Bandar bazaar, Mahajan Patti, Bramha Bazar.</p>	<p>Kadamtali, Taltola, Ambarkhana, Sobhani Ghat, Varthkhola, Bandar bazaar</p>

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

iii. Residence Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
Varthkhola, old rail colony, Ambarkhana, Lal Dighirpar, Kadamtoli, Baganbagicha, Baluchar, Akhalia bus stand, Mirboxtola, Upashahor, Kalapara and Housing estate.	Varthkhola, old rail colony, Lal Dighirpar, Kadamtoli, Baganbagicha, Baluchar, Akhalia bus stand, Uposhohor and Mirboxtola

Among these spots some residences found where more than 20 sex workers live. Sex trade is operated in these areas through *dalal* and *madam* who maintain communication with both sex worker and clients primarily over mobile phone. Findings indicate that majority of sex workers stay about two or three months in a residence. Nevertheless, most of the clients of residence based sex worker are well-known with *dalal* and *madam* of these residences. They (*dalal* or *madam*) inform their regular clients over mobile phone if a new RFSW take on or recruit in these residences.

Service Facility

The Civil Surgeon's Office provides technical support and work as a platform to create a network between GO and NGOs/CBOs working with MARP AIDS.

Organization	Target Population	Nature of Work
SJA	HFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Condom promotion ▪ Distributing referral card ▪ Providing free STI treatment and distributing medicine. ▪ Distributing <i>Safal Purus</i> book. ▪ Blood test ▪ Lubricant distribution ▪ Counseling ▪ To arrange referral facilities.
VARD	RFSW and HFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Condom distribution ▪ Arrangement to take rest at DIC ▪ Counseling ▪ <i>Juonorog</i> (STD) treatment facilities.

Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

Setting	Lowest range (Direct Estimation)	Highest Range (Indirect Estimation)	Covered		Uncovered
			HATI	FHI	
SFSW	198	298			298
HFSW	204	367	50	250	67
RFSW	193	311	250		61

Sylhet District: Jaintiapur, Guainghat (Jafflong and Tamabil) *upazila*

a. Background

Jaintiapur *upazila* is in Sylhet district; area 258.69 sq km is bounded by Meghalaya (India) on the north, kanaighat and golapganj *upazila* on the south, Kanaighat *upazila* on the east, gowainghat and sylhet sadar *upazila* on the west. The hill series of northeast are known as Jafflong Hills. The Shari-goyain is the main river. Jaintiapur *upazila* consists of one mouza. It has an area of 2.27 sq km; population 5,769; male 52.71%, female 47.29%; density of population is 2541 per sq km. Literacy rate among the town people is 47.6%. The town has one dak-bungalow (source: Bangladeshpia).

Jafflong is one of the busiest tourist spot of northeastern part of Bangladesh, where thousands of people come for visiting purposes and is one of the largest stone quarries of Bangladesh where thousands of male and female are working as stone crushing laborers. Laborers are mainly migrant people who came from different districts of the country. The above context made this area one of the key areas of Sylhet where sex trade takes place.. Tamabil is very near to the Jafflong; it is also an important land port of the country through which a huge amount of coal is imported from neighboring Indian state Meghalaya. Thus, hundreds of trucks are always moving from here to Meghalaya, and thousands of coal laborers work there. Cross-border mobility made this area more significant regarding the vulnerability to HIV and AIDS.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical distribution and ‘hotspots’

i. Street based sex trade

Jaintiapur and Gowainghat (Jafflong and Tamabil)

Street based sex trade in Jaintiapur is not significant regarding the number of SFSW. A *dalal* of residence based sex trade informed that sometimes near about 3 to 7 SFSW can be found. are usually used for cruising spots of street based sex trade. Street based sex trade is irregular in Jaintiapur.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
<p>Jaintiapur: Jaintiapur bus stand and Jaintia Raj-bari.</p> <p>Gowainghat: Mamur bazaar, Bollerghat, Sangram Simanto Fari area of Jafflong, Check point of Tamabil</p>	Mamur Bazaar, Bollerghat, Check point of Tamabil	There is no hotspot in Jaintiapur

At these spots, SFSW wait for their clients from early morning to mid night (5.30pm to 10/11 p.m). Here an unusual and very significant type of street based sex workers was found who are smugglers. However, at the same time, they are involved in sex trade at both sides of India-Bangladesh border. In addition, sex acts take place with the border security forces when returning with smuggled goods. Therefore, some spots of this borderline are also cruising spots for street based sex trade. These spots are equally important and similar in setting condition.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Jaintiapur and Gowainghat (Tamabil and Jafflong)

It was informed that hotel based sex trade is totally absent in this town as there is no residential hotel in Jaintapur area.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Four hotels are located at mamur bazaar in Gowainghat.	Mamurbazaar	There is no hotel in Jaitapur and Tamabil.

Hotel based sex trade is hidden and irregular. The hotel authorities directly denied about the existence of sex trade there. Nevertheless, our respondents informed that about few HFSW are engaged in sex trade in those hotels.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
<p>Jaintiapur: near Union Parisad, Nijpat area and Meghalaya border.</p> <p>Jafflong and Tamabil: Mamurbazaar, Bollaghat, Fullbari, Ujani-Nagar, Angurir Colony, Gouri-Sankor, Amti, Pthortilla, Guccha Gram, Santi-Nagar, Lakher-par, Muslim Nagar, Jafflong Tea garden, Khasis punji (Lama Punji, Nakshier Punji and Sangram Punji).</p>	<p>Jaintiapur: Meghalaya border</p> <p>Jafflong and Tamabil: Mamur bazaar, Bollaghat, Fullbari, Angurir Colony, Guccha Gram and Santi-Nagar, Lakher-par Muslim Nagar, Jafflong Tea garden area. Most of these areas are either adjacent to the borderline or hills or <i>tillas</i>.</p>

The main pattern of sex trade in Jaintiapur is residence based; considerable number of RFSW is involved in this sex trade. These residences are located in two places of the *upazila*. Residence-based sex trade is significant in Jafflong and Tamabil as well. A number of RFSW are involved in residence based sex trade at Jafflong and Tamabil areas.

c. Service Facility

Street and hotel/residence based sex trade

At present there are no NGO interventions for female sex workers to prevent HIV/AIDS in Jaintiapur, Jafflong and Tamabil areas.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	42	60	00	00	60
Hotel	0	42	00	00	42
Residence	223	375	00	00	375

Proposed DICs in Jaintiapur, Guainghat (Jafflong and Tamabil) upazila

Proposed location	Justification
Mamurbazaar	Most of the hotspots of street and residence settings are located there because various slums are located here where low-income people are living and the place is easy to reach from Jaintiapur and Tamabil both.

Fenchugonj

a. Background

Fenchugonj has a population of 81605. Males constitute 51.07% of the population, and females 48.93%. Fenchugonj has 3 Unions/Wards, 30 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 88 villages. It has well communication with Sylhet and other districts of Bangladesh through railway, highway and water way also. People from different parts of the country come here business and tourism purpose.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and 'hotspots'

i. Street Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
Rail Station, Fertilizer factory road, Sylhet road bus stand and Chanpur bus stand	Rail station and Chanpur bus stand

Street based sex worker in Fenchugonj operate their sex trade in the above-mentioned spots. Among these, railway station consider as hotspots, because sex worker are mostly gathered along the long railway platform. This spot is popular to clients and comparatively safer. Sex worker starts to gather in the spots from very beginning of the evening (5.30pm to 11pm). Some of them also sell sex over the night.

ii. Hotel Based Sex trade

No hotel is located in Fenchugonj upazila.

iii. Residence Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
8 residences at railway colony, Govt. godown areas and south Fenchugonj areas.	5 residences at railway colony and south Fenchugonj	

The research team identified that spots (residences) are densely populated and people from other parts come for business purposes, tourism and services. Sex trade is maintaining very confidentially. Clients made contact through dalal and entered into the residences addressing as relatives.

c. Service Facility

Here, no HIV and AIDS intervention is implemented for sex worker in Fenchugonj.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

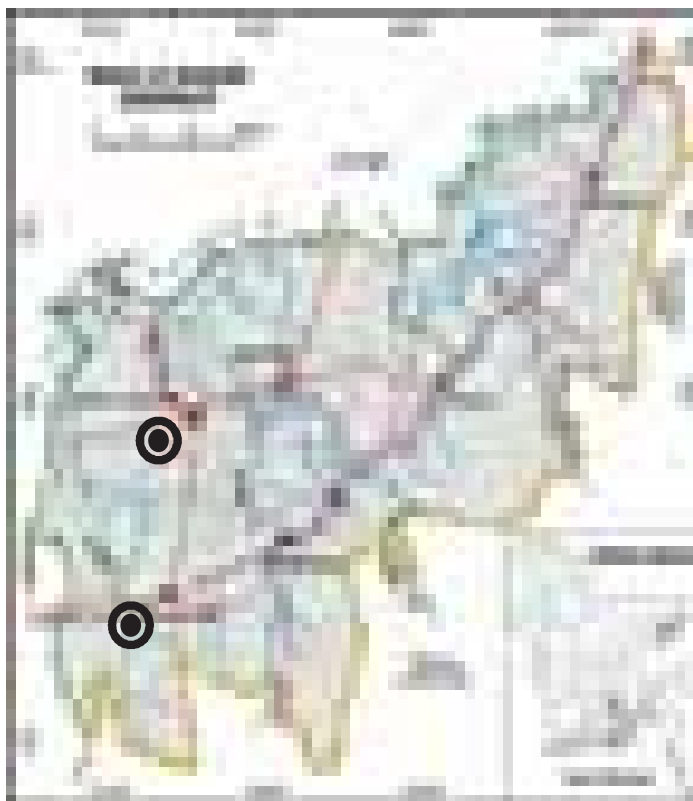
Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	33	42	00	00	42
Hotel	00	00	00	00	00
Residence	32	37	00	00	37

Moulovibazar district

Moulovibazar : *Sadar upazila*

a. Background

Moulovibazar is a district of Sylhet division with an area of 2,799.39 sq km, is bounded by sylhet district on the north, Tripura state of India on the south, Assam and Tripura states of India on the east, and habiganj district on the west. Maulvi Bazar (Town) stands on the bank of the River Manu. It consists of 9 wards and 47 mahallas. It has an area of 10.36 sq km; population 41,358; male 54.97%, female 45.03%; density of population is 3992 per sq km. Literacy rate among the town people is 56.7%. The town has one Circuit House and one Rest House; Pashchim Bazar and Chowmuhana are the main commercial centres. The district consists of 6 *upazila*, 4 municipalities, 36 wards and 123 mahallas, 66 union parishads, 876 mouzas, 2,030 villages. The *upazila* are barlekha, kamalganj, kulaura, maulvi bazar sadar, rajnagar and sreemangal (source: Banglapedia).



Some people from here have immigrated to London. Immigrants have set up modern houses here in which they don't live. They visit or come back to their home once or twice per year and give the responsibility of their houses to their near relatives as caretakers. It has been informed by the local people that a number of these immigrant people, when they return to their homes, marry someone or make physical relations through relationships. Besides that, these vacant houses are also used for sex trade by the caretakers as informed by the local people. But this trade is executed with very much confidentiality in the city area.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and 'Hotspots'

The information from our field observation, FGD and KII implied that sex trade has been occurring secretly in all the three settings here in Moulvibazar. A month ago a hotspot hotel named 'Lal Killa' was raided by law enforcement agency with the help of neighboring local people and in consequence 6/7 sex workers have been arrested. As a result, the people of this trade are not interested and do not trust anyone to talk about their business.

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Dorga Mahalla, Kusumbug, Sayirpur, Court area, Girjapara, Pata Bil, Chadni Ghat etc	Chadni Ghat, Sayir pur and Dorga Moholla	

Street based sex worker started to come at these spots after evening (mostly 6 pm) and wait for 2/3 hours to make contacts with their clients and set out to neighboring, client's chosen or other places for conducting sex. Hotspots areas are densely and slum areas and low income groups also. For this reason huge numbers of sex worker in street setting are lives and operate sex trade there. They can easily make contacts with clients in these area. There are also places feasible for performing sex acts. Everyday many pilgrims and businesspersons of different groups come in Dorga Moholla and sex worker can easily get their clients. Slums are located neighboring the Shrine where a number of SFSW reside. Sayirpur is another hotspot for street setting, due to commercial importance (Bazar).

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Kusumbug, Chowmohona, Saifur Rahman road, Central road and Pachim bazaar area	Somsher Nagar road, Chowmohona, Central Road, Kusumbug and Kachabazar.	

Most of the cruising spots of hotel based sex trade are located near the commercial center point areas. But at the direct observation we didn't get any information from the hotels because the hotel authorities didn't share any information with us about sex trade.

All the areas are situated on the side of a central road, which is linked with Moulavibazar to other districts. Shopping complexes, markets, business centers and government and NGO offices are mainly established around these places. So people come here for various reasons. People from other districts usually stay in these hotels and many of them have sex with these hotel based sex workers.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Chadnighat area, Puran Chadnighat, Mostapur, Kala para, Kazir Gaon, Subra, Gobin Chini, Sayirpur and Patabil of Moulvibazaar Sadar	Chadni Ghat, Sayirpur and Dorga Moholla	

Findings indicate that the cruising spots of residence based sex trade are located in a scattered fashion in the different areas of the town. It was found out that the following areas of the town are cruising spots for residence based sex trade. Most of the people in this area are low-income group and slum residences are also located in these areas. A part of these slums inhabitants are involved in this residence based sex trade. Moreover, different types of drug users and sellers stay here and a portion of them are clients of these residence based sex workers.

c. Service Facility

From fieldwork, it was found that there was no HIV/AIDS intervention program for the sex workers.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Moulvibazaar (*sadar upazila*)- Estimated size

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	42	66	00	00	66
Hotel	00	88	00	00	88
Residence	176	214	00	00	214

Moulavibazar: Sreemangal *upazila*

a. Background

Sreemangal is a city of Moulvibazar District in Sylhet division. Its area is 2.58 square kilometer with a total population of 35,420 of which 17925 is male and 17495 female. There is one UHC, 9 wards, one FWC. EPI coverage is 95% of total population. It has one NSDP clinic and one private clinic in this city. The number of residential hotel is 19. Sreemangal has one college, 4 high schools, 6 primary schools, 2 madrasas and 3 rest houses. Here total number of tea estates is 47. The only tea research center is BTRI (Bangladesh Tea Research Institute) and most of the largest tea estates of Bangladesh are situated here. The city receives excellent communication with highways and railway networks.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and 'hotspots'

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Post office road, station road, Hobigonj road, Railway station (inner and outer side of station), Mirzapur Bus stand, Shaplabagh, Kali Ghat etc	Station road, Hobigonj road, Railway station (inner and outer side of station) and Mirzapur Bus stand	

Sex worker start to come at 6pm and wait (upto 10pm) until contacts are made. While the research was ongoing at one spot, 2 FSW were noticed leaving the spot with their clients. It was informed through discussions and interviews that street based sex worker mostly engage in locations like under any tree, beside rail station (usually after 10 p.m.), in old and cast off train compartments and neighboring slums. Some times FSW goes to a residence or hotel or any other desirable places of the client. According to the respondents, among these spots, 7 to 8 sex worker operate sex trade. Station road and railway station are generally crowded and people from different districts come here and thus SFSW can easily get their clients in those area. For this reason, the above spots are considered as hotspots.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
10 hotels operate sex trade in Chowmohoni, Hobiganj road, Moulvibazaar road and Vanugach road	6 hotels in Chowmohoni and Hobigonj road.	

In some hotels, a few HFSW stay from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and other HFSW stay over the night.

Most of the markets, shopping malls, bus stands are very close to this area so a huge number of people come here for various purposes and the people who come here from out side the town can easily board in those hotels and HFSW can also easily get clients among those people. Besides these hotels have extra security and the authorities maintain a sound relationship with the local administration and men in uniform.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
80 spots at Shaplabug, Rail colony, Rail Ghar, Kali ghat, Jalalia, two rail signals and also in slums opposite to the Rail way station	20 spots in Shaplabug, Rail colony, Rail Ghar and Jalalia area	

Sex worker starts to come from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m because clients flow is high during this time. However, in some residences this flow increased from evening to 9 p.m. and also continues whole night if there is a party in the residence.

Corresponding hotspots are mostly densely populated area and low-income group live there. Railway station is nearer to these areas and some small slums are also located in these areas. Therefore, sex worker can easily get their clients in their residences. The residences are also secure and safe for running sex trade as the residence owners and *dalals* get support from the local mastans. They maintain a sound relationship with law enforcing agencies.

c. Service Facility

Organization	Target Population	Nature of Work
SJA	HFSW	Condom promotion, distribution of referral card, free STI treatment and medicine. Distributes <i>Safal Purus</i> book. Blood test, lubricant distribution, counseling
VARD	RFSW and HFSW	Condom distribution, counseling, STI treatment facilities.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

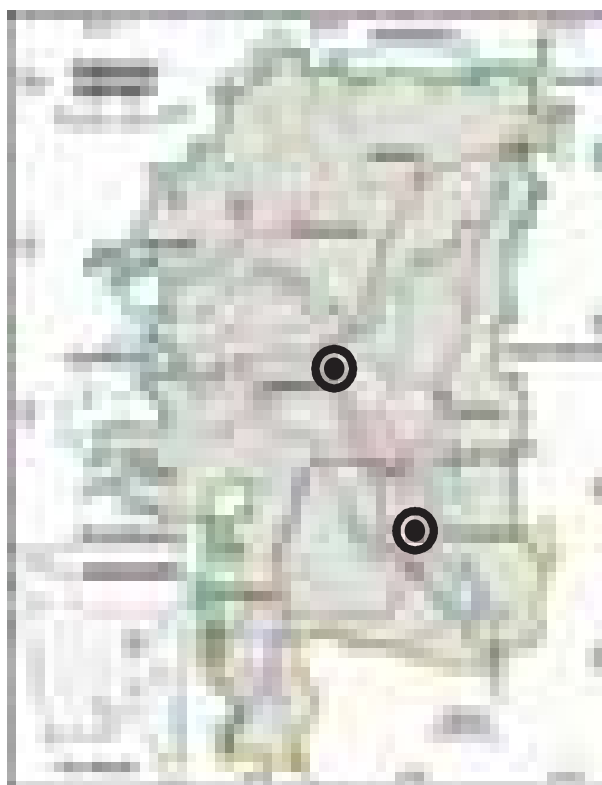
Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	54	100	00	00	100
Hotel	89	183	20	200	-37
Residence	167	233	180	00	53

Hobigonj district

Hobigonj : *Sadar upazila*

a. Background

Hobigonj is a district city under Sylhet division. It is 2,637 sq.km in area with a male population of 8,93,000 and female population of 8,65,000. *sadar upazila* has 254 sq km area in which there are 1, 41,000 males and 1,34,000 females. Within the above female population, 40% to 45% are adult. It has 9 wards with 2 parks and 2 bazaars in the city. Hobigonj city has 1 junior high school, 2 colleges, 2 govt. high schools and 1 public library and 1 cinema hall. The city is connected with other parts of Bangladesh through Dhaka-Sylhet highway. There is no rail or waterway for communication or business purposes. Discussion with local elite people and GO NGO workers revealed sex trade in the areas but they are held on maintaining very much confidentiality. Saestagonj is a Pourashava, which is part of the *sadar upazila*. For this reason, sex workers and clients have a close connection and frequent movements between Sadar and Saestagonj (under both sadar and Chunarughat *upazila* take place.



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and ‘Hotspots’

i. Street Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Bank of the <i>Khoai</i> river, beside women college, in front of hospital, near 2 no. bridge, <i>garur hat</i> , Nayabad, Post office road, Erailla, Taghuria, Sultanpur, Saestanagar and Manpur area.	In front side of hospital, Court area, Nayabadh, Post office road and places adjacent to the women's college road.	

Sex worker stay 3 to 4 hours in these places to make contacts. The mentioned spots become potential location for sex trade because these areas are crowded and considered to be business center. People from rural areas (outside of Hobigonj town) and other districts come to these areas. Furthermore, slums and colonies are located here where some sex worker stay. The reason to consider the streets as hotspots are— sex workers usually wait in these places. Simultaneously, clients also come there to contact sex worker and a large number of people from *upazila* levels come to these spots for business purposes.

ii. Hotel Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
13 hotels along the sadar road	Banani hotel, Hotel Shapla and Hotel Alif.	

iii. Residence Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
15 residences in 9 spots at Muslim Quarter, Garur Bazar, Anandapur and Behind post office areas, Adjacent to the Khoai bridge and char areas	Muslim Quarter, Garur Bazar, Anandapur and Char areas	

Spots are scattered and mostly are outside of town. Most of the residences are near slums, bazaar and crowded places. Respondents mentioned that clients could easily access into these residences through dalal or apa. The reasons to consider these places as hotspots are: each of the residences of these areas house 4 to 5 sex workers and they operate sex trade safely. Sometimes the number increases when new sex workers join these residences from outside. Dalal and *apa* of these residences are locally powerful. So mastan and law enforcing agencies create few problems.

c. Service Facility

In Hobigonj, no intervention is implemented for the street, residence and hotel based sex workers.

d. Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

Setting	Lowest range (Direct-Estimation)	Highest Range (Indirect-Estimation)	Covered		Uncovered
			HATI	FHI	
SFSW	81	120	00	00	120
HFSW	00	80	00	00	80
RFSW	38	56	00	00	56

Hobigonj : Saestagonj (Sadar and Chunarughat)

a. Background

Saestagonj is a Pourashova of Hobigonj district. It has a historical background for its traditional railway junction and for the businesses. It's connected with other districts of Bangladesh through highway and railway. Three settings of sex trade are available. There is an organization, VARD, implementing activities to protect HIV/AIDS on hotel and residence based sex workers. UNICEF supported VARD to implement interventions to the SW of residence-based settings and it has already covered 23 residences. Beside this, two hotels are also covered by the VARD supported by HATI.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and 'Hotspots'

i. Street Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Railway station, Driver Bazar, Puratan Bazar, Khoai Chattar, Natun Bridge.	Railway station and Driver Bazar. Furthermore, Khoai Chattar	

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

According to Key Informant Interview, the most common reason for gathering sex workers in these areas are-

- Sex workers can easily go to nearby places for sex act after the contact. They go near bushes, broken train compartments and unused rooms.
- The law enforcing agencies patrol these areas lightly, so the places are safer than other areas.

In these areas, sex trades take place between 7pm to 3 am. Busiest time for the sex workers is 7pm to 9pm. Most of the clients are drivers and their staff (truck, CNG auto-rickshaw and bus), service holders, businesspersons and some students. These clients are mostly local and from low income groups. It has also been found that some clients are outsiders. They come here from other districts for visit or business purpose.

ii. Hotel Based Sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
Samaraj Hotel at Puratan Bazar, Al-Ahmadia Hotel at Puratan Bazar, S.R. Residence at Bus stand road, Mohanpur, Hotel Asraf, Hotel Eser, Bhai Bhai Hotel at Railway Station*, Amiraj Hotel at Railway Station*, Chairman Boarding near Railway Station*, Nishita Hotel near Railway Station*	Samaraj Boarding, SR residence, Hotel Asraf, Hotel Eser and Al Ahmadia hotel

* indicate the hotels, which were engaged with sex, trade but abolish by the combined forces now,

From the respondents' (FSW) view, these hotels are known as hotspots for the following reasons-

- Hotels are safe for sex trade.
- Availability of clients.

Sex worker come from different areas of Saestagonj, especially from rural areas and railway slums. Sex workers from other districts also come to these hotels. Sex worker live in rented houses, slums, railway colony and even own homes. Most of the clients are local people, though non-local clients also come to sex worker. Non-local clients stay at Saestagonj for usually for service or business purpose. Generally, sex acts are held at night (8pm to till morning). After sex, sex worker return to their familiar peer educators' house where they can have a bath and rest. They go back to their own room at daytime. Some respondents also mentioned that they return to DIC of VARD after sex acts.

iii. Residence Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)
Sonar Ghaat, Daud Nagar, Saestanagar, Paek Para, Dulial Khal, Natun Bridge, Puran Bazar, Lenja Para, Station Road, Bus Stand, Bhagni Para, Basta Bari, Garam Char, Malam Sona, Rail Colony, Nijgao, Purbo Baro Chal, Ballar Ghat, Shahjibazar, Garu Bazar, Durgapur, Muslim Quarter, Taghuria, Pachim Barachar, Kadamtala, Nurpur, Nayabad, Tatuia areas. These residences are situated in different places of Saestagonj Poursava.	Daudnagar, rail colony, Ballarghat, Lenjapara, Kadamtala and Nurpur

These residence settings are safe from men in uniform and administration. For this reason, sex worker stay here and clients also go to the residences. Most of the sex workers have come from Dhaka, Sylhet, Brahman Baria, Hobigonj and from Comilla. There are some local RFSW in

Saestagonj. It was found that, sex worker mobility is high because most of the clients want new sex workers. Residence based sex trade, in most cases occur in daytime. Generally, contact made over phone and sex act is performed in residence. In some cases, we have found that clients contact sex workers for three or more day and go to clients' chosen places.

c. Service Facility

i. Street Based Sex Worker

There is no service facility from government or non government organizations for the street based sex workers. But some of the street based sex workers get facilities from DIC of VARD1. These services are very limited as opposed to the high demand.

ii. Hotel Based Sex Worker

VARD provides service facility for the hotel based sex workers. The services are -

- Shower, rest, TV.
- Promotes condom. (Condom promotion was closed before 3 months).
- Weekly medical facilities on clinical day.
- Counseling.
- Arranges VCT test.

iii. Residence Based Sex Worker

VARD has been implementing intervention for both the hotel and residence based sex workers, so residence based sex workers also get the above mentioned facilities from VARD. It was also found in Saestagonj that a large number of residence based sex workers live out of the town. They are not organized, which creates problems to get the services properly.

d. Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

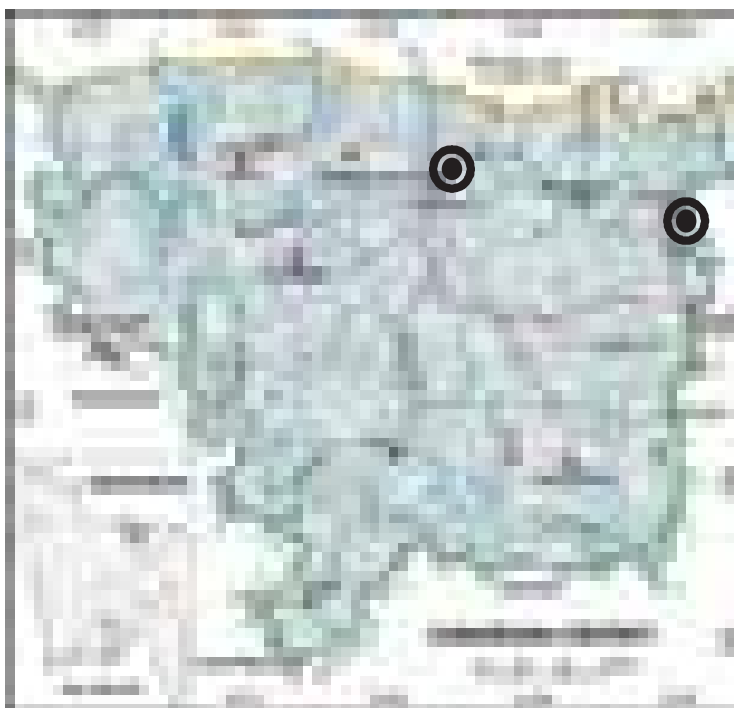
Setting	Lowest range (Direct- Estimation)	Highest Range (Indirect- Estimation)	Covered		Uncovered
			HATI	FHI	
SFSW	49	60	00	00	60
HFSW	09	17	00	00	17
RFSW	57	89	00	00	89

Sunamgonj district

Sunamgonj : *Sadar upazila*

a. Background

Sunamgonj district has a great significance to its geographical positions especially because it shares borders with India. The district is near to haor basin areas. Most of the people are engaged with agriculture and fishing. About half of the year it is covered with water. Rivers and water ways are the prime mediums of communication though it also is connected with highways. People are comparatively conservative-minded compared to other parts of the country. From the different sources, sex trade information was found which helped to conduct the research.



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and 'hotspots'

i. Street Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Jhani Para, Hason Nagar, Pachim(west) Bazar, Puran Court, Natun Court, Badhon Para, Mallikpur, Iqbal Nagar, Dhopakhali, Nabinagar, Launch Ghat, Traffic Point and Bazar Road.	Puran Court, Launch Ghat, Traffic Point and Bazar Road	

ii. Hotel Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Hotel Haque, Hotel Shamimabad, Hotel Razia, Hotel Jalalabad, Hotel Nurani, Hotel Mizan, Nur Hotel, Hotel Modhumita, Hotel Sar Piinia, Hotel Gubag, Hotel Palace, Hotel Omar, Hotel Kashem, Hotel Hatem	Hotel Haque, Hotel Shamimabad, Hotel Razia, Hotel Jalalabad	

iii. Residence Based Sex Trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Haon Naga, Dhopakhali, Mallikpur, Alampur, Godaura, Baganbari, Natunpara, Arpin Nagar, Hazi Para, Badhon Para, Teghoria, Hospital, Ray Para, Maej Bari, Bodipur, Banari Para, Iqbal Road (near to eye hospital), Kalibari, Paschim Bazar, Baro Para, Wejkhali, Kalipur, Nabin Nagar, Balaka Para, Shologhar, Mohammadpur,	Hason Nagar, Taibali House, Dhopakhali, Natun Para areas.	

c. Service Facility

i. Street Based Sex Trade

No intervention initiative has been taken yet for the street based sex worker.

ii. Hotel Based Sex Trade

VARD has been trying to reach the hotel based sex workers but failed for unwillingness of cooperation from hotels authorities. So, hotel based sex work is totally uncovered.

iii. Residence Based Sex Trade

VARD has been implementing their program on residence based sex workers. They provide the following services-

- Free condom promotion which was found to be inadequate compared to demands.
- Free treatment and medicines.
- Rest, bath and showering facilities.

d. Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

Setting	Lowest range (Direct-Estimation)	Highest Range (Indirect-Estimation)	Covered		Uncovered
			HATI	FHI	
SFSW	131	148	00	00	148
HFSW	00	67	00	00	67
RFSW	108	171	00	00	171

Sunamgonj: Chatak upazila

a. Background

There are some heavy industries (including cement factories) located in Chatak where huge numbers of laborer are working and are living in this town and its neighboring area as well. Besides these, huge numbers of male and female laborers work in different launch and cargo for loading and unloading goods. They are frequently practicing unsafe sexat this area.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and 'Hotspots'

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Chattak bus stand, Chaul-hata, Mach-bazaar, labor para, launch ghat, Mangol-para, Tati-para, Char-bon, Norai-bazaar, Labour-para, rail-station, Churat-nagar, Kalibari.	Chattak bus stand, Chaul-hata and Mach-bazaar	

Chattak bus stand is the center point for making communication with Chattak to and from other parts of the country. As a result this is a crowded place and clients easily get the SFSW after evening. At Chaul-hata a number of women work in rice processing at *chatal* (rice mill) who are also engaged in sex trade. Mach-bazaar is also a busy place where people come for selling and purchasing fish, there is also a ghat, and SFSW and their clients gather here.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
15 hotels located at Chattak bazaar and its neighboring area.		It was hard to identify the hotspots for disagreed of hotel authorities about sex trade.

iii. Residence based sex trade

This setting was also untouch because of unreach and nominate seed sampling to nominate others. But it was informed from the FSW of street setting that most of the residence based sex workers also collect their clients from street and sometimes their known clients go to RFSW residence directly. FSW have been doing their sex trades without dalals.

c. Service Facility

There is no HIV/AIDS intervention program for the sex workers in Chattak town.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Lowest range (Direct-Estimation)	Highest Range (Indirect-Estimation)	Covered		Uncovered
			HATI	FHI	
SFSW	99	137	00	00	137
HFSW	23	45	00	00	45
RFSW	08	10	00	00	10

Proposed DICs in Chatak upazila

The mapping study has revealed that there are no NGO activities for FSW of Chhatak. So, 100% of FSW of different settings are uncovered. It is urgently needed to take them into HIV/AIDS intervention service. DICs are suggested to be set up at the following area

Proposed location	Justification
Baghbari	Most of the hotspots and cruising spots of street and residence settings are located near here. The area is also well connected with other places, especially bus stand. Moreover, some NGO offices have taken places in this area.

4.3.4 Barisal Division

Barisal District

Background

Barisal is an old and traditional city in southern part of Bangladesh. It got the status of a divisional headquarter in 25th July, 2002. Situated about 248 kilometers from the capital city Dhaka, it has a population of 400 thousand (Source: City corporation). Jhalokathi, Madaripur, Gopalganj, Bhola and Patuakhali districts are situated respectively at the east, north, north-east, south-west and south side of the Barisal district. Being one of the major river ports of the country and having a solid inter-district highway communication implies the importance of this city and its geographical setting makes it the most important economic zone in this belt.

On account of its economic growth and its healthy environment and weather, huge numbers of migrated people come to this district for working and living purposes. Beside this a great number of people come to this city for different official or business purposes as it is a divisional headquarter. For this reason, a vast number of hotels and boarding houses have arisen here. For the demand of these migrated people, sex trade is commonplace in hotels, streets and residential settings. The people of this city suffer HIV and AIDS transmission risk through practicing unsafe sex acts.

In Barisal district, the team conducted the mapping exercise in Barisal *sadar upazila*, Gaurnadi *upazila* and Banaripara *upazila*. It was found that Banaripara and Gaurnadi were not potential sex trade zones because of the lack of stipulation to grow the trades up.



Barisal : *sadar upazila*

Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and Hot spots

i. Street based sex trade

In mapping exercises, interviews, FGD with sex workers and field observations the team found that there is no certain time for a street based sex worker to come at a certain spot for clients. She can come to any spot in an available time and might manage a customer. She could even manage a customer over mobile without coming to any particular spot. On the other hand, street based sex workers usually live in slums or in a place with people from other lower income groups. Regular customers can meet with a sex worker in her living premises.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Launch ghat, Balur math, Namar char, Gogongoli, Fallpatti, Kazirustam, Kawniyar char, Majhir char, Hatkhola, Nathullabad bus stand, Rupatali bus stand, Marich palli, Sadar Hospital Road and Shishupark	Launch ghat, Balur math, Gogongoli, Fallpatti, Nathullabad bus stand and Rupatali bus stand	

Places like bus terminals and launch ghats are always busy with travelers, transport workers and daily labourers, to name a few. And people of this group are main clients of a street based sex worker. So sex workers gather here to catch clients and potential clients of street-based sex workers come to these places for sex.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

From FGD and interviews with hotel-based sex workers and key-informants the team found two types of hotel-based sex trade operating in Barisal *sadar*. One group was directly involved in hotel based sex trade - that means, a number of sex workers always stay in those hotels and do their business. Usually sex workers who come from other districts and have no secure place of living on her own in Barisal, stay in hotels for the period she will be in Barisal; though she might choose more than one hotel for sex trade as well as for living. In contrast, a significant number of hotels were involved in sex trade indirectly due to security problems in the present situation. They usually don't keep any sex worker in hotel, but if a boarder or a client of a sex worker wishes to have sex, then the authority of the hotel manages a sex worker for him. On the other hand, sometimes a sex worker manages a client herself and comes to the hotel with the client. After the service the sex worker shares a portion of her income with the hotel authority. The sex worker chooses these hotels (which are not directly involved in sex trade) due to safety and the hotel authority allows the sex worker for some extra income. As they are not directly involved in the sex trade, they do not need to share their income with other beneficiary groups (mastans, men in uniform and local leaders) and don't need to consider business catastrophes like raids by law enforcement agency.

In mapping exercise from FGD, interviews with different stakeholders and observations the team found that among the hotels in Barisal, most of the hotels involved in sex trade (either directly or indirectly) are situated in South Chawkbazar, Fallpatti, Sadar Road and Anayatpur Rahman Road.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

Sadar Road alone has 16 hotels. The team found that these are the center points of the city and the most crowded and busiest places due to placements of wholesale markets of different goods, launch terminal, shopping malls and markets and important government and non-government offices. A significant number of people from different part of Barisal division and other part of the country always came to Barisal for different purpose and wish to stay at the center point or adjacent to their business places due to easy communication. So most of the hotels establish in these places and it makes hotel based sex trade concentrated in these areas.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
South Chawkbazar, Fallpatti, Sadar Road and Anayatpur Rahman Road. Sadar Road	Chack bazaar and Sadar road	

According to the respondents of interviews, FGD and observations, hotels of Chack bazaar and Sadar road of Barisal are popular to sex workers and potential clients. As pointed out previously, these places are the busiest and most crowded places due to placements of wholesale markets, offices etc. A significant number of people from different parts of Barisal division and other parts of the country come to Barisal for different purpose and usually stay at these center points or at places adjacent to their business places due to easy communication. So most of the hotels are established in those places and it makes hotel base sex trade concentrated in these hotels of Chack bazaar and sadar road.

ii. Residence based sex trade

Residence based sex trade runs in an extremely confidential manner and it is really difficult to trace such trades for someone who is not a customer. In mapping exercise we took help from different residence based sex workers who work for an NGO as peer educators.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Gogangoli, Palashpur and Saban factory	Gogangoli, Palashpur and Saban factory	

These parts of Barisal, where people from lower income groups live, along with a number of slums, make these parts the foremost choice for residence based sex work due to availability of cheap housing. So clients of residence based sex workers come here to have sex with a sex worker.

Service Facility

Name of organization	Targeted group	Nature of work
AVAS	HFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplies BCC material, safer sex kits Aware HFSW about STI and HIV and AIDS
SAS	SFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide STI and HIV and AIDS prevention supports and materials (like condom, lubricants, BCC material etc). Ensure free STI treatment in collaboration with the Marie Stopes Clinic.

Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

Settings	Estimated number		Targeted by program		Uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
SFSW	280	330		850	-520
HFSW	235	300		750	-450
RFSW	140	180			180

Proposed DICs in Barisal Sadar upazila

Earlier it was said that near about 50% of total street based FSW are uncovered with DIC service and 100% of residence based FSWs are also uncovered. That is why it is strongly suggested that a DIC be set up near the hot spots of these settings. The first location of the table indicates first preference, then second and so on:

Proposed location	Justification
Nazir Mahallah	Most of the hot spots of street and residence settings are located here because of various slums where people from low-income group live. The place has easy communication with any place in Barisal city.
Gagongoli	It is also a very important place for street and residence based sex trade because a number of slum residences are also located here where people from a low income group live. A huge number of clients regularly visit here. Besides these, communications is very easy from any places of the city.

Barisal : Banaripara upazila

a. Background

Banaripara is an *upazila* of Barisal division. As of 1991 Bangladesh census, Banaripara has a population of 143,825. Males constitute 50.67% of the population, and females 49.33%. This *upazila's* over-eighteen population is 70,724. Banaripara has an average literacy rate of 46.1% (7+ years), and the national average of 32.4% literate.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and Hot spots

i. Street based sex trade

According to information gathered from key informants from bus stand of Banaripara, is the only place where a few streets based sex worker might be found - but not regularly. This number is projected not to be more than 5 or 6.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Bus stand	Bus stand	

ii. Hotel Based Sex Trade

There is no hotel where sex trade is operating.

iii. Residence based sex trade

No residence based sex worker was located due to selecting seeds sampling because local organization could not address them (RFSW).

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

c. Service Facility

There is no intervention among female sex workers.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	00	6	00	00	06
Hotel	00	00	00	00	00
Residence	00	00	00	00	00

Barisal : Gaurnadi *upazila*

a. Background

Gaurnadi is an *upazila* of Barisal division. As of 1991 Bangladesh census, Gaurnadi has a population of 171,602. Males constitute are 51.12% of the population, and females 48.88%. This *upazila's* eighteen up population is 84,231. Gaurnadi has an average literacy rate of 42.2% (7+ years), and the national average of 32.4% literate. Gaurnadi has 7 union/ wards and 124 villages.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and Hot sopt

According to information gathered from key informants, the bus stand and Thana Health Complex of Gaurnadi are the only places where a few street based sex workers might found , albeit irregularly. This number is projected not to be more than 9 to 14.

There is no hotel. The research team had very short time to spend in this *upazila*. However, it was explored that no residence based sex trade is going on in Gaurnadi *upazila*.

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Bus stand and Thana Health Complex	Bus stand and Thana Health Complex	

c. Service Facility

There is no intervention among female sex worker.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	00	14	00	00	14
Hotel	00	00	00	00	00
Residence	00	00	00	00	00

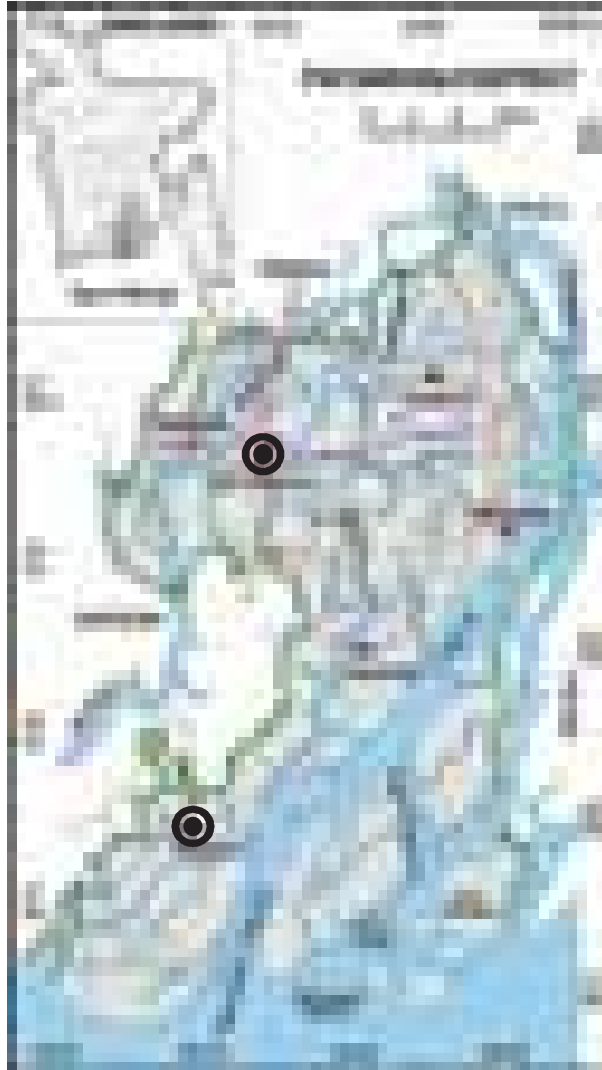
Patuakhali district

Patuakhali : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Patuakhali is an old district city in southern part of Bangladesh. The city is near about 325 kilometers far from the capital Dhaka and is situated on the bank of river Lohalia. It got Pouroshova status on the 1st April, 1892 (Source: Patuakhali Purosova). The city is about 26 square kilometers in size. 80 thousand people live here. Bhola, Borguna, Barisal and Bay of Bengal are respectively at east, west, north and south of the city.

Though the city is not an important place for economic and trading sector, it is one of the oldest hot spots for prostitution in Bangladesh. Sex trade is established in an institutional form here. The presence of street based, residence based and floating sex workers and their unsafe sex acts make this place a high-risk zone for HIV and AIDS transmission along with other STIs. A local NGO name AVAS (Association of voluntary Action for Society) has started its intervention program here for hotel and residence based sex workers for preventing HIV and AIDS under HATI (HIV and AIDS targeted Intervention) project. AVAS has done a baseline survey in this year (2008) at the Patuakhali city, where they got 157, 66 and 77 as the numbers of FSWs respectively in hotel setting, residence setting and hotel-residence combined setting.



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and 'Hotspots'

i. Street based sex trade

Like Barisal city, in Patuakhali, it was found that FSWs do not gather here as a group – rather they perform on a single/individual basis to pick clients up. This is the main reason why there is no deterministic pattern of temporal and spatial distribution for a certain FSW. From our observation, in-depth interviews and FGD reports, three distinctive types of FSWs in street setting were identified. A part of street based FSWs who have no particular place to live or pass nights. They most commonly live in pavements and this type of open places. When they get clients they move to their convenient places for sex act.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

A group of street based FSWs are living in a particular place, where they are living with their family or their friends in the city. In day time they go to some particular places for seeking client. After managing clients they go to a place chosen by them or the clients for the sex acts. Sometimes their well known regular clients come up to their residences where they perform sex acts. Most commonly they collect their clients by mobile phone which ensures that they can manage clients without directly roaming the streets. Another type of street based FSWs was identified, who are part time sex workers. They are living with their husbands and in cases. children in their family. When their husbands are absent, they wait in front of their houses for seeking clients - but they are not practicing this regularly.

i. Street based sex trade

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Launch ghat, Charpara, Mach patti, Shaw-nirvor road, Gorastan Road, kat patti, Jain Katti Balur Math, Kolatola balur Math, PTI road and Bus terminal	Launch ghat, Shaw-nirvor road, katt patti, Kolatola balur Math, PTI road and Bus terminal	

Places like bus terminal, launch ghat etc. are always busy with travelers, hawkers, transport workers and daily labourers and people of these groups are the main clients of street based sex workers. So sex workers gather here to pick clients up and clients come to these places for availability of sex workers.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Three particular categories of hotel based sex workers were identified from the interviews of intensive fieldwork.

In the city a number of hotels are directly involved with this sex trade, in those hotels, FSWs are always available. A portion of these FSWs come from the neighboring *Upazila* and live in rented houses with their families. Another portion of FSWs have come to the hotel from a different district and were found to be staying here for a few days. Other FSWs of hotel settings are living with their related FSW's residence. A few of the FSWa go back to their district after staying few days in the city.

There are a number of hotels in Patuakhali which are directly involved with this sex trade where FSWs are available for all time. If a client wants to have sex then the hotel authorities call on their listed FSWs.

Again, it was informed that in some hotels the authority don't adopt any active sex trade, but through field research it was found that some women who are appointed there as maid servants are playing the FSW role in those hotels. When a boarder takes a room there, these mAIDS frequently go to the newcomer's room without any work and try to sell sex to the customers.

Besides this, another form of hotel based sex workers is available here in Patuakhali who are actually part-time sex workers. These females are living with their family and are mainly involved with different professions. Beside their profession or during the absence of their husband, they often go to a hotel and wait there for 2/3 hour to sell sex.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Sadar road and adjacent launch ghat area	Sadar road and adjacent launch ghat area	

From the hotel based FSWs and Key informant interviews it was understood that hotel based sex trade is running directly and indirectly in *Sadar* road and adjacent launch ghat area. All 8 hotels of the town are placed on these areas. River transportation was found to be very crucial for Patuakhali district as it is the only mode of transportation to communicate with other parts of the country – so Patuakhali Launch Ghat is a key place for hotel based sex work.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Like other cities, FSWs of Patuakhali also tried to hide their identities. These FSWs have a tendency to limit their number of total contacts in the form of brokers (*dalals*) and clients.

From in-depth interviews and FGD study, 5 categories of residence based sex workers in the city Patuakhali were observed.

- (i) Some residence based sex workers are running their trade in their own residences through a highly selected client network which include local powerful persons and rich mens.
- (ii) Another group of residence based FSWs are running their trade in their residences and also go with the clients according to the client’s desiared places.
- (iii) Some FSW in this setting continue their trade in their own residence. They also rent their residences to other RFSW for sex acts.
- (iv) Some residence based sex workers are playing a double role as sex workers and *Sardarni*. Beside their own sex trade they also pick sex workers from different districts like Dhaka, Barisal etc and invest them in her trade. .
- (v) Some residence based sex workers are not doing this sex trade in their own houses; they are mostly living with their family. They go with their clients to other FSW’s residence because they don’t want to inform their families and they want to protect their female family members from the clients.

Residence based sex trade usually run with very confidentiality and it is always very difficult to trace without being a customer. In mapping exercises, help from different residence based sex workers, who work for NGOs as peer educators, were taken.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Gorostan road, Sobuzbagh road, Fire service road, 6 no and 8 no road of Sobuzbagh and PTI road	P.T.I. Road, Fire Service Road, Sobuzbagh6 no. Road, Sobuzbagh 8 no. Road and Kath Patti	

Conducting interviews and FGDs with residence based sex workers were possible and the respondents reported that Gorostan road, *Sobuzbagh* road, Fire service road, 6 no and 8 no road of *Sobuzbagh* and PTI road are the key areas of Patuakhali for residence based sex trade. This part of Patuakhali, where people from lower income groups live and a number of slums are situated; provide some FSW a cheap environment to carry on the sex trade. So clients of a residence based sex worker come here to have sex.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

c. Service Facility

Name of the NGO	Target population	Nature of work
BWHC	Brothel based sex workers and clients.	a. HIV and AIDS prevention among brothel based sex workers and their clients. b. Distributing safer sex kit among the workers and the clients
AVAS	Hotel based sex workers and Residence based sex workers	a. HIV and AIDS prevention among HFSW and RFSW. b. Distribution of safer sex kit among HFSW and RFSW. c. Providing health support among HFSW and RFSW

There is no intervention program for street based sex worker in Patuakhali city.

d. Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	162	171	00	00	171
Hotel	101	129	300	00	-53
Residence	146	160		00	

Proposed DICs in Patuakhali Sadar upazila

Proposed location	Justification
Fire service road, Patuakhali	This place is near to the bus-terminal where most of the hotspots of street based sex trade are located; a major number of HFSW and a number of RFSW also perform their sex trade either here or in its neighboring area. That is why it will be easy to get them here and FSW also easily can come here.

Patuakhali : Kalapara *upzila* (Kuakata)

a. Background

Kalapara in an *upazila* of Patuakhali district in Barisal division. As of 1991 Bangladesh census, Kalapara has a population of 174,921. Males constitute 50.89% of the population, and females 49.11%. This *upazila*'s total adult population is 82394. Kalapara has an average literacy rate of 34.9% (7+ years), against the national average of 32.4%.

The team was assigned to perform the mapping exercises only in Patuakhali *Sadar*, but the team was informed that Kalapara (Kuakata) is an important spot to consider for the mapping as it is an attractive tourist spot and there are FSW who need to come under protection from HIV and AIDS and STI.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and Hot spots

i. Street based sex trade

The mapping study revealed that the number of SFSW in Kuakata is comparatively lower than that of the FSW of other settings (HFSW or RFSW). It was informed that the sex trades are largely dependent on the tourists who are generally clients of HFSW or RFSW..

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
bust stand, Rakhain parar math and sea beach	bust stand, Rakhain parar math and sea beach	

ii. Hotel based sex trade

The mapping revealed two categories of hotel based sex trends in Kuakata. In some hotels, HFSW are always available, and the main source of income for these hotels is sex trade. In the other category are hotels in which HFSW do not stay all the time, but receive calls from the hotel authority in case a client is found. From observation and in-depth interview reports it was known that in this town hotel based sex trade continues 24 hours a day.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Near bus stand and adjacent sea beach	Near bus stand and adjacent sea beach	

KII and in-depth study revealed that there are about 32 hotels and boardings which are mostly involved with this sex trade directly or indirectly. About 12 hotels have HFSW all the time. It was seen that tourists who come from different parts of the country take rooms in those hotels. As a reason hotel based sex trade can easily run here.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Residence based sex trade at Kalapara upzila (Kuakata) is mostly a seasonal trade. As the season of *hilsafish* (Bangla *Asher* and *Srabon* month) comes, huge numbers of fishermen come from different parts of the country at the same time and a number of people (businessmen) also come to buy this fish. So at this time RFSW can easily get their clients among those outsiders. Beside this, at Kalapara upzila (Kuakata) a number of people work as dry fish laborers who are also the clients of the RFSW of the town.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Misreepara, Khejura, Melapara, Rakhainpara, Panjpara, Gorakhal and Shutki Polli	Misreepara, Khejura, Melapara, Rakhainpara, Panjpara, Gorakhal and Shutki Polli	

c. Service Facility

Name of the NGO	Target population	Nature of work
AVAS	Hotel based sex worker and Residence based sex worker	a. HIV and AIDS prevention among HFSW and RFSW. b. Distribution of safer sex kit among HFSW and RFSW. c. Providing health support among HFSW and RFSW

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	20	35	00	00	35
Hotel	134	270	250	00	156
Residence	106	136		00	

Proposed DICs in Kalapara upzila (Kuakata)

More than 50% of HFSW and RFSW are uncovered and are not under DIC service and 100% of street based FSW are also uncovered. It is of paramount importance to set up DIC here to bring the FSW under coverage, protecting them from HIV and AIDS.

Here is the proposed location with justifications:

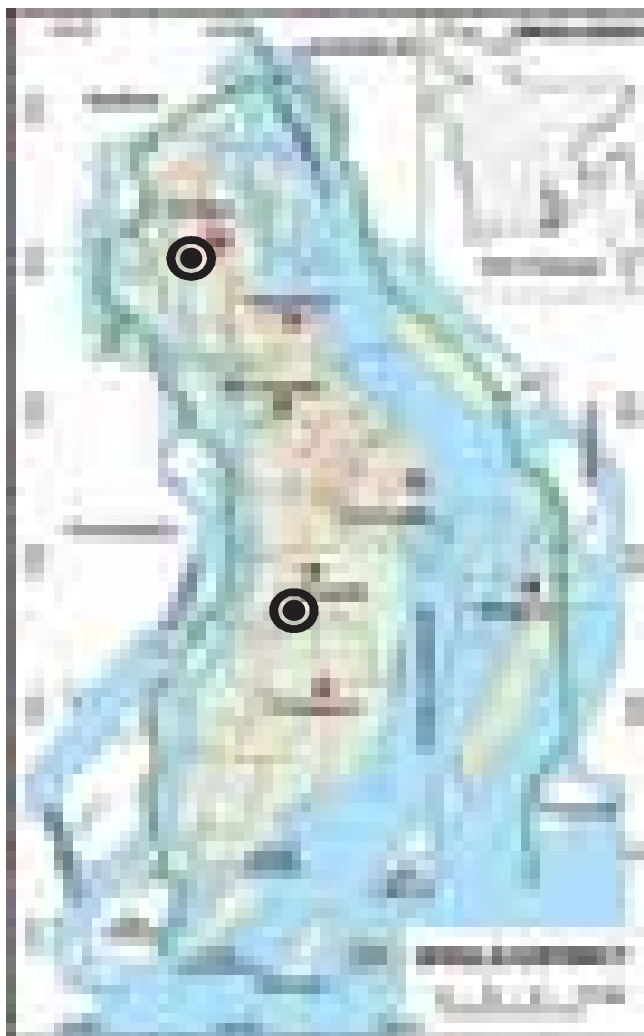
Proposed location	Justification
Near Kuakatta bus stand	Most of the hotspots of residence and street settings are located here. This place has easy communication with other parts of the town and a few slums are located here.

Bhola district

Bhola : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Bhola is a District of Barisal division, an offshore island with an area of 3403.48 sq km and is bounded by Lakshmipur and Barisal districts on the north, bay of Bengal on the south, Lakshmipur and Noakhali districts, Meghna (lower) river and Shahbazpur Channel on the east and Patuakhali district and tentulia river on the west. Zahiruddin, Patila, Dhalchar, Kukri-Mukri and such other chars of different sizes have formed at the river mouths. Bhola (Town) consists of 9 wards and 17 mahallas. It has an area of 12.16 sq km. The town has a population of 39964; among which male population is 52.39% and female 47.61%. The literacy rate among the town people is 63.9%. Bhola Municipal town was established in 1920. The town has four dakhungalows (source: Banglapedia).



It was reported that the only sex trades in Bhola are operated within the sadar upazila and so, mapping was decided to be performed only in this upazila. When the team reached Bhola, the demand of a local NGO prompted the team to undertake mapping in another thana, namely Lammohan. It was found that this thana lacks stipulation for a growing sex trade scene.

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and Hot spots

i. Street based sex trade

Gorur hat-khola, Balur math, Kali-nath rayer Bazaar, Notun bazaar, Kheya Ghat, Sadar road, Sadar road underpass, Sadar road Kachabazaar and tempo stand are the most common cruising spots where street based sex trade is operated in the Bhola town. The respondents of this setting have informed that due to the position of different kacha bazaars, markets, mills and factories in those areas, a lot of people gather in those areas for different purpose. Some among those people are potential clients of the SFSW of these spots.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Gorur hat-khola, Balur mat, Kali-nath rayer Bazaar, Notun bazaar, Kheya Ghat, Sadar road, Sadar road underpass, Sadar road Kachabazaar and tempo stand	Gorur hat-khola, Kali-nath rayer Bazaar, Notun bazaar, Kheya Ghat, Sadar road, Sadar road, Sadar road underpass, Kachabazaar and tempo stand	

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

It was informed that most of their clients are low-income people and day laborers. Kachabazaar, Launch ghat, Bus terminal and tempo stand are the most common places where people of different professions and class come. SFSW can easily get their clients among those people.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

From the mapping studies two categories of HFSW were identified. The HFSW do not usually stay 24 hours in the hotels. In-depth interviews and observation reports show that HFSW come both from Bhola and from other parts of the country. Most of the sex workers use mobile phones for secure contacting purposes. Some FSW are called and escorted by the clients to suitable spots. However, the common pattern is that the hotel authority collects clients and calls their respective HFSW for sex acts. Sometimes these hotels employ one or two maid-servants who are HFSW in disguise. They go to the boarders' rooms and if the boarders want then they have sex with them.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Notun bazaar area and Sadar road	Notun bazaar area and Sadar road	

From our KII and in-depth study it was found that about 6 hotels and boardings exist in the Bhola town. These hotels are mainly located in the Notun bazaar area and Sadar road where most of the commercial, business centers and markets are situated. A good communication with other parts of the town makes these spots crowded and filled with different kinds of people. As all places are comparatively near, many people prefer to take seat in these locations allowing easy access to the HFSW.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Residence based sex trades were found in: Kali-nath bazaar area, Balur mat, Kheya-ghat. In these areas, there are slums which provide housing to the people from the low income groups. Also drug use is abundant.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Kali-nath bazaar area, Balur mat, Kheya-ghat	Kali-nath bazaar area, Balur mat, Kheya-ghat	

It is tough to detect hotspots in residence setting due to the fact that sex trade is going on in a confidential and secret way. The respondents provided some information on the existence of hotspots. These are Kalinath Rayer bazaar and Gorur-hatkhola. It was informed that these areas are mostly populated with low-income people and day laborers too. Bus terminal, tempo stand and bazaar (market and shopping center) - all these are very near to these places. These are, as a result, crowded places conducive to running the sex trades for the RFSW.

c. Service Facility

Hotel, Street and Residence based sex trade

There is no intervention for hotel, street and residence based sex workers of Bhola town for preventing HIV and AIDS.

d. Intervention Issues

Size Estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	102	130	00	00	130
Hotel	40	87	00	00	87
Residence	64	83	00	00	83

Proposed DICs in Bhola Sadar upzila

There are no NGO activities for FSW of Bhola town. So, it is urgent to cover them through HIV and AIDS intervention services because the mapping study has revealed their high-risk activities in the town. Suggestions for DIC area and justifications follow:

Proposed location	Justification
Kalinath Rayer bazaar	Most of the hotspots of street and residence based sex trade are located near this place and hotels where sex trade is operated are located nearby. It will be easy to get FSW from all settings at this place. Beside that, this spot has excellent communication with other parts of the town.

Bhola: Lalmohan upazila

a. Background

Lalmohan is an *upazila* of Bhola District in the Division of Barisal. As of 1991 Bangladesh census, Lalmohan has a population of 252497. Males constitute 50.76% of the population, and females 49.24%. This *Upazila's* total adult (18+) population is 112884. Lalmohan has an average literacy rate of 20.3% (7+ years).

b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and Hot spots

i. Street based sex trade

According to information gathered from key informants, Launch ghat and Thana Hospital Road of Lalmohan are the only places where a few street-based sex workers might be found - but the trade is not regular. The number is projected to be 10 to 12.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Launch ghat and Thana Hospital Road	Launch ghat and Thana Hospital Road	

ii. Hotel based sex trade

Three boarding houses were found. None of them are involved in sex trade.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Our data indicates no residence based sex trade is ongoing in Lalmohan *upazila* of Bhola district.

c. Service Facility

There is no intervention for female sex workers.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	00	12	00	00	12
Hotel	00	00	00	00	00
Residence	00	00	00	00	00

Barguna district

Barguna : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Barguna is one of the south-western districts in Bangladesh. As of 2007, Barguna District has an overall population of 902,465 with a population density of 492 persons/km. Females constitute a majority of the population with a percentage of 50.12% while males constitute 49.88%. 91.01% of the people are Muslim, 8.69% Hindu, 0.04% Christian, 0.24% Buddhist, and 0.02% other.

Barguna District has a total area of 1831.31 km². It is bounded on the north by the districts of Jhalkathi, Barisal, Pirojpur and Patuakhali. In the east, it borders Patuakhali District. On the south, Barguna is bounded by Patuakhali District and the Bay of Bengal. On the western side, it borders Pirojpur and Bagerhat districts. Important rivers of Barguna district include the Payra river, Bishkhali river and the Baleshwar river.

Mapping exercise was conducted in Barguna sadar upazila due to lack of any other potential areas in this district.



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and Hot spots

i. Street based sex trade

The team found in the mapping study that SFSW of Borguna town are mainly daily laborers at rice-mills or other small industries. Beside their work as laborers, they work as sex workers in street settings. They do this work for some additional income. They do not recognize themselves as FSW. They try to collect their clients regularly from their working gap. They also collect clients from the popular spots of the town, starting from evening and remaining until 10 p.m. Their rate starts from 10 taka and the maximum is 100 taka for each sex act.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Khajur-tola, Assrayan, Taltola, Chor-gaisa, Chor-marbari and Sonia cinema hall	Road para, Ukilpatti, Sadar road, Launch ghat, Baroitala, khajurtala, Bashtala, Taltala and Chalvanga.	

ii. Hotel based sex trade

From the mapping studies two categories of HFSW were identified. The HFSW do not usually stay 24 hours in the hotels. In-depth interviews and observation reports show that HFSW come

both from Barguna and from other parts of the country. Most of the sex workers use mobile phones for networking purposes. Some FSW are called and escorted by the clients to suitable spots. However, the common pattern is that the hotel authority collects clients and calls their respective HFSW for sex acts. Sometimes these hotels employ one or two maid-servants who are effectively HFSW in disguise. They go to the boarders' rooms and if the boarders want then they have sex with them.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Ukilpara Road and in Bazar.	Ukilpara Road and in Bazar.	

During mapping exercise from interview and FGD it was found that all hotels and boardings are placed on either Ukilpara Road or in Bazar. Ukilpara Road is the gateway to Barguna *sadar* by road. The bus terminal and launch ghat is very near to this place. So all the hotels are located here and naturally sex trade is operated there.

iii. Residence based sex trade

The areas of Barguna, where residence based sex trade is operated, are:

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Khaler oper, Kuro-patti, Ukil-para, Ashrayan, Mini- Ashrayan, Lakur-tola, Boroy-tola, Ferry-ghat, Potka-khali, Boyral-para, Kali-bari road, Bash-bunia	Taltala, Roadpara, Khajurtala, labongola, Lakurtala, Ukilpotti, Kalibari Road, Bashbuniya, Acharyan and Patkhali.	

The team was informed that slums and low-income group housings are usually located in these areas. Some daily laborers also live here. Moreover, the places are very near from the centers of commercial activities, so different kinds of people come to these places. As a result, RFSW have opportunities of getting clients here.

c. Service Facility

There is no intervention program that is operated for FSW in Barguna town to prevent HIV and AIDS.

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	83	106	00	00	106
Hotel	42	60	00	00	60
Residence	76	90	00	00	90

Proposed DICs in Barguna Sadar upazila

There are no NGO activities running for FSW of Barguna town. So, 100% of FSW of different settings are totally uncovered and are without services. It is essential to cover them under HIV and AIDS intervention services because the mapping study has revealed their high-risk activities in the town. The team suggests setting up a DIC at the following area of the town.

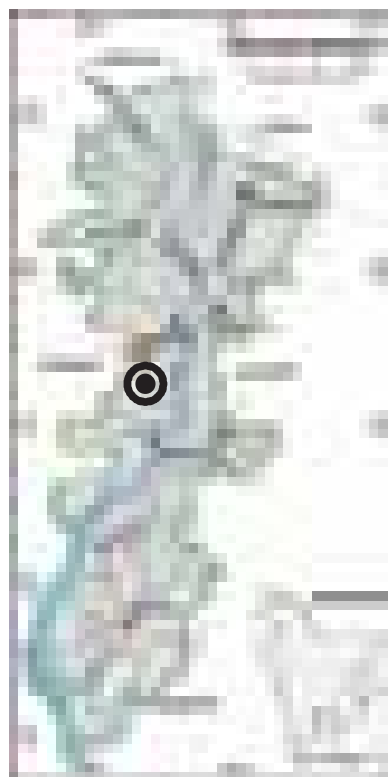
Proposed location	Justification
Ukil-patti	Most of the hotspots of hotel, residence and street based sex trade are located in this spot or its neighboring spots. The area is easy to communicate from any place of the town.

Pirojpur district

Pirojpur : Sadar upazila

a. Background

Pirojpur is a district of Barisal division with an area of 1307.61 sq km, is bounded by Gopalganj and Barisal districts on the north, Barguna district on the south, Jhalokati district on the east, Bagerhat district on the west. Pirojpur town stands on the bank of the Damodor and consists of 9 wards and 30 mahallahs. The area of the town is 15.12 sq km. It has a population of 51,219; male 51.66%, female 48.34%. Density of population is 3387 per sq km. Literacy rate among the town people is 66.1%. Pirojpur Municipality was established in 1886. The main business centre of the town is Rajarhat. The town has one dakbungalow. Pirojpur district was established in 1984. It consists of three municipalities, 6 *upazila*, 51 union parshads, 399 mouzas and 645 villages, 27 wards and 54 mahallas. The *upazila* are bhandaria, kawkhali, mathbaria, nazirpur, pirojpur sadar and nesarabad.



b. Diffusion and Social Distribution

Geographical Distribution and Hot spots

i. Street based sex trade

From our interview and observation report have shown the SFSW have no particular time for doing sex trade, any time of the day they come at their cruising spots for getting clients. Generally they have some regular client. A few numbers of SFSW are now using mobile phone, so they don't need to wait always at working spot to get Clients.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
P. T. I. road, Sohorawardee College road, Janata Cinema hall, Court area, Nazirpur bus stand, Anarkalli Cinema hall, Pirojpur bus stand, Hotel golden star, Sharno Patti	Sharnoker patti, Pirojpur bus stand, Nazirpur Bus Stand, Nazirpur Bus Stand, Janata Cinema hall, Anarkali Cinema hall and Court area	

Places like bus terminal, market, cinema hall and court area are always busy with travelers, hawkers, transport workers and daily labourers and people of these groups are the main clients of street based sex workers. So sex workers gather here to pick clients up and clients come to these places for availability of sex workers.

ii. Hotel based sex trade

From our mapping study we found two types of hotel based FSW in Pirojpur *Sadar*. Here HFSW are not always staying at hotels; from our observation and in-depth interview we have also informed that usually in those hotels sex trade is operated into two shifts, one shift is from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and another one is from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. and in these two shifts they get more clients. The HFSW have informed us that one group of them comes here from out side of town and other group is living in the town. Most of them are using mobile phone for making contract with their concerned hotelboys or managers or some cases directly with the clients. After contacting with these bodies they come up into these hotels. Besides this, some hotels keep one or two numbers of women as a maid servant who are also doing sex trade in respective hotel. They go to the border's rooms for nothing to seek potential clients.

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
P. T. I. road, Sohorawardee College road and pirojpur bazaar	P. T. I. road, Sohorawardee College road and pirojpur bazar	

Our in-depth interview and KII report has shown, there are 10 hotels where sex trade is operated in this town and usually equal number of HFSW are selling sex in those hotels. We found 3 to 6 HFSW together same time at one of those hotels.

iii. Residence based sex trade

Our mapping exercise has revealed that in different places of the town where residence based sex trade is operated. The following areas of the town are common cruising spot for residence based sex trade and hot spot:

Spot(s)	Hotspot(s)	Comments
Mondalpara, Baro Khailsakhali, Kumarkhali, Alamkhali, College road, Khumuria, Adarshopara, Pulpara, Machimpur, Krishnonagar	Machimpur, Adarshopara, College road, Pulpara	

Over this situation we have tried to find out the hotspot through the respondents of this setting and have got the name of some areas of the town where there are comparatively higher number of RFSW and clients.

c. Service Facility

i. Street based sex trade:

There are no intervention activities for street based sex worker at Pirojpur town.

ii. Hotel based sex trade:

AVAS a local NGO have launched intervention program for FSW of 28 numbers of hotels under Unicef fund from 2004, which is still operational. AVAS has supplied BCC material, safer sex kit and STI and HIV/AIDS awareness building program to the hotel based sex worker by its Peer educator and their crucial support is free STI treatment and medicine.

iii. Residence based sex trade:

AVAS also operate its intervention program for RFSW under the funding of UNICEF to prevent HIV and AIDS. They serve free condom, lubricant and other safer sex kit, free STI treatment and medicine and VCT (Blood test) etc.

Name of organization	Targeted group	Nature of work
AVAS	HFSW and RFSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Free condom, lubricant and other safer sex kit ▪ Free STI treatment and medicine and ▪ Awareness building program on HIV/AIDS

d. Intervention Issues

Size estimation

Setting	Estimated number		Number of covered		Number of uncovered
	Lowest	Highest	HATI	FHI	
Street	137	167	00	00	167
Hotel	42	55	110	00	66
Residence	96	121		00	

Proposed DICs in Pirojpur Sadar upazila

Proposed location	Justification
Adjacent Nazirpur bus stand	Most of the hotspots of hotel, residence and street based sex trade are located adjacent this area. The area is easy to communicate from any place of the town.

Various recommendations are discussed in respective sections throughout the report. However, in this section, we have summarized and focused only on the major recommendations both from *emic* and *etic* perspectives.

1. The intervention must be revisited in order to cover all sex workers irrespective of the contact or action venue-based categorization. An universal DIC for all sex workers can be tested and sex worker specific DIC must be designed in a way that does not miss opportunity to serve any sex worker attending the DIC.
2. The mobility of the sex workers in terms of inter and intra settings, and inter and intra districts cannot be overlooked. Current peer-based intervention need to adopt new approach of providing services with existing networks among various sex workers, power structure and pimps of sex trade. In this respect, use of mobile phone may be useful. For reaching hidden sex workers such as residence sex workers, mobile phone can be used and this can also be tested.
3. The power structure of sex trade exists in all settings either strongly or loosely. Not avoiding, rather involving the power structure through their direct participation in the design of intervention may be effective. Mere sensitization through advocacy sessions may not be sufficient.
4. Awareness programs with sex workers seem successful in terms of providing information about condoms. Nevertheless, sex workers' self-risk perceptions are yet low reflecting limitations of the awareness programs. New approach to improve sex workers' risk perceptions has to be designed.
5. Knowing about condoms and how to use it correctly and consistently is not the same. Therefore, interventions on condom interventions must be further strengthened. In this respect, uninterrupted and adequate supply of condoms must be ensured.
6. The up-gradation and intensification of services in DICs in terms of providing other reproductive health services, opening of DIC on weekends, extending the office hour of DIC at night time, providing safe shelter and educational services to the children of the sex workers, vocational training for the sex workers for alternate income generating services and improving the infrastructure of DIC to be accommodative for sex workers are recommended.
7. Beside STI services, sex workers demanded general health services at the DIC level for their basic health needs.
8. The abused sex workers exclusively require legal and other social service support. Therefore, current interventions must take up the human rights approach. The NGOs and CBOs must be encouraged to provide legal and human rights support to the sex workers. A civil society forum composed of lawyers, journalists, activities, districts administrative bodies, law enforcing agents, and NGO/CBO professionals can be formed in every district. Along with formation, such forum must be functional to be effective. The NASP can play a crucial role in this aspect.
9. Self-help groups of sex workers have to be supported financially and technically in order to provide an integrated platform of sex workers for an organized fight against all discrepancies in their lives.
10. In the context of global economic inequity, sex workers' life becomes insecure like many other segment of population in Bangladesh. This has direct impacts on their HIV risk-taking behaviors. Encourage condom use by ignoring the enormous pain and miserable conditions of the lives of sex workers is a deceptive equation of safety. We recommend that interventions must take on a new paradigm to improve the quality of sex workers' life through arranging innovative and alternate income generation activities. This task is critical but cannot be avoided on any ground.

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The traditional interventions under the banner of HIV/AIDS often are limited to condom promotion and STI services. The constraints of the lives of sex workers, their living conditions, violation of human rights particularly violence and harassment encountered are generally ignored in interventions. Despite having multi-million dollar condom promotion interventions with sex workers, the success stories in terms of increasing condom use and decreasing STI are yet to be heard. In this context, the traditional framework of interventions must be re-visited. Innovative intervention in terms of empowering the sex workers by providing alternate earning opportunity and other vocational trainings can be considered. Most importantly, the sex workers have to be given the options to design the interventions for their own life and safety. The power structure has to be addressed not only through sensitization workshop but also their involvement in intervention need to be ensured through their active participation with the NGOs and CBOs. For which a paradigm shift is needed to move beyond current traditional format of condom promotion and STI services. Sex workers' selfhelp groups need to be patronized and assisted, so that they can be organized raising their voices in favor of improving the quality of sex workers' lives beyond condom and sexual safety.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Size estimation results of different districts (including thana/upazila)

Division-district-upazila	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total		# proposed to be covered by program		# not covered
		Low	High	Low	High	HATI	FHI	
Barisal Division								
<i>Barguna District</i>								
	Street	83	106					106
<i>Barguna Sadar Upazila</i>	Hotel	42	60	201	256			60
	Residence	76	90					90
<i>Barguna district total</i>		201	256					
<i>Barisal District</i>								
	Street	0	6					6
<i>Banaripara Upazila</i>	Hotel	0	0	0	6			0
	Residence	0	0					0
	Street	0	14					14
<i>Gaurnadi Upazila</i>	Hotel	0	0	0	14			0
	Residence	0	0					0
	Street	280	330				850	-520
<i>Barisal Sadar Upazila</i>	Hotel	235	300	655	830		750	-450
	Residence	140	180					180
<i>Barisal district total</i>		655	830					
<i>Bhola District</i>								
	Street	102	130					130
<i>Bhola Sadar Upazila</i>	Hotel	40	87	206	300			87
	Residence	64	83					83
	Street	0	12					12
<i>Lalmohan Upazila</i>	Hotel	0	0	0	12			0
	Residence	0	0					0
<i>Bhola district total</i>		206	312					
<i>Patuakhali District</i>								
	Street	20	35			250		35
<i>Kalapara Upazila</i>	Hotel	134	270	260	441			
	Residence	106	136					156
	Street	162	171					171
<i>Patuakhali Sadar Upazila</i>	Hotel	101	129	409	460			
	Residence	146	160			300		-53
<i>Patuakhali district total</i>		669	901					

Division-district-upazila	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total		# proposed to be covered by program		# not covered
		Low	High	Low	High	HATI	FHI	
<i>Pirojpur District</i>								
Pirojpur Sadar Upazila	Street	137	167	275	343	110		167
	Hotel	42	55					66
	Residence	96	121					
<i>Pirojpur district total</i>		275	343					
<i>Sylhet Division</i>								
<i>Habiganj District</i>								
Habiganj Sadar Upazila	Street	81	120	119	256			120
	Hotel	0	80					80
	Residence	38	56					56
Sayestagonj Upazila	Street	49	60	115	166	20	180	60
	Hotel	9	17					-3
	Residence	57	89					-91
<i>Habigonj district total</i>		234	422					
<i>Maulvibazar District</i>								
Maulvibazar Sadar Upazila	Street	42	66	218	368			66
	Hotel	0	88					88
	Residence	176	214					214
Sreemangal Upazila	Street	54	100	310	516	20	200	52
	Hotel	89	183					-37
	Residence	167	233					53
<i>Maulavibazar district total</i>		528	884					
<i>Sunamganj District</i>								
Chhatak Upazila	Street	99	137	130	192			137
	Hotel	23	45					45
	Residence	8	10					10
Sunamganj Sadar Upazila	Street	131	148	239	386	20	180	148
	Hotel	0	67					47
	Residence	108	171					-9
<i>Sunamgonj district total</i>		369	578					

APPENDIX

Division-district-upazila	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total		# proposed to be covered by program		# not covered	
		Low	High	Low	High	HATI	FHI		
<i>Sylhet District</i>									
Fenchuganj Upazila	Street	33	42	65	79			42	
	Hotel	0	0					0	
	Residence	32	37					37	
Gowainghat and Jaintiapur Upazila	Street	42	60	265	477			60	
	<i>Jaintiapur Upazila</i>								
	<i>Gowaingbat</i>								
	Hotel	0	42					42	
	<i>Jaintiapur Upazila</i>								
	<i>Gowaingbat</i>								
Sylhet Sadar and South Surma Upazila	Residence	223	375	595	976			375	
	<i>Jaintiapur Upazila</i>								
	<i>Gowaingbat - Jaflong & Tamabil</i>								
	Street	198	298					298	
	<i>South Surma Upazila</i>								
<i>Sadar Upazila</i>									
	Hotel	204	367			50	250	67	
	Residence	193	311			250		61	
<i>Sylhet district total</i>		1657	2753						

Dhaka Division								
<i>Dhaka District</i>								
Savar Thana	Street	146	182	338	432			182
	Hotel	5	10					10
	Residence	187	240					240
Dhamrai Thana	Street	35	55	100	129			55
	Hotel	0	0					0
	Residence	65	74					
Motijheel Thana *	Street	220	287	531	735			287
	Hotel	180	278				60	
	Residence	131	170					
Ramna Thana *	Street	327	382	522	681	260		122
	Hotel	0	66				400	
	Residence	195	233					
Tejgaon Thana	Street	297	366	712	856	211		155
	Hotel	267	311					
	Residence	148	179					

APPENDIX

Division-district-upazila	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total		# proposed to be covered by program		# not covered
		Low	High	Low	High	HATI	FHI	
Gulshan Thana *	Street	239	282	696	807	77		
	Hotel	287	324				1098	
	Residence	170	201					
Pallabi Thana	Street	272	306			145		161
	Hotel	0	0	455	511			
	Residence	183	205					
Sabujbagh Thana *	Street	78	100					100
	Hotel	0	0	170	215			0
	Residence	92	115					
Cantonment Thana	Street	123	195					195
	Hotel	0	0	214	302			
	Residence	91	107					
Badda Thana	Street	201	247			20		227
	Hotel	0	0	383	443			
	Residence	182	196					
Kafrul Thana	Street	235	277			15		262
	Hotel	0	0	386	480			
	Residence	151	203					
Khilgaon Thana *	Street	233	298					298
	Hotel	256	299	641	781		165	
	Residence	152	184					
Uttara Thana *	Street	205	288					288
	Hotel	0	90	431	670			
	Residence	226	292					
Khilkhet Thana	Street	172	211					211
	Hotel	0	0	253	320			0
	Residence	81	109					
Uttarkhan Thana	Street	34	47					47
	Hotel	0	0	154	200			0
	Residence	120	153					
Airport Thana	Street	189	209					209
	Hotel	0	0	189	209			0
	Residence	0	0					0
Tejgaon I/A Thana	Street	168	207					207
	Hotel	0	40	272	368		110	-70
	Residence	104	121					
Palton Thana	Street	273	312			70		242
	Hotel	285	319	665	756		240	79
	Residence	107	125					
<i>Dbaka district total</i>		7112	8895					

APPENDIX

Division-district-upazila	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total		# proposed to be covered by program		# not covered
		Low	High	Low	High	HATI	FHI	
<i>Jalampur District</i>								
Jamalpur Sadar Upazila	Street	100	120	415	498	200		120
	Hotel	145	168					178
	Residence	170	210					
<i>Jalampur district total</i>		415	498					
<i>Kishoreganj District</i>								
Bhairab Upazila	Street	35	47	51	68			47
	Hotel	0	0					
	Residence	16	21					21
Kishoreganj Sadar Upazila	Street	114	149	366	461	200		149
	Hotel	76	98					
	Residence	176	214					112
<i>Kishoreganj district total</i>		417	529					
<i>Tangail District</i>								
Madhupur Upazila	Street	120	130	270	330			130
	Hotel	0	0					
	Residence	150	200					200
Tangail Sadar Upazila	Street	180	210	470	562	200		210
	Hotel	140	170					
	Residence	150	182					152
<i>Tangail district total</i>		740	892					
Rajshahi Division								
<i>Dinajpur District</i>								
Dinajpur Sadar Upazila	Street	144	160	397	452	300		
	Hotel	85	105					
	Residence	168	187					-8
Phulbari Upazila, Dinajpur	Street	18	35	20	40			35
	Hotel	2	5					5
	Residence	0	0					
Hakimpur Upazila	Street	200	250	235	309			250
	Hotel	0	19					19
	Residence	35	40					40
Birampur Upazila	Street	68	90	95	125			90
	Hotel	0	0					0
	Residence	27	35					35
Parbatipur Upazila	Street	160	200	215	287			200
	Hotel	0	17					17
	Residence	55	70					70
<i>Dinajpur district total</i>		962	1213					

Division-district-upazila	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total		# proposed to be covered by program		# not covered	
		Low	High	Low	High	HATI	FHI		
<i>Gaibandha District</i>									
Gaibandha Sadar Upazila	Street	56	70	206	245			70	
	Hotel	26	35					35	
	Residence	124	140					140	
<i>Gaibandha district total</i>		206	245						
<i>Kurigram District</i>									
Kurigram Sadar Upazila	Street	102	150	313	425			150	
	Hotel	56	80					80	
	Residence	155	195					195	
<i>Kurigram district total</i>		313	425						
<i>Lalmonirhat District</i>									
Lalmonirhat Sadar Upazila	Street	101	102	394	542				
	Hotel	51	75						
	Residence	242	365						
Patgram Upazila & Burimari	Street	207	230	207	230			230	
	<i>Patgram Upazila</i>								
	<i>Burimari</i>								
	Hotel	0	0						
	Residence	0	0						
<i>Lalmonirhat district total</i>		601	772						
<i>Naogaon District</i>									
Naogaon Sadar Upazila	Street	165	210	274	360			210	
	Hotel	52	70					70	
	Residence	57	80					80	
<i>Naogaon district total</i>		274	360						
<i>Natore District</i>									
Natore Sadar Upazila	Street	113	124	312	348			124	
	Hotel	73	85			100		-15	
	Residence	126	139			300		-161	
<i>Natore district total</i>		312	348						
<i>Nawabganj District (Chapai)</i>									
Nawabganj Sadar Upazila	Street	178	240	290	390			240	
	Hotel	58	70					70	
	Residence	54	80					80	
Gomastapur Upazila	Street	22	30	30	65			30	
	Hotel	0	0					0	
	Residence	8	35					35	
Shibganj Upazila, Nawabganj	Street	43	60	57	110			60	
	Hotel	0	0					0	
	Residence	14	50					50	
<i>Nawabganj District (Chapai) total</i>		377	565						

APPENDIX

Division-district-upazila	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total		# proposed to be covered by program		# not covered
		Low	High	Low	High	HATI	FHI	
<i>Nilphamari District</i>								
Nilphamari Sadar Upazila	Street	33	50	151	210			50
	Hotel	0	20					20
	Residence	118	140					140
Saidpur Upazila	Street	168	200	423	520			-100
	Hotel	43	60					60
	Residence	212	260					260
<i>Nilphamari district total</i>		574	730					
<i>Pabna District</i>								
Pabna Sadar Upazila	Street	121	160	337	424			160
	Hotel	98	127			50		77
	Residence	118	137			350		-213
Ishwardi Upazila	Street	77	113	214	339			113
	Hotel	0	56					56
	Residence	137	170					170
<i>Pabna district total</i>		551	763					
<i>Rajshahi District</i>								
Rajshahi sadar Upazila	Street	298	435	706	1008	600		-165
	Hotel	187	278					
	Residence	221	295			300		273
<i>Rajshahi district total</i>		706	1008					
<i>Rangpur District</i>								
Rangpur Sadar Upazila	Street	120	160	310	395			160
	Hotel	90	125					125
	Residence	100	110					110
<i>Rangpur district total</i>		310	395					
<i>Sirajganj District</i>								
Sirajganj Sadar Upazila	Street	31	40	226	285			40
	Hotel	43	55					55
	Residence	152	190					190
<i>Sirajganj district total</i>		226	285					

Division-district-upazila	Target population by category	Estimated number of sex workers		Total		# proposed to be covered by program		# not covered
		Low	High	Low	High	HATI	FHI	
<i>Thakurgaon District</i>								
Thakurgaon Sadar Upazila	Street	80	100	310	360			100
	Hotel	90	110					110
	Residence	140	150					150
<i>Thakurgaon district total</i>		310	360					

	Low	High
Total # of FSW	18,468	24,341

* Yellow highlighted boxes indicate areas or spots or locations covered by CDS Consortium (funded by HATI). CDS Consortium did not provide thana specific number of FSW covered/ proposed to be covered by this intervention. Overall they are targeting 150 RFSW and 450 HFSW in 10 thanas. 6 among the thanas covered by CDS Consortium were covered by this mapping exercise.

	Low	High
Street	8,014	10,118
Hotel	3,514	5,355
Residence	6,940	8,868

Form no: _____

Appendix-2

Demographic features of the sex workers

Nature of sex work: Street based Hotel based Residence based

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location of the spot: _____

- Age: _____ years
- Educational qualification: _____ years of education
- Number of years in sex trade: _____ years
- Duration of working in this street/hotel/residence: _____ years
- Marital status
 - Ever married
 - Never married
 - Living with regular sexual partner
 - Separated/divorced
 - Others; please mention _____
- Mean income last month: _____ taka
- Occupational profile and background of the clients:

- Reasons for involvement in sex trade:

Appendix-3: Observational tools

Street setting

- Location of the street/ park/ station etc.
- Surroundings (public gathering, structural setting etc.)
- Flow of the clients
- Types of the clients (observing the clients)
- Gatekeepers
- Duration/timing of sex trade
- Whether street setting is used only for contract or for both contract and exposure (sex act)
- Procedure of dealing
- Approximate numbers of the sex workers
- Dress-up of the sex workers (in order to understand *the socio-economic condition* and to assess the possible *mobility* of the sex workers)
- Existence of pimps
- Mobility of the sex workers and the clients
- Presence of the NGO workers

Hotel setting

- Location of the hotel: floor and space where sex trade takes place
- Duration/Timing of sex trade
- Flow of the borders
- Dress-up of the sex workers (in order to understand the *socio-economic condition* and to assess the possible *mobility* of the sex workers)
- Sex workers' waiting place for the clients (observing the setting)
- Approximate numbers of the sex workers waiting
- Environment of the rooms where sex act takes place
- Approximate time allocated for a sex act
- Procedure of dealing
- Mobility of the sex workers and the clients
- Presence of the NGO workers

Residence setting

- Location of the residence
- Surroundings
- Flow of the clients
- Dress-up of the sex workers (in order to understand the *socio-economic condition* and to assess the possible *mobility* of the sex workers)
- Types of the clients (observing the clients)
- Procedure of dealing
- Presence of pimps
- Presence of the NGO workers
- Mobility of the sex workers and the clients
- Approximate numbers of the sex workers
- Gathering of the people of the locality
- Gatekeepers

Appendix-4

FGD Guideline (for SFSW/HFSW/RFSW)

Geographical Gaps

1. Where are the 'hot spots'/hotels/residences of sex trade located? What are the types of these 'hot-spots' (depending on the location, setting etc.)?
2. What are the major spots/hotels/residences of the area?
3. What is the approximate number of sex workers in each area/spot?
4. Is any intervention being operated in this area or these spots? If yes, which spots/hotels/residences are covered by these interventions? And which are not?

Hotspots- Sex Establishment, Gathering and Time for Spending

1. What are the spots/hotels/residences in the area having more concentration of the sex workers and clients?
2. Why do sex workers gather in those spots/hotels/residences more? And why do the clients come here frequently?
3. Do the sex workers live in this area or they come from outside?
4. How long do the sex workers usually stay here?
5. Who are the clients? What are their occupations? Are they local or come from outside?

Working environment

1. Where do the sex acts usually take place?
2. Do the sex workers face any kind of problem in this area? What type of problem do they usually face? What is the most common problem they confront?
3. What are the advantages of those spots?
4. Who creates problems in the venue? Why do they do these? What are their benefits from these? How can we overcome the problems created by these people? If we want to launch any intervention/service facility, how can we address them?
5. Who helps you in the area you work? What is the nature of such helps? Why do they do this? What might be the ways these people can help the intervention process?
6. What can we do to address those from whom the SFSW and HFSW/RFSW are benefited?

Service facilities

1. Is there any GO/NGO/CBO/self-help group working for sex workers?
2. If yes, what kinds of services they provide? What is the nature of their work?
3. Are all sex workers getting those services?
4. If yes, which areas need further improvement? If not, which areas are yet to cover?
5. Are the services adequate?
6. If not, what are the problems they mentioning and how to solve?
7. What is the community response to the intervention?
8. Do all show the level of interest? If not, why?

Mobility

1. Do they have sex in other settings/areas (clients' house/hotel/residence)?
2. If yes, where they usually go to? If not, what are the reasons?
3. What situation leads them to move to other areas?
4. How frequently do they move?

Intervention

Is there any HIV prevention intervention ongoing?

If intervention is ongoing:

1. What do you all think about the ongoing intervention?
2. What kinds of benefits are you getting from the intervention?
3. Is there any kind of disadvantages or limitations? If yes, please describe.
4. What could be your suggestions for overcoming those limitations?
5. Which areas are not covered by these interventions?

Where no intervention is ongoing:

1. How can we reach SFSW and HFSW/RFSW with our intervention services?
2. What is the best way to do that (time, venue)?
3. Do you have any other suggestion in this regard?

Appendix-5
 Indepth interview guideline for HFSW/RFSW

Broad objective	Specific Objectives	Questions/guiding queries
	<p>To know the gaps in geographical areas in the assigned project sites with detail locations of the cruising sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where are these hotels/ residence located? - What are the major hotels/ residences in these locations? - Approximately how many sex workers work in each hotel/residence (for size estimation purpose)? Do you know about other hotels/residence? Approximately how many sex workers work there? - Is there any HIV and AIDS interventions/program implemented by GO/NGOs in these hotels/residences? Which hotels are covered by the interventions/programs? What is the nature of the work?
<p><i>Diffusion and social distribution mapping:</i> To document existing gaps both at geographical and population levels</p>	<p>To locate the 'hotspots' of the sex establishments, gathering spot and time, reasons for gathering, how long they stay, their destinations before and after sex work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In which hotels/residence in the area having more concentration of the sex workers? Which hotels/residences in the area (district, if possible) have highest number of clients? - Why do you gather in those hotels/residences more? Why these hotels/residences have highest number of clients? Why do the clients come here more frequently? - Are you local or come from outside the district? - When do you usually come in those hotels/residences? - How long do you usually stay in the hotels/residences? - Where do you usually go after the sex trade is finished? - Who are the clients? What are their occupations and backgrounds? Are they local or come from outside the area? What is the age-range of the clients?
	<p>To know living and working environment of the sex workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whom do you live with? - If you live with family, who are the members those live with you? - How you manage your family? Time and Occupation?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What they know about your occupation? - How many rooms do you have? - How is the environment of your work place (hotels/residences)? - Is it (working environment) creating any problem for you? What type of problem do you usually face?
<p><i>Service facility mapping:</i> To document the existing service in order to know the service gaps</p>	<p>To know the names, types and nature of services (interventions) of the government and non-government organizations, self-help groups, community based organizations who are currently working with street female sex workers (SFSW), hotel/residence female sex workers (HFSW/RFSW).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there any GO/NGO working in the area? - If yes, what type of services do they provide? Are these services available and accessible? - If multiple NGOs work, then differentiate their intervention process? How they are different? - If not, how to improve the service facilities? - Is there any self-help group or CBO working in the area? - If yes, what is the nature of their work? - Do you think you are getting adequate services from these organizations? (If any service facility is available).
<p><i>Mobility mapping:</i> To know the mobility of sex workers</p>	<p>To understanding the nature of movement of various sex workers across different settings, reasons for movement, time and space of movement and frequency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you work in this particular hotel/residence (and in this certain district) only? If not, where else (in hotel/residence setting) do you work? Do you work in other settings (hotel/residence/street)? - If yes, where do you usually go to? - Why and when do you go to those area(s)? - How frequently do you move? Why?
<p><i>Intervention mapping:</i> To explore and document necessary information which can</p>	<p>Size estimation: To reach an estimated number of street/park/stations and hotel and residence based sex workers (if possible we will try to calculate the covered and</p>	<p>(Covered in <i>Diffusion and social distribution mapping</i>)</p>

<p>feed to design appropriate intervention for sex workers</p>	<p>uncovered number of sex workers by intervention packages)</p>	<p>Who knows that you work in here? Are they benefited from this? Do they face problems for this? (If yes) What are those? - Who creates problems for you in the area(s)/workplace? What are those problems? Why do they do these? What are their benefits from these? - Who usually have sex with you without money? Why do they do this? Or, how they are able to do such? - Who are the individuals who do not pay the contracted amount after sex? - Do you have to pay money someone? Or others? Why? - What might be the difficulties created by these persons while initiating an intervention? - How can we overcome the problems created by these people? - If we want to launch any intervention/service facility, how can we address them? - Who helps you in the area you work? What is the nature of such helps? Why do they do this? - What might be the ways these people can help the intervention process? - What can we do to address those from whom the HFSW/RFSW are benefited? How can we get more benefited from them in terms of intervention?</p>
	<p>To understand the types of the gatekeepers and power structure of the individual sex trade and explore the possible ways to reach them for interventions</p>	<p>- How can we reach you and your peers with our intervention services? - What is the best way to do that (time, venue)? - Do you have any other suggestion in this regard?</p>
	<p>To provide information regarding the ways to access to different types of sex workers</p>	

Appendix-6
 Indepth interview guideline for SFSW

Broad objective	Specific Objectives	Questions/guiding queries
	<p>To know the gaps in geographical areas in the assigned project sites with detail locations of the cruising sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where is the spot located? - What are the major cruising spots in the area? - Approximately how many SFSW work in these spots/area (for size estimation purpose)? - Is there any HIV and AIDS interventions/program operated by GO/NGO in those cruising spots? Which spots are covered by the interventions/programs? What is the nature of the work?
<p><i>Diffusion and social distribution mapping:</i> To document existing gaps both at geographical and population levels</p>	<p>To locate the ‘hotspots’ of the sex establishments, gathering spot and time, reasons for gathering, how long they stay, their destinations before and after sex work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usually from where do the clients find you and other SFSW? - Can you tell us about the spots in the area with more concentration of SFSW? - Why do you gather in this/these spots more? And why do the clients come here frequently? - Are you local or come from outside the area? - When do you usually come in that spot? - From where do you come from? - How long do you usually stay there? - Where do you usually go after the sex trade is finished? - Who are the clients? What are their occupations? Are they local or come from outside the area? What is the age-range of the clients? - What places in the area (district, if possible) have highest number of clients?
	<p>To know living and working environment of the sex workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whom do you live with? - If you live with family, who are the members those live with you? - How you manage your family? Time and Occupation? - What they know about your occupation?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How many rooms do you have? - Where do the sex acts usually take place? - How is the environment of your work place? - Is it (working environment) creating any problem for you? What type of problem do you usually face?
<p><i>Service facility mapping:</i> To document the existing service in order to know the service gaps</p>	<p>To know the names, types and nature of services (interventions) of the government and non-government organizations, self-help groups, community based organizations who are currently working with street female sex workers (SFSW), hotel/residence female sex workers (HFSW/RFSW).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there any GO/NGO working in the area? - If yes, what services do they provide? - If multiple NGOs work, then differentiate their intervention process? How they are different? - Are you getting adequate services? - If not, how to improve the service facilities? - Is there any self-help group or CBO working in the area? - If yes, what is the nature of their work? - Do you think you are getting adequate services from these organizations?
<p><i>Mobility mapping:</i> To know the mobility of sex workers</p>	<p>To understanding the nature of movement of various sex workers across different settings, reasons for movement, time and space of movement and frequency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you work in other areas (clients' house/hotel/residence)? / Do you work in other settings (hotel/residence)? - If yes, where do you usually go to? - Why and when do you go to those area(s)? - How frequently do you move? Why?
<p><i>Intervention mapping:</i> To explore and document necessary information which can feed to design appropriate</p>	<p>Size estimation: To reach an estimated number of street/park/stations and hotel and residence based sex workers (if possible we will try to calculate the covered and uncovered number of sex workers by intervention packages)</p>	<p>(Covered in <i>Diffusion and social distribution mapping</i>)</p>

<p>intervention for sex workers</p>	<p>To understand the types of the gatekeepers and power structure of the individual sex trade and explore the possible ways to reach them for interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who knows that you work in here? Are they benefited from this? Do they face problems for this? (If yes) What are those? - Who creates problems for you in the area(s) you work? What are those problems? Why do they do these? What are their benefits from these? - Who usually have sex with you without money? Why do they do this? Or, how they are able to do such? - Who are the individuals who do not pay the contracted amount after sex? - Do you have to pay money someone? Or others? Why? - What might be the difficulties created by these persons while initiating an intervention? - How can we overcome the problems created by these people? - If we want to launch any intervention/service facility, how can we address them? - Who helps you in the area you work? What is the nature of such helps? Why do they do this? - What might be the ways these people can help the intervention process? - What can we do to address those from whom the SFSW are benefited? How can we get more benefited from them in terms of intervention?
<p>To provide information regarding the ways to access to different types of sex workers</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How can we reach you and your peers with our intervention services? - What is the best way to do that (time, venue)? - Do you have any other suggestion in this regard?

Appendix-7: Key informant questionnaire

Diffusion and social distribution related issues

1. What types of areas are used for sex trade? We have to explore the reason of selecting those areas (advantages)
2. In which streets and hotels/residence in this area the sex workers mostly gather? Which streets and hotels/residences in the area (district, if possible) have highest number of clients?
3. Approximately how many sex workers run their business in each street and hotel/residence?
4. Do the sex workers work safely in cruising venue? What types of disturbances or sufferings they face? What types of relations they have to maintain with men-in-uniform, gatekeepers, *mastans*, hotel managers, hotel boys and pimps?
5. What are their roles?
6. What is the usual time of sex trade? It is needed to explore the time of arrival and departure of the sex workers.
7. Observing the flow of the sex workers and their clients during pick hour.
8. How long do they stay in the venue?
9. What types of clients usually come in that venue? How is the client flow?
10. What is the common rate of that venue? How do they make deal?

Service facility related issues

11. Is there any HIV and AIDS interventions/program implemented by GO/NGOs in these hotels/residences? Which streets/hotels are covered by the interventions/programs? Are there any self-help groups or CBO here? What is the nature of their work?
12. What types of advantages/services they get from those organizations?
13. Do you think additional services are needed? Why?

Mobility related issues

14. Does the sex workers regularly sell sex in one spot/setting or they move from one to another? What is the nature of the mobility?
15. What are the reasons for running sex trade in a particular venue or what are the reasons for changing the site?
16. Does sex workers confront any kind of problems in the venue? What kind of problems do they face? Who creates problems in the venue? Why do they do these? What are their benefits from these? How can we overcome the problems created by these people? If we want to launch any intervention/service facility, how can we address them?
17. Who helps sex workers in the area? What is the nature of such helps? Why do they do this? What might be the ways these people can help the intervention process?
18. What can we do to address those from whom the SFSW and HFSW/RFSW are benefited?

Intervention issues

19. What is your (group's) suggestion to reach the SFSW and HFSW/RFSW in this area/district? What is the best way to do that?
20. What kind of intervention could be effective for SFSW and HFSW/RFSW?
21. In order to establish an effective intervention, whom can we involve? How?

Appendix-8: Behavioral indicators

Date: _____

Time: _____

Type of sex work : Street based Hotel based Residence based

Name of location/spot : _____

1. Mention the number of clients you served and number of sex acts you had last week
of clients # of sex acts
2. Among the clients you served last week, how many were regular/previously known clients?
3. How many were new clients?
4. What was the pattern of condom use by your clients last month?
Used condom in every act Condom used in most of the acts
Condom not used in most of the sex acts Never used condom
5. What were your sources of condom in last month? (multiple answer is accepted)
Grocery shops Pharmacy Health centre Hotel Friends Clients *Sarderni/dalal*
NGO; name of the NGO: _____ Others: _____
6. Did you use condom at your last sex act? Yes No
7. Among the total number of sex acts you had last week with your clients, how many were with condoms?
8. Did you face condom breaking last month? Yes No
9. What was the last time you had suffered from STI (painful/painless sore/ulcer in genitalia, smelly vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain etc.)? _____ month
10. What was your first choice of last STI treatment?
Formal healthcare facilities (hospital, private doctor etc.) Traditional healthcare facilities (*kobiraj, jhar-fuk* etc.) NGO clinic Drug seller Advice/treatment from friend Self-medication
Others: _____
11. Did you use any kind of drug in last 1 year? Yes No
12. If “yes”, which drug did you use?
Cannabis Phensydil Tablet/pill Heroin Intravenous drugs
Others: _____
13. Did you face violence last year? Yes No
14. If “yes” what was the nature of violence?
Beaten Raped Forced to have a particular type of sex act (Example: _____)
Others: _____
15. Who was the perpetrator?
Maastan Client Men-in-uniform (_____) Others: _____
16. What can be done to avoid being HIV infected?

