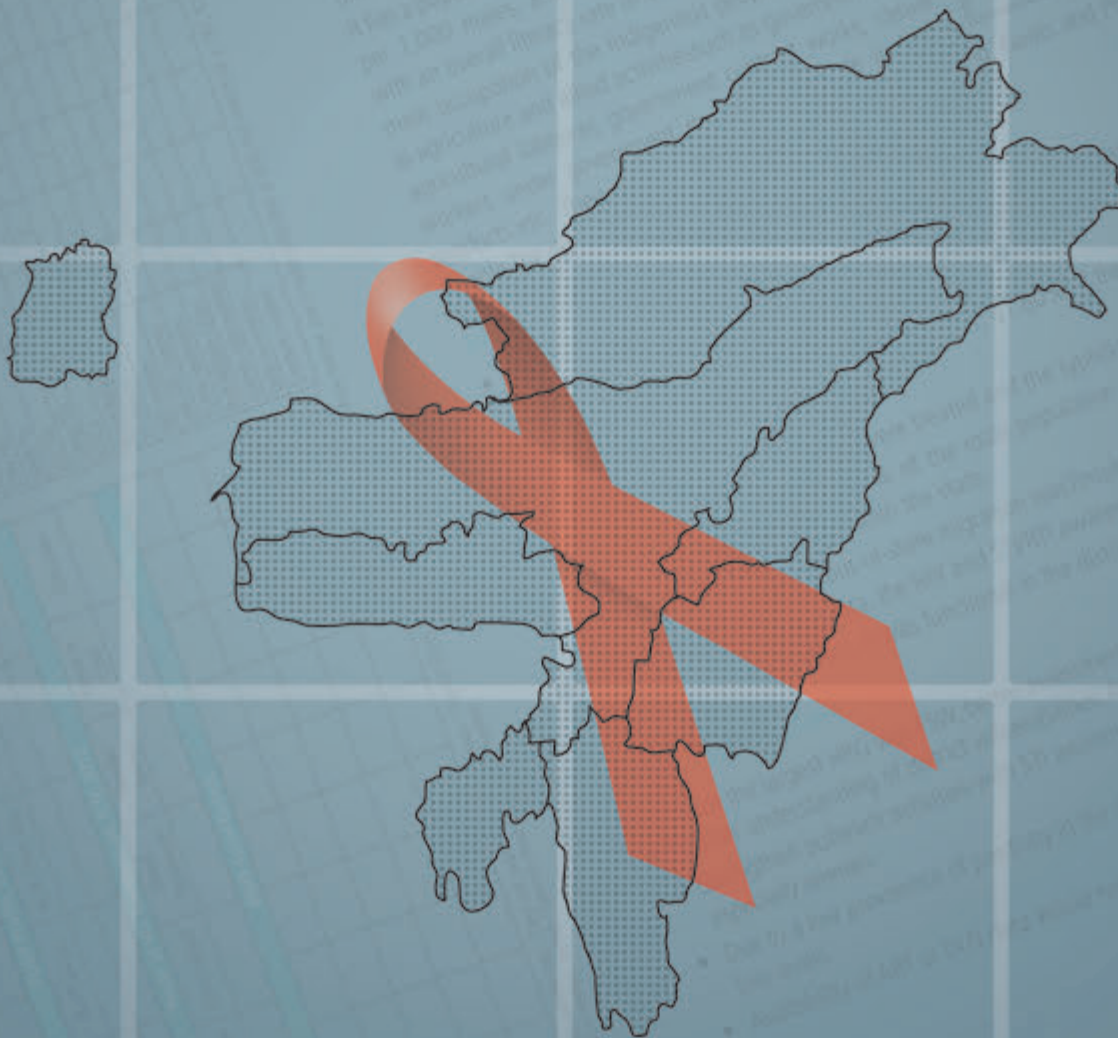


# District HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profiles

developed through Data Triangulation

## FACT SHEETS

### North East



**National AIDS Control Organisation**

**India's voice against AIDS**

**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India**  
6<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> Floors, Chandralok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi - 110001  
[www.naco.gov.in](http://www.naco.gov.in)



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**December 2014**





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## FOREWORD

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


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

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

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

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

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

  
**(Dr. Ashok Kumar)**

# Acknowledgement

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

This enormous task would not have been possible without the involvement and ownership of district level programme managers and staff of service delivery units. The contributions of the District AIDS Prevention and Control Unit teams (Programme Managers, M&E Officers), ICTC Supervisors, Counselors, Targeted Intervention staff, ART Research Officers, NRHM District Programme Officers and others who were actively involved in the entire process, are highly appreciated.

The collaborative effort of the State Coordinating Agencies and the State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) involved in identifying programme questions, performing quality checks and data validation, preparation of data tables and compiling data for development of district profile reports, is sincerely acknowledged. The efforts of Deputy Director (M&E), State Epidemiologists and M&E Officers of SACS who implemented this exercise under the guidance and leadership of the Project Directors and Additional Project Directors are also appreciated.

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

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

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

# Contents

<b>A. Foreword</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>B. Acknowledgement</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>C. Contents</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>D. Acronyms</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>E. Glossary</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>F. Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>G. Methodology</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>H. Specific Notes on Fact sheets</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>I. District Map of Arunachal Pradesh</b> .....	<b>9</b>
1. Changlang .....	10
2. East Siang .....	12
3. Lohit .....	14
4. Lower Subansiri .....	16
5. Tawang .....	18
6. Tirap .....	20
7. West Kameng .....	22
8. West Siang .....	24
<b>J. District Map of Assam</b> .....	<b>27</b>
1. Barpeta .....	28
2. Bongaigaon .....	30
3. Cachar .....	32
4. Darrang .....	34
5. Dhemaji .....	36
6. Dhubri .....	38
7. Dibrugarh .....	40

8. Goalpara .....	42
9. Golaghat .....	44
10. Hailakandi .....	46
11. Jorhat .....	48
12. Karbi Anglong .....	50
13. Karimganj .....	52
14. Kokrajhar .....	54
15. Lakhimpur .....	56
16. Nagaon .....	58
17. Nalbari .....	60
18. Sonitpur .....	62
19. Tinsukia .....	64
<b>K. District Map of Manipur.....</b>	<b>67</b>
1. Bishnupur .....	68
2. Chandel .....	70
3. Churachandpur .....	72
4. Imphal East.....	74
5. Imphal West .....	76
6. Senapati .....	78
7. Tamenglong .....	80
8. Thoubal.....	82
9. Ukhrol .....	84
<b>L. District Map of Meghalaya .....</b>	<b>87</b>
1. East Khasi Hills .....	88
2. West Garo Hills .....	90
<b>M. District Map of Mizoram .....</b>	<b>93</b>
1. Aizawl .....	94
2. Champhai .....	96



3. Kolasib .....	98
4. Lawngtlai .....	100
5. Lunglei .....	102
6. Mamit.....	104
7. Saiha .....	106
8. Serchhip .....	108
<b>N. District Map of Nagaland .....</b>	<b>111</b>
1. Dimapur.....	112
2. Kiphire .....	114
3. Kohima .....	116
4. Mokokchung .....	118
5. Mon .....	120
6. Peren.....	122
7. Phek .....	124
8. Tuensang .....	126
9. Wokha .....	128
10. Zunheboto .....	130
<b>O. District Map of Sikkim .....</b>	<b>133</b>
1. East Sikkim .....	134
2. North Sikkim .....	136
3. South Sikkim.....	138
4. West Sikkim .....	140
<b>P. District Map of Tripura .....</b>	<b>143</b>
1. Dhalai.....	144
2. North Tripura.....	146
3. South Tripura.....	148
4. West Tripura .....	150

# Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Clinic
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BSS	Behavioral Surveillance Survey
CCC	Community Care Centre
CMIS	Computerised Management Information System
DEP	District Epidemiological Profile
DIC	Drop-in-Centre
DLHS	District Level Health Survey
DLN	District Level Network for HIV positive people
FSW	Female Sex Workers
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRG	High Risk Group
HSS	HIV Sentinel Surveillance
IBBA	Integrated Biological and Behavioral Assessment
IBBS	Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey
ICTC	Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
IEC	Information Education & Communication
LAC	Link ART Centre
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
NACO	National AIDS Control Organisation
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PPTCT	Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission
RRC	Red Ribbon Club
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SACS	State AIDS Control Society
SCA	State Coordinating Agency
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TI	Targeted Interventions

# Glossary

1. **ART Centre:** Free first line and second line Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) is provided to clinically eligible PLHIV at designated centres across the country. As soon as the persons are detected to be HIV positive at ICTC, they are referred to the ART centre for pre-ART registration. At the time of registration, all the baseline investigations are done including CD4 count. If these persons are clinically eligible for treatment, they are started on first line ART. Otherwise, PLHIV are followed up every six months for CD4 count. The number of PLHIV on ART mentioned in the document refers to those on first line ART at NACO-supported ART centres. Another 30,000 PLHIV are estimated to be receiving ART in the private sector.
2. **Blood Safety:** Under the Blood Safety programme, Blood Banks across the country are supported by NACO and voluntary blood donation is strongly promoted to ensure that every blood unit collected is screened and is free from HIV and other infections.
3. **Community Care Centres (CCC):** CCC have been set up in the non-government sector with the objective of providing PLHIV with psychosocial support, counseling for drug adherence and nutrition, treatment of opportunistic infections, home-based care, referral and outreach services for follow up, besides tracing patients lost to follow up and those missing anti-retroviral drugs as per schedule.
4. **Condom Promotion:** The condom promotion strategy under NACP focuses on two aspects: ensuring availability of and creating demand for condoms. There are two channels of condom supply by the Government, namely free and socially marketed. Under the programme, free condoms are distributed to High Risk Groups through TI projects and service delivery outlets such as ICTCs, STI clinics, etc. Under the Targeted Condom Social Marketing Programme, condoms are provided at subsidized rates for HRG as well as general population through traditional and non-traditional condom outlets, rural outlets, and outlets at TIs and truck halt points.
5. **Core Composite TI:** Targeted Interventions providing HIV prevention services to more than one High Risk Group.
6. **Counseling and Testing Services:** Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC) is a place where a person is counseled and tested for HIV on his/her own volition (Client-Initiated) or as advised by a health service provider (Provider-Initiated) in a supportive and confidential environment. These centres are the entry points for reinforcing HIV prevention messages and linking HIV positive people to HIV care, support and treatment services. There are several contexts for providing HIV testing services - voluntary counseling and testing, prevention of parent to child transmission, screening of TB patients and diagnostic testing of symptomatic patients.
7. **Drop-in-Centre (DIC):** DIC is a platform to provide PLHIV psycho-social support, linkages with services counseling on drug adherence, nutrition, livelihood and legal issues. They have been set up in the high prevalent districts and are managed primarily by PLHIV networks.
8. **High Risk Groups (HRG):** Populations with high risk behaviour for contracting HIV, include Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDU). The other risk groups identified as Bridge Population (between the General population and HRG) include the Single Male Migrants and Long Distance Truckers.

9. **Link ART Centres:** In order to facilitate the delivery of ART services nearer to the homes of beneficiaries, the Link ART Centres (LAC), located mainly at ICTC in the District/Sub-district level hospitals, were set up and linked to nodal ART centres within accessible distance.
10. **PLHIV Networks:** Networks of HIV positive persons have been formed at the national, state and district levels. Such networks act as platforms for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) to share their concerns, and seek support and legal aid. They address stigma and discrimination-related cases among their members and also provide social support for those isolated by their family and community. The networks are encouraged to advocate and promote the utilisation of HIV related services.
11. **Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT):** Mother to child transmission of HIV may take place during pregnancy, during childbirth or through breast feeding. To prevent this, under the PPTCT programme every pregnant woman visiting antenatal clinics or visiting hospital at the time of delivery is tested for HIV infection. A pregnant woman found positive for HIV infection is closely followed up to ensure institutional delivery. At the time of delivery, the pregnant woman and the new-born baby are given a single dose of Nevirapine to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.
12. **Red Ribbon Clubs:** Red Ribbon Clubs (RRC) formed in colleges provide a forum for students to come together to share information on HIV/AIDS and safe behaviours, to discuss related issues and also motivate them to participate in voluntary blood donation.
13. **STI/RTI Services:** Sexually Transmitted Infections/Reproductive Tract Infections increase the risk of HIV transmission significantly. STI/RTI services are aimed at preventing HIV transmission and promoting sexual and reproductive health under the National AIDS Control Programme and the Reproductive and Child Health programme of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
14. **Targeted Intervention:** Targeted Interventions (TI) are peer-led preventive interventions focused on HRG and bridge populations, implemented by Non-Government Organisations and Community-based Organisations in a defined geographic area. They provide prevention services such as behavioural change communication, condom distribution, STI/RTI services, needle and syringe exchange, Opioid substitution therapy, referrals and linkages to health facilities providing HIV/AIDS services, community mobilisation and creating enabling environment.

# Introduction

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

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

In view of this context, the Department of AIDS Control had undertaken a project titled "Epidemiological Profiling of HIV/ AIDS Situation at District and Sub-district Level using Data Triangulation"/"District Epidemiological Profiling (DEP)" in 25 states (539 districts) in two phases during 2009-10 and 2010-11.

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

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

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

# Methodology

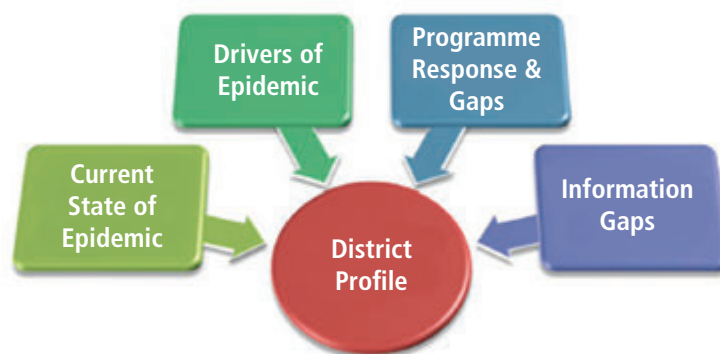
**Framework of District Epidemiological Profiling (DEP):** DEP has two broad components Descriptive Analysis and Data Triangulation.

**Table 1: Components of District Epidemiological Profiling**

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

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

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



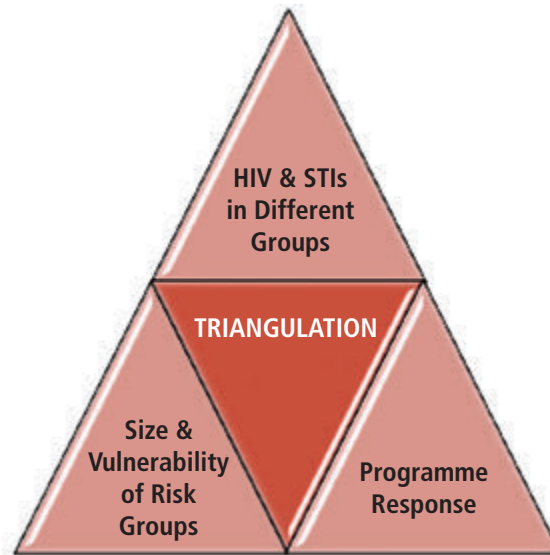
**Fig. 1: Thematic Areas of District Profiling**

Epidemiological Framework of HIV/AIDS Scenario in the District

**Data Triangulation** may be of information on same data element from different data sources or of information on different data elements. Triangulation may be done in the time plane or geographical plane. **Triangulation** synthesizes the data on the following three elements to explain the inferences arrived at in the descriptive analysis and provides answers to the programmatic questions.

1. Information on HIV and STIs in different population groups (epidemiological data)
2. Information on vulnerabilities (mapping and behavioural data on Risk Groups, district vulnerabilities)
3. Information on programme response (programme data)

**Concept of Data Triangulation:** Data Triangulation is an **Analytical Approach** that synthesizes data from multiple sources to improve the understanding of a public health issue and guide programmatic decision-making to address the issue (Fig. 2). By putting different bits of information from different sources into a meaningful framework, it explains and improves the understanding of HIV/AIDS scenario in the district. By providing answers to vital programme questions, it helps in taking effective decisions for planning and implementation of HIV prevention and control efforts. It helps to understand the gap between need and programme response and also helps to identify the information gaps that hinder effective planning.



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

The basic principle of Data Triangulation is “to analyse and interpret a dataset in the light of information emerging from other datasets, so that the synthesis offers a better understanding of the issues than what will be inferred from a single dataset.” Triangulation involves **compilation, examination, comparison and collective interpretation** of data from multiple independent data sources, followed by reasonable explanation of facts pertaining to the issue under consideration (Fig. 3). The explanation is aimed towards developing a comprehensive picture of the issue, building an epidemiological framework that depicts the possible interplay among various factors and answering some pre-specified questions.



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

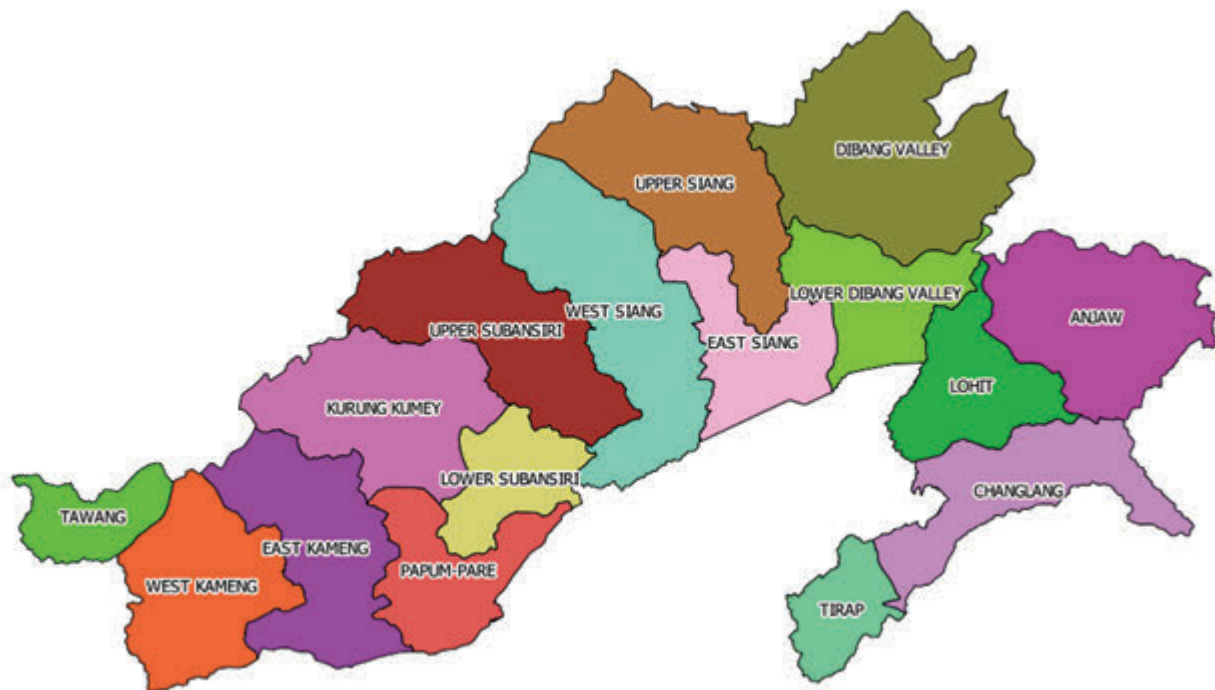
# Specific Notes on Fact sheets

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

12. Information on major vulnerabilities that are influencing the epidemic/high risk behaviour i.e drivers of the epidemic is included under the “vulnerabilities” section. It includes:
  - a. Size and Profile of HRG
  - b. STIs – levels and trends
  - c. Migration patterns
  - d. District Vulnerabilities/ Contextual Factors
13. Information on size and profile (demographic or sub-typology) of HRG is available from mapping data. Size of HRG as a proportion of the districts population has been stated wherever available, for comparison purposes. The Taluks/Blocks with high concentration of different HRGs have been given under block level details, wherever available. Targeted Intervention (TI) targets and coverage of HRG population are also mentioned, wherever available under “HRG size”.
14. Based on CMIS-STI data, number of episodes of STI/RTI managed using syndromic approach and VDRL/RPR test results for syphilis in the district are given under “STI/RTI”.
15. Wherever possible, an attempt has been made to describe the male out-migration patterns in the district based on Census 2001 data. The table also includes the proportion of male migrants going to other states (inter-state) along with top five destination districts.
16. The section on programme response describes the number of facilities offering HIV services under NACP and services provided in the district till 2012. This covers both prevention interventions and care, support and treatment interventions.
17. The number of TIs mentioned in the document includes only NACO-supported TIs. Migrant TIs include source, transit and destination TIs.
18. All maps used in this document have been prepared from the Survey of India.
19. The district wise factsheets include updated information till 2012. Therefore, the districts newly created after 2012 have not been shown as separate districts. The districts with insufficient data are also not included in this report.



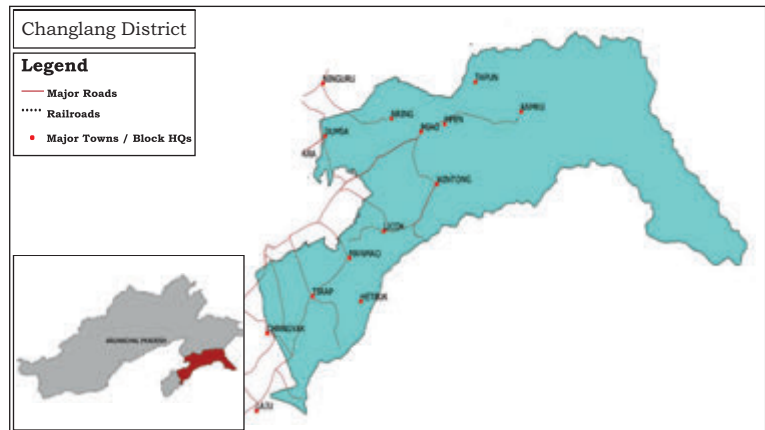
# District Map of Arunachal Pradesh



# Changlang

## Background:

Changlang district covered with picturesque hills lies in the southeastern corner of Arunachal Pradesh, located at south of Lohit district and north of Tirap district. The district was created on 14<sup>th</sup> November 1987, when it was split from Tirap district. As of 2011, it is the second most populous district of Arunachal Pradesh (out of 16), after Papum Pare. It has a population of 1.47 lakh, a sex ratio of 914 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 52.08% with an overall literacy rate of 61.90% (Census 2011). The main occupation of the indigenous people of the district is agriculture and allied activities such as government jobs, agricultural labourer, government contract works, casual workers under government departments, trade in local products etc. The district also have tourist destination sites.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, the level of HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male and female attendees as well as, among referred and direct walk-in attendees, with a stable trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (161; 51.60% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (151; 48.40% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 1,591 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was low.
- As per the 2001 Census, 9.11% of the male population were migrants; among them 9.23% migrated to other states and 27.90% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was Tinsuki, Assam.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 68.2% and 16.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, one composite TI site was functional in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Strengthen outreach activities with STI awareness messages for migrants at source and destination sites and among general population, especially women.
- Due to a low prevalence of positivity in the district, a continuation of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

## Changlang

District Population: 1,47,951 (10.7% of Arunachal Pradesh Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 52.08%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 62.7%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	
PPTCT	NT	-	-	-	870	1185	1058	1022	859
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-STD	PP	-	1.21	0	-	-	0.45	-	
	NT	-	247	219	-	-	224	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.05	0
	NT	-	-	-	1384	1501	1666	1967	1297
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0.08	0	0	0	0
	NT	-	-	-	1181	967	1052	1164	598
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
	NT	-	-	-	305	306	110	1016	593
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.05	0
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	2260	2162	2608	2115	1302
Total tested at ICTCS <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	3435	3653	3776	4153	2754
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2012</b>									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTG 2012</b>									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>Block-Level Details</b>									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

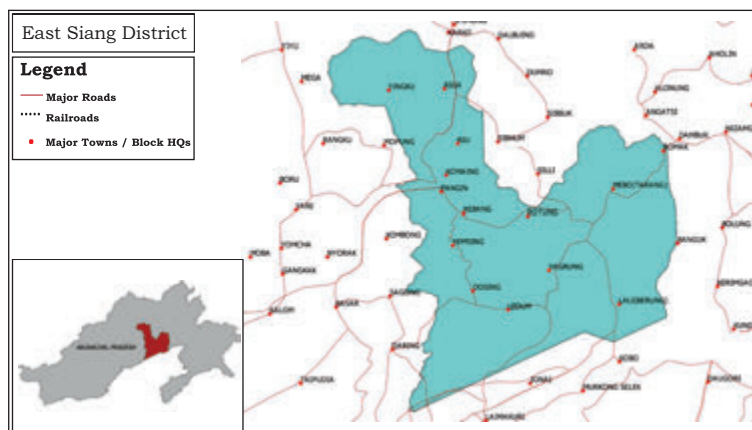
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	161	-	151	No. out-migration	5979	552	1668	3759	
% Total HRG	51.60	-	48.40	% of male pop.	9.11	0.84	2.54	5.73	
% Total Pop.	0.11	-	0.10	% total migration	100	9.23	27.90	62.87	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	90	-	70						
Typology	Home based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Tinsuki, Assam					
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
<b>STI/RTI</b>									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	21.69	6.77	0.47	0					
<b>Programme Response</b>									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCS	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	12	12
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# East Siang

## Background:

East Siang district is a wild mountainous area and presents a remarkable topographical variety in Arunachal Pradesh. In 1989 territory was transferred from West Siang district to East Siang. It is bound at the north by Upper Siang district, at the south by Dhemaji district of Assam, on the east by Dibang Valley district and on the west by West Siang district. It has a population of 0.99 lakh, a sex ratio of 962 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 67.90%, with an overall literacy rate of 73.54% (Census 2011). The East Siang district is mostly populated by the Adi tribe which comprise of a large number of tribal groups. Main occupation of the people in the district is agriculture. National Highway 52 passes through the district.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, but due to lack of data, trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, the level of HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male and female attendees, as well as among referred and direct walk-in attendees, with a stable trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (267; 48.81% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by and IDU (248; 45.34% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 1,439 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 6.41%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 9.89% of the male population were migrants; among them 4.82% migrated to other states and 45.66% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 79.5% and 31.3%, respectively.
- In 2012, one composite TI and one IDU TI site were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Due to a low prevalence of positivity in the district, continuation of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Intensify outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



### East Siang

District Population: 99,019 (7.16% of Arunachal Pradesh Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 67.90%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 49.2%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	332
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0	0	0	0	616
	NT	-	-	632	782	744	709	616
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.11	0.45	0.13	0
	NT	-	-	-	886	660	778	732
HSS-STD	PP	0	0	0	8.57	0	-	-
	NT	250	234	195	210	250	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	0.18	0	0	0.12	0
	NT	-	-	551	496	808	856	864
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	0.32	0	0	0.15	0
	NT	-	-	308	427	595	670	788
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	1.37	0	0	0	0
	NT	-	-	146	65	98	92	274
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	0	0	0	0.14	0
	NT	-	-	713	858	1305	1434	1378
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	1491	1705	2147	2235	2268
PLHIV Profile, 2012								
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced			
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-			
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-			
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTG 2012								
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown		
% of Total (N=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Block-Level Details								
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos: ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos: PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	267	32	248						
% Total HRG	48.81	5.85	45.34	No. out-migration	4463	215	2038		
% Total Pop.	0.27	0.03	0.25	% of male pop.	9.89	0.48	4.52		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	% total migration	100	4.82	45.66		
Program Coverage	245	0	180	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker -NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
Programme Response									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. episodes treated	399	551	1659	1439					
% Syphilis positivity	19.55	13.42	7.63	6.41					
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
ICTCs	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.



# Lohit

District Population: 1,45,538 (10.53% of Andhra Pradesh Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 61.62%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 64.4%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> 0	0	0	0		0.50		1.43	
	NT <sup>4</sup> 345	393	378	382		400		349	
	PP	-	-	0.21	0.12	0	0	0.12	
PPTCT	NT	-	-	476	825	695	755	823	
	PP	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	
Blood Bank	NT	-	-	-	-	18	48	13	
	PP	-	2.33	-	0	0.81		-	
HSS-STD	NT	-	215	-	250	248		-	
	PP	-	-	-	0	0		-	
HSS-FSW	NT	-	-	-	189	242		-	
	PP	-	-	-	-	-		-	
HSS-MSM	NT	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	PP	-	-	-	-	-		-	
HSS-IDU	NT	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	PP	-	-	-	-	-		-	
ICTC Male	NT	-	-	0.19	0.25	0	0	0.27	
	PP	-	-	524	396	690	965	754	
ICTC Female	NT	-	-	0.35	0.27	0	0	0.15	
	PP	-	-	283	367	760	1006	655	
ICTC Referred	NT	-	-	0.29	0.21	0	0	0	
	PP	-	-	349	460	384	984	322	
ICTC Direct	NT	-	-	0.22	0.33	0	0	0.28	
	PP	-	-	458	303	1066	987	1087	
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	1283	1588	2145	2726	2232	
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTG 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=3)	33.33	0	0	33.33	0	33.33			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	473	5	106						
% Total HRG	80.99	0.86	18.15						
% Total Pop.	0.33	0	0.07						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
Program Coverage	370	-	70						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker -NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	1196	1318	1848	1913					
% Syphilis positivity	3.45	0	2.94	4.19					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	6
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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



### Lower Subansiri

District Population: 82,839 (5.99% of Arunachal Pradesh Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 70.10%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 61.70%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	0	-	-	0	-	0
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	317	-	-	375	-	400
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
	NT	-	-	-	120	438	217	42
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	0	0	0	0.95	0
	NT	-	-	326	227	299	210	76
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	0.19	0	0	0.14	0
	NT	-	-	523	230	284	721	480
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
	NT	-	-	-	-	136	149	484
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	0	0.38	0
	NT	-	-	-	-	447	782	72
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	447	782	72
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	849	577	1021	1148	598
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2012</b>								
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced			
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTG 2012</b>								
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown		
% of Total (N=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Block-Level Details</b>								
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

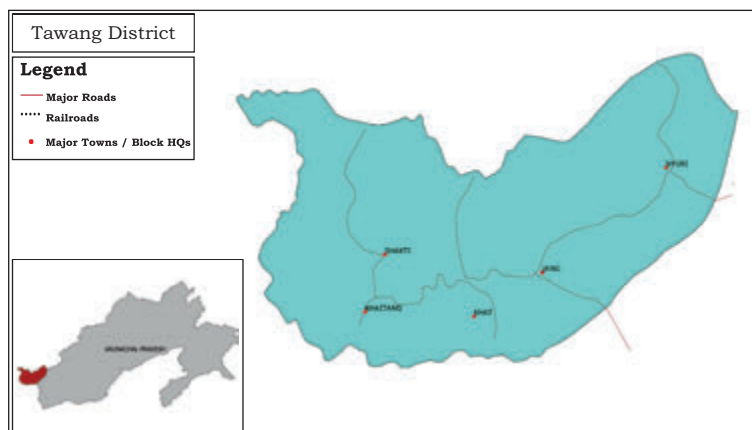
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	245	-	39						
% Total HRG	86.27	-	13.73	No. out-migration	6475	330	3993		
% Total Pop.	0.30	-	0.05	% of male pop.	13.16	0.67	8.12		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	% total migration	100	5.10	61.67		
Program Coverage	216	-	-	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker -NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
<b>STI/RTI</b>									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	196	294	719	756					
	5.96	2.74	4.59	10.59					
<b>Programme Response</b>									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Tawang

## Background:

Tawang district is a district of Arunachal Pradesh. On 6th October 1984, Tawang became a full-fledged district carved out from West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh. West Kameng district, adjoins it to the south and east. Bhutan borders Tawang to the west whereas Tibet is to the north of the district. It is the eighth least populous district in the country with a population of 0.49 lakh, a sex ratio of 701 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 48.75%, with an overall literacy rate of 60.61% (Census 2011). The native people inhabiting Tawang district are known as Monpas. Most of the tribes depend on agriculture for a living. Owing to Tawang's cold climate, farmers breed yak and sheep, although in lower altitudes crops are also planted. Tawang is a popular tourist destination with the well-preserved Tawang Monastery. The Sela Pass rises steeply and is covered with snow for most of the year. Jang waterfall is a big tourist attraction.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, the level of HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male and female attendees, as well as among referred and direct walk-in clients, with a stable trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, 206 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was low.
- As per the 2001 Census, 13.24% of the male population were migrants; among them 18.11% migrated to other states and 30.07% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was Mysore and Uttara Kannada, Karnataka.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 73.9% and 27.3%, respectively.
- In 2012, no TI site was functional in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for STI and HIV for women and migrants in the district.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- Additional information on HIV epidemic profile of the district will improve in the understanding of district vulnerability.

## Tawang

District Population: 49,950 (3.61% of Arunachal Pradesh Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 48.75%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 46.40%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
	NT	-	-	-	92	67	113	288
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	209	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0	2.33	0	0
	NT	-	-	-	46	43	53	41
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
	NT	-	-	-	36	43	48	72
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	10	105
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	91	8
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total tested at ICTCS <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	174	153	214	401
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2012</b>								
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced			
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTG 2012</b>								
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown		
% of Total (N=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Block-Level Details</b>								
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

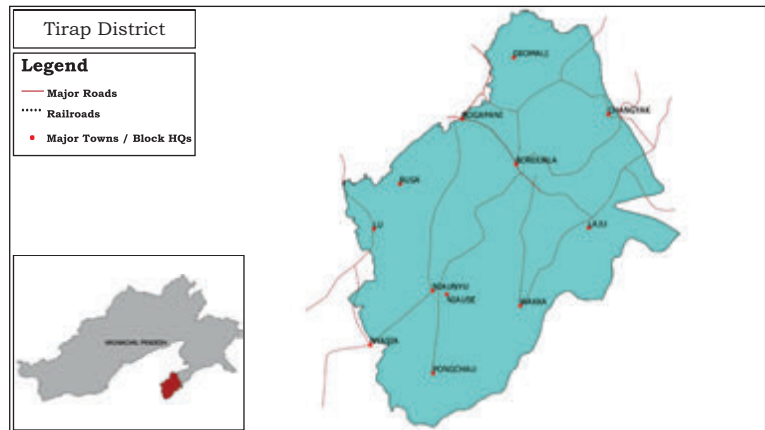
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	21	5	-	2341	424	704			
% Total HRG	80.77	19.23	-	% of male pop.	13.24	2.40			
% Total Pop.	0.04	0.01	-	% total migration	100	18.11			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker -NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Mysore, Karnataka Kannada, Karnataka Kannataka					
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
<b>STI/RTI</b>									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	-	-	1.93	206					
<b>Programme Response</b>									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# Tirap

## Background:

Tirap district is located in the southeastern part of Arunachal Pradesh. It is bound by Myanmar towards south, by Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh towards the east, by Dibrugarh district of Assam in the north and by Sivasagar (Assam) and Mon (Nagaland) district towards the west. It has a population of 1.11 lakh, a sex ratio of 931 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 41.83%, with an overall literacy rate of 52.23% (Census 2011). The tribes earn their livelihood through farming and other activities such as government employment, contract works in forest products, trade in local products and agricultural labour etc. The agriculture is primarily of the shifting type (jhum) though slowly people have started adopting terrace farming too.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male and female attendees, as well as among direct walk-in attendees, with a stable trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (139; 60.43% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 469 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 2.36%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 9.38% of the male population were migrants; among them 5.32% migrated to other states and 27.10% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 75.1% and 11.1% respectively.
- In 2012, one composite TI site was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct special HIV and STI awareness campaign; especially among the pockets of out-migrants at transit points and among women, in the district.
- Availability of data regarding profile and pattern of migration and truckers is recommended for better insight to district HIV vulnerabilities.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



**Tirap**

District Population: 1,11,997 (8.10% of Arunachal Pradesh Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 41.83%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 44.60%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	0 61	5.26 19	0 274	0 252	0 325	- -
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-STD	PP NT	- -	0.42 240	0 250	0 250	0.80 250	- -	- -	- -
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	0 715	0 430	0 467	0 525	0 555	- -
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	0 278	0 224	0 249	0 323	0 322	- -
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 1	- -	0 43	- -
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 715	0 848	0 834	- -
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	-	715	848	834	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	1054	673	990	1100	1202	-
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
ART (NA)	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=0)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
<b>Block-Level Details</b>									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	139	-	91						
% Total HRG	60.43	-	39.57	No. out-migration	4923	262	1334	3327	
% Total Pop.	0.12	-	0.08	% of male pop.	9.38	0.50	2.54	6.34	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	% total migration	100	5.32	27.10	67.58	
Program Coverage	140	-	47	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Typology	Home based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker -NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	10.21	2.24	5.87	2.36					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.



## West Kameng

District Population: 87,013 (6.29% of Arunachal Pradesh Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 54.18%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 25.50%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0.75		
	NT <sup>4</sup>	314	381	314	-	-	-	-	400		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0		
	NT	-	-	-	361	484	432	616	479		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0		
	NT	-	-	-	300	335	262	361	243		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0		
	NT	-	-	-	335	393	248	110	98		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	301	412	287		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	209	59	54		
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	942	1087	820		
Total tested at ICTCS <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	996	1212	942	1087	820		
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2012</b>											
	% On ART		% 15-24 yrs		% Ill., Prim. Edu.		% Married		% Widowed or Divorced		
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTG 2012</b>											
	Hetero-sexual		Homo-sexual		Blood Transfusion		Needle/ Syringe		Parent to Child		Unknown
% of Total (N=0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Block-Level Details</b>											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

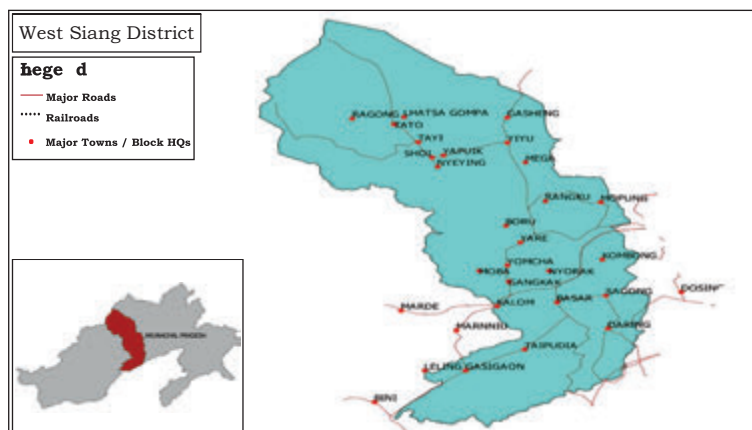
		Vulnerabilities				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		HRG Size				Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	
		FSW	MSM	IDU							
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)		94	7	101		4820	348	1299	3173		
% Total HRG		46.53	3.47	50		11.30	0.82	3.05	7.44		
% Total Pop.		0.11	0.01	0.12		100	7.22	26.95	65.83		
Program Target		NA	NA	NA							
Program Coverage		115	-	130							
Typology		Home based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker -NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs		-	-	-							
% Married		-	-	-							
<b>STI/RTI</b>											
No. episodes treated		2009	2010	2011	2012						
% Syphilis positivity		-	336	513	1140						
		-	1.49	5.32	3.79						
<b>Programme Response</b>											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ICTCS		1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Blood Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STI clinics		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>2</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>3</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>4</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>5</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>6</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# West Siang

## Background:

West Siang is an administrative district in Arunachal Pradesh. It is bound on the north by China, on the east by Upper Siang & East Siang districts, on the south by Assam and on the west by Upper Subansiri & Lower Subansiri districts of Arunachal Pradesh. It has a population of 1.12 lakh, a sex ratio of 916 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 60.76%, with an overall literacy rate of 67.62% (Census 2011). Cultivation remains the main occupation of the people here, agricultural practices are poorly developed in the area. The district is rich in wildlife. The Gumpa at Mechuka is one of the oldest monasteries called Samten Yongcha of the Mahayana sect located at a hilltop in the western most part of Mechuka, a place of tourist interest in the district of West Siang.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS data, HIV positivity was low (0.42%) among FSWs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male and female attendees, as well as among referred and direct walk-in attendees, and a stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (242; 79.34% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 1,006 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 7.48%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 12.93% of the male population were migrants; among them 5.61% migrated to other states and 38.83% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was Dhemaji, Assam.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 56.8% and 17.6%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI site was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- As syphilis positivity was high, it is required to perform the differential analysis of the profile of the HIV infected population.
- Conduct outreach campaign on HIV and STI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages for migrants at source and destination sites and among general population, especially women.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

### West Siang

District Population: 1,12,272 (8.12% of Arunachal Pradesh Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 60.76%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 44.10%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 400
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	1.63 613	0 880	0 652	0 907	0 366	0 366
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0 118	0 72	0 54	0 49	0 49
HSS-STD	PP NT	0 241	0 195	- -	- -	0 188	0 188	0 188	0 -
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.42 237	- -	- -	- -
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	0.05 1985	0 1208	0 1115	0.12 838	0 377	0 377
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	0.11 874	0 948	0 841	0.20 505	0 339	0 339
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 121	0 240	0 111	0 111
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 1835	0.18 1103	0 605	0 605
Walk-in	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	1835 1103	0.18 1103	0 605	0 605
Total tested at ICTCS <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	3472	3036	2608	2250	1082	1082
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (1559)	-	-	-	-	-				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTG 2012									
% of Total (N=0)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

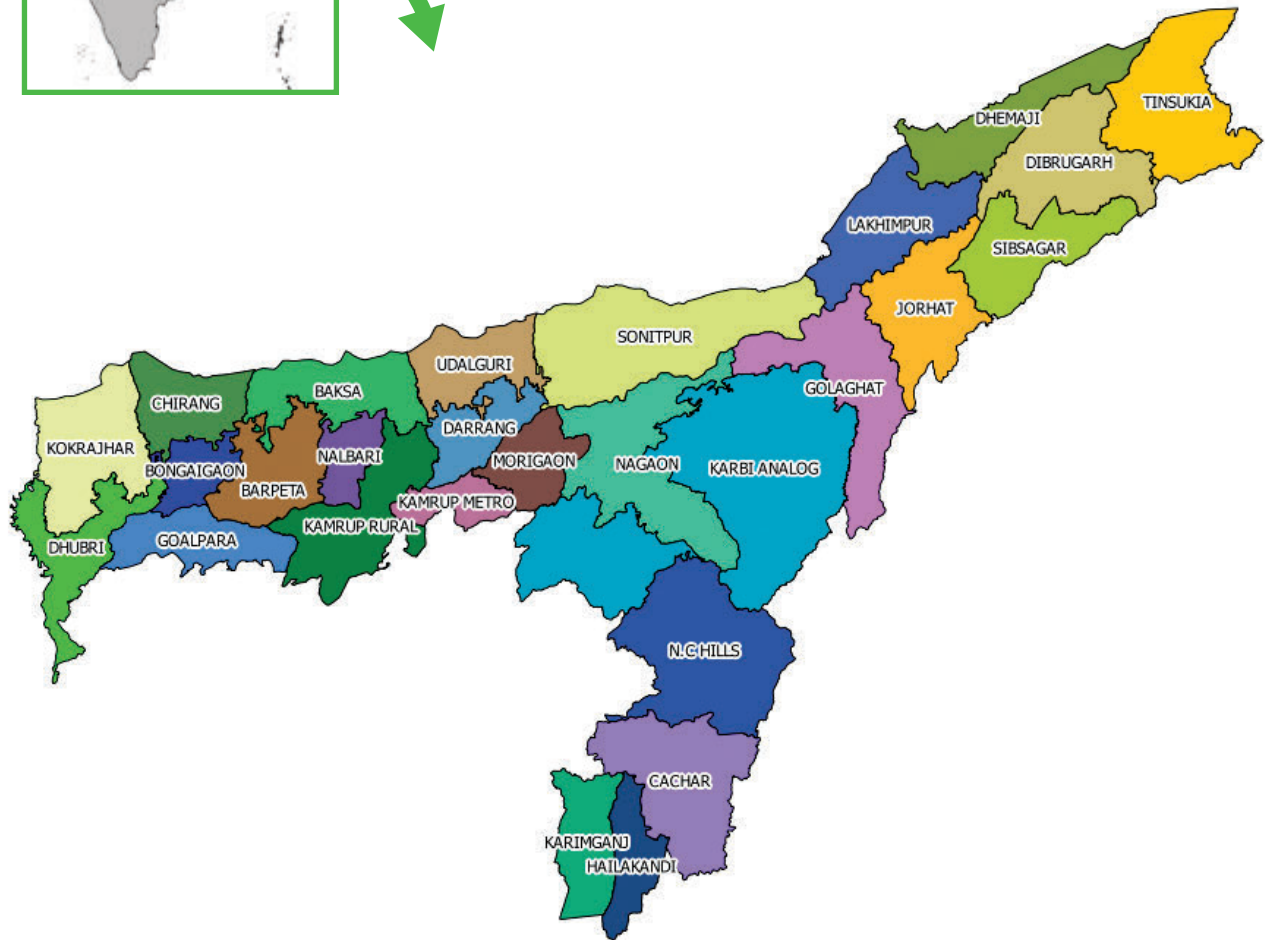
### Vulnerabilities

	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	242	21	42						
% Total HRG	79.34	6.89	13.77	No. out-migration	7000	393	2718	3889	
% Total Pop.	0.22	0.02	0.04	% of male pop.	12.93	0.73	5.02	7.18	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	% total migration	100	5.61	38.83	55.56	
Program Coverage	319	-	-	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Typology	Home based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker -NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Dhemaj, Assam					
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	1086	1136	1433	1006					
% Syphilis positivity	6.92	9.22	6.04	7.48					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCS	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	6	6
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRGS/STD ≥ 187); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>5</sup> General clients & pregnant women.



# District Map of Assam







**Barpeta**

District Population: 16,93,190 (5.43% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 59.04%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 49.3%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10293
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2218
HSS-STD	PP	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	249
HSS-FSW	PP	0.88	-	0.89	-	0.83	-	-	-
	NT	228	-	225	-	242	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.36	0.48	0.37	0.57	0.35
	NT	-	-	-	1115	1662	2183	1760	1992
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0.36	0.72	0.37	0.11	0.20
	NT	-	-	-	1125	979	1611	2646	3464
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.28	0.18
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	1159	2106	3342
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.30	0.38
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	2635	2300	2114
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	2240	2641	3794	4406	15749
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (113)	59	11	31	-	-				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=16)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	56.25	12.50	-	-	12.50	18.75			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

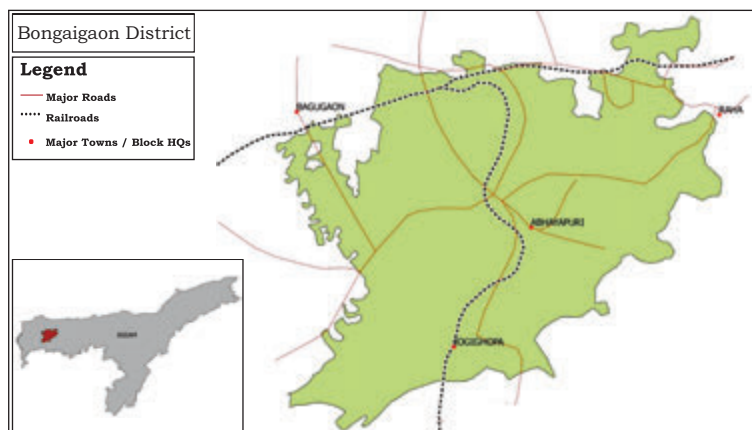
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	1265	495	-	38544	3898	15139	19507		
% Total HRG	71.88	28.13	-	4.56	0.46	1.79	2.31		
% Total Pop.	0.07	0.03	-	100	10.11	39.28	50.61		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-22.13%; Brothel based-NA;	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Dimapur, Nagaland	Koch Bihar, West Bengal	
	Street based-76.68%	Double decker-NA	Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	30.51	-	-						
% Married	82.21	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	4.06	0.29	0.16	0.03					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	7
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Bongaigaon

## Background:

Bongaigaon district is an administrative district of Assam. On 29th September, 1989, the creation of Bongaigaon District was declared by the Government of Assam with its headquarter at Bongaigaon. Bongaigaon district is surrounded by Barpeta in the east, the Brahmaputra in the south and Kokrajhar in the north and west corner. It has a population of 7.32 lakh, a sex ratio of 961 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 65.18%, with an overall literacy rate of 70.44% (Census 2011). It is one of the eleven districts in Assam currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.09%) among the PPTCT attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.11%) among the Blood bank donor, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low among FSWs, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.63%) and female (0.40%) attendees, as well as among referred (0.56%) and direct walk-in (0.42%) attendees. An overall stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, 3,779 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was low.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.20% of the male population were migrants; among them 10.65% migrated to other states and 26.45% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar, West Bengal.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 46.6% and 11.5%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI site was operational in the district, although no information was available on the HRGs.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for STI and HIV especially for women and out-migrants.
- Due to a low prevalence of HIV positivity in the district, a continuation of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs and migrants, truckers at halting points for risk behavior will provide more information regarding district vulnerabilities.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

### Bongaigaon

District Population: 7,32,639 (2.35% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 65.18%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 35.2%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	398	-	-	-	400	
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	5738	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	0.11	
	NT	-	-	-	489	717	1311	1782	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	210	251	239	250	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	1.21	0.91	0.50	0.62	0.63	
	NT	-	-	1235	1874	2377	3221	2680	
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	1.15	0.61	0.69	0.59	0.40	
	NT	-	-	610	985	1309	1683	2723	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	0.64	0.66	0.56	
	NT	-	-	-	-	2190	2898	3747	
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	0.47	-	0.47	0.55	0.42	
	NT	-	-	-	-	1496	2006	1656	
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	1845	2859	3686	4904	11141	
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (93)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=28)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

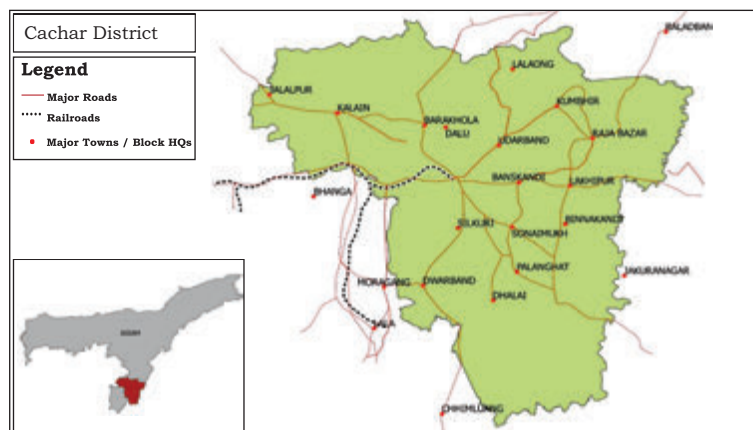
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-						
% Total HRG	-	-	-	No. out-migration	19591	2086	5182	12323	
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	% of male pop.	4.20	0.45	1.11	2.64	
				% total migration	100	10.65	26.45	62.90	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
	Home based-NA;	Kothi-NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;						
Typology	Brothel based-NA;	Pantli-NA;	Non daily Injectors-NA	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Koch Bihar, West Bengal	Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh			
	Street based-NA	Double decker-NA							
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	562	2068	4059	3779					
	-	-	0.71	-					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	-	-	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Blood Banks	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
STI clinics	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# Cachar

## Background:

The district of Cachar is located in the southernmost part of Assam and is one of the oldest district of Assam. It is bounded on the north by Barali and Jayantia hill ranges, on the south by the State Mizoram, on the east by sister district Hailakandi and Karimganj. It has a population of 17.36 lakh, a sex ratio of 958 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 74.62%, with an overall literacy rate of 80.36% (Census 2011). The district headquarter, Silchar, is one of the most important business centres of Assam. The district is susceptible to perennial drought and lack of non-farm sector activities, absence of employment opportunities, high incidence of poverty and subsequently economic compulsions promotes out-migration of workers to the nearby states. It is one of the eleven districts in Assam currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The district is connected by meter gauge railroads to Lumding in Assam and by road to the rest of the country.



The district is one of the eleven districts in Assam currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The district is connected by meter gauge railroads to Lumding in Assam and by road to the rest of the country.

## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.20%) among the PPTCT attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, HIV positivity was low (0.14%) among the Blood Bank donors, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was low among FSWs, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (4.57%) and female (2.25%) attendees, as well as among referred (2.91%) clients but moderate among direct walk-in (5.83%) attendees. A declining trend was observed among the male and female attendees, and a stable trend was observed among referred and direct walk-ins.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (450; 100% of the total HRG) was the only HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 5,303 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.12%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.04% of the male population were migrants; among them 32.65% migrated to other states and 24.45% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Aizawl and Kolasib, Mizoram.
- In 2012, of the 1455 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 14% were 15-24 years of age, 40% were on ART, were illiterate or only had a primary school education.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 47.1% and 61%, respectively.
- In 2012, two FSW TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of ICTC direct walk-in attendees to assess risk factors.
- Since the only HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.

### Cachar

District Population: 1,7,36,319 (5.57% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 74.62%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 51.9%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> - NT <sup>4</sup> -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.50 400
PPTCT	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.20 11929
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	0.08 10759	0.09 12711	0.17 16911	0.14 16308
HSS-STD	PP 2.36 NT 212	2.00 250	3.60 250	2.26 221		2.80 250		- -
HSS-FSW	PP - NT -	- -	0.40 250	0.82 244				- -
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -		249		- -
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -				- -
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	- -	- -	5.39 2152	5.22 2701	4.63 3215	3.72 5376	4.57 4706
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	- -	- -	4.46 829	3.69 1815	2.67 2655	2.25 4085	2.25 3688
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3.11 4405	2.47 7359	2.91 6558
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5.67 1465	5.23 2102	5.83 1836
Walk-in	NT -	-	-	-	-	1465	2102	1836
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT -	-	-	2981	4516	5870	9461	20323
PLHIV Profile, 2012								
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced			
ART (1455)	40	14	86	60	8			
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-			
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTG 2012								
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown		
% of Total (N=278)	88.49	0.36	1.80	2.88	3.60	2.88		
Block-Level Details								
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-		

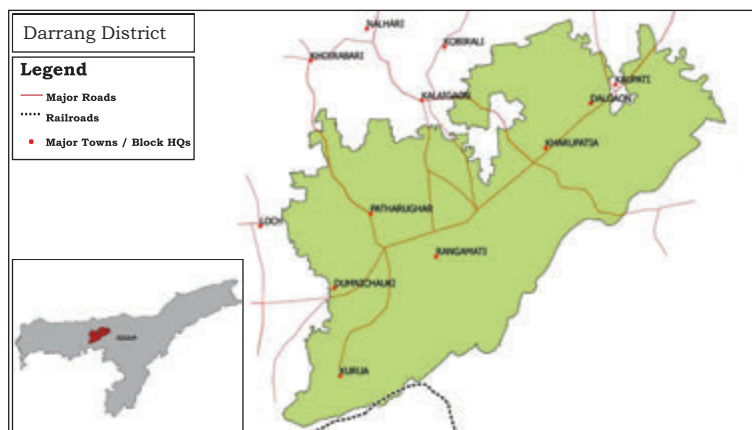
Vulnerabilities				Male Migration, 2001 Census				
Program Coverage	HRG Size			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration				
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA					
% Total Pop.	0.03	-	-					
% Total HRG	100	-	-					
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	450	-	-	No. out-migration	22527	7356	5508	
% of male pop.				% of male pop.	3.04	0.99	0.74	
% Total Pop.	0.03	-	-	% total migration	100	32.65	24.45	
Program Coverage	-	-	-					
Typology	Home based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA					
				Aizawl, Mizoram	Kolabib, Mizoram	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	North Tripura, Tripura	Dimapur, Nagaland
% <25 yrs	-	-	-					
% Married	-	-	-					
STI/RTI				Programme Response				
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012				
% Syphilis positivity	1.42	0.84	1.60	1.12				
No. FSW TIs	1	-	-	1	2	2	2	2
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	7
Blood Banks	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# Darrang

## Background:

The district of Darrang had been created with effect from July'1983 converting the erstwhile Sub-Division of Mangaldai, in the Indian state Assam. On the north there exist the Udalguri district and mighty Brahmaputra flows along the southern boundary of the district. It has a population of 9.08 lakh, a sex ratio of 923 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 60.4%, with an overall literacy rate of 64.55% (Census 2011). The district in general is considered to be plain except a few hillocks in Udalguri Subdivision. On the north, the foot-hills of Himalaya rise like a wall from the valley and mighty Brahmaputra flows along the southern boundary of the district. The soil of this district is very fertile for cultivation and the main crops are paddy, oil seeds, sugarcane and jute. The area is also known for its considerable tea productions. Darrang is well connected by rail and a good network of road transport system. The nearest airport is at Tezpur which is 110 km east of Mangaldai.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees among the ANC attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.01%) among the PPTCT attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.03%) among the Blood Bank clients, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low among FSWs (1.20%), with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.01%) and female (0.45%) clients, as well as among referred (0.86%) and direct walk-in (0.38%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- In 2012, 4,070 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.09%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.58% of the male population were migrants; among them 11.45% migrated to other states and 30.18% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 50PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 14% were 15-24 years of age, 70% were on ART, 34% were illiterate or only had a primary school education.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Jalpaiguri, West Bengal and Siwan, Bihar.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 60.4% and 7.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- An effort needs to be made to increase early detection among positive people, as well as strengthen immediate referrals to ART centers upon confirmation of positivity.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for STI and HIV for women, migrants and around truck halting points and highways in the district.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC/ART and STI data.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs and migrants, truckers at halting points for risk behavior will provide more information regarding district vulnerabilities.

## Darrang

District Population: 9,08,090 (2.91% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 60.4%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 44.2%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- 400	- 400	- 400	- 399	- 400	- 400	- 400	- 400
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.01 6865
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.03 3162
HSS-STD	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2883 3177
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	0.40 250	0.39 255	0.44 227	1.20 249	- -	- -	- -
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.58 1198	0.68 587	1.20 1083	1.01 793	- -
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.32 616	0.06 1735	0.08 2493	0.45 1780	- -
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.69 436	0.63 1110	0.86 1272	- -
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.11 1886	0.32 2466	0.38 1301	- -
Walk-in	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1814 2186
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	1814	2186	2322	3576	9438
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (50)	70	14	34	2	4				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=14)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	85.71	-	7.14	-	-	7.14			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	27731	3175	8369	16187		
% Total HRG	-	-	-	3.58	0.41	1.08	2.09		
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	11.45	30.18	58.37		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Siwan, Bihar	Lohit, Assam; Arunachal Pradesh	Koch Bihar, West Bengal	West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh	
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2788	3192	4507	4070					
% Syphilis positivity	1.46	0.08	-	0.09					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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







HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> - NT <sup>4</sup> -	0 400	0 400	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 400	0 0.07
PPTCT	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5604 -	5604 -
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	0 1224	0 1310	0 1497	0 1239	0 -
HSS-STD	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-FSW	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	- -	- -	0.05 1926	0.14 2217	0 2049	0.15 2603	0.25 1994	- -
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	- -	- -	0.12 1640	0 1321	0 1815	0.18 1644	0.37 1628	- -
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 1447	0.11 2653	0.12 2511	- -
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 2417	0.25 1594	0.72 1111	- -
Walk-in	NT -	-	-	-	-	2417	1594	1111	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	0	0	0	3566	3538	3864	4247	9226
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
ART (14)	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=15)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	60	0	0	0	26.67	13.33			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

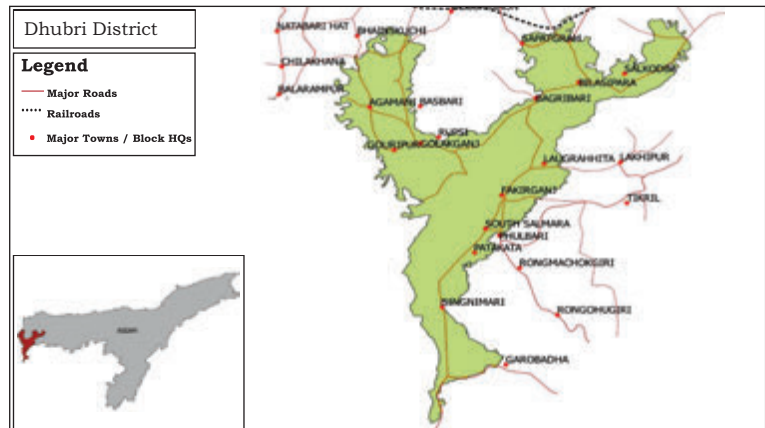
Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census						
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	404	-	-	No. out-migration	12729	3030	3482	6217		
% Total HRG	100	-	-	% of male pop.	4.33	1.03	1.18	2.11		
% Total Pop.	0.06	-	-	% total migration	100	23.80	27.35	48.84		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Daily Injectors-NA;	Non daily Injectors-NA	East Siang, Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang, Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh	Dihang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh		
Typology										
% <25 yrs	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012						
% Syphilis positivity	1017	1766	2567	2527						
	0	0.94	0.83	2.78						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTCs	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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

# Dhubri

## Background:

Dhubri district is an administrative district of Assam. The Dhubri district is one among the many Muslim Majority districts of Assam. About 75% of population is Muslim in Dhubri. It is bounded both by inter-state and international border i.e. West Bengal and Bangladesh in the west, Goalpara and Bogaigoan district of Assam and Garo Hills district of Meghalaya in the east, Kokrajhar district in the north, Bangladesh and state of Meghalaya in the south. It has a population of 19.48 lakh, a sex ratio of 952 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 54.26%, with an overall literacy rate of 59.36% (Census 2011). Dhubri District is primarily dependent on agricultural and forest products. Its rich natural wealth is yet to be explored and some believe that proper utilization of natural resources could provide a boost for the struggling economy.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low(0.07%), but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 Blood bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the Blood Bank donors, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.80%) among FSWs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.97%) and female (0.04%) clients, as well as among referred (0.53%) and direct walk-in (0.12%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (278; 80.58% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 6,158 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.09%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.15% of the male population were migrants; among them 12.34% migrated to other states and 24.07% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were West Garo Hills, Meghalaya and Koch Bihar, West Bengal
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 41.6% and 4.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI and one composite were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for STI and HIV for women and migrants in the district.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Due to a low prevalence of positivity in the district a continuation of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

District Population: 19,48,632 (6.25% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 54.26%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 20.7%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	4790	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	
	NT	-	-	-	2283	2532	3283	3180	
HSS-STD	PP	0	0.40	0.40	0.52	0	-	-	
	NT	218	249	250	193	250	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	5.15	0.80	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	233	250	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.17	0.70	0.98	0.59	0.97
	NT	-	-	-	1195	716	814	846	930
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0.72	0.15	0.14	0.27	0.04
	NT	-	-	-	417	1309	2072	2617	2239
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.53	0.51	0.53
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	1139	1367	1500
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	0.29	-	0.29	0.24	0.12
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	1747	2096	1669
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	0	0	0	1612	2025	2886	3463	7459
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART(49)	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2009									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=9)	88.89	11.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census						
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	278	10	57							
% Total HRG	80.58	2.90	16.52							
% Total Pop.	0.01	0	0							
Program Target	NA	NA	NA							
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2593	3005	5901	6158						
% Syphilis positivity	0.42	1.29	0.67	0.09						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
FSW TIs	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	1	1	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTCs	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration

	West Garo Hills, Meghalaya	Koch Bihar, West Bengal	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Darjiling, West Bengal	South Garo Hills, Meghalaya
% total migration	100	12.34	24.07	63.60	

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



## Dibrugarh

District Population: 13,27,748 (4.26% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 69.52%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 58.4%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>							
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
HSS-ANC	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
PPTCT	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10514
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
Blood Bank	NT	-	-	-	-	28269	27484	32829	30933
HSS-STD	PP	0.89	0.40	0.80	1.65	-	0	-	-
HSS-STD	NT	225	250	250	242	-	250	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	0	1.96	1.69	-	0	-	-
HSS-FSW	NT	-	251	204	237	-	248	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	3.07	2.12	1.35	1.34	1.15
ICTC Male	NT	-	-	-	1402	1602	3047	4107	4181
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	3.90	2.33	1.50	1.17	0.90
ICTC Female	NT	-	-	-	693	902	1603	2224	2670
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	1.47	1.22	0.84
ICTC Referred	NT	-	-	-	-	-	2992	4735	5706
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	1.27	1.44	1.27	1.44	2.10
ICTC Direct	NT	-	-	-	-	-	1658	1596	1145
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	2095	2504	4650	6331	17365
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2012</b>									
	% On ART		% 15-24 yrs		% Ill., Prim. Edu.		% Married		% Widowed or Divorced
ART (705)	39	9	91	72	11				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012</b>									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=68)	88.24	0	5.88	0	2.94	2.94			
<b>Block-Level Details</b>									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

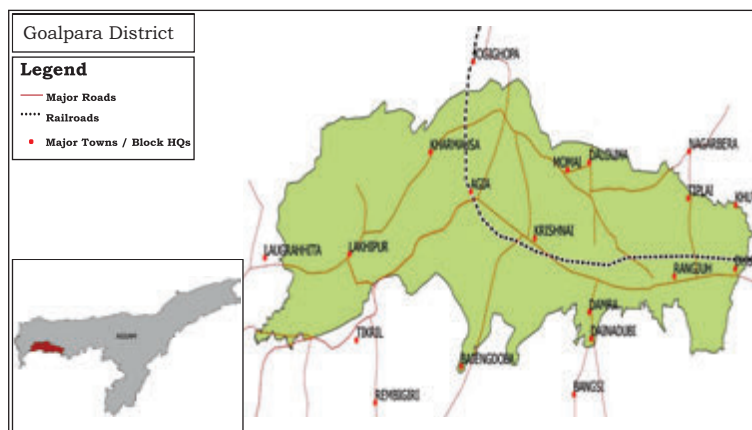
		HRG Size			Vulnerabilities							
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Male Migration, 2001 Census							
		Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)			Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district				
		% Total HRG			No. out-migration	% of male pop.	% of total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration				
		% Total Pop.			100	20.36	28.86	50.79				
		Program Target			NA	NA	NA					
		Program Coverage			-	-	-					
		Home based-NA;	Kothi-NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;	Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh	Bardhaman, West Bengal	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal			
		Brothel based-NA;	Pantli-NA;	Non daily Injectors-NA								
		Street based-NA	Double decker-NA									
		% <25 yrs	-	-								
		% Married	-	-								
		STI/RTI										
		2009	2010	2011	2012							
		No. episodes treated	1397	1986	3360	4130						
		% Syphilis positivity	2.17	1.75	1.18	1.91						
		<b>Programme Response</b>										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1			
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
IDU TIs	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1			
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTCs	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5			
Blood Banks	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	8			
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
ART centres	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1			
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Goalpara

## Background:

Goalpara district is an administrative district of Assam, located by the bank of the famous river Brahmaputra. The district is bounded by West and East Garo Hill districts of the state of Meghalaya on the south and Kamrup district on the East, Dhubri district on the West and mighty river Brahmaputra all along the North. It has a population of 10.08 lakh, a sex ratio of 962 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 64.53%, with an overall literacy rate of 68.67% (Census 2011). It is one of the eleven districts in Assam currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. Some of the tourist spots are Hulukanda hill, located at the heart of Goalpara town on the bank of the river Brahmaputra.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low among FSWs, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.22%) and female (0.09%) clients, as well as among referred (0.10%) and direct walk-in (0.14%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (487; 96.06% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 26,321 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.62%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.38% of the male population were migrants; among them 11.83% migrated to other states and 24.27% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Jalpaiguri, West Bengal and East Garo Hills, Meghalaya.
- In 2009, of the 24 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 50% were on ART.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 55.4% and 5.9%, respectively.
- In 2012, one TI each for FSWs and IDUs, and one composite TI were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for STI and HIV for women.
- An effort needs to be made to increase early detection among positive people, as well as strengthen immediate referrals to ART centers upon confirmation of positivity.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Intensify outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites.

### Goalpara

District Population: 10,08,959 (3.24% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 64.53%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 33%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> - NT <sup>4</sup> -	- -	0 401	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 400
PPTCT	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 6844
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	0 2438	0 2944	0 4102	0 2647
HSS-STD	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-FSW	PP 0 NT 200	- -	0.38 262	0.45 224	- -	0 250	- -	- -
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	- -	- -	0.33 906	0.93 535	0.94 531	0.22 909	0.34 874
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	- -	- -	0.58 685	0.43 1154	0.16 1845	0.09 2218	0.33 2106
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.24 416	0.10 1032	0.09 1070
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.36 1960	0.14 2095	0.47 1910
Walk-in	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT 0	0	0	1591	1689	2376	3127	9824
PLHIV Profile, 2009								
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced			
ART (24)	50	-	-	-	-			
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-			
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012								
% of Total (N=9)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown		
	88.89	0	0	0	0	11.11		
Block-Level Details								
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	487	20	-	No. out-migration	22614	2676	5489	14449	
% Total HRG	96.06	3.94	-	% of male pop.	5.38	0.64	1.30	3.43	
% Total Pop.	0.05	0	-	% total migration	100	11.83	24.27	63.89	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-52%; Brothel based-3%; Street based-45%	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	East Garo Hills, Meghalaya	West Garo Hills, Meghalaya	Koch Bihar, West Bengal	South Garo Hills, Meghalaya	
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	90	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
	1069	2425	8101	26321					
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0.15	0.62					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ICTCs	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

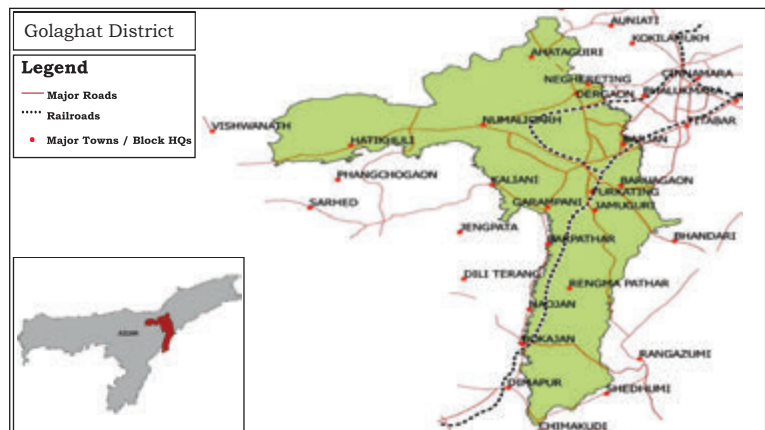
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>5</sup> General clients & pregnant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



# Golaghat

## Background:

Golaghat district is an administrative district of Assam. It attained district status in 1987. Golaghat district is surrounded by the river Brahmaputra to the north, the state of Nagaland to the south, Jorhat district to the east and KarbiAnglong and Nagaon district to the west. It has a population of 10.58 lakh, a sex ratio of 961 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 72.18%, with an overall literacy rate of 78.31% (Census 2011). The economy of Golaghat district is agriculture-based. Tea, rice and sugar cane are the main agricultural crops grown in the district, with tea being is the largest agricultural industry. World famous Kaziranga National Park is situated in Golaghat district.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.04%) among the PPTCT attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.06%) among the Blood Bank donors, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was low among FSWs (0.40%), but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.46%) and female (0.60%) clients, as well as among referred (0.82%) and direct walk-in (0.34%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (518; 88.70% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 2,256 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was low.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.21% of the male population were migrants; among them 9.80% migrated to other states and 23.22% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Wokha and Dimapur, Nagaland.
- In 2009, of the 113 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 10% were 15-24 years of age, 34% were illiterate or only had a primary school education.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle/syringe and through parent to child route, each accounted for 6.45% of all the HIV transmissions in the district, and unknown route accounted for 9.68% of the total HIV transmissions.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 68.2% and 11%, respectively.
- In 2012, one MSM TI and one composite TI were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct outreach campaign on HIV and STI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages especially among women.
- Since the only HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Parent to child transmission was high in the district; therefore, it is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district.
- Considering the high HIV transmission through needle-syringe in the district, an HSS-IDU site may be established.
- Since HIV transmission rates through blood transfusion relatively higher, there is a need to better understand the profile of these positive individuals through in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data analysis.



HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	
	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	11270	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.06	
	NT	-	-	-	5371	6225	7284	6313	
HSS-STD	PP	-	1.20	0.80	0.40	0			
	NT	-	250	250	247	249			
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	0.40			
	NT	-	-	-	-	250			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.78	1.07	0.42	0.71	0.46
	NT	-	-	-	2316	1968	3576	2967	4350
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	2.85	1.52	0.93	0.82	0.60
	NT	-	-	-	316	724	972	1091	1665
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	1.40	0.82
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	2368	1640	1944
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	0.55	0.29	0.34		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	2180	2418	4071
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	2632	2692	4548	4058	17285
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (113)	0	10	34	0	0				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=31)	77.42	0	0	6.45	6.45	9.68			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos: ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos: PPCT	-	-	-	-	-	-			

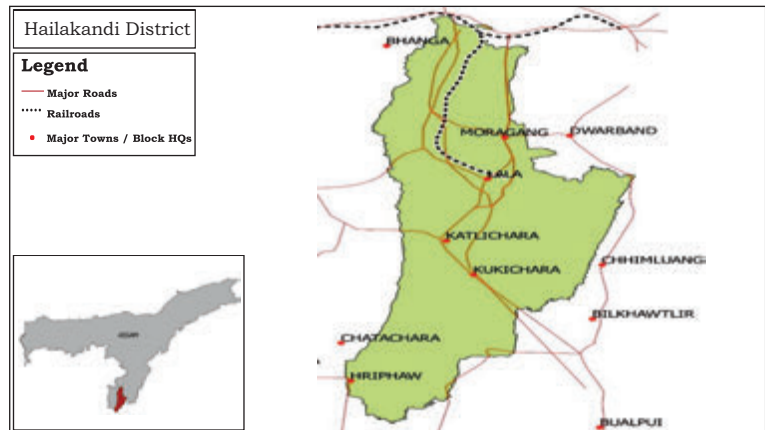
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	518	66	-						
% Total HRG	88.70	11.30	-	No. out-migration	15762	1545	3660	10557	
% Total Pop.	0.05	0.01	-	% of male pop.	3.21	0.32	0.75	2.15	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	% total migration	100	9.80	23.22	66.98	
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Typology	Home based-53%; Brothel based-NA; Street based-47%	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Wokha, Nagaland	Dimapur, Nagaland				
% <25 yrs	15.00	-	-						
% Married	62.00	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	4569	3317	3699	2256					
	-	0	0	0					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ICTCs	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	6	7
Blood Banks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Hailakandi

## Background:

Hailakandi district, Declared as the 24th district of Assam in 1989 by a Government of Assam, is one of the fastest forward marching districts in the Barak Valley Region of Assam. The Hailakandi district is situated in the southernmost part of Assam, and is bounded by River Barak & Cachar district in the north and east, State of Mizoram in the south and east and Karimganj district in the west. It has a population of 6.59 lakh, a sex ratio of 946 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 68.54%, with an overall literacy rate of 75.26% (Census 2011). It is one of the eleven districts in Assam currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). Places which can rightfully claim a place in tourism map of Assam are Siddyashar Bari Sibmandir at Badarpur Ghat and PachPirr Mukam in South Hailakandi. Hailakandi is well connected by Airways, Roadways and Railways to the rest of the country.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was moderate (0.50%), but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, HIV positivity was low, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.11%) and female clients, as well as among referred (0.05%) and direct walk-in (0.08%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (467; 95.89% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 2,313 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 2.40% of the male population were migrants; among them 10.99% migrated to other states and 24.19% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Kolasib, Mizoram and North Tripura, Tripura.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 34.1% and 67.6%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of ANC attendees to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Focus on the outreach efforts for home based FSW (63.86% of the total FSW in the district) to keep HIV prevalence among them at low level.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC and STI data.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

### Hailakandi

District Population: 6,59,260 (2.12% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 68.54%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 55.1%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	2962	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	
	NT	-	-	-	54	67	96	59	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	0.28	0.48	0.27	0.11	0.11	
	NT	-	-	1082	831	1114	1797	1904	
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	0.13	0	0	0.08	0	
	NT	-	-	782	657	780	1189	1492	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	0.32	0.06	0.05	
	NT	-	-	-	-	6.28	1.743	2.161	
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.16	0.08	
	NT	-	-	-	-	1266	1243	1235	
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	1864	1488	1894	2986
Total tested at ICTCS <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	6358	
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTG 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=2)	50	0	50	0	0	0			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	467	-	20						
% Total HRG	95.89	-	4.11						
% Total Pop.	0.07	-	0						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-63.86%; Brothel based-28.1%; Street based-8.02%	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	59.12	-	-						
	STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	196	2561	3201	2313					
	-	0.56	1.54	0					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCS	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Blood Banks	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration

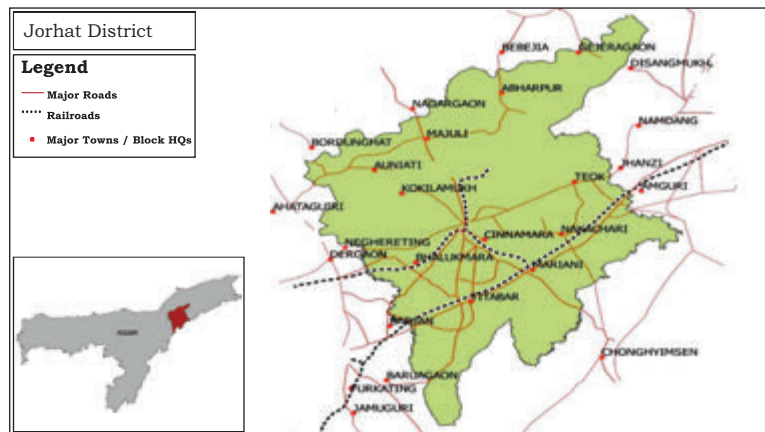
Kolasib, Mizoram	North Tripura, Tripura			
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\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>5</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Jorhat

## Background:

Jorhat, was the last capital of the Ahom Kingdom and is located in the central part of Brahmaputra Valley of Assam. The modern-day district of Jorhat was created in 1983 when it was split from Sibsagar district. The district is bounded by Lakhimpur district on north, Nagaland state on the south, Sibsagar on the east and Golaghat on the west. It has a population of 10.91 lakh, a sex ratio of 956 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 78.22%, with an overall literacy rate of 83.42% (Census 2011). The district has a number of small scale and cottage industries in the field of cane work and bamboo work, silver jewelry, furniture making, brass smithy, umbrella making, soap manufacturing, packaged food manufacturing etc.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a stable trend till 2007, and the next recording happened in 2012.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.08%), among the PPTCT attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.23%), with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was low among FSWs, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.09%) and female (0.57%) clients, as well as among referred (0.97%) and direct walk-in (0.84%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- In 2012, 2,597 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.74% of the male population were migrants; among them 18.31% migrated to other states and 31.37% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and Mokkokchung, Nagaland.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 70.2% and 14.7%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for STI for women.
- Due to a low prevalence of positivity in the district a continuation of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size and profile should be made available to get a better understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0.25		
	NT <sup>4</sup>	361	400	400	-	-	-	-	400		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.78		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.18	0.28	0.23		
	NT	-	-	-	-	3068	3997	5667	6887		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	230	-	227	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.83	0.42	0.69	0.65	1.09		
	NT	-	-	-	1320	1186	2022	3239	3026		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	1.06	0.78	0.49	0.71	0.57		
	NT	-	-	-	376	639	1025	1699	1588		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	1.39	0.89	0.97		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	1149	2241	2587		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.48	0.84		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	1898	2697	2027		
Walk-in ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	1696	1825	3047	4938	13192		
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2009</b>											
	% On ART		% 15-24 yrs		% Ill., Prim. Edu.		% Married		% Widowed or Divorced		
ART(89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012</b>											
	Hetero-sexual		Homo-sexual		Blood Transfusion		Needle/ Syringe		Parent to Child		Unknown
% of Total (N=37)	97.30		2.70		0		0		0		0
<b>Block-Level Details</b>											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

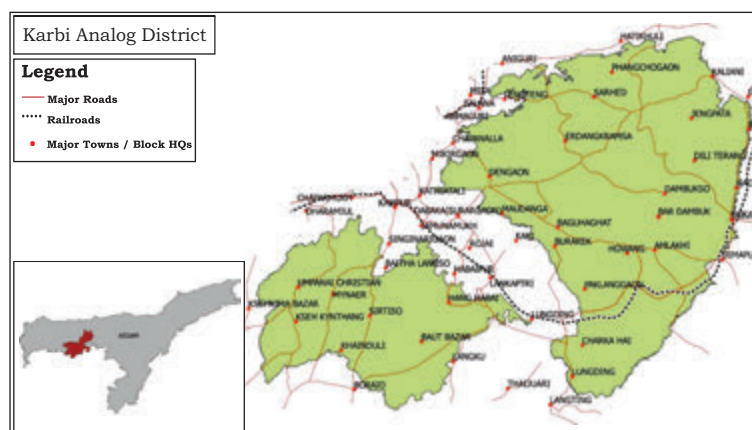
		HRG Size			Vulnerabilities							
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Male Migration, 2001 Census							
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration							
					Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district				
% Total Pop.		-	-	-	No. out-migration	19820	3630	6218	9972			
					% of male pop.	3.74	0.68	1.17	1.88			
					% total migration	100	18.31	31.37	50.31			
Program Coverage		-	-	-								
		Home based-NA;	Kothi-NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;								
Typology		Brothel based-NA;	Pantri-NA;	Non daily Injectors-NA								
		Street based-NA;	Double-decker-NA									
% <25 yrs		-	-	-								
% Married		-	-	-								
<b>STI/RTI</b>												
		2009	2010	2011	2012							
No. episodes treated		1315	2170	2074	2597							
% Syphilis positivity		3.70	4.53	0	0							
<b>Programme Response</b>												
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2		
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTCs		1	1	2	2	3	3	3	5	5		
Blood Banks		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
STI clinics		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comm. care centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Karbi Anglong

## Background:

The Karbi Anglong district is situated in the central part of Assam. It is bounded by Golaghat district in the east, Meghalaya and Morigaon district in the west, Nagaon and Golaghat district in the north and N.C. Hills district and Nagaland in the south. It has a population of 9.65 lakh, a sex ratio of 956 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 64.62%, with an overall literacy rate of 73.52% (Census 2011). The population of the district is predominantly tribal. The district is basically an agricultural district. It is one of the eleven districts in Assam currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. A hilly district of Assam Karbi Anglong is a very beautiful place in the lap of nature. It is still somewhat unknown to the tourist in spite of its enchanting natural green forests and picturesque hills. The district is well connected with other districts through various routes. On the north it is covered by NH-36 and on the east by NH-39.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was moderate (0.50%), but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.04%) among the PPTCT attendees, but a trend could not be determined due to lack of data.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.38%), with a stable trend till 2011, but a sudden rise was observed in 2012.
- According to 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was low among IDUs (0.87%), with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.12%) and female (1.22%) clients, as well as among referred (1.36%) and direct walk-in (0.98%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (363; 61.42% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (228; 38.58% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 1,861 STI/RTI episodes were treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.87% of the male population were migrants; among them 7.71% migrated to other states and 21.32% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was Dimapur, Nagaland.
- In 2009, of the 75 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 12% were 15-24 years of age, 45% were illiterate or only had a primary school education.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 63.5% and 3.9%, respectively.
- In 2012, one TI each for FSWs and IDUs, and one composite TI was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC attendees to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of Blood Bank data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for STI for women.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Need to strengthen and improve quality of outreach programme for IDUs and FSWs.

### Karbi Anglong

District Population: 9,65,280 (3.10% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 64.62%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 46.4%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	2854	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0.38	
	NT	-	-	-	758	782	1154	1064	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	4.00	2.38	4.09	-	0.87	-	-	
	NT	250	210	220	-	230	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	2.43	2.86	3.16	1.57	1.12	
	NT	-	-	-	577	759	1270	1164	
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	2.62	2.85	1.27	1.15	1.22
	NT	-	-	-	344	421	1027	1394	738
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	2.07	1.21	1.36	
	NT	-	-	-	-	870	1403	883	
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	2.07	1.51	0.98	
	NT	-	-	-	-	916	1261	1019	
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	921	1260	1786	2664	4756

PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (75)	-	12	45	-	-				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012						
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
% of Total (N=19)	94.74	0	0	0	0	5.26

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

Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census						
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	363	-	228	16358	1261	3487	11610			
% Total HRG	61.42	-	38.58	3.87	0.30	0.83	2.75			
% Total Pop.	0.04	-	0.02	100	7.71	21.32	70.97			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA;	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Dimapur, Nagaland						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							

	STI/RTI				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	
No. episodes treated	1011	990	846	1861	
% Syphilis positivity	-	0	0	0	

	Programme Response								
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

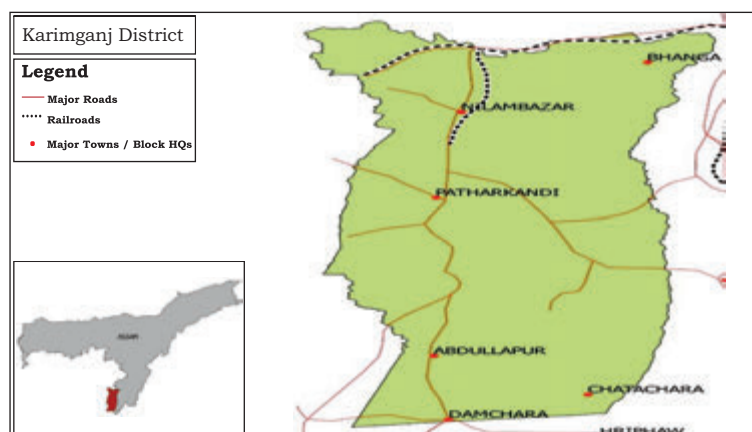
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>5</sup> General clients & pregnant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



# Karimganj

## Background:

Karimganj District is located in the Southern tip of Assam. The district is bounded on the north by Bangladesh and Cachar district; on the south by Mizoram and Tripura states, on the west by Bangladesh and Tripura and on the east by Hailakandi district. It has a population of 12.17 lakh, a sex ratio of 961 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 73.49%, with an overall literacy rate of 79.72% (Census 2011). Karimganj town is an important centre of trade and commerce in the North East India. Economy of Karimganj district is agrarian in character with as much as 60% of the active workforce engaged in cultivation. Karimganj town is linked via both rail and road transport with the rest of India.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.19%) among the PPTCT attendees, but a trend could not be determined due to lack of data.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.66%) and female (1.07%) clients, as well as among referred (0.78%) client but moderate among direct walk-in (5.05%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients, except for DWI observing a sudden rise in 2012.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (467; 100% of the total HRG) was the only HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 4,722 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.82%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3% of the male population were migrants; among them 44.74% migrated to other states and 26.58% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Aizawl, Mizoram and Dimapur, Nagaland.
- In 2009, of the 193 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 28% were 15-24 years of age.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through parent to child route accounted for 6.90% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 33.6% and 52.5%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of ANC attendees to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Carry out differential analysis of direct walk-in clients (representative of vulnerable populations), owing to moderate positivity in 2012. Sudden rise among them can be explored by further analysing the ICTC data.
- Since the only HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. The availability of typology data would help better to analyze risk factors among HRGs.
- More needs to be done to understand the profile of the attendees through in depth analysis of ICTC data as the parent to child HIV transmission rate was high in the district.



District Population: 12,17,002 (3.90% of Assam Population); Female Literacy: 73.49%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 45.6%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0	0.25	0.50	400	0.25	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	399	400	400	400	
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	3099	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	
	NT	-	-	-	*	921	1100	924	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	0.78	1.04	2.47	2.50	1.66	
	NT	-	-	1405	1155	1011	1482	1263	
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	1.60	1.26	1.19	2.20	1.07	
	NT	-	-	313	317	670	817	845	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	2.80	2.73	0.78	
	NT	-	-	-	-	894	1756	1791	
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	1.02	1.29	5.05	
	NT	-	-	-	-	787	543	317	
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	1718	1472	1681	2299	5207	
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (193)	-	28	-	-	-				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=29)	89.66	0	0	0	6.90	3.45			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census						
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	467	0	0							
% Total HRG	100	0	0							
% Total Pop.	0.04	0	0							
Program Target	NA	NA	NA							
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA;	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double-decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012						
% Syphilis positivity	1.39	0.13	1.66	0.82						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
FSW TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTCs	-	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
STI clinics	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration

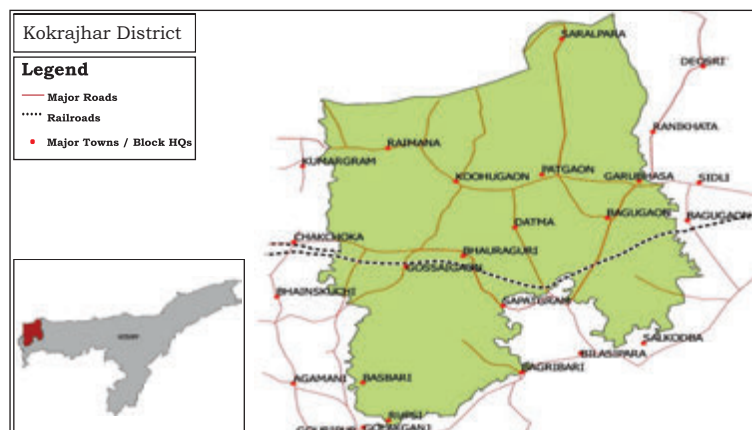
	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district
No. out-migration	15472	6922	4112	4438
% of male pop.	3.00	1.34	0.80	0.86
% total migration	100	44.74	26.58	28.68

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

# Kokrajhar

## Background:

Kokrajhar is one of the twenty-three districts of Assam and can be described as the gateway to the north eastern region of India. Kokrajhar district is located on the north bank of the river Brahmaputra that slices the state of Assam into two, identified as north and south banks. It has a population of 8.86 lakh, a sex ratio of 958 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 59.54%, with an overall literacy rate of 66.63% (Census 2011). It is one of the eleven districts in Assam currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. Forest is one of the most prominent features of Kokrajhar district.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.68%) and female (0.16%) clients, as well as among referred (0.36%) and direct walk-in (0.55%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- In 2012, 2,597 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.23%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 11.52% of the male population were migrants; among them 7.51% migrated to other states and 11.18% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar, West Bengal.
- In 2009, of the 43PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 7% were 15-24 years of age, 63% were on ART, 42% were illiterate or only had a primary school education.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 36.6% and 7.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TIs was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Intensify outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC and STI data.
- An effort needs to be made to increase early detection among positive people, as well as strengthen immediate referrals to ART centers upon confirmation of positivity.
- IEC programme for creating STI awareness should be strengthened in district among general population, especially women.
- Mechanisms need to be put in place in order to collect more data on HRG typologies, which will help to better under the district's vulnerabilities.

### Kokrajhar

District Population: 8,86,999 (2.85% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 59.54%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 27.2%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.04	0	0.05	0	
	NT	-	-	-	2501	2086	2079	1677	
HSS-STD	PP	-	0.50	0.39	0.87	0	-	-	
	NT	-	202	259	231	249	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.36	0.64	0.52	0.63	0.68
	NT	-	-	-	1675	2044	2116	2714	2190
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0.50	0.47	0	0.21	0.16
	NT	-	-	-	995	1490	1712	2435	2427
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.43	0.36
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	2197	3221	3334
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.41	0.55
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	1631	1928	1283
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	0	0	0	2670	3534	3828	5149	9291
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (43)	63	7	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=19)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	100	0	0	0	0	0			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

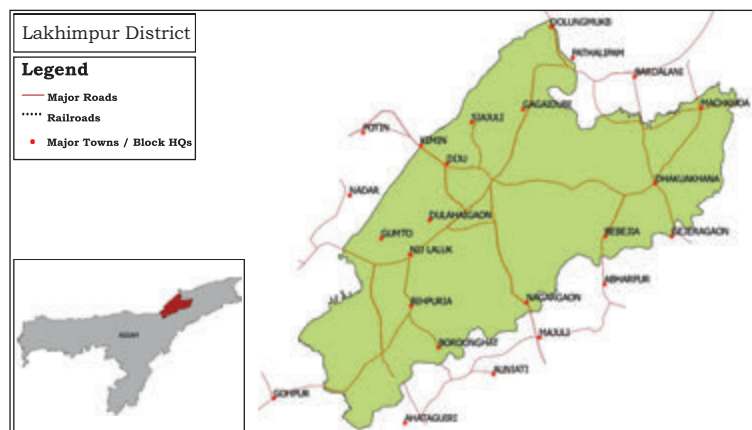
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-						
% Total HRG	-	-	-	No. out-migration	55114	4138	6161	44815	
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	% of male pop.	11.52	0.87	1.29	9.37	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	% total migration	100	7.51	11.18	81.31	
Program Coverage	Home based-NA;	Kothi-NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Typology	Brothel based-NA;	Pantri-NA;	Non daily Injectors-NA	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Koch Bihar, West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal	Darjiling, West Bengal	West Garo Hills, Meghalaya	
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	0.04	0.63	0.34	0.23					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	-	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Blood Banks	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRGS/STD ≥ 187); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>5</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Lakhimpur

## Background:

Lakhimpur is an administrative district in the state of Assam in India. The district is bounded on the north by Siang and Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh and on the east by Dhemaji District and Subansiri River. Majuli Sub Division of Jorhat District stands on the southern side and Gahpur sub division of Sonitpur District is on the West. It has a population of 10.40 lakh, a sex ratio of 965 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 71.91%, with an overall literacy rate of 78.39% (Census 2011). Economy of Lakhimpur is mainly based on agriculture. Major crops are rice, Tea, mustard, sugarcane etc. Small numbers of industries are located in the district.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, with a stable trend according to last three recordings.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was low among FSWs.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.10%) and female (0.06%) clients, as well as among referred (0.09%) and direct walk-in (0.06%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (656; 100% of the total HRG) was the only HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 6,986 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.38%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.78% of the male population were migrants; among them 45.84% migrated to other states and 18.95% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh and Kheri, Uttar Pradesh.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 63% and 17.2%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Intensify outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites.
- Since the only HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC/ ART and STI data.

### Lakhimpur

District Population: 1,040,644 (3.34% of Uttar Pradesh Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 71.91%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 37.3%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	0	0.75	0	0	0	0	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	400	400	399	399	400	400	
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	
	NT	-	-	-	2068	2137	2652	1870	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	1.55	0.14	0.86	0.53	0.10
	NT	-	-	-	322	1400	581	947	1043
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0	0.17	0.46	0	0.06
	NT	-	-	-	546	574	1530	2314	3283
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	1.36	0	0.09
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	516	868	1149
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.21	0.06
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	-	-	1595	2393	3177
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	868	1974	2111	3261	10794
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=2)	100	0	0	0	0	0			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

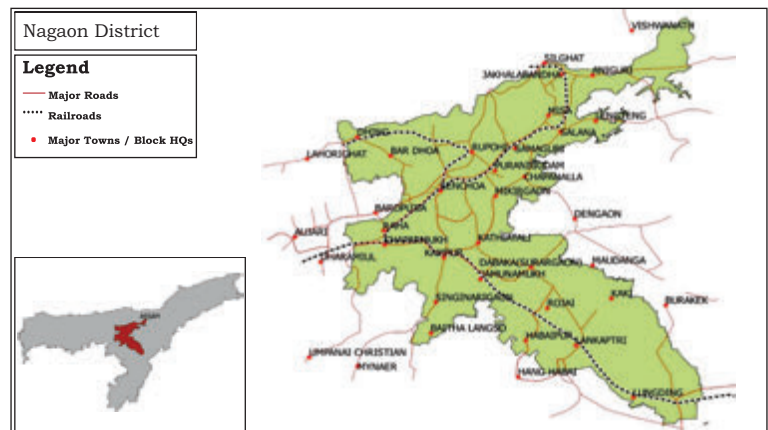
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	656	-	-	26324	12068	4988	9268		
% Total HRG	100	-	-	5.78	2.65	1.09	2.03		
% Total Pop.	0.06	-	-	100	45.84	18.95	35.21		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA;	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double-decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh	Kheri, Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh	
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	3333	4707	5560	6986					
% Syphilis positivity	2.09	1.43	0.68	0.38					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# Nagaon

## Background:

Nagaon is an administrative district of Assam. As of 2011, it is the most populous district of Assam (out of 27) and one of the largest in area. It has a population of 28.26 lakh, a sex ratio of 962 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 69.21%, with an overall literacy rate of 73.78% (Census 2011). Economy of Nagaon District, in terms of natural resources endowment, is purely agrarian, providing livelihood to almost 78 percent of the total population. The economy of Nagaon District also suggests that there has been a lot of development in aquaculture technologies during the last few decades. The district has a big tourism industry as well.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.11%) among the PPTCT attendees.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.06%), with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.19%) and female (1.11%) clients, as well as among referred (1.56%) and direct walk-in (1.71%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (547; 63.16% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (304; 35.10% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 4,969 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.26%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.49% of the male population were migrants; among them 15.96% migrated to other states and 36.46% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Dimapur, Nagaland and Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.
- In 2009, of the 217 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 10% were widowed/divorced.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through parent to child route accounted for 8.51% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 55.4% and 12.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, two FSW TIs and one IDU TI site was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- It is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district as parent to child HIV transmission was high.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Conduct outreach campaign on STI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages especially among women.
- Need to strengthen and improve quality of outreach programme for IDUs and FSWs.

### Nagaon

District Population: 28,26,006 (9.07% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 69.21%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 51.2%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	0 400	0.25 400	0 400	0 396	0.25 400		0 400	
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14525 0.11	
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.07 10419	0.14 10952	0.07 13558	0.06 11916	
HSS-STD	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	1.21 1735	1.89 1270	1.23 1302	1.43 3148	2.19 2788	
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	1.37 1038	0.91 1425	0.58 3449	1.11 3147	
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.84 1193	1.45 3107	1.56 3777	
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.46 1534	0.57 3490	1.71 2158	
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	-	1534	3490	2158	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	2686	2308	2727	6597	20460

PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (217)	-	-	-	-	-				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012						
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
% of Total (N=94)	84.04	3.19	0	0	8.51	4.26

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

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	547	15	304						
% Total HRG	63.16	1.73	35.10						
% Total Pop.	0.02	0	0.01						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA;	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double-decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						

	STI/RTI				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	
No. episodes treated	1575	2081	3455	4969	
% Syphilis positivity	2.88	1.37	1.07	0.26	

	Programme Response					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No. FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2
No. MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	1	2	2	4	5
Blood Banks	3	3	3	3	4	4
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-

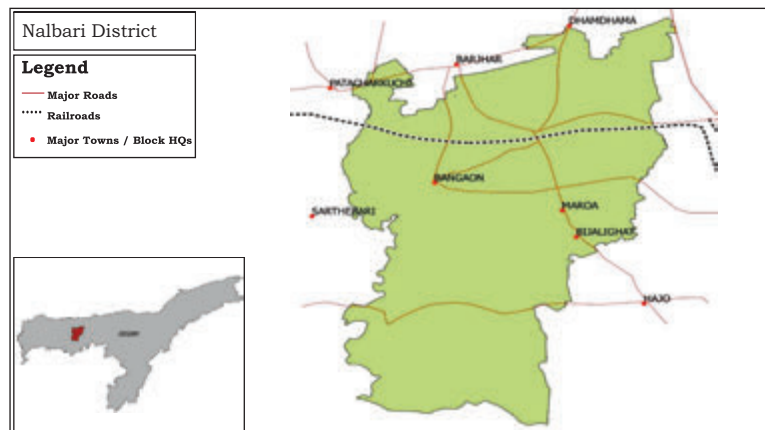
Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration: Dimapur, Nagaland; Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya; Koch Bihar, West Bengal; Purnea, Bihar; Arunachal Pradesh.



# Nalbari

## Background:

Nalbari is an administrative district of Assam. The north and west side of the district is bounded by Baksa and Barpeta districts respectively. The south and east side of the district is bounded by Kamrup district. It has a population of 7.69 lakh, a sex ratio of 945 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 73.85%, with an overall literacy rate of 79.89% (Census 2011). Nalbari is well connected both by rail and road network. The town is about 2 k.m. from 31 National Highway.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT attendees, but a trend could not be determined due to lack of data.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.06%), with a stable trend.
- According to 2007 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was low among FSWs and as per 2010 HSS-MSM data, the level of HIV positivity was low among MSM (0.79%), but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male and female (0.04%) clients, as well as among referred (0.06%) and direct walk-in clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (1,000; 69.40% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (441; 30.60% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 7,599 STI/RTI episodes were treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.22% of the male population were migrants; among them 8.06% migrated to other states and 54.87% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Jalpaiguri, West Bengal and North West Delhi.
- In 2009, of the 48 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 17% were 15-24 years of age, 56% were on ART, 29% were illiterate or only had a primary school education.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 56.3% and 8.9%, respectively.
- In 2012, two FSW TIs and one MSM TI was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for STI and HIV for women.
- An effort needs to be made to increase early detection among positive people, as well as strengthen immediate referrals to ART centers upon confirmation of positivity.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC/ART and STI data.



HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> - NT <sup>4</sup> -	0 403	0 400	0 399	0 400	0.25	400	0	386
PPTCT	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6618	0
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	0 1640	0 1787	0 1511	0 1654	0.06
HSS-STD	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-FSW	PP 0 NT 195	- -	0 250	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	0.79 252	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	- -	- -	0 952	0.43 1168	0.10 2080	0.27 2606	0 1960	0
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	- -	- -	0.14 1450	0.12 1703	0.18 1624	0.23 2191	0.04 2540	0.06
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	0.06 1592	0.33 1800	0.06 1610	0.06 1610	0.06
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	0.19 2112	0.20 2997	0 2890	0 2890	0
Walk-in	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2112 2997	2997 2890	2997 2890	0
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT -	-	-	2402	2871	3704	4797	11118	11118
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART(48)	56	17	29	0	0				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=1)	0	0	100	0	0	0			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

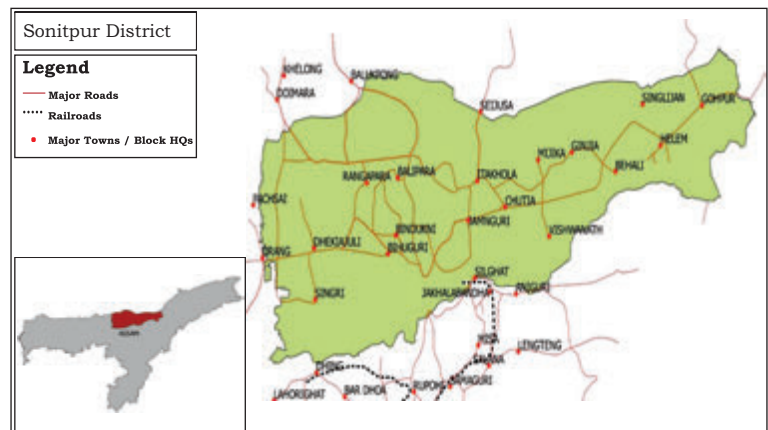
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	1000	441	-	24800	2000	13608	9192		
% Total HRG	69.40	30.60	-	4.22	0.34	2.32	1.56		
% Total Pop.	0.13	0.06	-	100	8.06	54.87	37.06		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-47.28%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-52.72%	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double-decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	North West Delhi	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya			
% <25 yrs	33.05	-	-						
% Married	83.71	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	1993	2339	6568	7599					
% Syphilis positivity	2.94	1.62	0.24	0					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# Sonitpur

## Background:

Sonitpur is an administrative district of Assam. The district headquarters are located at Tezpur. Sonitpur district was created in 1983 when it was split from Darrang. As of 2011 it is the third most populous district of Assam (out of 27), after Nagaon and Dhubri. It has a population of 19.25 lakh, a sex ratio of 946 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 62.53%, with an overall literacy rate of 69.96% (Census 2011). It is the seventh largest city of Assam after Guwahati, Silchar, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Nagaon and Tinsukia. Sonitpur is home to two wildlife sanctuaries: Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary and Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, HIV positivity was low (0.05%) among the PPTCT attendees.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.07%), with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was low among FSWs.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.88%) and female (0.49%) clients, as well as among referred (0.43%) and direct walk-in (1.10%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, FSW (852; 98.73% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 4,685 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 2.52%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.59% of the male population were migrants; among them 20.71% migrated to other states and 14.66% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were West Kameng and Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh.
- In 2009, of the 106 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 10% were 15-24 years of age, 62% were on ART, 36% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 8% were widowed/divorced.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through parent to child route accounted for 8.16% and unknown routes accounted for 18.37% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 51.2% and 11%, respectively.
- In 2012, two FSW TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites and among general population, especially women.
- Collect and analyze data at TIs and patients at ART center to understand geography and profile of groups.
- Strengthen efforts towards assessing route of HIV transmission at the ICTCs.
- Since the largest HRG was FSW, better assessment of the size and profile of client population including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities. As well as availability of typology data would help to analyze risk factors.
- Parent to child transmission was high in the district, therefore, it is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district.

**Sonitpur**

District Population: 1925975 (6.18% of Assam Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 62.53%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 49.7%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	
	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	
PPTCT	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	15822	
	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	8120	
Blood Bank	PP	0.40	2.00	0	0	0	0	249	
	NT	250	250	250	250	249	0	247	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	241	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.93	0.94	1.16	0.70	0.88
	NT	-	-	-	1073	1701	1632	2571	3739
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0.36	0.82	0.60	0.38	0.49
	NT	-	-	-	827	1342	1998	2860	3244
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.23	0.43
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	2282	2996	4177
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	1.56	-	1.56	0.90	1.10
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	1348	2435	2806
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	0	0	0	1900	3043	3630	5431	22805
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (106)	62	10	36	3	8				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=49)	69.39	0	0	4.08	8.16	18.37			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census						
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	852	11	-	39625	8208	5811	25606			
% Total HRG	98.73	1.27	-	4.59	0.95	0.67	2.96			
% Total Pop.	0.04	0	-	100	20.71	14.66	64.62			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA							
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA;	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double-decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh	North West Delhi, Delhi	Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh		
% <25 yrs	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	1323	2523	4360	4685						
% Syphilis positivity	1.50	1.55	0.82	2.52						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
FSW TIs	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	2	2	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTCs	1	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	8	
Blood Banks	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.



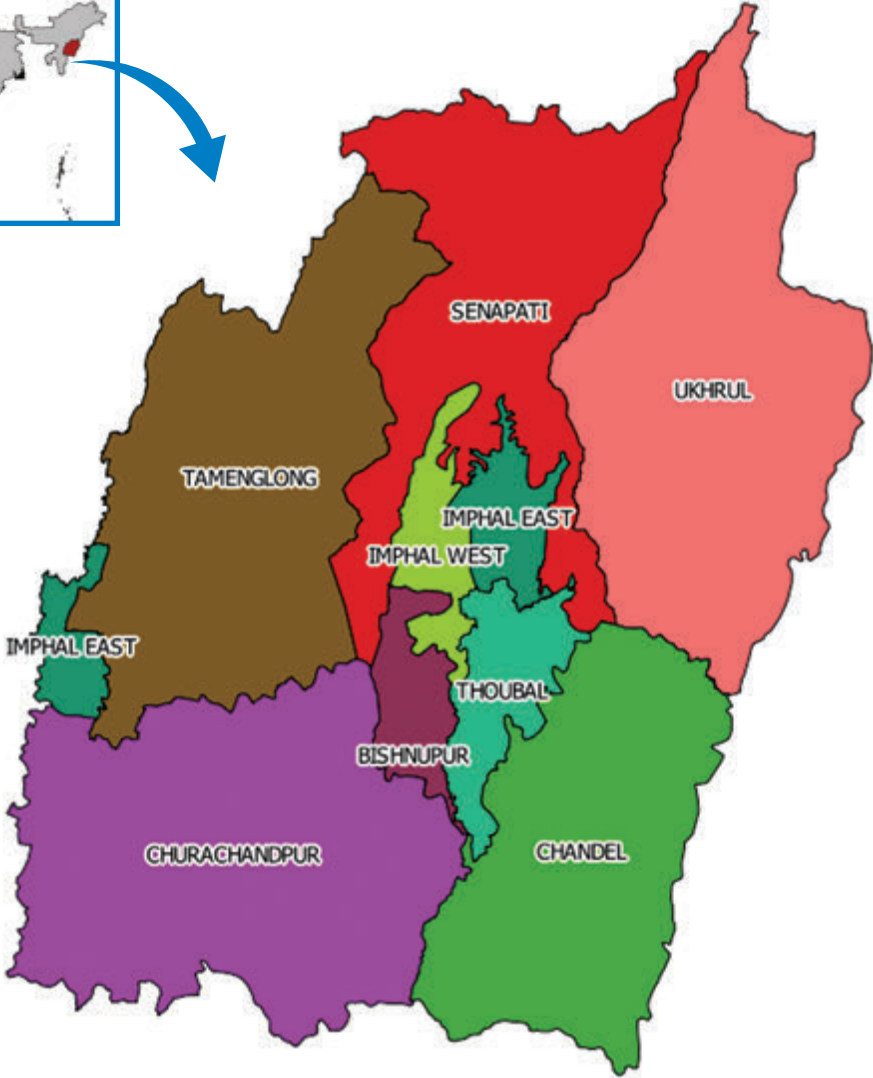
HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> - NT <sup>4</sup> -	- -	- -	0.25 400	0.25 399	0.25 399	0.25 399	0.50 400	0.50 400	
PPTCT	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5664 0.04	5664 0.04	
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	0.03 3810	0.09 4419	0 5211	0.04 5458	0.04 5458	
HSS-STD	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-FSW	PP - NT -	0.43 232	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	- -	- -	* *	1.12 714	1.09 1556	0.30 2368	1.00 1908	1.00 1908	
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	- -	- -	* *	0.84 359	0.28 1760	0.48 2062	0.77 1422	0.77 1422	
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	0.77 2199	0.33 2415	0.75 2000	0.75 2000	0.75 2000	
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	0.45 1117	0.45 1117	0.45 2015	1.13 1330	1.13 1330	
Walk-in	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	0	0	391	1073	3316	4430	8994	8994	
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (92)	-	5	77	78	4					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012										
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=33)	75.76	3.03	3.03	0	12.12	6.06				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos; PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census						
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	24285	8442	3640	12203			
% Total HRG	-	-	-	4.03	1.40	0.60	2.03			
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	34.76	14.99	50.25			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	Home based-NA;	Kothi-NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;							
Typology	Brothel based-NA;	Pantri-NA;	Non daily Injectors-NA	Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh	Dihang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh	Titrap, Arunachal Pradesh	Jalpaiguri, West Bengal		
% <25 yrs	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012						
% Syphilis positivity	5.47	4.44	0.96	0.52						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
FSW TIs	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTCs	-	1	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	
Blood Banks	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	
STI clinics	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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



# District Map of Manipur

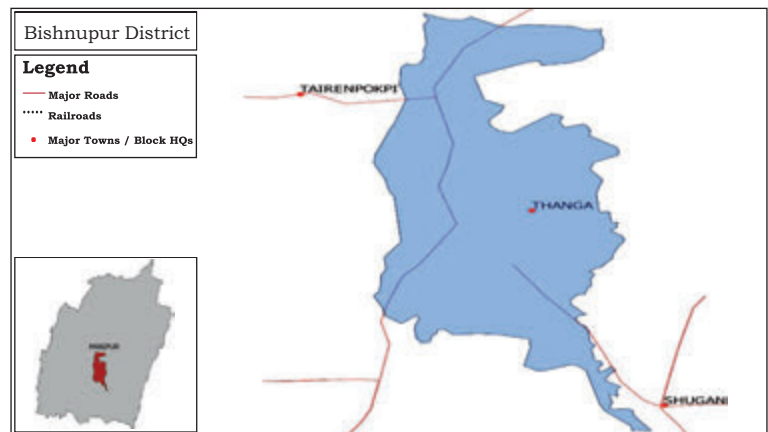




# Bishnupur

## Background:

Bishnupur district of Manipur has the smallest area. It is bound on the north by Imphal West district, on the south by Churachandpur district, on the east by Imphal and Thoubal districts. It has a population of 2.40 lakh, a sex ratio of 1,000 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 67.29%, with an overall literacy rate of 76.35% (Census 2011). The main occupation of the people of Bishnupur is agriculture. Rice, potato, cabbage, pulses, brinjal and tomato are the main crops cultivated and produced in the town. The district has a few tourist attraction spots. National Highway-105 passes through the district connecting West Imphal to Churachandpur districts.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was high (1.0%), with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.30%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a declining trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (5.60%) among IDUs, with a decreasing trend, but a steep rise was observed in 2008.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.98%) and female (0.98%) attendees, also among referred and direct walk-in (0.99%) attendees. An overall declining trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (1,859; 70.52% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (505; 19.16% of the total HRG) and MSM (272; 10.32% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 8,691 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was low.
- As per the 2001 Census, 1.49% of the male population was migrant population; among them 29.43% migrated to other states and 31.46% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 310 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 10% were 15-24 years of age, 0% were on ART, 7% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 16% were widowed/divorced.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle syringe was high at 16.28%, through parent to child route accounted for 13.95% of all the HIV transmissions in the district, and homosexual and unknown routes, each accounted for 6.98% of the total HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 99.3% and 72.3%, respectively.
- In 2012, one MSM TI site was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen TI site exclusively for IDUs to provide HIV preventive and referral services, considering their large numbers and HIV transmission in the district.
- There is a need to establish TI services for 30% HRGs (MSM & FSWs) mapped, to saturate the high risk groups due to increasing vulnerability as evidenced.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, analysis on vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be conducted from ICTC/ART and STI data.
- Strengthen efforts towards assessing the route of HIV transmission at the ICTCs.
- High percentage of parent to child HIV transmission in the district, also necessitates need to review PPTCT programme in the district.
- There needs to be a better understanding of the dynamics of HIV transmission in homosexuals, through initiation of HSS-MSM site or through further analysis of ICTC data.



## Bishnupur

District Population: 2,40,363 (8.83% of Manipur Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 67.29%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 78.7%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.25	0.38	0.50	0.26		0		1.00
	NT <sup>4</sup>	800	800	800	772		400		800
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	1.80	0.45	0.44	0.24	0.30
	NT	-	-	-	2002	5123	4755	4215	3710
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	28.00	15.20	12.40	34.27		5.60		-
	NT	250	250	250	248		250		-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	5.92	4.53	3.33	1.45	0.98
	NT	-	-	-	625	1546	2374	2554	2642
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	4.05	2.84	2.55	1.49	0.98
	NT	-	-	-	519	1477	1178	1480	1537
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	3.91	5.00	0
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	179	80	27
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	-	3.02	1.39	0.99
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	3373	3954	4152
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	PP	-	-	-	3146	8146	8307	8249	7889
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### PLHIV Profile, 2012

	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (310)	0	10	7	26	16
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-

### Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012

	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
% of Total (N=43)	55.81	6.98	0	16.28	13.95	6.98

### Block-Level Details

	No. HRG- FSW	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- IDU	% Pos: ICTC 2009	% Pos: PPTCT 2009
Bishnupur	-	-	-	1.5	0.4
Moitang	-	-	-	0.40	0
Nambol	-	-	-	-	-

## Vulnerabilities

	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census				
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district	
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	505	272	1859					
% Total HRG	19.16	10.32	70.52					
% Total Pop.	0.21	0.11	0.77					
Program Target	NA	NA	NA					
Program Coverage	Home based-NA;	Kothi-NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;					
Typology	Brothel based-NA;	Pantli-NA;	Non daily Injectors-NA					
% <25 yrs	-	-	-					
% Married	-	-	-					

### STI/RTI

	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. episodes treated	590	5496	8976	8691
% Syphilis positivity	-	0	0	0

### Programme Response

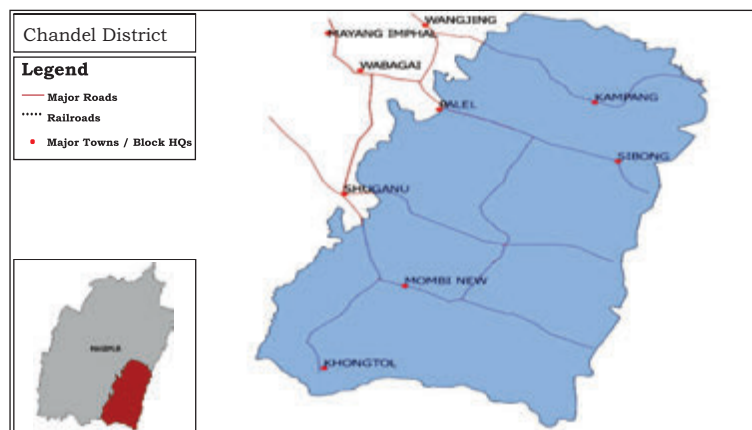
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	2	2	4	6	6	6	6	7	7
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	2	2	2	2	2	6	8	8
Comm. care centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>2</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>3</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>4</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>5</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>6</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Chandel

## Background:

Chandel district (formerly known as Tengnoupal district) came into existence on May 13, 1974. It is the border district of the state. Its neighbors are Myanmar (erstwhile Burma) on the south, Ukhrul district on the east, Churachandpur district on the south and west, and Thoubal district on the north. As of 2011, it is the second least populous district in the state, after Tamenglong with a population of 1.44 lakh, a sex ratio of 932 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 63.26%, with an overall literacy rate of 70.85% (Census 2011). It is one of the three districts in Manipur currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The main food crops are paddy, potato and vegetables. National Highway Nos. 39 and 150 pass through this district.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was moderate (0.52%), with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.44%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was moderate (5.20%) among FSWs, with a decreasing trend in the last three recordings.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was very high (18.67%) among IDUs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.07%) and female (1.66%) attendees, also among referred (2.31%) and direct walk-in (1.39%) attendees. An overall declining trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (1,672; 67.28% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (813; 37.72% of the total HRG) and MSM (272; 10.32% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 6,992 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was low.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.94% of the male population was migrant population; among them 18.72% migrated to other states and 16.66% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle/syringe was high at 31.91% of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 98.3% and 34.8%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI and one IDU TI site was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data and HSS- IDU and FSW data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population & high risk groups accordingly.
- There is a need to increase the number of IDU targeted intervention (TI) sites and prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened, considering large number of IDUs with moderate HIV prevalence and high rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes in the district.
- Further exploration of IDU-FSW networks to understand the dual risk due to the high rates of HIV infection among IDUs and a large number of FSWs.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC and STI data.

## Chandel

District Population: 1,44,028 (5.29% of Manipur Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 63.26%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 57.4%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> 3.50 NT <sup>4</sup> 400	1.75 400	3.00 400	1.00 400		1.25 399		0.52 382	
PPTCT	PP - NT -	- -	- -	* 2077	1.54 2077	1.16 2158	0.86 1503	0.44 1377	
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-STD	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-FSW	PP 4.00 NT 250	10.40 250	12.00 250	5.69 246		5.20 250		- -	
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18.67 498		- -	
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	- -	- -	* 11.26	9.89 11.26	8.41 9.89	2.07 8.41		
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	- -	- -	* 12.58	6.75 12.58	6.11 6.11	1.66 6.33		
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	453 -	1096 10.23	979 8.96	1144 2.31	
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1427 14.27	1283 1.283	1299 1.299	
Walk-in	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4.70 4.70	5.35 5.35	1.39 1.39	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT -	-	-	568	3205	4478	3683	3825	

PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (362)	-	0	-	-	-				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=47)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	61.70	0	0	31.91	4.26	2.13			

Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC 2009	-	Chandel 1.4	Teng-noupal 0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: PPTCT 2009	-	Chandel 0.5	Teng-noupal 0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	813	-	1672	2431	455	405	1571		
% Total HRG	32.72	-	67.28	3.94	0.74	0.66	2.54		
% Total Pop.	0.56	-	1.16	100	18.72	16.66	64.62		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	Home based-NA; NA;	Kothi-NA; NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;						
Typology	Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						

	STI/RTI					
	2009	2010	2011	2012		
No. episodes treated	693	4519	7698	6992		
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0	0		

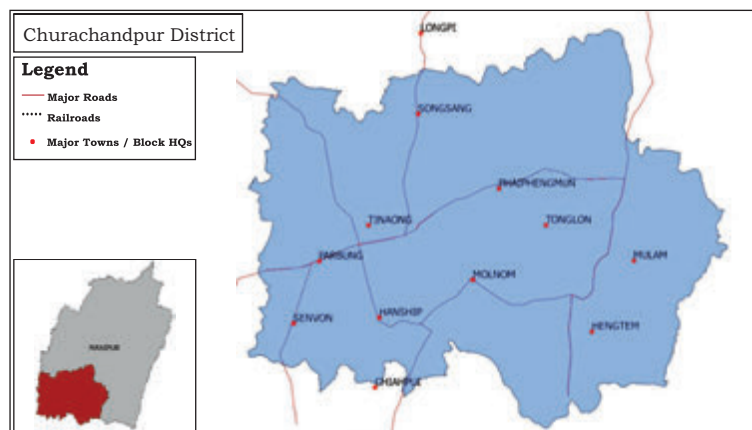
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. care centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

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

# Churachandpur

## Background:

Churachandpur is the largest district of Manipur. It is located in the south western corner of Manipur. It has a population of 2.71 lakh, a sex ratio of 969 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 80.13%, with an overall literacy rate of 84.29% (Census 2011). It is one of the three districts in Manipur currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). National Highway No. 150, also known as Tipaimukh Road, passes through the heart of the town on its way to Mizoram covering many blocks.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.54%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 Blood bank data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.58%) among the Blood bank attendees, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was low (0.40%) among the FSWs, with a decreasing trend in the last three recordings.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was high (13.17%) among the IDUs, with a fluctuating trend till 2008, and a fall was observed in 2010.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among male (5.41%) attendees and low among female (4.43%) attendees; moderate among referred (6.85%) attendees and close to moderate among direct walk-in (4.60%) attendees. An overall declining trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (1,672; 65.96% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (863; 34.04% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 4,807 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.06%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.41% of the male population were migrants; among them 50.90% migrated to other states and 11.68% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Aizawl and Champhai, Mizoram.
- In 2012, of the 3,258 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 35% were on ART, 7% were 15-24 years of age, 9% were illiterate or only had a primary school education.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle/syringe was high at 31.54% and through parent to child the transmission accounted for 5.02% of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 97.6% and 27.8%, respectively.

## Key Recommendations:

- District has high HIV prevalence among IDU and FSW groups, hence, scale up the quality of intervention services to curtail HIV spread from HRGs.
- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand the risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- There is a need for an increase in the number of IDU targeted intervention (TI) sites and prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened, considering large number of IDUs and high rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes in the district.
- Though HIV prevalence has declined from high to moderate levels among ICTC attendees, district needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further.
- The parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, thus more needs to be done to understand the profile of the attendees through in-depth analysis of ICTC data.
- Intensify outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites.

## Churachandpur

District Population: 2,71,274 (9.97% of Manipur Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 80.13%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 45.9%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.50	2.25	3.00	0.75		0.75		0		
	NT <sup>4</sup>	400	400	400	400		399		400		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	1.11	0.72	0.64	0.62	0.54		
	NT	-	-	-	1444	4875	2975	4197	4446		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.41	0.58	0.67	0.58			
	NT	-	-	-	980	688	445	1207			
HSS-STD	PP	15.60	6.80	4.00	0.80		-				
	NT	250	250	250	250		-				
HSS-FSW	PP	12.80	16.00	19.60	17.60		0.40				
	NT	250	250	250	250		250				
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-		-				
	NT	-	-	-	-		-				
HSS-IDU	PP	26.80	20.60	23.00	31.11		13.17				
	NT	500	500	500	479		501				
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	25.44	16.97	12.22	8.41	5.41		
	NT	-	-	-	456	1190	2161	2842	3232		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	20.56	9.98	9.50	5.83	4.43		
	NT	-	-	-	360	1172	1548	2384	2324		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-		9.70	6.68	6.85		
	NT	-	-	-	-		1443	1228	992		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-		11.96	7.40	4.60		
	NT	-	-	-	-		2266	3998	4564		
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	PP	-	-	-	2260	7237	6684	9423	10002		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

PLHIV Profile, 2012										
		% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (3309)		0	19	5	2	11				
DLN (NA)		-	-	-	-	-				

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012						
% of Total (N=279)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
59.50	0.72	0.36	31.54	5.02	2.87	

Block-Level Details						
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC 2009	Chu-rachandpur 4.3	Chu-rachandpur North 0	Singhat 0.8	Tipaimukh 0.8	-	-
% Pos: PPTCT 2009	Chu-rachandpur 0.4	Chu-rachandpur North 0	Singhat 0	Tipaimukh 0	-	-

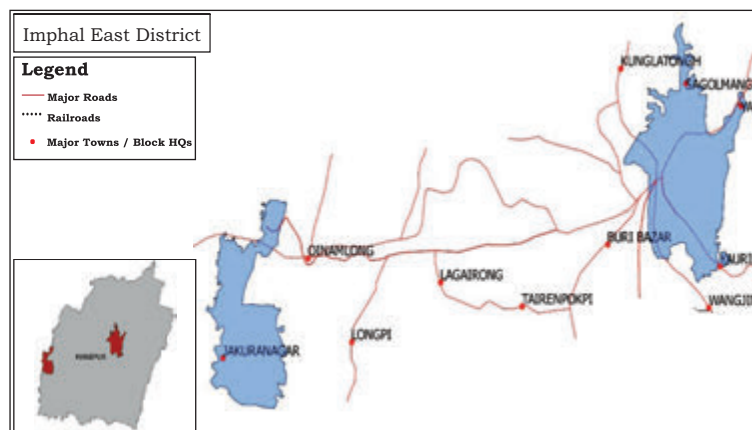
		HIV Size					Vulnerabilities				
		FSW	MSM	IDU			Male Migration, 2001 Census				
		Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	863	0	1672						
		% Total HRG	34.04	0	65.96						
		% Total Pop.	0.32	0	0.62						
		Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
		Program Coverage	-	-	-						
		Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
		% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
		% Married	-	-	-						
		STI/RTI									
		No. episodes treated	211	1377	1038	4807					
		% Syphilis positivity	-	0	2.02	1.06					
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
FSW TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTCs	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	6		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	7		
Comm. care centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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

# Imphal East

## Background:

Imphal East district of Manipur state came into existence in June, 1997. As of 2011, it is the second most populous district in the state, after Imphal West, with a population of 4.52 lakh, a sex ratio of 1,011 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 75.92%, with an overall literacy rate of 82.81% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district. The main food crops are paddy, potato and vegetables. There are two tourist spots in the district, one is at Kaina and another at Jiribam. Imphal East is connected by road to other parts of the country through National Highways-N.H. 39, N.H. 53 and N.H. 150.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.57%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 Blood bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.12%) among the Blood bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low (1.61%) among the FSWs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (4.20%) attendees and moderate among female (7.71%) attendees, and it was low among referred (4.56%) attendees and moderate among direct walk-in (6.25%) attendees. An overall declining trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees, except for direct walk-in attendees who observed an increasing trend.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (4,286; 86.10% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (692; 13.90% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 16,049 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.79%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 2.31% of the male population were migrants; among them 50.33% migrated to other states and 12.93% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The two destinations for out-of-state migration were Cachar, Assam and Bangalore, Karnataka.
- In 2012, of the 7,467 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 39% were on ART, 28% were illiterate or had primary education and 15% were widowed/divorced.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle/syringe was high at 28.12% and through unknown routes was high at 25.58% in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 96.7% and 68.3%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI, one MSM TI and 11 IDU TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Special population to be included for HIV/STI prevention & control interventions like ICTC referral, IEC, Mid Media campaigns, were partners of IDU & FSW, as well among married people, and also need to focus prevention messages for PMTCT interventions.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of ART profile of PLHAs, ICTC & PPTCT data to assess more risk factors in the district including socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Considering the high HIV transmission & concentrated epidemic, strengthening of TI-NGOs for IDUs, MSM& FSWs is strongly recommended to ensure the quality of services through interventions.
- Strengthen and improve the quality of counseling at ICTCs, since the rate of unknown HIV transmission was high.



### Imphal East

District Population: 4,52,661 (166.3% of Manipur Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 75.92%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 73.4%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> 0.63 NT <sup>4</sup> 800	1.00 800	1.00 800	0.75 800		0.63 799		0.50 800		
PPTCT	-	-	-	2.24	1.60	1.48	0.67	0.57		
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	-	-	1118	2749	3661	4798	5249		
HSS-STD	PP 8.80 NT 250	2.80 250	4.17 216	5.50 200		11.20 250		-		
HSS-FSW	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	1.61 249		-		
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	-		-		
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	-		-		
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	-	-	20.25 484	14.32 2612	7.11 6302	4.93 8324	4.20 6887		
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	-	-	16.48 1681	14.22 1681	10.40 2144	6.75 2503	7.71 2295		
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	11.99 3704	5.31 6559	4.56 6383		
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	4.79 4742	5.41 4268	6.25 2799		
Walk-in	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT 0	0	0	1954	7042	12107	15625	14431		
PLHIV Profile, 2012										
ART (8164)	% On ART 51	% 15-24 yrs -	% Ill., Prim. Edu. -	% Married 75	% Widowed or Divorced 5					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012										
% of Total (N=473)	Hetero-sexual 40.80	Homo-sexual 1.27	Blood Transfusion 0	Needle/ Syringe 28.12	Parent to Child 4.23	Unknown 25.58				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos: ICTC 2009	Porompat 6.1	Sawom-bung 2.2	Keiraobi-tra 0	Jiribam 1.0	-	-	-	-		
% Pos: PPTCT 2009	Porompat 0.6	Sawom-bung 0	Keiraobi-tra 0	Jiribam 0	-	-	-	-		

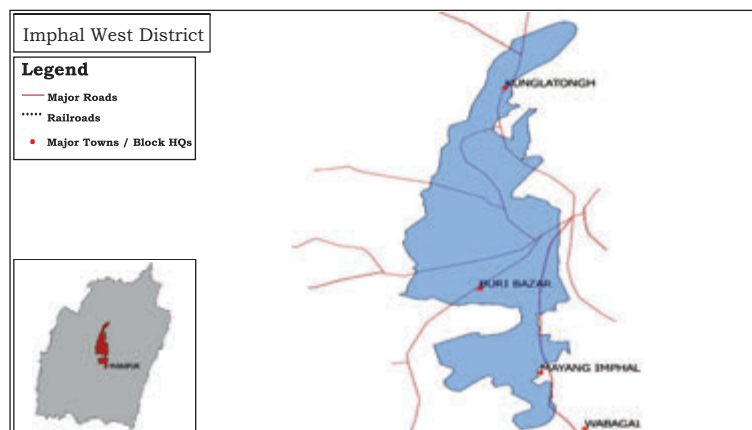
Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census						
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	692	-	4286	No. out-migration	4214	2121	545	1548		
% Total HRG	13.90	-	86.10	% of male pop.	2.13	1.07	0.28	0.78		
% Total Pop.	0.15	-	0.95	% total migration	100	50.33	12.93	36.73		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	Home based-NA;	Kothi-NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;							
Typology	Brothel based-NA;	Pantli-NA;	Non daily Injectors-NA	Cachar, Assam; Bangalore, Karnataka						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2009 226	2010 2438	2011 7192	2012 16049						
% Syphilis positivity	3.64	0.61	0.50	0.79						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
FSW TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IDU TIs	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	11	11
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	2	2	3	5	5	5	7	9	11	11
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2
PLHIV Networks	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	9	9
Comm. care centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-

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

# Imphal West

## Background:

Imphal West district is one of the nine districts of Manipur state in northeastern India. It is surrounded by Senapati District on the north, on the east by Imphal East and Thoubal districts, on the south by Thoubal and Bishnupur Districts, and on the west by Senapati and Bishnupur Districts. As of 2011 it is the most populous district in the state, with a population of 5.14 lakh, a sex ratio of 1,029 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 80.71%, with an overall literacy rate of 86.70% (Census 2011). Imphal is well connected by road with Guwahati (Assam) through National Highway No. 39 and Silchar (Assam) through National Highway No. 53. Other National Highways passing through district are NH-102, 150 and 37.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was moderate (0.62%), with a decreasing trend till 2010, but a steep rise was observed in 2012.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.22%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 Blood bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.26%) among the Blood bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was low (4%) among FSWs, with a decreasing trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-MSM data, HIV positivity was high (10.53%) among MSM, with a decreasing trend
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was high (13.18%) among IDUs, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (4.39%) and female (3.65%) attendees, also among referred (4.62%) and direct walk-in (3.85%) attendees. An overall declining trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (3,593; 72.90% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (882; 17.89% of the total HRG) and MSM (454; 9.21% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 14,607 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.31% of the male population were migrants; among them 43.36% migrated to other states and 15.03% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 6,715 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 41% were on ART.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Chandigarh and South West Delhi.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle syringe was high at 15.26%, of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 99% and 71.3%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI, one MSM TI and 14 IDU TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- The epidemic profile of the district can be better understood with more detailed disaggregated data analysis of ICTC attendees, MSM, FSW & IDU sentinel surveillance data and PLHA profile of patients on ART.
- Considering the dual risk and epidemic pattern of HIV in Imphal West, strengthening of TI-NGOs for IDU, MSM & FSW is recommended to ensure the quality of services through interventions.
- Blocks like Lamphelpat, patsoi and wangoi being high priority blocks within the districts may be reviewed and monitoring closely for all interventions of NACP.
- Though HIV prevalence has declined from high to moderate levels among ICTC attendees, district needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further.



### Imphal West

District Population: 5,14,683 (18.91% of Manipur Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 80.71%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 80.9%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	0.67	0.92	0.67	0.33		0		0.62		
	NT <sup>4</sup>	1200	1200	1200	1200		1200		1126		
	PP	-	-	-	0.55	0.40	0.33	0.24	0.22		
PPTCT	NT	-	-	-	7987	18953	16523	19443	16408		
	PP	-	-	-	0.31	0.36	0.36	0.30	0.26		
Blood Bank	NT	-	-	-	-	14807	12620	9353	5856		
	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-STD	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	PP	13.20	8.40	7.60	9.24		4.00		-		
HSS-FSW	NT	250	250	250	249		250		-		
	PP	15.60	10.40	16.40	17.21		10.53		-		
HSS-MSM	NT	250	250	250	244		247		-		
	PP	14.80	22.80	13.20	17.92		13.18		-		
HSS-IDU	NT	250	250	250	240		220		-		
	PP	-	-	-	16.27	11.71	10.05	6.85	4.39		
ICTC Male	NT	-	-	-	1457	4277	5475	8340	8889		
	PP	-	-	-	11.57	8.79	7.80	4.65	3.65		
ICTC Female	NT	-	-	-	925	3355	3630	5854	6272		
	PP	-	-	-	-	-	6.93	5.00	4.62		
ICTC Referred	NT	-	-	-	-	-	3292	4322	4609		
	PP	-	-	-	-	-	10.41	6.35	3.85		
ICTC Direct	NT	-	-	-	-	-	5813	9872	10552		
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	10369	26585	25628	33637	31569		
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2012</b>											
	% On ART		% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (5053)	61	-	-	-	92	5					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-					
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012</b>											
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
% of Total (N=629)	75.36	1.75	0.79	15.26	4.45	2.38					
<b>Block-Level Details</b>											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-					
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-					
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-					
% Pos: ICTC 2009	Lampheh-pat 4.3	Patsol 2.5	Lamsang 0.9	Wangoi 1.2	-	-					
% Pos: PPTCT 2009	Lampheh-pat 0.3	Patsol 0.2	Lamsang 0.4	Wangoi 0.1	-	-					

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

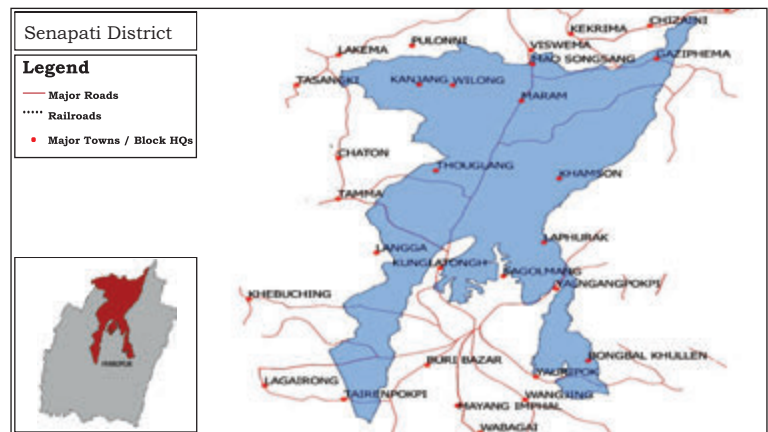
		HIV Size				Vulnerabilities					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)		882	454	3593	7241	3140	1088	3013			
% Total HRG		17.89	9.21	72.90	3.31	1.43	0.50	1.38			
% Total Pop.		0.17	0.09	0.70	100	43.36	15.03	41.61			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	-	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Daily Injectors-NA;	Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Non daily Injectors-NA	Chandigarh, Chandigarh	South West Delhi	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	South Delhi	North West Delhi		
% <25 yrs	-	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-	-							
<b>STI/RTI</b>											
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012							
% Syphilis positivity	211	4673	7832	14607							
	-	0.56	0.12	0							
<b>Programme Response</b>											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
FSW TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
MSM TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
IDU TIs	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	14		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTCs	2	2	4	9	12	12	14	15	15		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	13	13		
Comm. care centres	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Drop-in-centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Senapati

## Background:

The Senapati district located of Manipur is bound on the east by Ukhrul district, on the west by Tamenglong district, on the north by Phek district of Nagaland and on the south by Imphal East district and Imphal West district. It has a population of 3.54 lakh, a sex ratio of 939 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 68.80%, with an overall literacy rate of 75% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and terrace cultivation is generally practiced by the people. Rice, Maize, Potato, Cabbage and cereals are the major produce of the district. 80% of the area is covered by forest and remaining 20% is arable land. National Highway-39 passes through the district from south end to the north end.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low (0.25%), with a stable trend in the last three recordings.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.31%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend till 2011.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was high (11.07%) among the IDUs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.03%) and female (1.94%) attendees, also among referred (0.60%) and direct walk-in (1.67%) attendees. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (1,539; 64.18% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (859; 35.82% of the total HRG).
- As per the 2001 Census, 1.86% of the male population was migrant population; among them 37.34% migrated to other states and 26.68% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Kohima, Nagaland and East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya.
- In 2009, of the 120 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 8% were 15-24 years of age, 62% were on ART, 78% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 3% were widowed/divorced.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle/syringe was high at 38.89%, parent to child transmission accounted for 14.81% of all the HIV transmissions in the district, and 7.41% of the HIV route of transmission were unknown.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 91.4% and 41.2%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI and four IDU TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

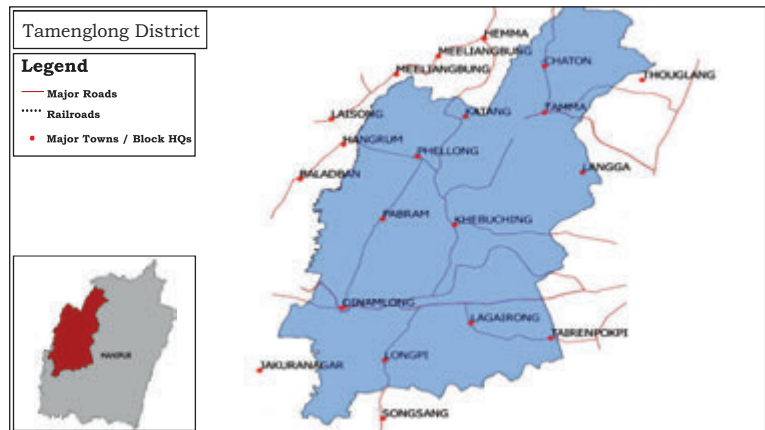
- The disaggregated analysis of data from HSS-ANC, ICTC and PLHA profile will further improve the epidemic profile hence may be conducted, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- Parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district, therefore, it is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district.
- Improve counseling at ICTCs, since the rate of unknown HIV transmission was high.
- Though HIV prevalence has declined from high to moderate levels among ICTC attendees, district needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further.
- Focus on IDU-FSW sexual networks and address the dual risk that is posed due to the high rates of infection among IDUs and a large number of FSWs.
- An effort needs to be made to increase early detection among positive people, as well as strengthen immediate referrals to ART centers upon confirmation of positivity.



# Tamenglong

## Background:

Tamenglong district of Manipur is bound by Nagaland state on the north, by Senapati district on the north and east, by Churachandpur district on the south and by Imphal West district and Assam state on the west. Tamenglong town is the headquarters of this district. As of 2011, it is the least populous district in the state. It has a population of 1.40 lakh, a sex ratio of 953 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 63.76%, with an overall literacy rate of 70.40% (Census 2011). It is one of the three districts in Manipur currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). Tamenglong has some of the popular places that have attracted a number of tourists round the year. National Highway- 53 passes through the district.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was moderate (0.50%), with a declining trend in the last three recordings.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.08%) among the PPTCT attendees, with an increasing trend till 2011, but dropped in 2012.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was moderate (8.40%) among IDUs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.51%) and female (0.74%) attendees, also among referred (0.51%) and direct walk-in (0.65%) attendees. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (958; 88.29% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (127; 11.71% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 1,274 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was low.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.08% of the male population were migrants; among them 28.84% migrated to other states and 43.77% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 86% and 12.8%, respectively.
- In 2012, two IDU TIs and one composite TI site were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- The FSWs should be reached through interventions like with core composite TIs and though effective IEC.
- Considering fluctuations prevalence among HSS-ANC attendees, close monitoring of sentinel sites in the districts and socio-demographic analysis of the data should be done to ascertain risk factors of ICTC and HSS data sets.
- Considering moderate HIV prevalence among IDUs and high rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes in the district, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- IEC programme for creating STI awareness should be strengthened in district among general population, especially women.
- Availability of data regarding profile and pattern of migration and truckers is recommended for better insight to district HIV vulnerabilities.

## Tamelong

District Population: 1,40,143 (5.15% of Manipur Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 63.76%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 21.6%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> 1.75 NT <sup>4</sup> 400	2.50 400	0 359	0.50 400		0.50 400		0.25 400	
PPTCT	PP - NT -	- -	- -	8.56 654	0 1833	0.17 1762	0.50 1597	0.08 1254	
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-STD	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-FSW	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8.40 250	- -	- -	
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	- -	- -	* 0.61	0.61 1153	0.67 1349	0.84 1667	0.51 1567	
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	- -	- -	* 2.06	2.06 340	2.56 391	0.99 905	0.74 675	
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.78 642	1.04 1150	0.51 1172	
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.28 1098	0.77 1422	0.65 1070	
Walk-in	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT -	-	-	1135	3326	3502	4169	3496	
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
ART (51)	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=12)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	66.67	0	0	16.67	0	16.67			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC 2009	Tameng-long 0.7	Tameng-long North 0.2	Tameng-long West 1	Nungba 0.5	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: PPTCT 2009	Tameng-long 0	Tameng-long North 0	Tameng-long West 0	Nungba 0.3	-	-	-	-	-

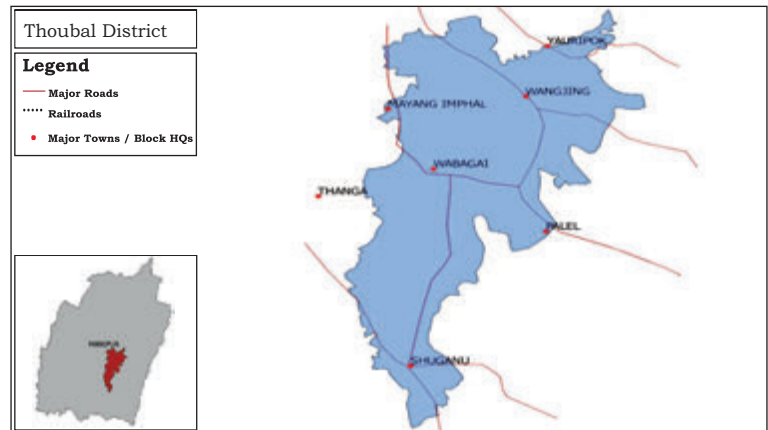
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	127	0	958	1789	516	783	490		
% Total HRG	11.71	0	88.29	3.08	0.89	1.35	0.84		
% Total Pop.	0.09	0	0.68	100	28.84	43.77	27.39		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	187	608	1139	1274					
% Syphilis positivity	-	0	0	0					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Thoubal

## Background:

Thoubal district of Manipur is bound by Senapati district on the north, Ukhruel and Chandel districts on the east, Churchandpur and Bishnupur districts on the south and Imphal West and Imphal East districts on the west. It has a population of 4.20 lakh, a sex ratio of 1,006 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 67.57%, with an overall literacy rate of 76.66% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the most important source of livelihood for the people of this district of Manipur. More than 70 per cent of the total population of the district is directly or indirectly engaged in agricultural activities. The district has a few places of historical importance and tourist interest. Asian highway AH-1 is passing in the heart of Thoubal town and it connected with Imphal toward north and east by Moreh the border town of Manipur.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low (0.38%), with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.10%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable to decreasing trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was very high (25.60%) among IDUs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.76%) and female (1.69%) attendees, also among referred (0.77%) and direct walk-in (1.06%) attendees. A declining trend was observed among the male and female attendees but a stable trend was observed among referred and direct walk-in attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (3,702; 78.77% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by MSM (531; 11.30% of the total HRG) and FSW (467; 9.94% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 4,164, STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was low.
- As per the 2001 Census, 1.26% of the male population was migrant population; among them 24.58% migrated to other states and 41.93% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 1,003 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 37% were on ART.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle syringe was high at 28.38%, and HIV transmission through parent to child and unknown routes, each accounted for 5.41% of all the transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 99.4% and 75.8%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI and nine IDU TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- HIV prevalence in the district necessitates analysis of ICTC, HSS-IDU, PLHA profile data to understand the time, place and type of people infected with HIV.
- Parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district along with needle/syringe route of HIV transmission, hence it is recommended to strengthen PPTCT & TI-NGO program coverage & quality of services in the district.
- Special IEC campaigns with messages on STI prevention & control for ICTC attendees including vulnerable females should be continued.
- Strengthen efforts towards assessing route of HIV transmission at the ICTCs.
- Though HIV prevalence has declined from high to moderate levels among ICTC attendees, district needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the HIV infection further.



### Thoubal

District Population: 4,20,517 (15.45% of Manipur Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 67.57%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 80.3%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>							
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	0.88	0.88	0.63	0		1.13		0.38
	NT <sup>4</sup>	800	800	800	800		798		800
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.40	0.28	0.39	0.29	0.10
	NT	-	-	-	2757	6392	4394	5807	5898
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	25.60		-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	250		-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	7.56	4.73	2.47	1.55	0.76
	NT	-	-	-	899	2260	3000	5018	6149
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	7.38	5.07	4.27	2.42	1.69
	NT	-	-	-	298	927	820	1241	1659
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	2.85	1.28	0.77
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	1648	2189	2610
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	-	2.85	1.97	1.06
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	2172	4070	5198
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	3954	9579	8214	12066	13706
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2012</b>									
	% On ART		% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced			
ART (930)	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012</b>									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=74)	55.41	1.35	4.05	28.38	5.41	5.41			
<b>Block-Level Details</b>									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC 2009	Thoubal 0.7	Kakching 0.7	Lilong 0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: PPTCT 2009	Thoubal 0.1	Kakching 0.3	Lilong 0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

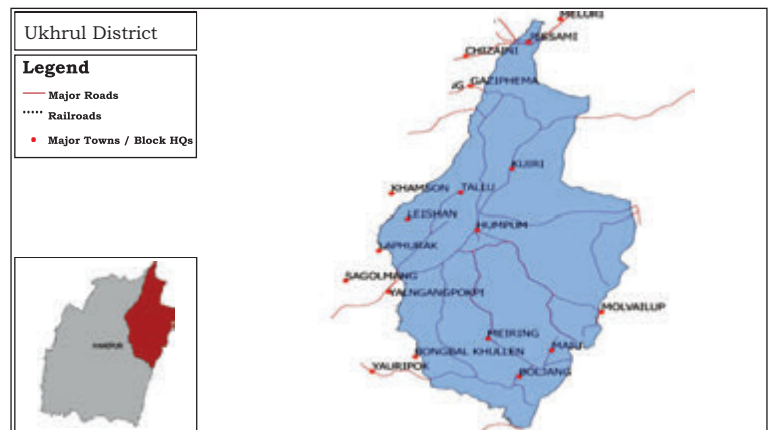
		HIV Size				Vulnerabilities					
		FSW	MSM	IDU		Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)		467	531	3702		2311	568	969	774		
% Total HRG		9.94	11.30	78.77		1.26	0.31	0.53	0.42		
% Total Pop.		0.11	0.13	0.88		100	24.58	41.93	33.49		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	-	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA								
% <25 yrs	-	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-	-							
<b>STI/RTI</b>											
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012							
% Syphilis positivity	24	966	2783	4164							
	-	0	0	0							
<b>Programme Response</b>											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	11	11	11	11	11	10	8	9	9		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTCs	2	2	4	7	7	7	7	7	10		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
PLHIV Networks	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	7		
Comm. care centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Drop-in-centres	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-		

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Ukhrul

## Background:

Ukhrul is a district in the north eastern state of Manipur in India. It is bounded by Myanmar in the East, Chandel District in the South, Imphal East and Senapati Districts in the West and Nagaland State in the North. Ukhrul has a population of 1.83 lakh, a sex ratio of 948 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 77.47%, with an overall literacy rate of 81.87% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the main economic activities of the Tangkhul who are living in this district. The main food crops are paddy, potato and vegetables. There are a few tourist spots in the district like Khayang Peak, Shirui, Khangkhui Mangsor, Ango Ching etc. Ukhrul is linked with Imphal, the state capital by a NH 150 about 84 Km.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was high (2.50%), with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.14%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend in the last three recordings.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was low (3.21%) among IDUs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (3.23%) and female (4.06%) attendees, also among referred (3.57%) and direct walk-in (3.41%) attendees. An overall declining trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (1,799; 89.15% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (219; 10.85% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, 1,523 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was low.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.57% of the male population were migrants; among them 51.75% migrated to other states and 34.78% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya and Bangalore, Karnataka.
- In 2012, of the 1,616 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) center, 48% were on ART.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle/syringe was high at 32.48% in the district, though parent to child it accounted for 10.26% of all the HIV transmissions in the district and 6.84% of the HIV routes of transmission in the district were unknown.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 96.6% and 25.8%, respectively.

## Key Recommendations:

- The further disaggregation of data analysis by age, gender, geography and time of ICTC and ART data may help to refine epidemic profile of the district.
- Considering high HIV prevalence among HSS-ANC attendees, socio-demographic analysis of the data should be done to ascertain risk factors.
- There is a need for an increase in the number of IDU targeted intervention (TI) sites and prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened, considering large number of IDUs and high rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes in the district.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect positive cases at early stage.
- Improve counseling at ICTCs, since the rate of unknown HIV transmission was high.
- The parent to child transmission rate was high, thus more needs to be done to understand the profile of the attendees through in-depth analysis of ICTC data.



District Population: 1,83,115 (6.73% of Manipur Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 77.47%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 30.1%

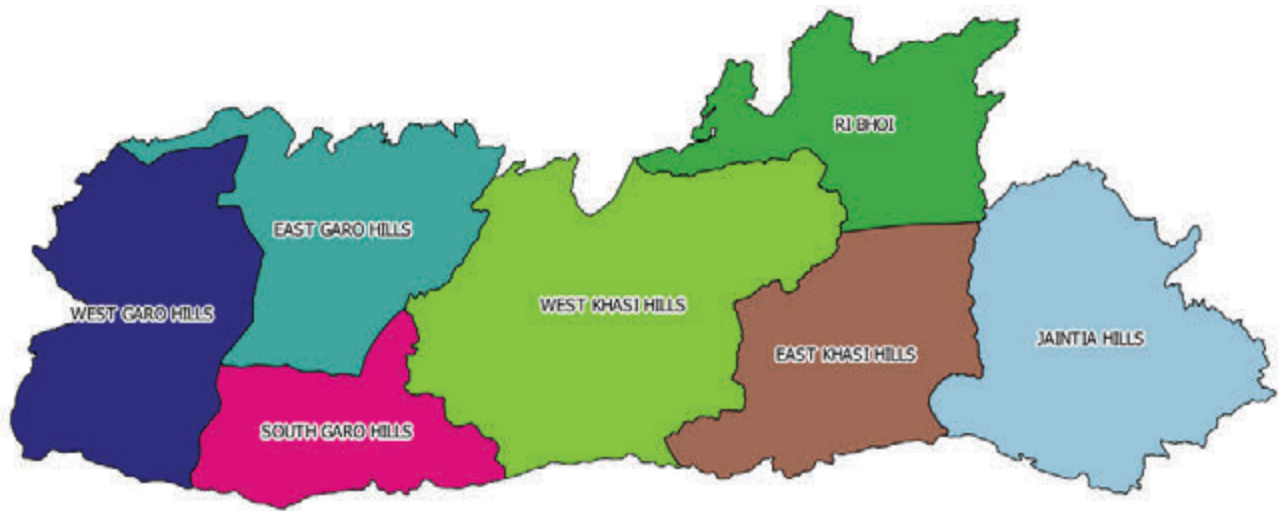
HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> 3,00 NT <sup>4</sup> 400	4,00 400	6,00 400	2,17 369		2,50 360		2,25 400	
PPTCT	PP - NT -	- -	- -	2.33 986	0.85 2347	1.97 1672	1.50 1997	1.14 2099	
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-STD	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-FSW	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	- -	- -	* 10.88	6.58 1019	5.12 1504	3.23 2200		
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	- -	- -	* 20.56	11.71 321	8.09 461	4.06 1034		
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	8.51 670	6.09 1429	3.57 1739		
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	7.90 810	6.06 792	3.41 1495		
Walk-in	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500	3348
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500	3348
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (1362)	64	-	0	11	1				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=117)	46.15	0	4.27	32.48	10.26	6.84			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC 2009	Ukhrul Central 4.9	Ukhrul North 0	Ukhrul South 0	Phungyar-Phaisat 2.3	Kamjong-Chasad 2.3	-	-	-	-
% Pos: PPTCT 2009	Ukhrul Central 1.1	Ukhrul North 0	Ukhrul South 0	Phungyar-Phaisat 2.2	Kamjong-Chasad 1.8	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	219	0	1799						
% Total HRG	10.85	0	89.15						
% Total Pop.	0.12	0	0.98						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	Home based-NA;	Kothi-NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;						
Typology	Brothel based-NA;	Pantli-NA;	Non daily Injectors-NA	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya; Bangalore, Karnataka					
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	164	1182	963	1523					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	2	2	3	5	5	5	6	7	7
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.



# District Map of Meghalaya





### East Khasi Hills

District Population: 8,24,059 (27.80% of Meghalaya Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 84.15%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 63%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> - NT <sup>4</sup> -	0.24 417	0 390	0 399		0.25 400		0 400	
PPTCT	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	* 1.10	0.37 0.38	0.38 0.32	0.32 0.37	
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	1.541 0.70	6.545 0.29	8.484 0.62	9.695 0.37	6.402
HSS-STD	PP - NT -	1.87 428	2.74 474	7.82 243		4.16 481		-	
HSS-FSW	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -		- -		-	
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -		- -		-	
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -		6.44 233		-	
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	6.14 717	5.69 1879	4.05 3360	2.73 4762	
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	8.27 375	4.07 1523	3.11 3155	2.16 4356	
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	5.14 2453	3.41 5019	2.49 6741		
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -	4.53 949	4.21 1496	2.36 2377		
Walk-in	PP - NT -	- -	- -	- -					
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	0	0	0	1257	2633	9947	14999	18813

PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (940)	30	17	86	67	19				
DL(N/A)	-	-	-	-	-				

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=241)	74.69	0.83	0	2.90	8.30	13.28			

Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos. ICTC 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos. PPTCT 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-			

### Vulnerabilities

	HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census				
	FSW	MSM	IDU		Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district	
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	365	0	265		12680	5134	1282	6264	
% Total HRG	57.94	0	42.06		3.81	1.54	0.38	1.88	
% Total Pop.	0.04	0	0.03		100	40.49	10.11	49.40	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA		Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration				
Program Coverage	Home based-NA;	Kothi-NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;						
Typology	Brothel based-NA;	Pantri-NA;	Non daily Injectors-NA		Kamrup, Assam	South West Delhi	Aizawl, Mizoram	Pune, Maharashtra	Kolkata, West Bengal
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						

	STI/RTI					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009
No. episodes treated	1372	2100	2562	2908		
% Syphilis positivity	6.64	6.63	5.35	3.31		

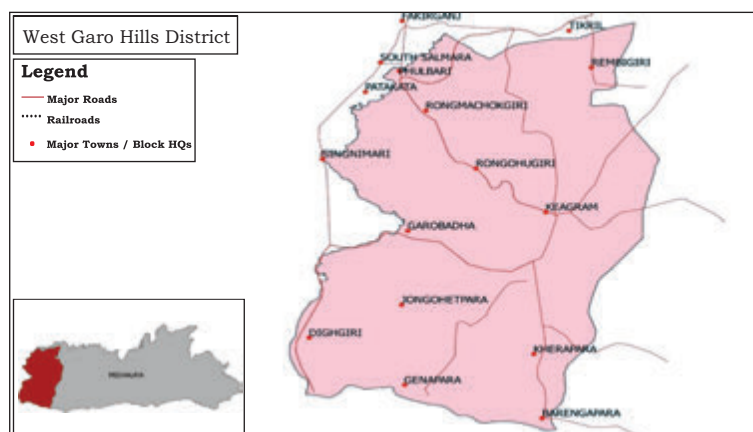
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	6	7
Blood Banks	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
ART centres	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	6	7
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	4	10	19	25	18

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

# West Garo Hills

## Background:

West Garo Hills is one of the largest districts of Meghalaya located in the western part of the State. The West Garo Hills district lies on the western part of the state of Meghalaya bound by the East Garo Hills district on the east, the South Garo Hills on the south-east, the Goalpara district of Assam on the north and north-west and Bangladesh on the south. It has a population of 6.42 lakh, a sex ratio of 979 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 63.34%, with an overall literacy rate of 68.38% (Census 2011). It is one of the three districts in Meghalaya currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The out migration for work to adjacent states and districts, is noticeable. Farming, dairy, bee keeping and poultry are the major economic activities in the district. Some places of tourist interest in Garo Hills are Siju Cave, Nokrek Peak, Siju Bird Sanctuary, Imilsang Dare falls, Sosibibra and Rongdong falls.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC & PPTCT data, the trend of HIV positivity was low among the attendees and had been zero consistently, which indicated HIV transmission restricted to high risk group only and did not spread to general population.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, HIV positivity was low (0.12%) among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.36%) and female (0.44%) attendees, as well as among referred (0.58%) and direct walk-in attendees. A declining trend was observed among the male ICTC attendees, whereas female, referred and direct walk-in attendees had a stable trend.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 2.04%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 2.09% of the male population were migrants; among them 15.79% migrated to other states and 21.50% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Goalpara and Dhubri, Assam.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 46.5% and 13.5%, respectively.
- In 2012, there was no TI site operating in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- The HIV positivity among females was little higher than males, hence, requires more detailed analysis of HIV positives to track the progression and spread.
- The size of high risk groups being minimal, may be linked to ICTC and STI services regularly by camp/ mobile approach as feasible to local settings as TI intervention may not be required.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through mass awareness campaigns for STI, HIV prevention and ART services especially for vulnerable migrants, women and HRGs.
- Additional information on HIV epidemic profile of the district, like block level details, disaggregation analysis of ICTC, STI and risk groups by age, area, occupation will improve in the understanding of district vulnerability.

### West Garo Hills

District Population: 6,42,923 (21.69% of Meghalaya Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 63.34%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 28.9%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	399	400	389	0	400	400	400		
PTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	0	0	0	0		
	NT	-	-	-	*	1185	1350	1099	1812		
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0.12		
	NT	-	-	-	-	1465	1524	1876	2594		
HSS-STD	PP	0	0	1,20	0	0	0.40	-	-		
	NT	250	249	250	247	-	250	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0	4.19	2.00	0.41	0.36		
	NT	-	-	-	270	167	551	735	1654		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0	2.78	2.22	0	0.44		
	NT	-	-	-	505	108	225	388	1143		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	2.10	0.28	0.58		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	763	1068	1901		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	13	55	896		
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	1483	1460	2126	2222	4609		
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2009</b>											
	% On ART		% 15-24 yrs		% Ill., Prim. Edu.		% Married		% Widowed or Divorced		
ART (4)	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25		
DL(N/A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012</b>											
	Hetero-sexual		Homo-sexual		Blood Transfusion		Needle/ Syringe		Parent to Child		Unknown
% of Total (N=9)	55.56	11.11	11.11	0	0	0	0	0	22.22		
<b>Block-Level Details</b>											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos. ICTC 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos. PPTCT 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRGS/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

		Vulnerabilities							
		HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census				
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district	
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)		35	0	8					
% Total HRG		81.40	0	18.60	No. out-migration	5427	857	1167	
% Total Pop.		0.01	0	0	% of male pop.	2.09	0.33	0.45	
					% total migration	100	15.79	21.50	
								62.70	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration				
Program Coverage	-	-	-	-					
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street-based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double-decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Goalpara, Assam; Dhubri, Assam					
% <25 yrs	-	-	-	-					
% Married	-	-	-	-					
<b>STI/RTI</b>									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	364	1239	1572	-					
	7.03	3.49	3.11	2.04					
<b>Programme Response</b>									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Blood Banks	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRGS/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.





## District Map of Mizoram





HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>												
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012				
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	- -	- 0.92	- 0.75	- 0.95	- 0.76	1.25 800			
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	- 6843	7462 10773	9687 10284	9687 9687	9687 9687	9687 9687			
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.30 12499	0.36 13470	0.56 14521	0.31 10413				
HSS-STD	PP NT	4.00 250	4.20 500	8.20 500	10.00 250	12.00 225	- -	- -				
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	9.20 250	- -	- -	- -				
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.80 250	1.22 246	- -	- -				
HSS-IDU	PP NT	8.40 250	9.60 250	16.06 249	13.25 249	18.00 250	- -	- -				
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	6.88 5000	5.29 7314	4.31 11453	3.71 13348	3.88 12692			
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	7.18 3052	4.99 4345	5.32 5659	4.19 6653	4.97 6021			
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.29 3638	6.08 4539	6.34 5187				
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	4.20 13474	3.22 15462	3.42 13526				
Walk-in ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	-	14895	19121	27885	30285	28400		
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2012</b>												
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced							
ART (4463)	57	19	16	47	22							
DL(N/A)	-	-	-	-	-							
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012</b>												
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown						
% of Total (N=803)	74.97	1.25	1.00	16.19	2.99	3.61						
<b>Block-Level Details</b>												
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-						
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-						
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-						
% Pos: ICTC	Tlang- nuam 6.31	Albawk 0	Darlawn 1.29	Thingsul 1.03	-	-						
% Pos: PPTCT	Tlang- nuam 0.83	Albawk 0	Darlawn 0	Thingsul 1.13	-	-						

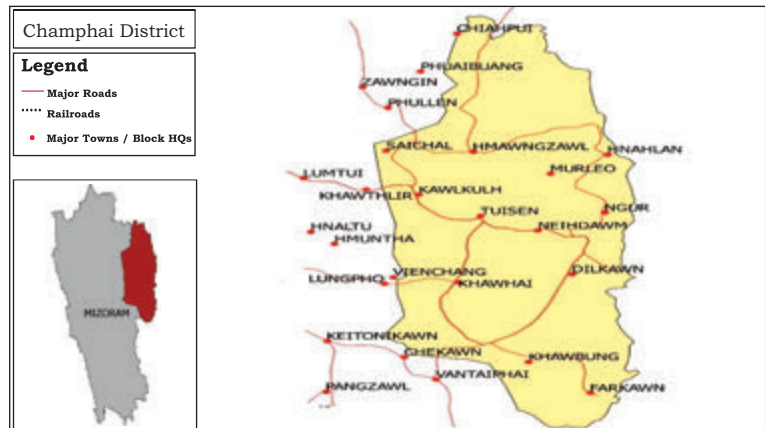
Vulnerabilities											
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census							
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district				
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	29031	12660	5108	11263				
% Total HRG	-	-	-	16.69	7.28	2.94	6.48				
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	43.61	17.59	38.80				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration							
Program Coverage	90	-	70								
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	North Tripura, Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-								
% Married	-	-	-								
<b>STI/RTI</b>											
No. episodes treated	5013	14957	22951	21548							
% Syphilis positivity	7.67	2.62	1.11	0.37							
<b>Programme Response</b>											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
FSW TIs	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
IDU TIs	11	11	13	16	16	16	15	15	15		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTCs	2	2	4	4	10	10	14	14	14		
Blood Banks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		
ART centres	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	11	13	15	19	21	24	25		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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

# Champhai

## Background:

Champhai district is one of the 8 districts of Mizoram state in India. The district is bounded on the north by Churachandpur district of Manipur state, on the west by Aizawl and Serchhip districts, and on the south and east by Myanmar. It has a population of 1.25 lakh, a sex ratio of 981 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 92.2%, with an overall literacy rate of 93.51% (Census 2011). Set in the beautiful state of Mizoram with its colorful tribal traditions, orchids and butterflies, Champhai boasts a fabulous view of the Myanmar hills. The major religious groups in this districts are: the Christians, then Hindus and then Muslims.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was high(0.5%).
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.61%), with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was high among IDUs (36.23%).This data point is much higher than in previous years.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate to high among male (2.31%), female (2.30%), referred (7.44%), direct walk-in (1.88%) clients. A stable trend was observed among the male and female clients.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.22%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 14.47% of the male population were migrants; among them 3.52% migrated to other states and 66.09% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle/syringe route accounted for 37.17% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 97.6%and37.9%, respectively.
- In 2012, there were 11 ICTCs and 6,867 clients were tested for HIV.

## Key Recommendations:

- Considering high HIV prevalence among IDUs, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- Considerable rate of migration to other states demands assessment of the size and profile of migrants to further improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs and migrants, truckers at halting points for risk behavior will provide more information regarding district vulnerabilities.
- There needs to be a better understanding of the dynamics of HIV transmission among IDUs, it is necessary to strengthen program coverage in the district.

## Champhai

District Population: 1,25,370 (11.49% of Mizoram Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 92.2%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 64%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012			
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.50 400			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0.84	2.43	0.81	0.60	0.61			
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	954	1400	1602	2166	2148			
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	0.86	0.81	0.73	0.19			
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	812	616	817	539			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	2.48	4.33	4.09	2.31			
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	1369	2493	3003	3113			
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	2.34	1.56	2.32	2.30			
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	640	2045	1810	1606			
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	3.43	7.44			
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	642	230			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	3.60	3.39			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	4171	4933			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	2963	5938			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	6415	7329			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	6867	6867			
PLHIV Profile, 2012											
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced						
ART (1398)	49	21	21	49	24						
DLWNA)	-	-	-	-	-						
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012											
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
% of Total (N=113)	55.75	0.00	0.00	37.17	3.54	3.54					
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC	Champhai	Khawzawl	Ngopa	Khawbung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.92	1.03	2.33	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: PPTCT	Champhai	Khawzawl	Ngopa	Khawbung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.34	1.57	8.6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities											
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census							
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district				
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	7508	264	4962	2282				
% Total HRG	-	-	-	14.47	0.51	9.57	4.40				
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	3.52	66.09	30.39				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration							
Program Coverage	-	-	-								
Typology	Home based-19.38%; Brothel based-0 %; Street based-80.62%	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA								
% <25 yrs	61.24	-	-								
% Married	89.15	-	-								
	STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012							
% Syphilis positivity	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.22							
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
FSW TIs	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	10	10	11	11	11		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Kolasib

## Background:

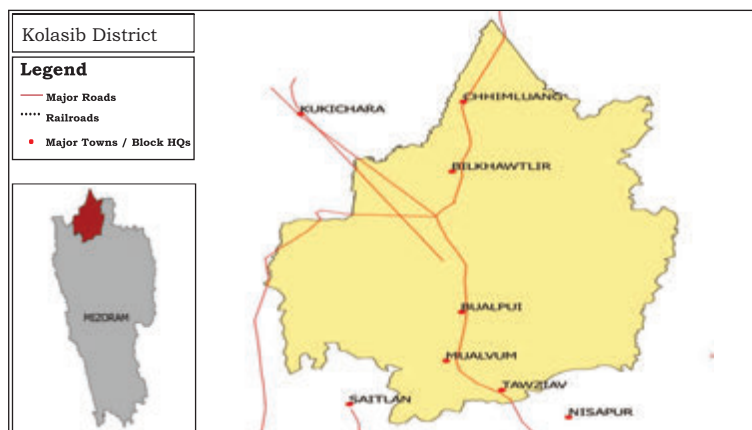
Kolasib district is one of the 8 districts of Mizoram state in India. The district is bounded on the north and northwest by Hailakandi district of Assam state, on the west by Mamit district, on the south and east by Aizawl district and on the northeast by Cachar district of Assam state. It has a population of 0.83 lakh, a sex ratio of 956 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 93.53%, with an overall literacy rate of 94.54% (Census 2011).

## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low (0.25%).
- According to 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.39%), with a flat trend.
- According to 2007 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was high (7.20%) among FSWs. There is no data for FSW after 2007.
- According to 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was high among IDUs (5.20%).
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among male (1.52%), female (1.77%), referred (2.70%), and direct walk-in (1.35%) clients. A stable trend was observed for all client types.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.32%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 9.73% of the male population were migrants; among them 13.51% migrated to other states and 49.34% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was North Tripura, Tripura.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through parent to child route accounted for 9.52% and through needle/syringe 19.05% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 95.5% and 48.3%, respectively.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Considering moderate HIV prevalence among IDUs, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- Considerable rate of migration to other states demands assessment of the size and profile of migrants to further improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs and migrants, truckers at halting points for risk behavior will provide more information regarding district vulnerabilities.
- Parent to child transmission was high in the district, therefore, it is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district.
- Data for HRG need to be collected.
- Consider more TI for IDU.



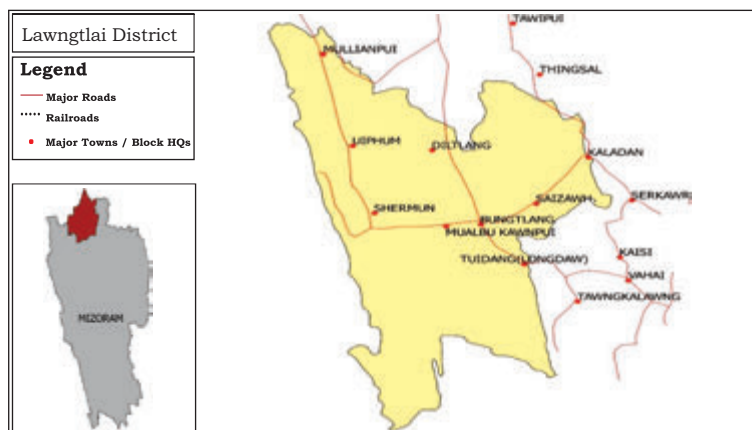




# Lawngtlai

## Background:

Lawngtlai district is one of the 8 districts of Mizoram state in India. The district is bounded on the north by Lunglei district, on the west by Bangladesh, on the south by Myanmar and on the east by Saiha district. It has a population of 1.17 lakh, a sex ratio of 945 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 57.62%, with an overall literacy rate of 66.41% (Census 2011). The inhabitants of the district are mainly the ethnic groups of tribals like Lai and Chakma, who are among the minor tribal communities of Mizoram. One-third of the total inhabitants of Lawngtlai district rely entirely on agriculture, which is mostly based on traditional method of shifting cultivation. Only a small fraction of urban population is involved in permanent employment, such as state government service, bank and schools, and few engaged in small-scale business. The inhabitants of Lawngtlai district are very backward in various ways, the standard of living is very low and literacy percentage of the district is also the lowest amongst the eight districts in Mizoram.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was moderate (0.75%).
- According to 2012 PPTCT and blood bank data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.51%) among the PPTCT attendees, and low among blood bank attendees.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low to moderate among male (0.90%), female (1.12%), referred (0.75%), and direct walk-in (3.33%) clients. The latest data points are higher than previous years.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.59%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.41% of the male population were migrants; among them 1.40% migrated to other states and 28.45% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 78.5% and 20.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, there were three ICTCs and 2,504 clients were tested for HIV in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen TIs particularly for IDUs for referral and preventional services.
- Considerable rate of migration to other states demands assessment of the size and profile of migrants to further improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs and migrants, truckers at halting points for risk behavior will provide more information regarding district vulnerabilities.
- Parent to child transmission was high in the district, therefore, it is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district.
- Data on HRG need to be collected.

**Lawnmtlai**

District Population: 1,17,444 (10.76% of Mizoram Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 57.62%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 48.7%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> - NT <sup>4</sup> -	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	400
PPCT	PP - NT -	-	-	3.14 318	0.64 311	0.16 610	0.70 574	0.51 788	0.43
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	-	-	-	0.00 357	0.26 384	0.00 489	0.43 461	-
HSS-STD	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	1.20 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	-	-	0.35 862	0.68 1757	0.36 841	0.71 705	0.90 1003	-
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	-	-	1.92 261	0.39 1018	0.40 503	2.61 383	1.12 713	-
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	0.54 737	0.63 788	0.75 1066	-
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	0.16 607	3.33 300	1.38 650	-
Walk-in	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT -	-	-	1441	3086	1954	1662	2504	-
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (126)	54	17	10	48	17				
DL(N/A)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=16)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	93.75	0	0	6.25	0	0			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC	Taluka 1 (Lawngtlai Block) 0.7	Taluka 2 (Chawngt-Block) 0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: PPCT	Taluka 1 (Lawngtlai Block) 0.39	Taluka 2 (Chawngt-Block) 1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

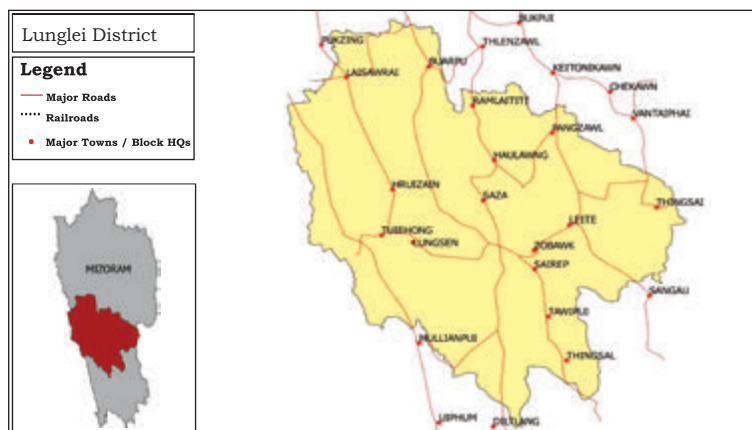
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	70	-	600	No. out-migration	2077	29	591	1457	
% Total HRG	10.45	-	89.55	% of male pop.	5.41	0.08	1.54	3.79	
% Total Pop.	0.06	-	0.51	% total migration	100	1.40	28.45	70.15	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	88	-	603						
Typology	Home based-100 %; Brothel based-0 %; Street based-0 %	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	62.50	-	-						
% Married	62.50	-	-						
	STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	331	596	1110	1968					
	0	0	0	0.59					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Blood Banks	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# Lunglei

## Background:

Lunglei is situated in the south-central part of Mizoram state, northeastern India. The district is bounded on the north by Mamit and Aizawl districts, on the west by Bangladesh, on the south by Lawngtlai district, on the southeast by Saiha district, on the east by Myanmar and on the northeast by Serchhip District. It has a population of 1.54 lakh, a sex ratio of 944 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 85.85%, with an overall literacy rate of 89.4% (Census 2011). Most of the indigenous local inhabitants of the district of Lunglei depend on agriculture and earn their livelihood from growing crops. The cash crops of coffee and rubber help the district to earn its revenue. Blessed with unmatched natural scenic beauty, Lunglei draws several tourists from far and wide who are absolutely thrilled with the captivating sight of the place. It is communicated by Road National Highway 54 only Via Serchhip and Thenzawl.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was high (1%).
- According to 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.50%).
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.26%).
- According to 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was high among IDUs (4.40%). There is no recent data.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate to high among male (1.64%), female (1.96%), referred (4.01%), and direct walk-in (1.06%) clients. A declining trend was observed among the male and female clients.
- In 2012, 3,830 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 5.06%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 10.99% of the male population were migrants; among them 10.49% migrated to other states and 36.98% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was North Tripura, Tripura.
- According to 2011 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through Needle/Syringe route accounted for 7.58% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 92.6% and 52.2%, respectively

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct disaggregated analysis of ANC data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Strengthen outreach activities for migrants especially those out-migrating to high prevalent districts.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs and migrants, truckers at halting points for risk behavior will provide more information regarding district vulnerabilities.
- Needle/Syringes transmission was high in the district, therefore, it is necessary to strengthen IDU TIs program coverage in the district.
- Need to collect data for HRG.

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.00 400	1.00 400
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0.64	0.91	0.66	0.34	0.50	0.50
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	2043	2647	2715	2962	2602	2602
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	0.32	0.52	0.19	0.26	0.26
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	2.80	4052	3076	3088	2694	2694
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	2.80	2.00	2.00	3.20	4.40	4.40	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	250	250	250	250	250	250	-	-
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	2.42	2.38	1.72	1.09	1.64	1.64
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	1241	1639	2796	3115	2859	2859
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	2.57	2.40	1.92	1.53	1.96	1.96
Walk-in	PP	-	-	506	624	832	1372	1020	1020
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	-	4.65	2.63	4.01	4.01
	NT	-	-	1.33	1.33	0.89	0.87	0.73	0.73
	NT	-	-	3155	3155	3614	3614	3006	3006
	NT	-	-	3790	4910	6343	7449	6481	6481
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Parent to Child	% Widowed or Divorced			
ART (483)	57	26	3	49	-	22			
DL(N/A)	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=66)	86.36	0	1.52	7.58	3.03	1.52			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC	Taluka 1 (Lunglei) 1.86	Taluka 2 (Hnahthial) 0.67	Taluka 3 (Lungsen) 0.61	Taluka 4 (Bungh-mum) 0	Taluka 5 (Chawngte) 0	-	-	-	-
% Pos: PPTCT	Taluka 1 (Lunglei) 0.97	Taluka 2 (Hnahthial) 0	Taluka 3 (Lungsen) 0	Taluka 4 (Bungh-mum) 0	Taluka 5 (Chawngte) 0	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

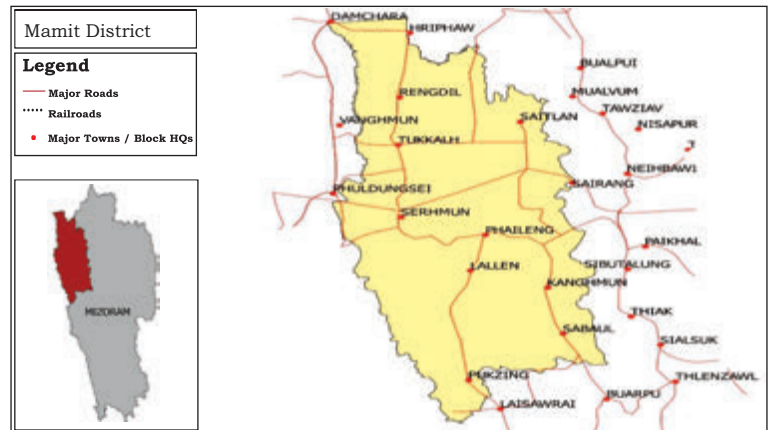
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	150	-	1200						
% Total HRG	11.11	-	88.89						
% Total Pop.	0.10	-	0.78						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
	STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	641	2214	3882	3830					
	39.22	7.27	5.36	5.06					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	1	2	2	2	8	8	10	10	10
Blood Banks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Mamit

## Background:

Mamit district was created by way of bifurcation of the erstwhile Aizawl district in 1998. The district is bounded on the north by Hailakandi district of Assam state, on the west by North Tripura district of Tripura state and Bangladesh, on the south by Lunglei district and on the east by Kolasib and Aizawl districts. It has a population of 0.85 lakh, a sex ratio of 924 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 81.37%, with an overall literacy rate of 85.96% (Census 2011). Women Play major role in the society as well as in the family. The population comprises Mizo, Reang(Bru), Chakma and other backward classes.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low (0.27%).
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.33%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low to moderate among male (0.90%), female (0.79%), referred (2.36%), and direct walk-in (0.79%) clients.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (500; 96.15% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 6,215 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.15%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 11.80% of the male population were migrants; among them 24.34% migrated to other states and 40.12% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was North Tripura, Tripura.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through heterosexuals was 95.65 and Needle/Syringes route accounted for 4.35% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 88.2% and 44.2%, respectively.
- In 2012, there were six ICTCs and 3,560 clients were tested for HIV in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Due to a low prevalence of positivity in the district a continuation of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Strengthen outreach activities for migrants especially those out-migrating to other states/districts.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size and profile should be made available to get a better understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.
- Availability of DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.76	
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	1.14	0.84	0.64	0.52	0.33
	NT	-	-	-	176	595	629	764	906
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NT	-	-	-	-	232	227	315	212
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.60	1.21	0.83	0.95	0.90
	NT	-	-	-	834	1075	1443	1576	1768
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	1.49	0.90	0.81	1.00	0.79
	NT	-	-	-	269	443	742	898	886
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	-	3.13	2.87	2.36
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	128	174	127
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.83	0.79
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	2057	2300	2527
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	1279	2113	2814	3238	3560
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (197)	61	17	8	42	15				
DL(N/A)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=23)	95.65	0	0	4.35	0	0			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC	Reiek (Kawrthah) 0.93	W. Phailen 9 1.3	Zawlnua m (Mamit) 1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: PPTCT	Reiek (Kawrthah) 0.7	W. Phailen 9 0	Zawlnua m (Mamit) 1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	20	-	500						
% Total HRG	3.85	-	96.15	No. out-migration	3866	941	1551	1374	
% Total Pop.	0.02	-	0.58	% of male pop.	11.80	2.87	4.73	4.19	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	% total migration	100	24.34	40.12	35.54	
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
	STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	768	3893	6299	6215					
	53.48	4.44	0.50	0.15					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	6	6
Blood Banks	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

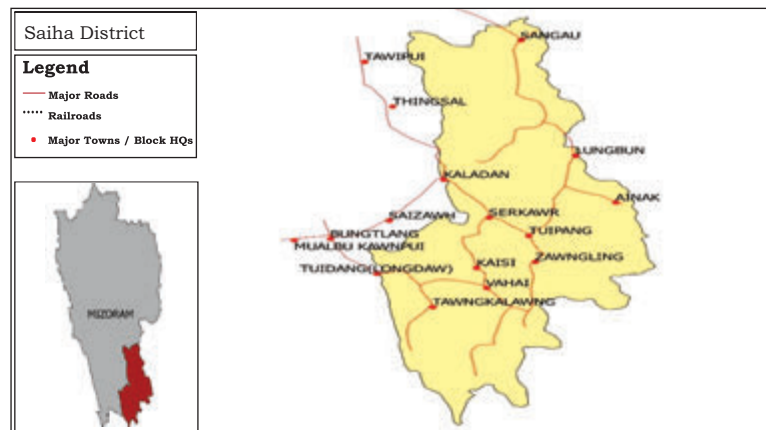
# Saiha

## Background:

Saiha district is one of the eight districts of Mizoram state in India. The district is bounded on the north and northwest by Lunglei district, on the west by Lawngtlai District and on the south and east by Myanmar. It has a population of 0.56 lakh, a sex ratio of 978 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 85.8%, with an overall literacy rate of 88.41% (Census 2011). It is one of the two districts in Mizoram currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The Distance between Saiha and Aizawl through NH 54 is 378 km.

### HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low (0.26%).
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.21%), with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was low among IDUs (0.40%).
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among male (1.57%), female (0.78%), and direct walk-in (0.73%) clients, but high, among referred clients (4.38%). A stable trend was observed among the male and female clients.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.69% and 1,135 STI/RTI episodes were treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.80% of the male population were migrants; among them 17.84% migrated to other states and 50.64% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was North West Delhi.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through parent to child route accounted for 14.29% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 94% and 48.4%, respectively.
- There were one composite TI and four ICTCs were operation in the district.



## Key Recommendations:

- Considerable rate of migration to other states demands assessment of the size and profile of migrants to further improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs and migrants, truckers at halting points for risk behavior will provide more information regarding district vulnerabilities.
- Parent to child transmission was high in the district, therefore, it is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district.
- Due to a low prevalence of positivity in the district a continuation of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.



HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> - NT <sup>4</sup> -	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26 378
PPTCT	PP - NT -	-	-	0.39 515	0.43 704	0.31 961	0.32 934	0.21 931
Blood Bank	PP - NT -	-	-	-	0.00 607	0.00 729	0.00 632	0.00 836
HSS-STD	PP 2.00 NT 250	0.80 250	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP - NT -	1.20 250	0.80 250	0.00 250	-	0.40 250	-	-
ICTC Male	PP - NT -	-	-	0.81 492	1.22 654	0.58 861	0.56 1261	1.57 1149
ICTC Female	PP - NT -	-	-	2.56 117	1.04 288	0.84 238	0.59 682	0.78 767
ICTC Referred	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	3.20 125	2.00 200	4.38 274
ICTC Direct	PP - NT -	-	-	-	-	0.31 974	0.40 1743	0.73 1642
Walk-in	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1642
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT -	-	-	1124	1646	2060	2877	2847
PLHIV Profile, 2012								
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced			
ART (107)	37	25	0	43	21			
DL(NNA)	-	-	-	-	-			
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012								
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown		
% of Total (N=28)	75.00	3.57	0.00	0.00	14.29	7.14		
Block-Level Details								
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-		

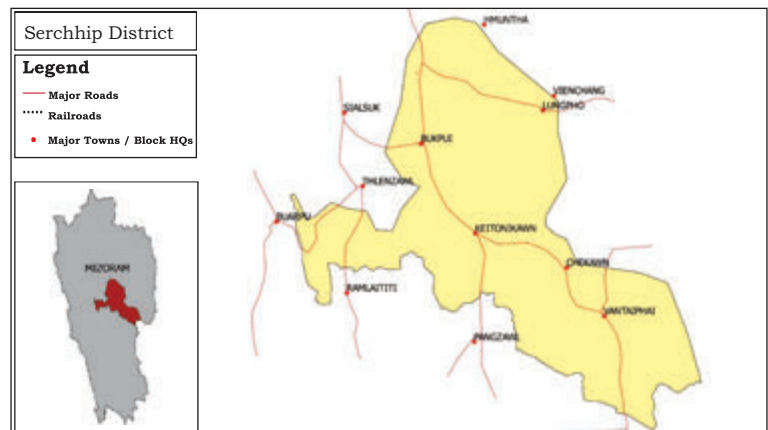
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-district			
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	1805	322	569			
% Total HRG	-	-	-	5.80	1.03	1.83			
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	17.84	31.52			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-	North West Delhi					
Typology	Home based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
	STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	1.26	0.16	0	0.69					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	4
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Serchhip

## Background:

Serchhip district of Mizoram state in India, came into existence on 15th September, 1998. Serchhip is the smallest district in the state, bounded on the north and northwest by Aizawl district, on the west and south by Lunglei district, on the southeast by Myanmar and on the east by Champhai district. It has a population of 0.64 lakh, a sex ratio of 979 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 98.28%, with an overall literacy rate of 98.76% (Census 2011). Agriculture is one of the important occupation. Serchhip is connected by road with Silchar through National Highway 54, with Agartala through National Highway 40 & with Imphal through National Highway 150.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was moderate (0.50%).
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.34%), with no clear trend.
- 
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.46%) and female (0.47%) clients, as well as among referred (1.01%) and low among direct walk-in (0.40%) clients. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTCs attendees, though number tested among referred clients was low.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (600; 91.60% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 2,820 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was zero.
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.98% of the male population were migrants; among them 0.97% migrated to other states and 80.57% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through parent to child route accounted for 22.22% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 98.7% and 52.5%, respectively.
- As per 2012 data, there two composite TIs and six ICTCs were operation in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Considerable rate of migration to other states demands assessment of the size and profile of migrants to further improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Parent to child transmission was high in the district, therefore, it is necessary to strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district.
- Due to a low prevalence of positivity in the district a continuation of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Consider adding TI for IDU.

### Serchhip

District Population: 64,875 (5.95% of Mizoram Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 98.28%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 78.9%

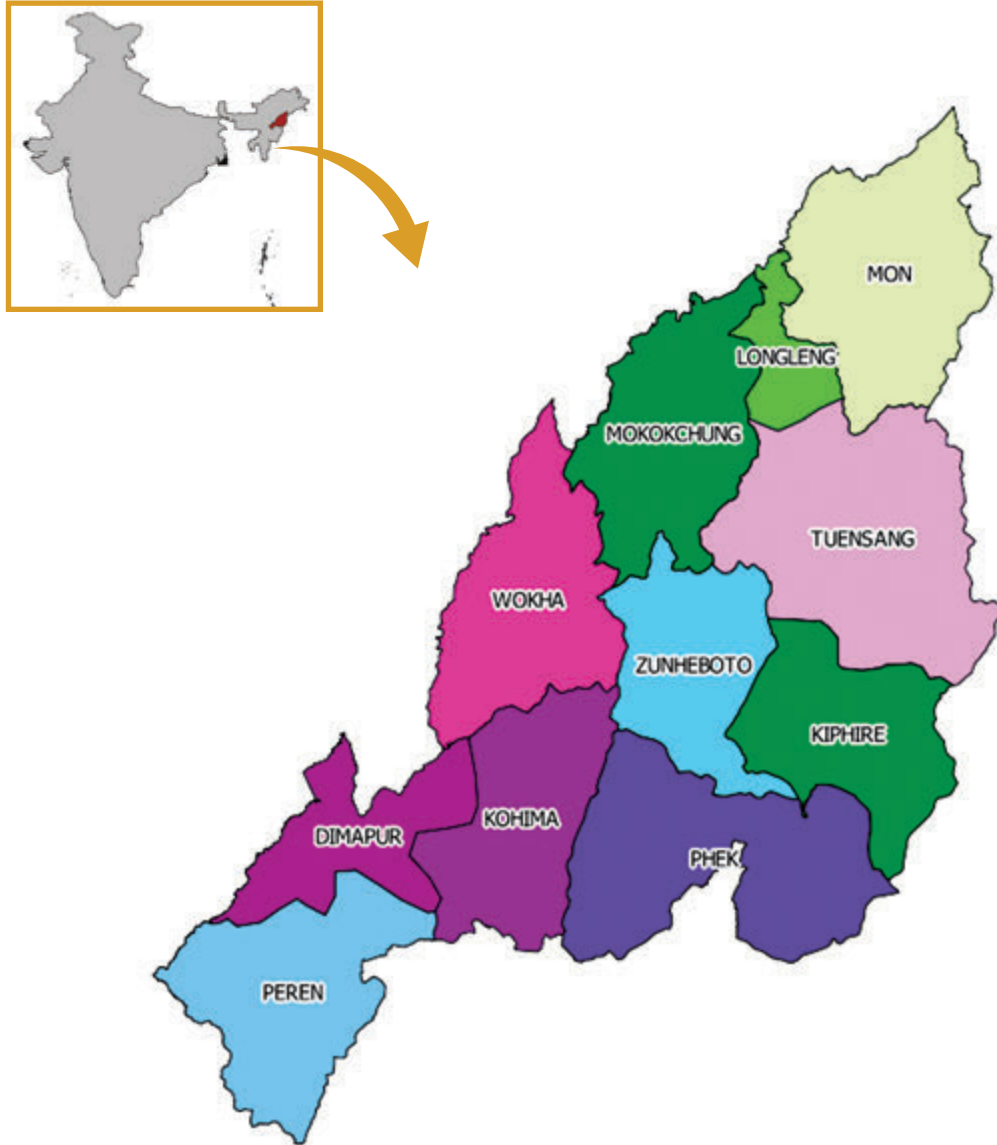
HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.50 400	
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0.69	0.29	0.53	1.06	0.34	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	725	1038	943	943	1186	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	486	477	502	401	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	0.54	1.74	0.57	0.45	0.46	
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	556	749	1577	1990	1971	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	0.58	2.85	0.84	0.41	0.47	
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	-	1.67	0.56	1.01	
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	300	354	298	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.42	0.40	
	NT	-	-	-	-	1992	2601	2727	
	NT	-	-	-	-	1624	2279	3898	4211
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (150)	56	19	11	33	16				
DL(N/A)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=18)	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.22	11.11			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: ICTC	Serchhip 2.36	Therzawl 8.86	N. Van-lalpai 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos: PPTCT	Serchhip 0	Therzawl 0.01	N. Van-lalpai 0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	55	-	600						
% Total HRG	8.40	-	91.60						
% Total Pop.	0.08	-	0.92						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
Program Coverage	2008	-	2003						
Typology	Home based-90.7%; Brothel based-NA; Street based-32%	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	30.40	-	-						
% Married	18.40	-	-						
		STI/RTI							
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	1515	2920	2588	2820					
	5.06	0.23	0	0					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	6	6
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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



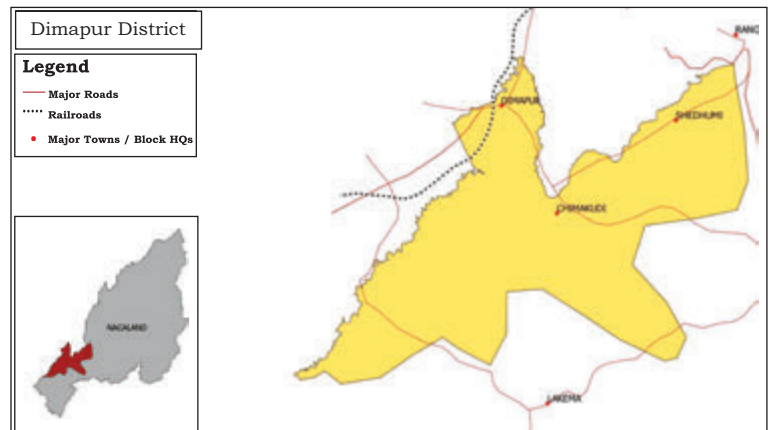
# District Map of Nagaland



# Dimapur

## Background:

Dimapur is a district of Nagaland. Dimapur district was inaugurated as the eighth district of Nagaland in December, 1997. Dimapur is bound by Kohima district on the south and east, Karbi Anglong district of Assam on the West, and the Karbi Anglong and stretch of Golaghat District of Assam, in the west and the north. As of 2011, it is the most populous district of Nagaland with a population of 3.79 lakh, a sex ratio of 916 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 82.44%, with an overall literacy rate of 85.44% (Census 2011). The National Highway 39 connects the district to the State capital Kohima and also connects the neighbouring States of Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 HSS ANC data, HIV positivity was high (1.21%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.33%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a declining trend in the last three years.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.14%) among the blood bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was low among FSWs (3.21%), with a fluctuating trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-MSM data, HIV positivity was high among MSM (13.58%), but a trend could not be determined due to lack of data from the previous years.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was low among IDUs (4.62%), with a fluctuating trend in the last three years.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among male (5.50%) and female (5.93%) attendees, whereas it was close to high among referred (9.68%) attendees but low among direct walk-in (3.67%) attendees. A decreasing trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, FSW (2,349; 46.09% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by IDU (1,942; 38.10% of the total HRG) and MSM (806; 15.81% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.09%
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.40% of the male population were migrants; among them 36.82% migrated to other states and 11.13% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Karbi Anglong and Golaghat, Assam.
- In 2009, of the 65 PLHIV registered at Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centre, 47% were on ART.
- A total of eight TIs were operational in the district in 2012.

## Key Recommendations:

- Establish TI sites exclusively for FSWs and increase the number of MSM TI sites in the district, to provide HIV preventive and referral services, considering large number of HRGs in the area.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect positive cases at early stage.
- Though HIV prevalence has declined among the ICTC attendees, district needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Carryout disaggregated analysis of HSS-MSM data to find out HIV risk factors in the district.
- Focus on IDU-FSW sexual networks and address the dual risk that is posed due to the close to high rate of HIV infection among IDUs and a large number of FSWs.

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.21	2.25	1.07	1.15		1.76		1.21
	NT <sup>4</sup>	743	400	748	786		740		745
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	1.84	1.89	2.49	1.70	1.33
	NT	-	-	-	2449	3325	2816	3236	3757
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.15	0.17	0.37	0.14	0.14
	NT	-	-	-	3269	3857	4655	5175	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	10.80	16.40	8.91	14.06		3.21		-
	NT	250	250	247	249		249		-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	13.58	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	243	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	8.40	3.20	5.20	10.64		4.62		-
	NT	250	250	250	235		238		-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	9.51	7.25	7.35	7.62	5.50
	NT	-	-	-	2830	4340	5920	6550	7511
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	10.88	11.17	7.83	7.68	5.93
	NT	-	-	-	1940	2094	4558	4830	5397
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	10.79	5.17	10.15	10.23	9.68
	NT	-	-	-	3698	3475	3162	4554	4316
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	7.56	5.17	6.44	5.92	3.67
	NT	-	-	-	1072	2959	7316	6826	8592
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	PP	-	-	-	7219	11859	13294	14616	16665
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% Ill., Prim. Edu.		% Married		% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (4466)	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=746)	90.21	0.80	0	2.14	4.02	2.82			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census						
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	2349	806	1942	7311	2692	814	3805			
% Total HRG	46.09	15.81	38.10	4.40	1.62	0.49	2.29			
% Total Pop.	0.62	0.21	0.51	100	36.82	11.13	52.04			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	1425	615	1680							
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Karbi Anglong, Assam	Golaghat, Assam	Kamrup, Assam	North West Delhi	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya		
% <25 yrs	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012						
% Syphilis positivity	15.13	18.43	1.22	0.09						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
IDU TIs	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	
ICTCs	-	5	5	5	5	7	8	8	8	
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
ART centres	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	5	15	17	17	17	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	
Drop-in-centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

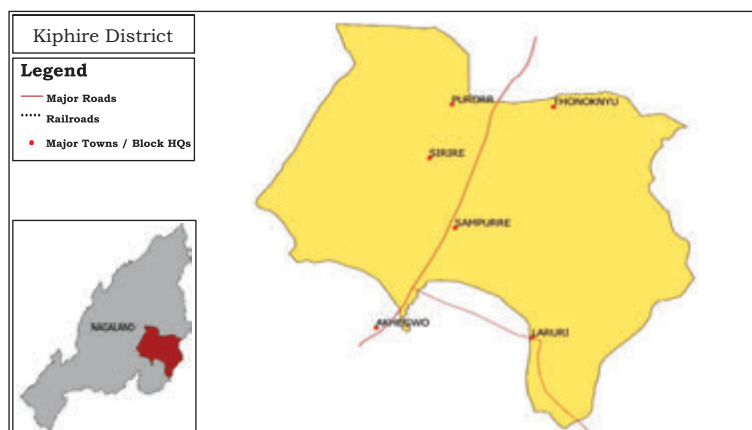
<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>2</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>3</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>4</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>5</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>6</sup> General clients & pregnant women.



# Kiphire

## Background:

Kiphire is the newly formed ninth district of Nagaland which was carved out of Tuensang district. It is bound by Tuensang district in the north, Phek district in the west and Myanmar in the east. As of 2011, it is the second least populous district of Nagaland, after Longleng with a population of 0.74 lakh, a sex ratio of 961 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 65.44%, with an overall literacy rate of 71.1% (Census 2011). With the majority of people living in the rural villages, agriculture remains the main occupation of the people of the district. The primary mode of agricultural practice is jhum, also known as swidden or slashes & burn method of cultivation. National Highway 39 connects to the State capital Kohima and also connects the neighbouring States of Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram. National Highway No. 202 passes through the district.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2010 HSS ANC data, HIV positivity was low (0.31%) among the ANC attendees, but a trend could not be determined due to lack of data.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was high (2.28%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.70%) and female (3.21%) attendees, and also among referred (3.21%) and direct walk-in (1%) attendees, with a stable trend among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, IDU was the largest HRG in the district (383; 94.57% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 3.13%
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmission through MSM, needle/syringe and through unknown routes, each accounted for 4.17% of the total route of HIV transmission.
- In 2009, of the 65 PLHIV registered at Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centre, 66% were on ART.
- In 2012, one composite TI was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- There is an urgent need to include IDU sites for HSS in the district.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Considering presence of IDUs and moderate rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes in the district, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- An effort needs to be made to increase early detection among positive people, as well as strengthen immediate referrals to ART centers upon confirmation of positivity.

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	- -	1.68 358	0.31 323	0.79 1.23	2.28 509	- -
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	1.09 183	0.78 640	1.23 408	0.79 509	2.28 569	- -
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-STD	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	2.54 236	1.33 696	1.24 1286	1.50 1204	1.70 1175	- -
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	3.23 217	1.95 684	2.24 939	1.67 898	3.21 872	- -
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	2.20 227	2.08 131	0.37 271	2.23 537	3.21 1246	- -
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	3.54 226	2.08 1249	1.84 1954	1.34 1565	1.00 801	- -
Walk-in	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	636	2020	2633	2611	2616	-
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (117)	52	31	0	0	0				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=48)	87.50	4.17	0	4.17	0	4.17			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

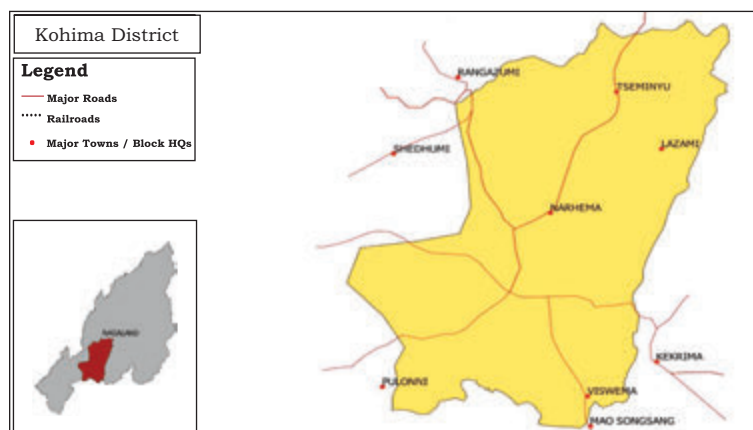
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	22	0	383	-	-	-	-		
% Total HRG	5.43	0	94.57	-	-	-	-		
% Total Pop.	0.03	0	0.52	-	-	-	-		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	0	0	0						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
	STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	4.95	0.84	0.99	3.13					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# Kohima

## Background:

Kohima, is a hilly district of Nagaland, sharing its borders with Assam and Dimapur district in the west, Phek district in the east, Manipur and Peren district in the south and Wokha district in the north. Nagaland became a full-fledged state on 1st December, 1963, and Kohima was christened as the capital of the state. As of 2011, it has a population of 2.70 lakh, a sex ratio of 927 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 81.56%, with an overall literacy rate of 85.58% (Census 2011). Kohima boasts of several tourists attraction, which is why the place is seen with many tourists that visit the place to enjoy the scenic beauty and the unique things that Kohima has to offer. National Highway 39 passes through the district.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 HSS ANC data, HIV positivity was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.16%) among the PPTCT attendees, with an increasing trend in the last three years.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.38%) among the Blood Bank attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was low (2.40%) among the IDUs, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among male (3.19%) and female (3.69%) attendees, and also among referred (3.78%) and direct walk-in (2.97%) attendees. A stable trend was observed among male and female attendees, and also among referred attendees but a fluctuating trend was observed among direct walk-in attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, IDU (547; 96.47% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.20%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.98% of the male population were migrants; among them 36.73% migrated to other states and 22.76% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Golaghat and Karbi Anglong, Assam.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through parent to child route accounted for 7.77% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- In 2012, two FSW TIs, one MSM TI and six IDU TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct disaggregated analysis of ICTC direct walk-in data to assess risk factors.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district, since parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district.
- Intensify outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites.

**Kohima**

District Population: 2,70,063 (13.64% of Nagaland Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 81.56%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: %

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.75	1.25	0.75	1.23	1.00			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	400	400	400	733	400		400	0.50
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	2.94	1.01	0.88	0.90	1.16
	NT	-	-	-	1937	2585	2282	2442	2671
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.88	0.58	1.03	0.38	
	NT	-	-	-	1710	1881	1353	1823	
HSS-STD	PP	3.48	-	3.42	3.32	-	-	-	-
	NT	230	-	234	241	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	4.00	6.00	2.00	5.60	2.40	-	-	-
	NT	250	250	250	232	250	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	3.45	3.17	3.55	3.93	3.19
	NT	-	-	-	3620	3976	3660	3363	4952
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	3.56	3.51	2.93	3.36	3.69
	NT	-	-	-	2840	3059	3280	3418	3633
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	0.65	4.02	1.37	3.78	
	NT	-	-	-	1227	1761	2236	3431	4549
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	4.17	4.02	4.68	5.97	2.97
	NT	-	-	-	5233	5274	4704	3350	4036
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	8397	9620	9222	9223	11256
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (2969)	28	10	0	0	0				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012						
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
% of Total (N=309)	85.44	0.65	0	1.62	7.77	4.53

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

Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census						
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	0	20	547							
% Total HRG	0	3.53	96.47							
% Total Pop.	0	0.01	0.20							
Program Target	NA	NA	NA							
Program Coverage	100	270	863							
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Golaghat, Assam	Karbi Anglong, Assam	North West Delhi	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya			
% <25 yrs	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							

	STI/RTI					
	2009	2010	2011	2012		
No. episodes treated	1126	6073	4779	6086		
% Syphilis positivity	0.69	0.59	0.50	1.20		

	Programme Response											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012			
FSW TIs	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2			
MSM TIs	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
IDU TIs	2	7	7	7	4	6	6	6	6			
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTCs	5	5	5	5	5	6	10	10	15			
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ART centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV Networks	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	8	15	16	16	16			
Comm. care centres	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-			
Drop-in-centres	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Mokokchung

## Background:

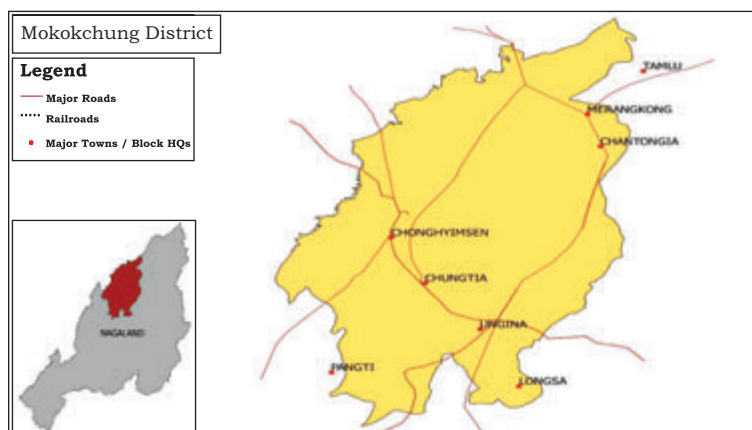
Mokokchung, one of the districts in Nagaland, is the Home of Ao Naga tribe. It is bound by Assam to its north, Wokha to its west, Tuensang to its east, and Zunheboto to its south. As of 2011, it has a population of 1.93 lakh, a sex ratio of 927 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 91.74%, with an overall literacy rate of 92.68% (Census 2011). It is agriculturally and industrially, the most progressive districts in the state. Mokokchung has handful of attractions. Major Highways passing through Mokokchung are NH 61 and NH 155.

## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 HSS ANC data, HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, with a decreasing trend, in the last three recordings.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.67%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.99%) among the Blood Bank attendees, with an increasing trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was low (0.98%) among the IDUs, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among male (0.88%) and female (1.04%) attendees, also among referred (1.92%) attendees and direct walk-in (0.47%) attendees. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, IDU (4,027; 93.65% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district followed by FSW (208; 4.84% of the total HRG).
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 2.26%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.24% of the male population were migrants; among them 10.31% migrated to other states and 63.10% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmission through needle/syringe route accounted for 9.38% and unknown routes accounted for 5.47% of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- In 2012, one MSM TI, five IDU TIs and three composite TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Considering presence of large number of IDUs and high rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes in the district, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- Improve counseling at ICTCs, since the rate of unknown HIV transmission was high.
- Intensify outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites.



### Mokokchung

District Population: 1,93,171 (9.75% of Nagaland Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 91.74%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: %

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	0.96	0.97	0.38	0.76				0
	NT <sup>4</sup>	732	721	785	789	733			400
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.89	0.88	0.84	0.54	0.67
	NT	-	-	-	2367	2626	2025	2236	2080
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.16	0	0.63	0.99	
	NT	-	-	-	620	408	475	604	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	4.80	1.42	1.17	3.17	0.98			
	NT	250	212	256	221	205			
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	1.54	1.38	1.27	1.00	0.88
	NT	-	-	-	3307	4268	5201	6187	8323
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	1.82	1.27	1.06	1.17	1.04
	NT	-	-	-	4169	4522	4518	4276	5092
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	2.70	0.83	1.32	1.21	1.92
	NT	-	-	-	2887	4308	5219	5393	4330
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	1.07	0.83	1.00	0.93	0.47
	NT	-	-	-	4589	4482	4500	5070	9085
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	9843	11416	11744	12699	15495
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>									
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% Ill., Prim. Edu.		% Married		% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (679)	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=128)	80.47	1.56	0	9.38	3.13	5.47			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

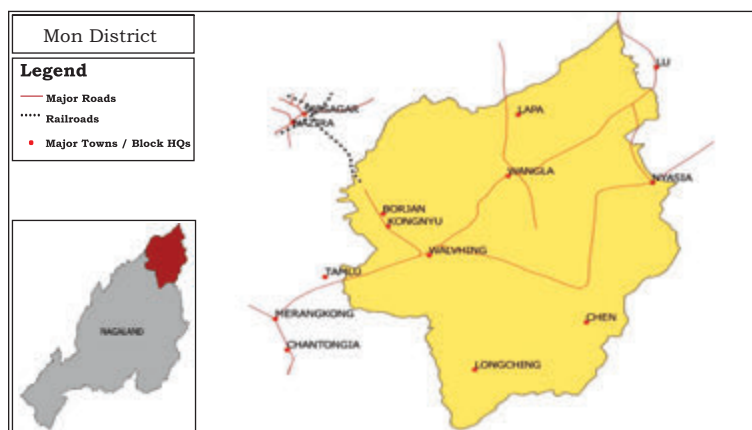
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	208	65	4027	No. out-migration	5024	518	3170	1336	
% Total HRG	4.84	1.51	93.65	% of male pop.	4.24	0.44	2.68	1.13	
% Total Pop.	0.11	0.03	2.08	% total migration	100	10.31	63.10	26.59	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	293	0	2410						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya					
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	0.74	0.62	0.31	2.26					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
IDU TIs	4	9	9	5	7	6	5	5	5
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	4	2	2	3	3	3
ICTCs	7	7	7	7	7	8	12	12	12
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ART centres	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	4	4
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# Mon

## Background:

Mon district is the northern most district of Nagaland. It is bound by the state of Arunachal Pradesh to its north, Assam to its west, Myanmar to its east, Longleng district to its south-west and Tuensang district to its south. As of 2011, it has a population of 2.50 lakh, a sex ratio of 898 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 52.39%, with an overall literacy rate of 56.6% (Census 2011). The main occupation of the people of this district is agriculture with nearly 90% of the work force engaged in it. The economic condition of the people lags behind when compared to the living conditions of the people of other districts in Nagaland. It is one of the three districts in Nagaland currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). Mon has a number of beautiful sightseeing, trekking, fishing, and picnic spots to attract tourists. State Highways; Mon - Nantola Highway and Naginimora - Mon - Tuensang Highway pass through the district.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 HSS ANC data, HIV positivity was moderate (0.57%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.13%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.42%) among the Blood Bank attendees, with an increasing trend, although the number of blood units tested was less.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was low (1.21%) among the IDUs, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among male (0.32%) and female (0.11%) attendees, also among referred (0.73%) and direct walk-in attendees. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, IDU (157; 95.15% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.69%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 1.55% of the male population was migrant population; among them 15.02% migrated to other states and 18.52% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2012, no TI was operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- To address the vulnerabilities of IDUs in the district, ITs needs to be established.
- Considering fluctuating prevalence among HSS-ANC attendees, socio-demographic analysis should be done to ascertain risk factors.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of BB data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size and profile should be made available to get a better understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.
- Availability of data regarding profile and pattern of migration is recommended for better insight to district HIV vulnerabilities.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



District Population: 2,50,671 (12.66% of Nagaland Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 52.39%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: %

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	2.29	0	0.38	0.38				0.57
	NT <sup>4</sup>	350	398	794	799	773			350
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.26	0	0.06	0.35	0.13
	NT	-	-	-	1567	1609	1810	2269	3064
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0.80	1.42	
	NT	-	-	-	-	55	38	125	141
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	2.00	0.40	0	-	-	1.21	-	-
	NT	250	249	241	-	-	248	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.26	0.15	0.39	0.24	0.32
	NT	-	-	-	1924	1897	2850	2885	3388
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0.26	0.08	0.04	0.25	0.11
	NT	-	-	-	1560	1602	2541	3541	3544
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	0.65	0.12	0.69	0.56	0.73
	NT	-	-	-	921	967	1008	2306	2053
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.07	0
	NT	-	-	-	2563	2532	4383	4120	4879
Walk-in ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	5051	5108	7201	8695	9996
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs		% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced			
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=15)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	86.67	0	0	0	0	13.33			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

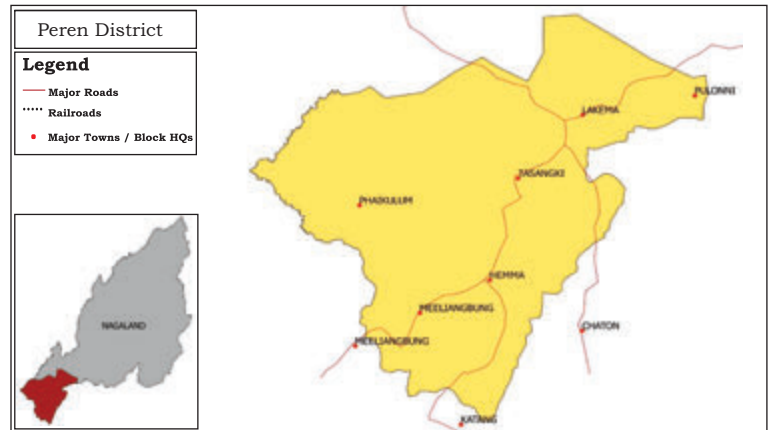
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	8	0	157	2144	322	397	1425		
% Total HRG	4.85	0	95.15	1.55	0.23	0.29	1.03		
% Total Pop.	0	0	0.06	100	15.02	18.52	66.46		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
Program Coverage	111	0	349						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	748	1144	1814	1777					
	8.85	8.61	3.13	1.69					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# Peren

## Background:

Peren is the eleventh and the newest district of Nagaland and has been formed by the partition of Kohima district. It is bound by Dima Hasao district, Karbi Anglong district and Dimapur district in the west and north-western part. Kohima district in the east, Tamenglong district of Manipur in the south are the other boundaries. As of 2011, it has a population of 0.94 lakh, a sex ratio of 917 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 73.57%, with an overall literacy rate of 56.6% (Census 2011). The main occupation of the people of this district is agriculture with nearly three-fourth of the population engaged in it. It has a number of beautiful sightseeing, trekking, fishing, and picnic spots to attract tourists.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 HSS ANC data, HIV positivity was moderate (0.53%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.23%) among the PPTCT attendees, with an increasing trend in the last three years.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.44%) and female (0.96%) attendees, also among referred (1.83%) attendees and direct walk-in (1.01%) attendees. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (101; 98.06% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.27%.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle/syringe and parent to child route, each accounted for 5.26% and unknown routes accounted for 10.53% of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- In 2012, three IDU TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Considering moderate rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes in the district, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- Strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district, since parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district.
- Strengthen efforts towards assessing route of HIV transmission at the ICTCs.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

**Peren**

District Population: 94,954 (4.79% of Nagaland Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 73.57%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: %

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> -	2.25	0.50	1.03		0		0.53	
	NT <sup>4</sup> -	400	399	387		400		378	
PPTCT	PP -	-	-	0.73	0.42	0.12	0.89	1.23	
	NT -	-	-	546	944	848	1010	1061	
Blood Bank	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-STD	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP -	-	-	1.20	1.27	0.78	0.73	1.44	
	NT -	-	-	333	779	1411	1787	1802	
ICTC Female	PP -	-	-	2.03	0.98	0.79	1.24	0.96	
	NT -	-	-	344	686	1145	1376	1151	
ICTC Referred	PP -	-	-	3.30	0.45	1.89	1.38	1.83	
	NT -	-	-	182	573	476	1015	873	
ICTC Direct	PP -	-	-	1.01	0.45	0.53	0.74	1.01	
	NT -	-	-	495	892	2080	2148	2080	
Walk-in	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT -	-	-	1223	2409	3404	4173	4014	
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=38)	78.95	0	0	5.26	5.26	10.53			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	0	2	101						
% Total HRG	0	1.94	98.06						
% Total Pop.	0	0	0.11						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
Program Coverage	0	0	0						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
Programme Response									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	351	554	992	1590					
	-	-	-	1.27					
No. FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

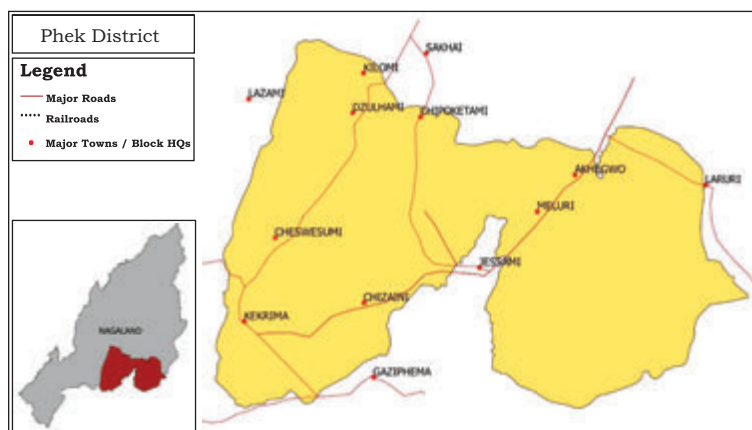
# Phek

## Background:

Phek is a district in the south-eastern part of Nagaland, bound by Myanmar in the east, Zunheboto and Tuensang districts in the north, Manipur state in the south and Kohima district in the west. As of 2011, it has a population of 1.63 lakh, a sex ratio of 951 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 73.50%, with an overall literacy rate of 79.13% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the main occupation with 80.84 % of the population engaged in agriculture.

## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 HSS ANC data, HIV positivity was high (1.23%) among the ANC attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.62%) among the PPTCT attendees, with an increasing trend in the last three years.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was low (1.22%) among the IDUs, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among male (0.73%) and female (0.75%) attendees, also among referred (1.56%) and direct walk-in (0.44%) attendees. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (229; 74.84% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 2.26%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.78% of the male population were migrants; among them 5.63% migrated to other states and 39.97% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through unknown routes was 12% and parent to child route accounted for 8% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- In 2012, one IDU TI and one composite TI sites were operational in the district.



## Key Recommendations:

- Carryout disaggregated analysis of HSS-ANC data to identify risk factors responsible for the stable HIV epidemic among general population.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Strengthen efforts towards assessing route of HIV transmission at the ICTCs.
- Strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district since parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.86	0.26	1.25	1.16	1.32		1.23
	NT <sup>4</sup>	323	391	400	779	302		326
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.98	1.88	0.11	0.61
	NT	-	-	-	610	905	898	985
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	1.32	0.00	0.00
	NT	-	-	-	-	152	75	37
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	0.89	1.08	-	0.89	-	1.22	-
	NT	225	278	-	224	246	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.98	0.77	0.23	0.24
	NT	-	-	-	614	975	2215	2512
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	1.52	0.60	0.33	0.48
	NT	-	-	-	592	691	1838	1868
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	1.62	0.80	0.51	0.65
	NT	-	-	-	433	796	1171	1234
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	1.03	0.80	0.17	0.22
	NT	-	-	-	773	870	2882	3146
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	1816	2571	4951	5365
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2012</b>								
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced			
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-			
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012</b>								
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown		
% of Total (N=25)	76.00	0	0	4.00	8.00	12.00		
<b>Block-Level Details</b>								
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

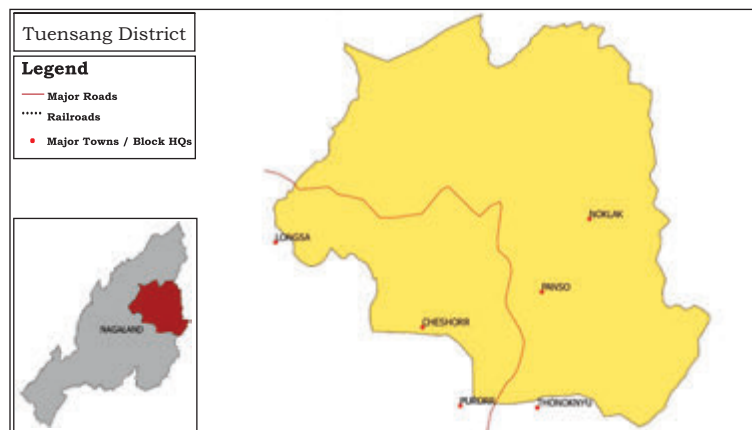
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	77	0	229						
% Total HRG	25.16	0	74.84						
% Total Pop.	0.05	0	0.14						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	100	0	407						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
<b>STI/RTI</b>									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	7.79	2.78	1.17	2.26					
<b>Programme Response</b>									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Tuensang

## Background:

Tuensang district is the largest and the eastern most district of Nagaland. The district shares a long and porous international border with Myanmar all along its eastern sector. It is bound by Mon in the north east, Longleng in the north, Mokokchung and Zunheboto in the west and Kiphire in the south. As of 2011, it has a population of 1.96 lakh, a sex ratio of 930 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 70.40%, with an overall literacy rate of 73.70% (Census 2011). It is one of the three districts in Nagaland currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The National Highways-155 passes through the district, linking Mokokchung (NH-61 junction) and Jessami (NH-150 junction) via Tuensang Town, covering a distance of 342 km.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 HSS ANC data, HIV positivity was high (2.33%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend in the higher range.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.03%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a declining trend.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was low (4%) among the IDUs, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.51%) and female (3.20%) attendees, moderate among referred (5%) attendees and low among direct walk-in (2.14%) attendees. A stable trend was observed among male and female attendees and also among direct walk-in attendees, but a fluctuating trend was observed among the referred attendees.
- According to HRG size mapping data, IDU (446; 80.22% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 2.20%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 1.63% of the male population was migrant population; among them 19.38% migrated to other states and 39.89% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was North West Delhi.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle/syringe was 11.95%, parent to child route accounted for 5.31% and unknown routes accounted for 5.75% of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- In 2012, four IDU TIs and three composite TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Carryout disaggregated analysis of HSS-ANC data to identify risk factors responsible for the fluctuating HIV epidemic among general population.
- Considering presence of IDUs and high rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes in the district, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of PPTCT data to assess risk factors in the district.
- Strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district, since parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district.
- Improve counseling at ICTCs, since the rate of unknown HIV transmission was high.

### Tuensang

District Population: 1,96,801 (9.94% of Nagaland Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 70.40%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: %

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	4.73	5.00	4.97	3.89	1.04		2.33	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	402	400	765	386	770		687	
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	2.28	2.05	1.69	1.09	1.03
	NT	-	-	-	1008	1561	1420	1750	1654
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NT	-	-	-	439	490	599	488	
HSS-STID	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	10.80	5.20	2.80	2.00	4.00			
	NT	250	250	250	250	200			
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	2.53	3.41	3.47	3.05	2.51
	NT	-	-	-	2609	2588	3115	3765	4588
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	3.86	4.15	4.54	3.47	3.20
	NT	-	-	-	2253	2135	2487	3283	3316
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	2.60	4.69	9.73	4.52	5.00
	NT	-	-	-	3313	4019	843	1659	1820
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	4.33	4.69	2.92	2.86	2.14
	NT	-	-	-	1549	704	4759	5389	6084
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	PP	-	-	-	5870	6284	7022	8798	9558
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (1494)	34	20	49	38	9				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=226)	76.99	0	0	11.95	5.31	5.75			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	70	40	446						
% Total HRG	12.59	7.19	80.22						
% Total Pop.	0.04	0.02	0.23						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
Program Coverage	214	0	793						
Typology	Home based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
	STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	1034	1332	1681	5195					
% Syphilis positivity	9.64	6.45	0	2.20					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	1	8	8	7	5	5	5	5	4
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3
ICTCs	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ART centres	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	4
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2
Drop-in-centres	-	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	5
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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



# Wokha

## Background:

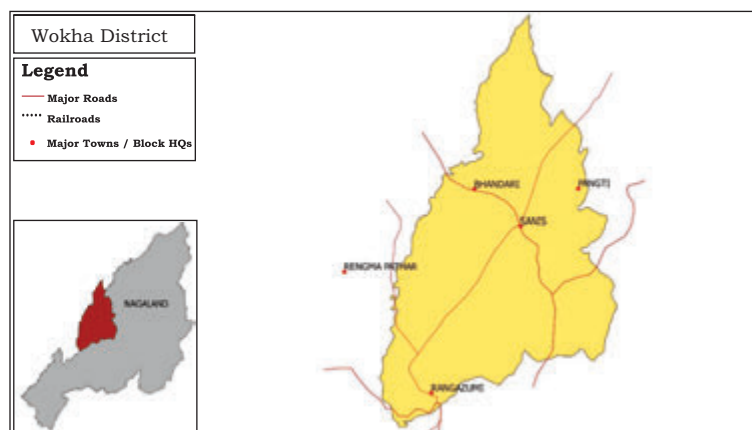
Wokha is one of the eleven districts of Nagaland. Wokha district is situated in the mid western part of the Nagaland, it was bifurcated from Mokokchung district in the year 1973. As of 2011, it has a population of 1.66 lakh, a sex ratio of 969 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 80.69%, with an overall literacy rate of 85.69% (Census 2011). It is one of the three districts in Nagaland currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). National Highway, NH 61, passes through the district.

## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 HSS ANC data, HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend in the last three recordings.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.07%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend in the last three years.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the Blood Bank attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was low (0.42%) among the IDUs, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV prevalence among the ICTC attendees was moderate among male (0.28%) and female (0.22%) attendees, also among referred (0.28%) and direct walk-in (0.25%) attendees. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, IDU (935; 98.42% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.08%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.09% of the male population were migrants; among them 10.52% migrated to other states and 49.34% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through parent to child route accounted for 9.09% of all the HIV transmissions in the district.
- In 2012, one IDU TI and two composite TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Strengthen PPTCT program coverage in the district, since parent to child HIV transmission was high in the district.
- Considering presence of IDUs and moderate rate of HIV transmission (4.55%) through needle/syringes in the district, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- Availability of data regarding profile and pattern of migration and truckers is recommended for better insight to district HIV vulnerabilities.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	1.00	0.61	0.60	0.42	0.87	0.87	0.25	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	400	330	662	716	345	345	400	
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0	0.39	0.40	0.75	0.07
	NT	-	-	-	860	1286	1263	1333	1399
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0.67	0
	NT	-	-	-	-	202	141	149	145
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	0.39	0.82	1.23	0.90	0.42	0.42	-	-
	NT	254	244	243	222	240	240	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.38	0.26	0.40	0.36	0.28
	NT	-	-	-	1849	1266	3487	4413	4594
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0.90	0.54	0.27	0.20	0.22
	NT	-	-	-	1782	1142	2613	3558	3584
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	1.13	0.39	0.54	0.46	0.28
	NT	-	-	-	1153	599	2202	2184	2511
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	0.40	0.39	0.23	0.22	0.25
	NT	-	-	-	2478	1809	3898	5787	5667
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	4491	3694	7363	9304	9577
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=22)	81.82	0	0	4.55	9.09	4.55			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	15	0	935						
% Total HRG	1.58	0	98.42						
% Total Pop.	0.01	0	0.56						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
Program Coverage	132	0	440						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
	STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	744	1611	3864	3285					
	-	0	3.14	1.08					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
ICTCs	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# Zunheboto

## Background:

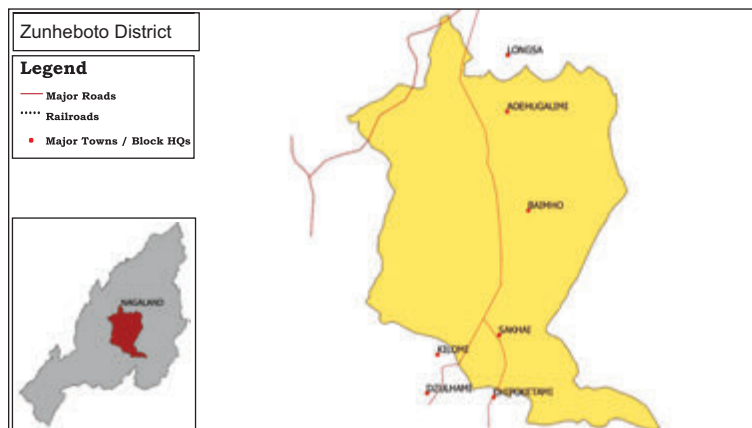
Zunheboto district is situated in the heart of Nagaland and is bound by Kohima district in the south, Mokokchung district in the east and Wokha district in the west. As of 2011, it has a population of 1.41 lakh, a sex ratio of 981 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 83.61%, with an overall literacy rate of 86.26% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The main stay of people's livelihood is shifting cultivation except the people living on the bank of Tizu River, where 70% of the population practice terrace cultivation.

## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 HSS ANC data, HIV positivity was moderate (0.60%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the PPTCT attendees, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend was not determined.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was low (3.06%) among the IDUs, with an increasing trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was moderate among male (0.29%) and female (0.74%) attendees, also among referred (0.57%) and direct walk-in (0.36%) attendees. A stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- According to 2008 HRG size mapping data, IDU (285; 89.34% of the total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2012, 1,151 STI/RTI episodes were treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.39% of the male population were migrants; among them 4.43% migrated to other states and 60.97% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle/syringe and through parent to child route, each accounted for 9.52% of all the HIV transmissions in the area.
- In 2009, of the 59 PLHIV registered at Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centre, 56% were on ART.
- In 2012, two IDU TIs and one composite TI site were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Considering increasing HIV prevalence among IDUs and high rate of HIV transmission through needle/syringes in the district, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- More needs to be done to understand the profile of the attendees through in depth analysis of ICTC data as the parent to child HIV transmission rate was high in the district.
- Expand coverage of HIV counselling and testing in the district to detect positive cases at early stage.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC and STI data.
- Availability of data regarding profile and pattern of migration and truckers is recommended for better insight to district HIV vulnerabilities.



## Zunheboto

District Population: 1,41,014 (7.12% of Nagaland Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 83.61%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: %

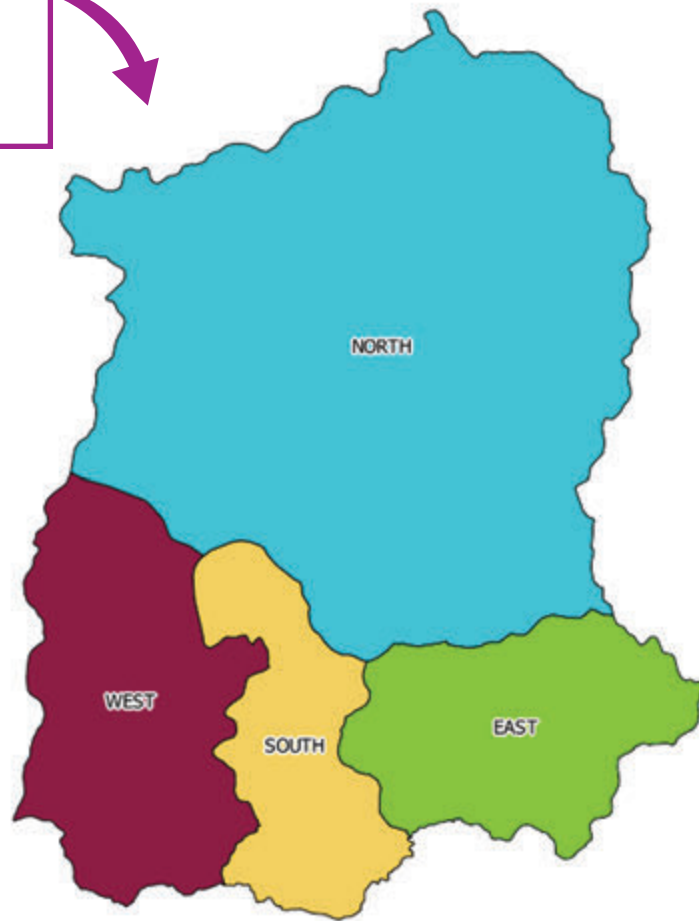
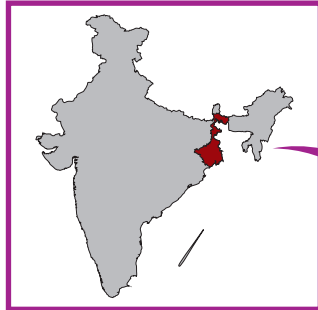
HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	0.78	2.00	0.63	1.52	0	0	0.60	
	NT <sup>4</sup>	7/68	400	800	725	692	692	336	0.25
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	804	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	0.35	0	0	0	
	NT	-	-	-	282	232	143	155	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	0.85	0.89	-	-	3.06	-	-	
	NT	236	224	-	-	229	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.97	0.27	0.19	0.41	0.29
	NT	-	-	-	1549	1533	3111	3696	2788
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0.94	0.31	0.24	0.51	0.74
	NT	-	-	-	847	1363	2092	2337	1630
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	1.11	0.14	0.23	1.10	0.57
	NT	-	-	-	1535	2164	2158	2191	1931
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	0.70	0.14	0.20	0.08	0.36
	NT	-	-	-	861	732	3045	3842	2487
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	2396	2896	5203	6033	5222
PLHIV Profile, 2009									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (81)	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=21)	71.43	4.76	0	9.52	9.52	4.76			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	34	0	285						
% Total HRG	10.66	0	89.34						
% Total Pop.	0.02	0	0.20						
Program Target	NA	NA	NA						
Program Coverage	50	0	411						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
	STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	461	584	801	1151					
	2.26	1.10	0	0					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comp. TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	6	6	6	8	8	8	10	10	10
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	4
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.



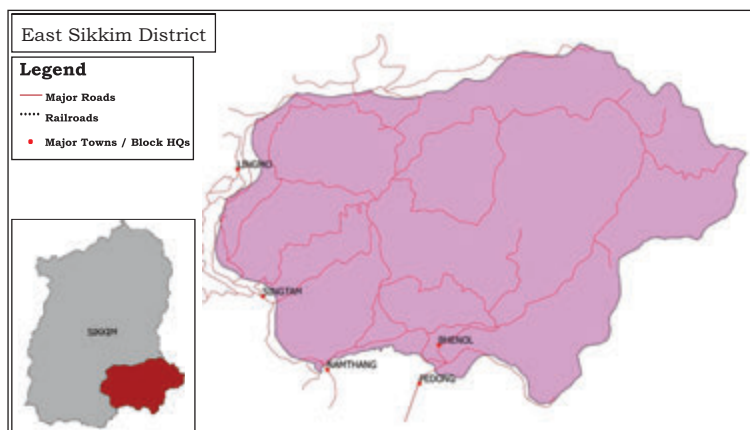
# District Map of Sikkim



# East Sikkim

## Background:

East Sikkim is one of the four administrative districts of Sikkim. Geographically, East Sikkim occupies the south-east corner of the State. The district headquarters of East Sikkim is Gangtok, which is also the State capital. It is the hub of all the administrative activities in the State. It has a population of 2.81 lakh, a sex ratio of 872 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 79.41%, with an overall literacy rate of 84.61% (Census 2011). The district is a very sensitive area military-wise, with the Indian army having control over most areas to the east of Gangtok and near its borders with People's Republic of China and Bhutan. Visitors to this region are restricted and only a few areas are open to tourists in the areas east of Gangtok. Popular tourist locales are the Tsongmo Lake, Baba Mandir and the Nathu La pass.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low (0.25%), with a stable trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.08%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.04%) among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.27%) and female (0.52%) attendees, also among referred (0.29%) and direct walk-in (0.37%) attendees. An overall stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, 1,541 STI/RTI episodes were treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 8.95% of the male population was migrant population; among them 10.60% migrated to other states and 20.41% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination site for out-of-state migration was Darjiling, West Bengal.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle and syringe was high at 15.38% in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 86.4% and 39.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW TI and two IDU TIs were operational in the district; however there was no data available for HRG size.

## Key Recommendations:

- Sustenance of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- Considering high HIV transmission through needle-syringe in the district, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size and profile should be made available to get a better understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.
- Availability of DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



### East Sikkim

District Population: 2,81,293 (46.28% of Sikkim Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 79.41%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 72.9%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	0.13 785	0 768	0 0.05	0 0.04	0 0.11	0.25 800	
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- 38802	0.03 18659	0.04 13973	0.11 26587	0.08 5176		
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	0.18 2274	0.09 2232	0.24 2502	0.04 2313		
HSS-STD	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	0.82 3305	0.33 4567	0.28 6831	0.20 8153	0.27 8628		
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	0.91 1203	0.46 1297	0.33 2438	0.34 3267	0.52 3811		
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	1.41 142	1.01 793	0.28 4303	0.29 -	0.29 3483		
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	0.82 4366	0.26 5071	0.30 4966	0.37 -	0.37 8956		
Walk-in ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	43310	24523	23242	38007	17615	
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (216)	34	10	8	6	2				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=26)	84.62	0	0	15.38	0	0			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

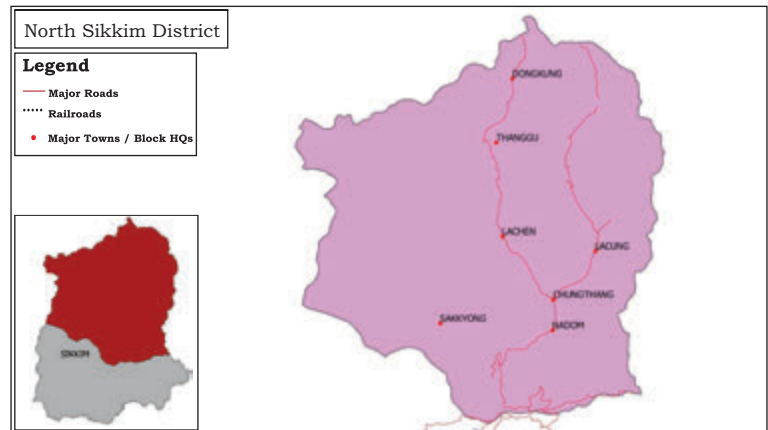
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	11883	1260	2425	8198		
% Total HRG	-	-	-	8.95	0.95	1.83	6.18		
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	10.60	20.41	68.99		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Darjiling, West Bengal					
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
	STI/RTI								
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	3.22	1.14	0.18	0					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	11
Blood Banks	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
STI clinics	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	7	16	22	35	30
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# North Sikkim

## Background:

North Sikkim is the largest of the four districts of Sikkim. It is the seventh least populous district in the country, with a population of 0.43 lakh, a sex ratio of 769 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 69.92%, with an overall literacy rate of 77.39% (Census 2011). The district headquarters is at Mangan. Mangan is known as the Cardamom Capital of the world. In view of exquisite scenic beauty, a large number of tourists have started visiting the region. Often unregulated tourism becomes a major conservation issue in fragile ecosystem such as high mountains. Roads are in a poor condition owing to the frequent landslides.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low (0.25%), with a stable trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.13%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2011 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.29%) among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male and female attendees, as well as among referred and direct walk-in attendees. An overall stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, 125 STI/RTI episodes were treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 9.62% of the male population was migrant population; among them 6.04% migrated to other states and 39.68% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 82.1% and 25.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, there was no operational TI in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Sustainance of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- Strengthen outreach activities with STI and HIV messages for migrants at source and destination sites and among general population, especially women.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size and profile should be made available to get a better understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Availability of data regarding pattern of migration to which states is recommended for better insight to district HIV vulnerabilities.

### North Sikkim

District Population: 43,354 (7.13% of Sikkim Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 69.29%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 67.9 %

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	0 381	0 362	0 62	0.25 398	0.13 400	0.15 413	0.25 400
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- 1935	0.05 468	0 50707	0.13 800	0.15 20951	0.13 750	0.13 750
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	0.35 50707	0.30 56091	0.29 53406	- -	- -	- -
HSS-STD	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	0 363	0.15 656	0.07 1388	0 416	0 770	0 770
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	0 349	0 259	0 510	0 323	0 283	0 283
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	0 278	0 38	0 137	- -	0 335	0 335
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	0 434	0.11 877	0.06 1761	- -	0 718	0 718
Walk-in	PP NT	- -	- -	0 434	0.11 877	0.06 1761	- -	0 718	0 718
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	2647	1383	2698	21690	1803	1803

PLHIV Profile, 2012					
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012						
% of Total (N=)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

### Vulnerabilities

	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census				
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district	
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	2253	136	894	1223	
% Total HRG	-	-	-	9.62	0.58	3.82	5.22	
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	6.04	39.68	54.28	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration				
Program Coverage	Home based-NA; NA;	Kothi-NA; NA;	Daily Injectors-NA; NA;					
Typology	Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Pantri-NA; Double decker-NA	Non daily Injectors-NA					
% <25 yrs	-	-	-					
% Married	-	-	-					

	STI/RTI				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	
No. episodes treated	74	204	117	125	
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0	0	

	Programme Response								
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	5	7	12	13	13
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

# South Sikkim

## Background:

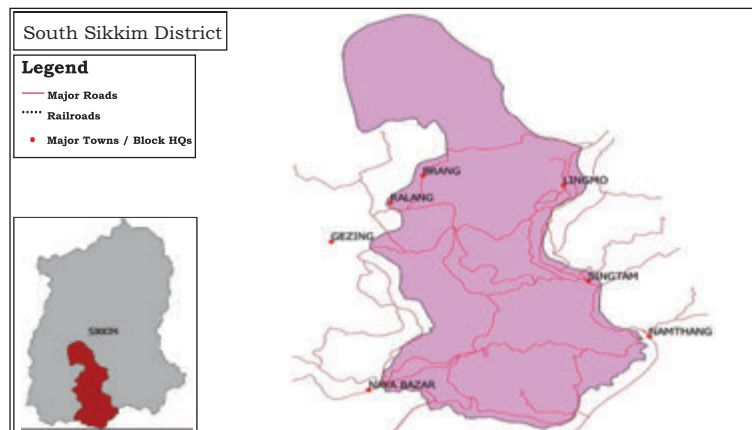
South Sikkim is the district of Sikkim. It has a population of 1.47 lakh, a sex ratio of 914 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 76.58%, with an overall literacy rate of 82.69% (Census 2011). Namchi or Namtse (meaning Sky High) is the headquarters of South Sikkim. It is the most industrialized district in the state, owing to the availability of flat land. It has high potentiality of tourism with its flora and fauna, rich cultural heritage, numerous sight-seeing points, monasteries, gardens, hills, waterfalls and trekking zones.

## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low, but a trend could not be determined due to lack of data.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT attendees, with a declining trend in the last three years.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend in the last three years.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.05%) and female (0%) attendees, also among direct walk-in (0.03%) attendees. An overall stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, 1,069 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.72%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.39% of the male population was migrant population; among them 3.39% migrated to other states and 41.74% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 75.8% and 21.6%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW and two IDU TIs were operational in the district; however there was no data available for HRG size.

## Key Recommendations:

- Sustainance of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for STI and HIV for women and migrants in the district.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to better understand district epidemiological profile.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.



## South Sikkim

District Population: 1,46,742 (24.15% of Sikkim Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 76.58%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 73.8%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>							
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0	19.48	0.29	0.18	0
	NT	-	-	-	3478	1612	1044	24842	1653
Blood Bank	PP	-	-	-	-	0.43	0	0.11	0
	NT	-	-	-	-	704	592	892	864
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0	0.10	0.25	0.10	0.05
	NT	-	-	-	542	963	1185	1996	2010
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0	0.07	0.11	0.05	0
	NT	-	-	-	310	1355	1859	1861	1986
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	0	0	1.60	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	2	4	125	-	-
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	0	0.09	0.10	-	0.03
	NT	-	-	-	850	2314	2919	-	3996
Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	4330	3930	4088	28699	5649
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2012</b>									
	% On ART		% 15-24 yrs		% Ill., Prim. Edu.		% Married		% Widowed or Divorced
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012</b>									
% of Total (N=NA)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
<b>Block-Level Details</b>									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-			
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-			

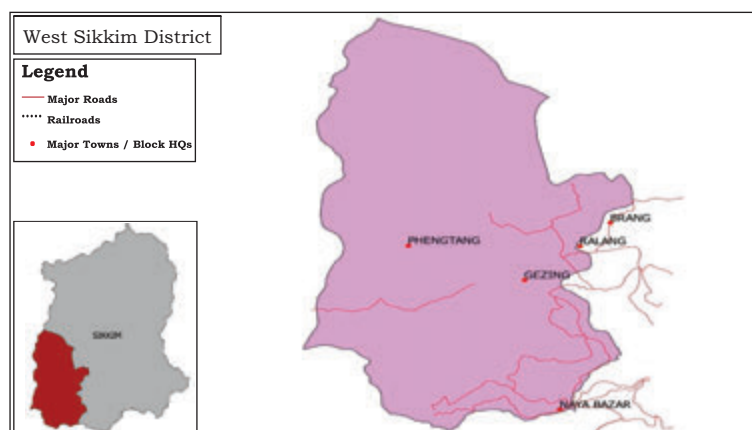
		HRG Size				Vulnerabilities					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Male Migration, 2001 Census						
					Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	-	No. out-migration	5041	171	2104	2766		
% Total HRG	-	-	-	-	% of male pop.	7.39	0.25	3.08	4.05		
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	-	% total migration	100	3.39	41.74	54.87		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	-	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA								
% <25 yrs	-	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-	-							
<b>STI/RTI</b>											
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012							
% Syphilis positivity	1.14	0.71	1.12	0.72							
<b>Programme Response</b>											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
FSW TIs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTCs	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	7		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	4	11	15	29	37		
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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

# West Sikkim

## Background:

West Sikkim is a district of Sikkim, and has its capital at Geyzing, also known as Gyalshing. The district is a favourite with trekkers due to the high elevations. It has a population of 1.36 lakh, a sex ratio of 941 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 72.12%, with an overall literacy rate of 78.69% (Census 2011). The economy is mainly agrarian, despite most of the land being unfit for cultivation owing to the precipitous and rocky slopes. The west district is another glittering jewel in the crown of the enigmatic beauty-Sikkim. The tourists get enamoured by the snow-capped mighty Kanchenzonga. This is also the base from where all treks into the Himalayas begin. The region has many power projects and enjoys almost uninterrupted electricity. Roads are in poor condition owing to the frequent landslides.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low (0.25%), with a stable trend.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.08%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.04%) among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.27%) and female (0.52%) attendees, also among referred (0.29%) and direct walk-in (0.37%) attendees. An overall stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, 1,541 STI/RTI episodes were treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 8.95% of the male population was migrant population; among them 10.60% migrated to other states and 20.41% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination site for out-of-state migration was Darjiling, West Bengal.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through needle and syringe was high at 15.38% in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 86.4% and 39.4%, respectively.
- In 2012, one FSW and two IDU TIs were operational in the district; however there was no data available for HRG size.

## Key Recommendations:

- Sustenance of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- Considering high HIV transmission through needle-syringe in the district, prevention efforts through TIs need to be strengthened.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size and profile should be made available to get a better understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

## West Sikkim

District Population: 1,36,299 (22.42% of Sikkim Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 72.12%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 62.9%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	0.13 785	0 768	- 0.05	0 0.04	0 0.11	0.25 800	0.25 808
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	0.05 38802	0.03 18659	0.04 13973	0.11 26587	0.08 5176	0.08 5176	0.08 5176
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.18 2274	0.09 2232	0.24 2502	0.04 2313	0.04 2313	0.04 2313
HSS-STD	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	0.82 3305	0.33 4567	0.28 6831	0.20 8153	0.27 8628	0.27 8628	0.27 8628
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	0.91 1203	0.46 1297	0.33 2438	0.34 3267	0.52 3811	0.52 3811	0.52 3811
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	1.41 142	1.01 793	0.28 4303	- -	0.29 3483	0.29 3483	0.29 3483
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	0.82 4366	0.26 5071	0.30 4966	- -	0.37 8956	0.37 8956	0.37 8956
Walk-in	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	43310	24523	23242	38007	17615	38007	17615
PLHIV Profile, 2012										
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012										
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=26)	84.62	0	0	15.38	0	0				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

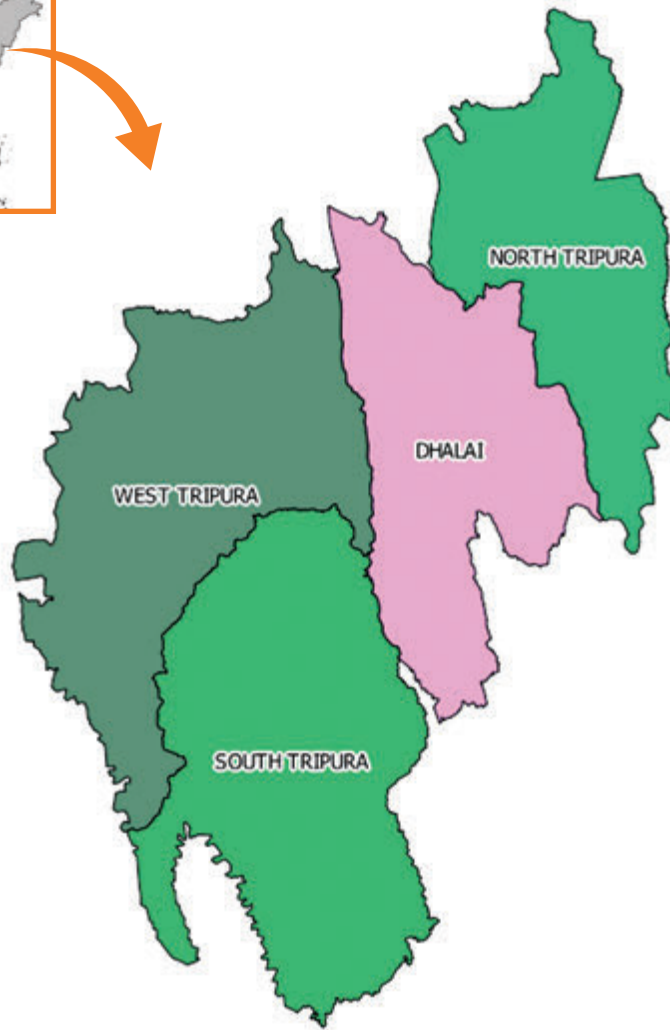
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	11883	1260	2425	8198		
% Total HRG	-	-	-	8.95	0.95	1.83	6.18		
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	10.60	20.41	68.99		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Darjiling, West Bengal					
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	3.22	1.14	0.18	0					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	11
Blood Banks	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
STI clinics	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	7	16	22	35	30
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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





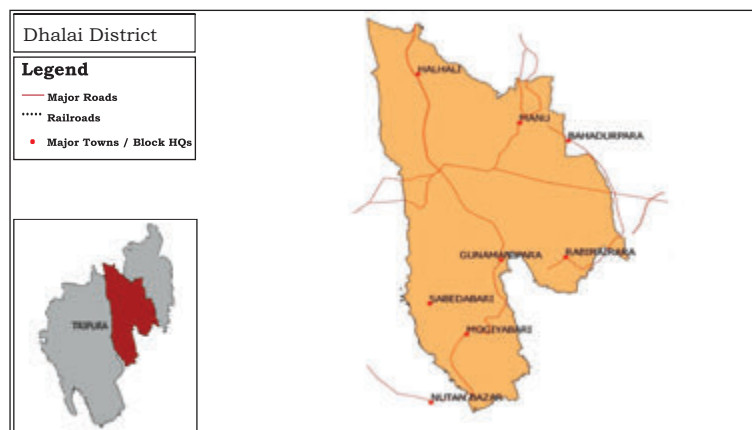
# District Map of Tripura



# Dhalai

## Background:

Dhalai is an administrative district Tripura. The district headquarter is located at Ambassa. This district came in to existence in the year 1995. It has a population of 3.78 lakh, a sex ratio of 945 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 80.83%, with an overall literacy rate of 86.82% (Census 2011). In 2006, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Dhalai one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is the only district in Tripura currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. New railway tracks and stations are being constructed in the district. There are a number of attractive tourist spots in Dhalai.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.08%) among the PPTCT attendees, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.09%) among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was low (0.80%) among FSWs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.30%) and female (0.15%) attendees, also among referred (2.60%) and direct walk-in (0.19%) attendees. An overall stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, 7,683 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.61%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.60% of the male population was migrant population; among them 11.40% migrated to other states and 35.55% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 62.2% and 30.5%, respectively.
- In 2012, although there was no data for HRG size, yet there was one FSW TI and one IDU TI operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Sustainance of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Availability of data regarding profile and pattern of migration and truckers is recommended for better insight to district's HIV vulnerabilities.
- Mechanisms need to be put in place in order to collect more data on HRG typologies, which will help to better understand the district's vulnerabilities.

### Dhalai

District Population: 3,77,988 (10.30% of Tripura Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 80.83%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 37.2%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0 95	0 408	- -	0.08 1232	- -
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0 1011	0.25 789	0 997	0.09 1104	- -
HSS-STD	PP NT	0.45 -	0 223	0.82 250	245	0 250	- -	- -	- -
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.80 250	- -	- -	- -
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	0.00 -	0.63 363	0.07 1394	0.23 2138	0.30 2702	- -
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	0.00 -	2.09 106	0.26 765	0.18 2179	0.15 2741	- -
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	0.00 -	1.50 469	0.25 786	0.30 991	2.60 77	- -
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.90 669	0.07 1373	0.18 3326	0.19 5366	- -
Walk-in	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	469	964	2567	4317	6675	-
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
ART (NA)	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=12)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	100	0	0	0	0	0			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

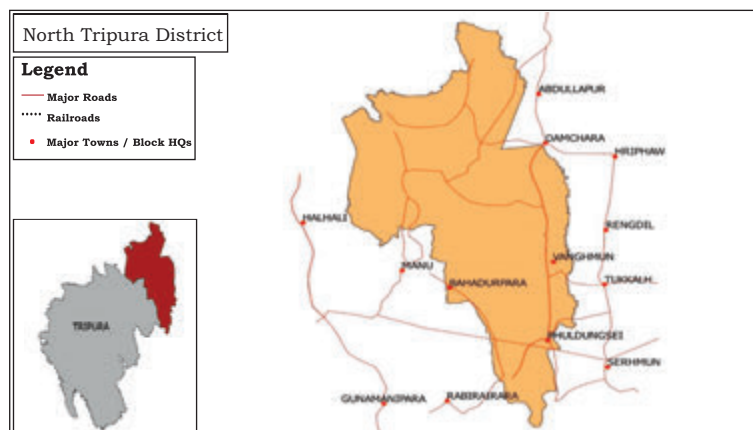
Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census						
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	No. out-migration	5711	651	2030	3030		
% Total HRG	-	-	-	% of male pop.	3.60	0.41	1.28	1.91		
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	% total migration	100	11.40	35.55	53.06		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012						
% Syphilis positivity	1430	3023	6462	7683						
	0	7.93	0.60	0.61						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# North Tripura

## Background:

North Tripura is an administrative district of Tripura. The district headquarters are located at Dharmanagar. It has a population of 6.93 lakh, a sex ratio of 967 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 84.69%, with an overall literacy rate of 88.29% (Census 2011). Main tribes of the district are Tripuri, Koloï, Halam, Chakma. Tea plantation is a major economic activity in the district and a large number of people are involved in this job. North Tripura is naturally endowed with cascading rivers like Longai, Juri, Deo, and Manu. The 'Betling Chip' in the Jampui range is the highest point in the district of North Tripura. There are a number of interesting locations in North Tripura that makes it an ideal tourist spot.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.11%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was low among FSWs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- As per 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV positivity was low among IDUs, with a stable trend.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.62%) and female (0.41%) attendees, also among referred (0.65%) and direct walk-in (0.41%) attendees. An overall stable trend was observed among all the ICTC clients.
- In 2012, 9,637 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.63%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.25% of the male population was migrant population; among them 16.40% migrated to other states and 13.59% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination sites for out-of-state migration were Karimganj in Assam and Mamit in Mizoram.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through unknown routes accounted for 9.43% of all the HIV route of transmissions in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 68.2% and 41.5%, respectively.
- In 2012, although there was no data for HRG size, yet there were two FSW TIs, one IDU TI and one composite TI operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen efforts towards assessing route of HIV transmission at the ICTCs.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC and STI data.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size and profile should be made available to get a better understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.

### North Tripura

District Population: 6,93,281 (18.85% of Tripura Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 84.69%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 51.1%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	- -	- 0	- 0.09	- 0.04	- -	0 0.11
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	- 55	1088 2362	4504 -	- -	4504 0.27	
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.43 3044	0.27 2922	0.04 2268	0.27 2995	
HSS-STD	PP NT	0.80 250	0.81 248	0.40 500	1.41 498	2.00 500	- -	- -	
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 213	- -	- -	
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	0 250	0.42 239	0.45 221	- -	- -	
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0 44	0.58 4862	0.57 4700	0.62 4677	
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0 65	0.28 2828	0.26 5393	0.41 6117	
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.98 860	0.65 1849	0.65 4023	
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.23 9150	0.35 8244	0.41 6771	
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	-	9150	8244	6771	
Total tested at ICTCS <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	164	6739	12372	10093	15298
PLHIV Profile, 2012									
ART (NA)	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012									
% of Total (N=53)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
	90.57	0	0	0	0	9.43			
Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

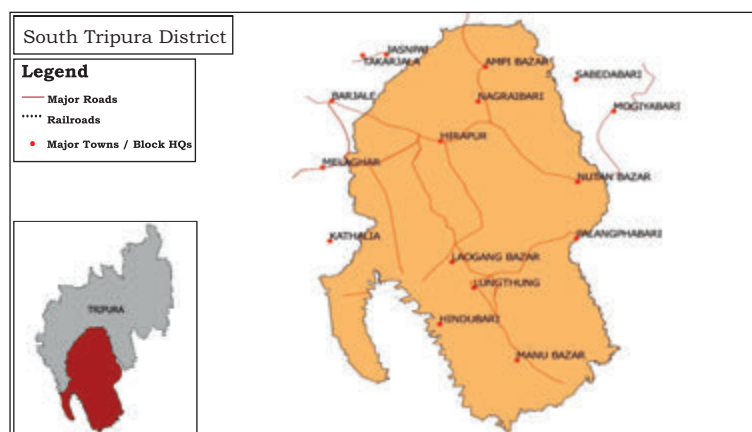
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	No. out-migration	12867	2110	1749	9008	
% Total HRG	-	-	-	% of male pop.	4.25	0.70	0.58	2.98	
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	% total migration	100	16.40	13.59	70.01	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	Karimganj, Assam	Mamit, Mizoram	Cachar, Assam	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Aizawl, Mizoram	
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	5.17	0.84	0.62	0.63					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCS	1	1	1	1	2	12	14	16	17
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# South Tripura

## Background:

South Tripura is an administrative district of Tripura. The district came into existence on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1970, when the entire state was divided into three districts. The South Tripura district is bounded on the North by Dhalai district and West Tripura district, while on the other sides by international border with Bangladesh. It has a population of 8.75 lakh, a sex ratio of 957 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 79.64%, with an overall literacy rate of 85.41% (Census 2011). Agriculture is the main occupation. However, only 31.61% of the land in the district is cultivable. A large population however is daily labourer, which depends on the employment generation schemes of the Government. As a result of weak economic base and lack of industrial development and entrepreneurship, dependency on the Government is very high.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT attendees, with a decreasing trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was low among FSWs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.47%) and female (0.08%) attendees, also among referred (0.09%) and direct walk-in (0.36%) attendees. An overall stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, 20,003 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.15%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.60% of the male population was migrant population; among them 3.05% migrated to other states and 19.89% migrated to other districts within the state.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 69.6% and 33.3%, respectively.
- In 2012, four FSW TIs were operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Sustenance of HIV prevention strategies is suggested to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels in the district.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV need to be analysed from ICTC and STI data.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size and profile should be made available to get a better understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.



### South Tripura

District Population: 8,75,144 (23.83% of Tripura Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 79.64%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 40.2%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 400
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.29 347	0 1057	- -	0 3194
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.04 4637	0 4332	0 3994	0.09 4314
HSS-STD	PP NT	0 216	0.46 218	0 500	0.60 500	1.20 499	- -	- -
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 247	- -	- -
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	3.85 26	0.71 989	0.55 1282	0.70 1284	0.47 2560
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	0 60	0.35 1733	0.06 3292	0.08 4718	0.08 5164
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.38 1049	0.46 1534	0.09 4398	0.09 4398
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.14 3525	0.13 4468	0.36 3326	0.36 3326
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tested at ICTCS <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	86	3069	5631	0	10918
PLHIV Profile, 2012								
ART (NA)	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced			
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-			
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012								
% of Total (N=16)	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown		
	81.25	0	0	0	12.50	6.25		
Block-Level Details								
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-		
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-		

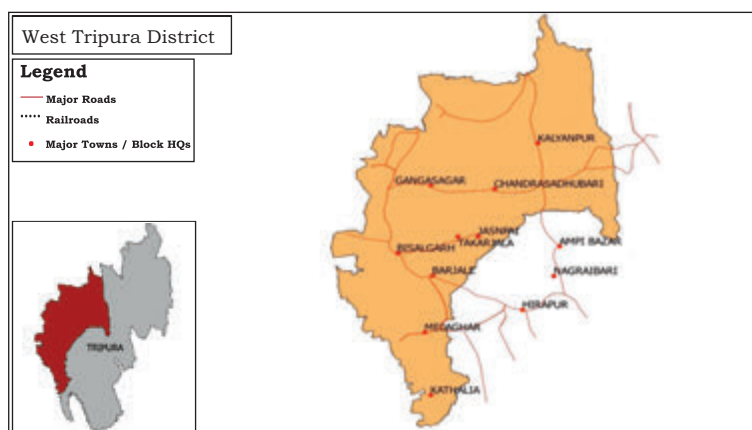
Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	No. out-migration	17985	548	3578	13859	
% Total HRG	-	-	-	% of male pop.	4.60	0.14	0.91	3.54	
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	% total migration	100	3.05	19.89	77.06	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Pantli-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA						
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	0.81	0.41	0.15	0.15					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	4	4
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCS	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	4	4
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

# West Tripura

## Background:

West Tripura is an administrative district of Tripura. The district headquarters are located at Agartala, which is also the capital of the State. The West Tripura district is bound by Bangladesh in the north and west by North Tripura in the east and by South Tripura in the south. As of 2011, it is the most populous district of Tripura, with a population of 17.24 lakh, a sex ratio of 964 females per 1,000 males; female literacy rate of 84.76%, with an overall literacy rate of 88.91% (Census 2011). Economy of Tripura as a whole is predominantly agrarian and so also is in the case of the district. Rich in flora and fauna, the scenic beauty of the hilly terrains, interspersed with splash green valleys in between, of the district as a whole may attract the tourists to find solace in the calmness of the nature.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2012 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity among the ANC attendees was low (0.38%), but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2012 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.07%) among the PPTCT attendees, with a stable trend.
- According to 2012 Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.06%) among the Blood Bank attendees, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV positivity was low among FSWs, but due to lack of data from the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2012, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.63%) and female (0.45%) attendees, also among referred (0.43%) and direct walk-in (0.75%) attendees. An overall stable trend was observed among all the ICTC attendees.
- In 2012, 9,435 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.16%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.36% of the male population was migrant population; among them 13.80% migrated to other states and 17.62% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination sites for out-of-state migration were North Twenty Four Parganas and Kolkata, West Bengal.
- According to 2012 ICTC data, HIV transmissions through parent to child route accounted for 7.92% of all the routes in the district.
- According to DLHS-III data, the HIV awareness rate and STI/RTI awareness rate among women was 64.4% and 31.7%, respectively.
- In 2012, although there was no data for HRG size, but there was one FSW TI and one composite TI operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Parent to child HIV transmission rate was high, thus to understand the profile of the attendees, in-depth analysis of ICTC data needs to be done.
- Although there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC and STI data.
- The district has no recorded evidence of HRGs; however, as there are indications for HIV prevalence among people, routine program from the district need to be strengthened for completeness and accuracy. It should also be examined regularly to understand HIV transmission dynamic in the district.

### West Tripura

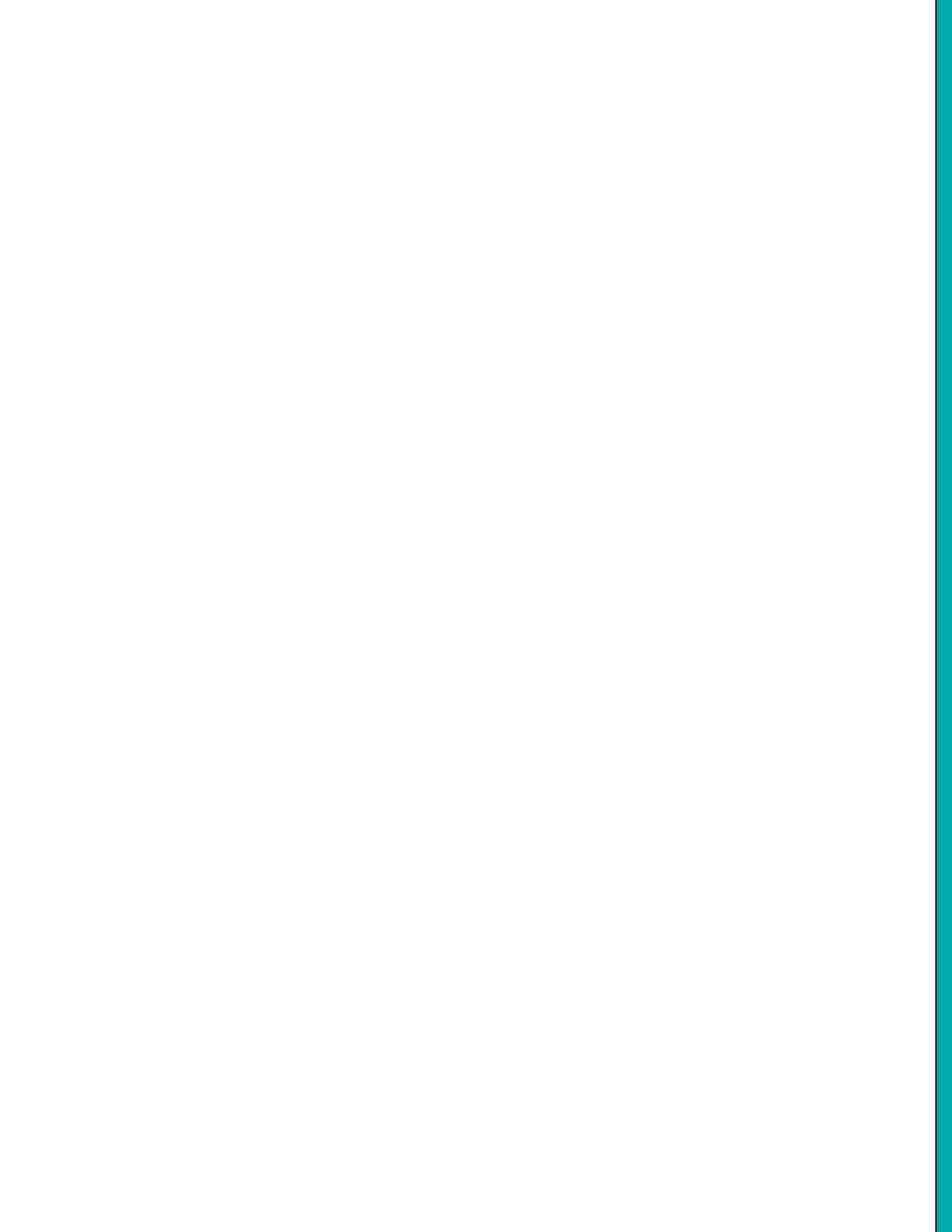
District Population: 17,24,619 (46.9% of Tripura Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 84.76%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 50.6%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> NT <sup>4</sup>	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.38 800	
PPTCT	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.13 3146	0.10 7095	- -	0.07 13011	
Blood Bank	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	0.06 14004	0.08 12918	0.03 15701	0.06 14157	
HSS-STD	PP NT	2.80 250	1.64 427	1.00 500	1.40 500	0.80 500	- -	- -	
HSS-FSW	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 246	- -	- -	
HSS-MSM	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
HSS-IDU	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
ICTC Male	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	* 3.24	1.60 4638	1.03 6900	0.63 10294	
ICTC Female	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	* 1.04	0.66 1732	0.61 5425	0.45 6631	
ICTC Referred	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.96 2139	0.65 4339	0.43 10017	
ICTC Direct	PP NT	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.90 6434	0.95 7986	0.75 6908	
Walk-in ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	NT	-	-	-	12	7006	15668	12325	29936
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2012</b>									
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (772)	39	11	83	78	6				
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-				
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2012</b>									
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown			
% of Total (N=101)	82.18	4.95	0.99	0	7.92	3.96			
<b>Block-Level Details</b>									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Pos. PPTCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRGS/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-State	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	34148	4713	6016	23419		
% Total HRG	-	-	-	4.36	0.60	0.77	2.99		
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	13.80	17.62	68.58		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-						
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA	North Twenty Four Parganas, West Bengal	Kolkata, West Bengal	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Dimapur, Nagaland	Cachar, Assam	
% <25 yrs	-	-	-						
% Married	-	-	-						
<b>STI/RTI</b>									
No. episodes treated	2009	2010	2011	2012					
% Syphilis positivity	0.89	0.80	0.39	0.16					
<b>Programme Response</b>									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FSW TIs	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	1	1	1	2	5	17	17	17	17
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI clinics	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	4
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	10
Comm. care centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Drop-in-centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Inadequate sample size; <sup>2</sup> Data not available; <sup>3</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>4</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>5</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRGS/STD ≥ 187); <sup>6</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested; <sup>7</sup> General clients & pregnant women.



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

In this context of increased availability of data and the requirement of decentralized planning at the district level, a project titled "Epidemiological Profiling of HIV/AIDS Situation at District and Sub-district Level using Data Triangulation" was undertaken by the National AIDS Control Organisation in 25 states (539 districts). The objective of this exercise was to develop district HIV/AIDS epidemic profiles, by consolidating all the available information for a district at one place and drawing meaningful inferences using Data Triangulation approaches.

This technical document is an outcome of the data triangulation process and consists of a snapshot on the district background, and on the HIV epidemic profile of each district based on the available updated information, thereby giving an overview of the HIV epidemic scenario in each of the districts of the State.

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



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## **National AIDS Control Organisation**

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**India's voice against AIDS**

**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India**

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