



WPATH symposium 2014 : *HIV vulnerability and Transgender / hijra women in India*

Abhina Aher, Programme Manager India HIV/AIDS Alliance aaher@allianceindia.org +11 9711170763 Bangkok, Thailand 16 February 2014



Preventing HIV, protecting rights & ensuring health in MSM, transgender & *hijra* communities in India

mage © Preshant P



Vulnerabilities of Transgender women

- Worldwide, the available evidence suggests that, HIV prevalence rates reach as high as 68 percent in trans* communities, with new case incidence from 3.4 to 7.8 per 100 person-years.
- Across south Asia countries there are similar pattern reported for harassment and violence again trans people.
- Epidemiological research for other STIs indicates high rates for syphilis, rectal gonorrhea, rectal Chlamydia and other STIs among Asia-Pacific trans* women.
- International guidelines missing (PEPFAR guideline designed for MSM population)







Vulnerabilities of Transgenders & Hijras in India

High vulnerability to HIV in transgender and hijra community in India - 8.82 % HIV prevalence on 3 central surveillance sites

•UNDP study - <u>166,665 –</u> reported by CBOs in 42 sites. However, the correct estimate is still ambiguous.

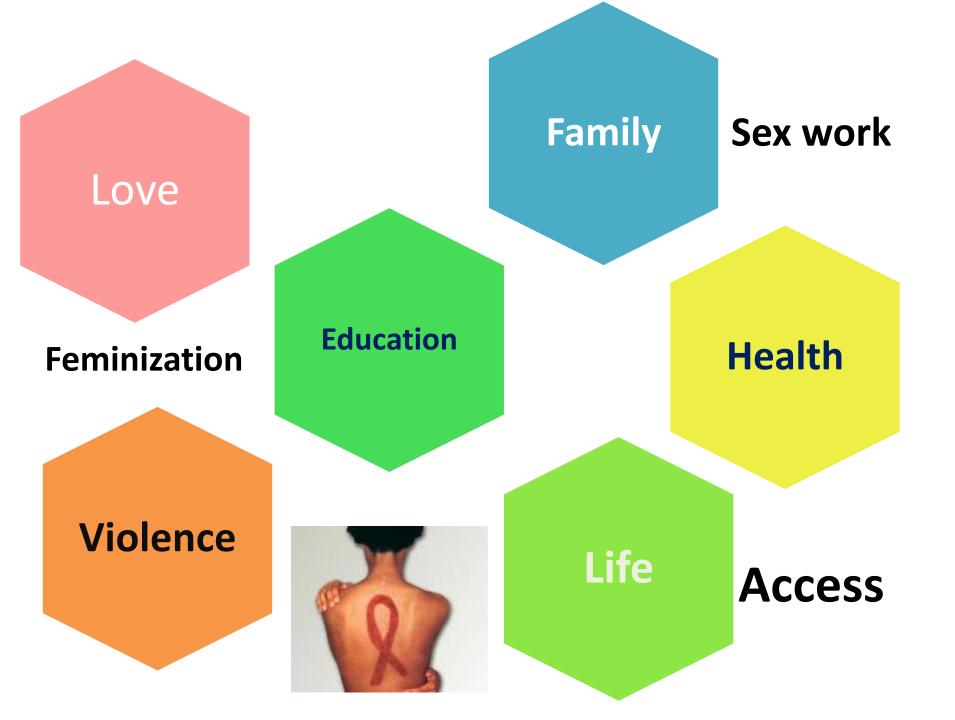
Epidemiological data and intervention strategies are missing. Low self esteem and high substance abuse reduces capacity to negotiate condom use.

Daily violence and police harassment disrupt existing HIV interventions. Lack of awareness about rights discourages reporting of violence.

Lack of other employment opportunities limit options to professions like sex work.

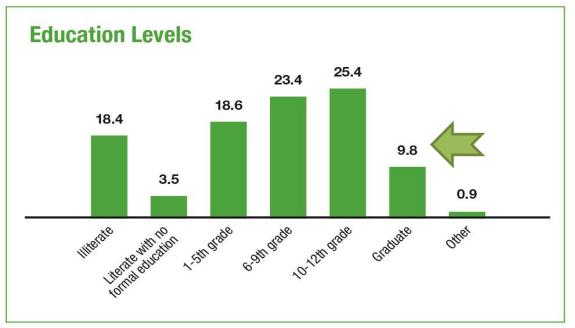








Educational background



- Effeminate behavior lead to gender discrimination and harassment
- Gender discrimination and violence discourage community from completing formal education
- Lack of family support and self guilt forces community members to migrate from their own states
- Discrimination at the educational institutes fails to recognize gender beyond binary gender expression





Primary Occupations: Transgenders & Hijras

Primary occupation	AP	KAR	MAH	TN	UP	WB	Total
Unemployed	-	-	3	-	6	6	2
Student	-	-	3	-	-	14	3
Salaried employment	4	-	-	24	-	9	7
Family business/trade	-	-	-	-	6	6	2
Non-family business/trade	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Agricultural labour	-	-	-	-	11	-	1
Non agricultural labour	-	-	-	3	-	11	3
Self-employed	4	-	3	14	11	-	5
Masseur	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
Badhai	-	-	13	-	39	14	9
Begging	32	61	23	41	-	17	32
Dancing	-	-	3	-	11	3	2
Sex work	56	33	50	14	17	17	30
Others	4	3	-	6	-	-	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	25	36	30	37	18	35	181

Key Points

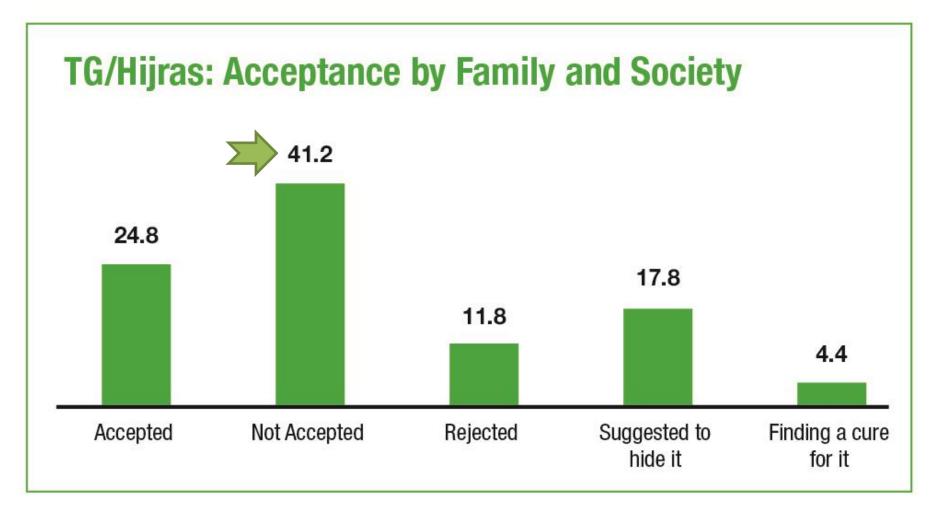
- Begging is the primary occupation for almost 1/3rd TGH – Highest in KAR
- In AP, more than ½ consider sex work as their primary occupation
- TGH who are salaried is observed to be high in TN
- Badhai is comparatively high in UP

Baseline

32% ranked salaried job as the main occupation, while 9% ranked sex work as the main occupation.



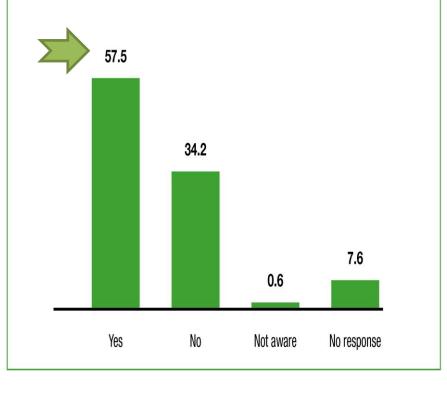




Source: Pehchan Baseline Survey. (2010) India HIV/AIDS Alliance. New Delhi



Have you ever faced violence by police, goondas or others in profession

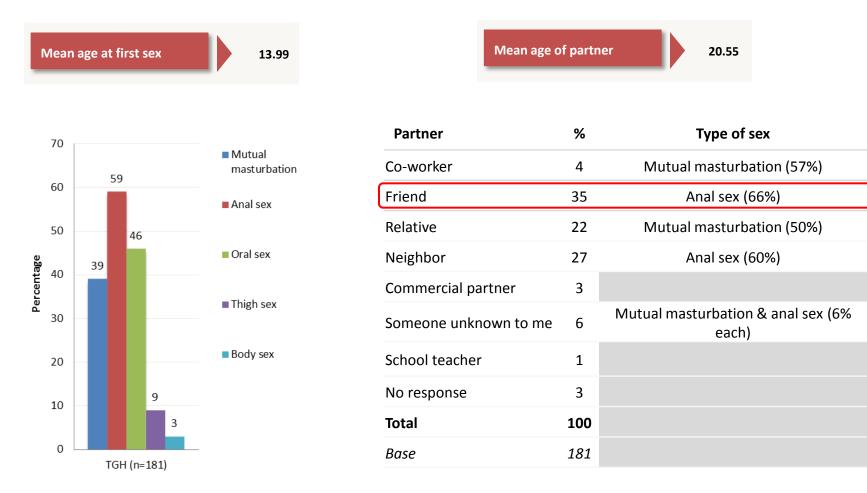


48% (midline 2012) of the respondents had faced one of the forms of stigma and discrimination in the four areas:

- Ever faced problem from police / law enforcement agencies (%)
- Ever been discriminated due to your MTH behaviour/identity (%)
- In the past year, has anyone forced or coerced you to have sexual relations against your will? (%)
- In the past year, has anyone slapped you, punched you, hit you, or caused you any other type of physical harm (%)
 Baseline -31%

Aliance

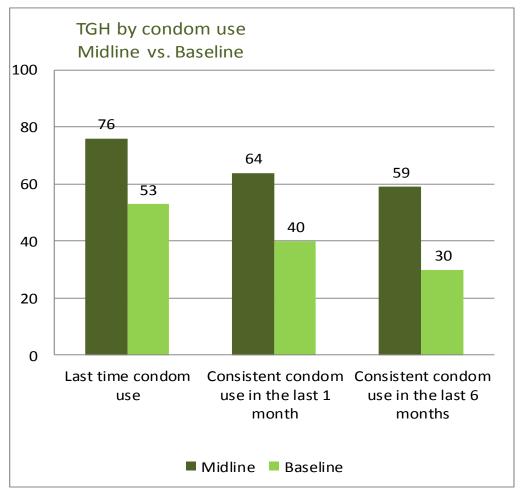
Male Partners of Transgenders and Hijras



Total to exceed 100 due to multiple responses



Condom use : regular MTH partner during anal sex



High partner turn over among

transgender and hijra

- Condom negotiations are low due
 - : fear or loosing partner
- Condom use linked with the

domestic violence of the partner

Low self esteem and influence of

substance abuse







(*Hindi:* acknowledgement; acceptance; identity)

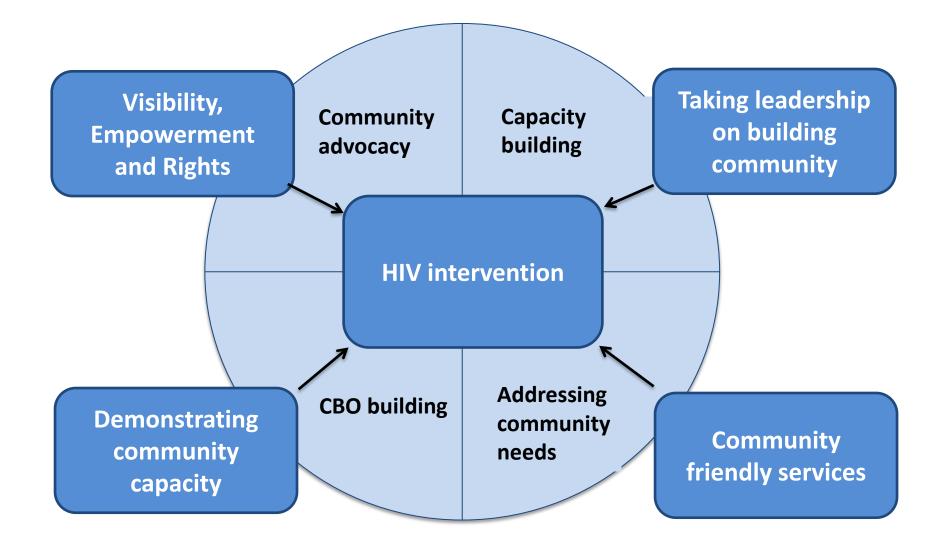
Global Fund-supported HIV programme that develops capacity of CBOs to provide improved HIV prevention services to more than 453,750 men who have sex with men (MSM), transgender (TG) and *hijra* community members in 17 states over five years (2010-2015)

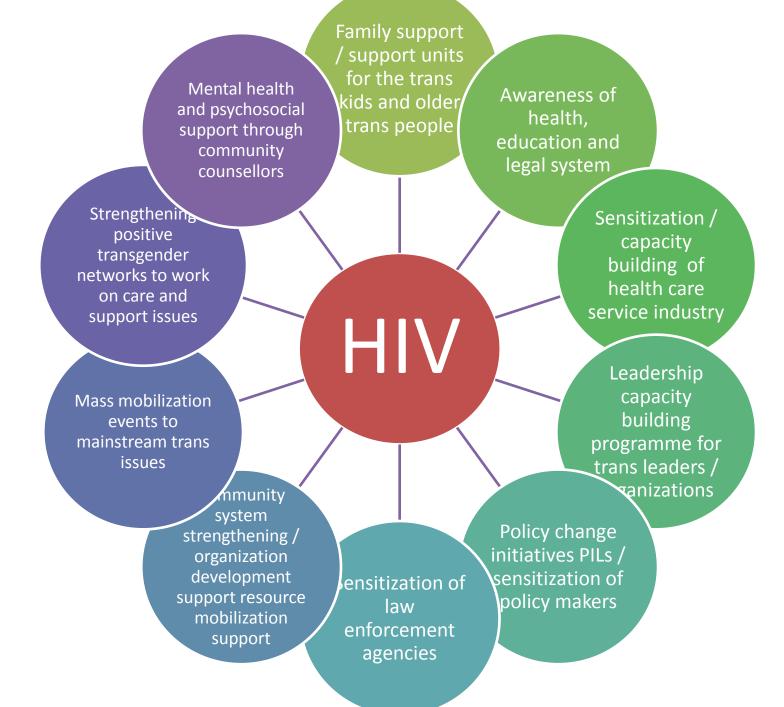
Key features:

- 90 Pre-Targeted Interventions (TI) & 110 TI-Plus CBOs
- Capacity building of organisations and individuals
- Community-friendly services
- Advocacy and policy initiatives
- Community systems strengthening and community preparedness



Pehchān Community Systems Strengthening





207 against 377

Pehchan

