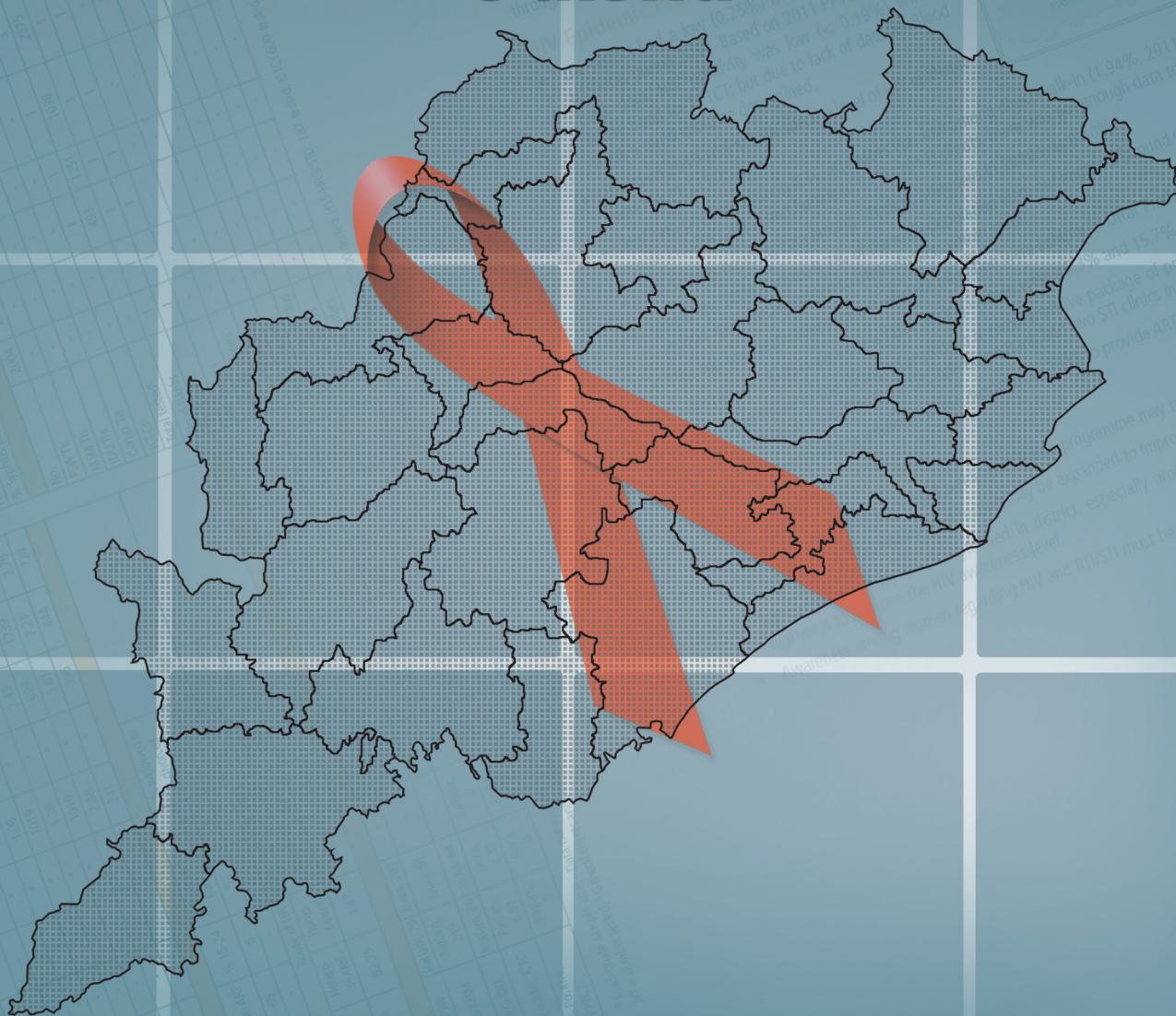


# District HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profiles

developed through Data Triangulation

## FACT SHEETS

### Odisha



India's voice against AIDS

Department of AIDS Control

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

6th & 9th floors, Chandralok Building, 36 Janpath, New Delhi-110001

[www.naco.gov.in](http://www.naco.gov.in)

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November 2013





सत्यमेव जयते

लव वर्मा

सचिव  
Lov Verma  
Secretary



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## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

Lov Verma





**Aradhana Johri, IAS**  
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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

**Aradhana Johri**

# Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

The active support provided by our partner agencies UNAIDS, USAID, BMGF and PHFI for this exercise is gratefully acknowledged. Special thanks to the officers from CDC, FHI-360, WHO and the Strategic Information Management Unit team at DAC for their relentless efforts in finalizing the individual district database and factsheets.



**Dr. S. Venkatesh**  
**Deputy Director General (M&E)**  
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**Government of India**



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# Acronyms

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

# Glossary

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

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

# Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Methodology

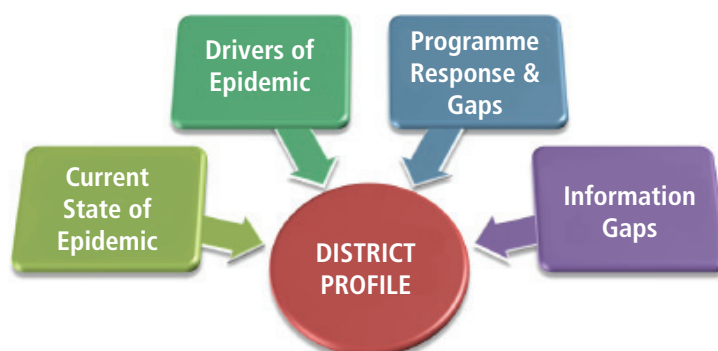
**Framework of District Epidemiological Profiling (DEP):** DEP has two broad components – Descriptive Analysis and Data Triangulation.

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

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

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

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

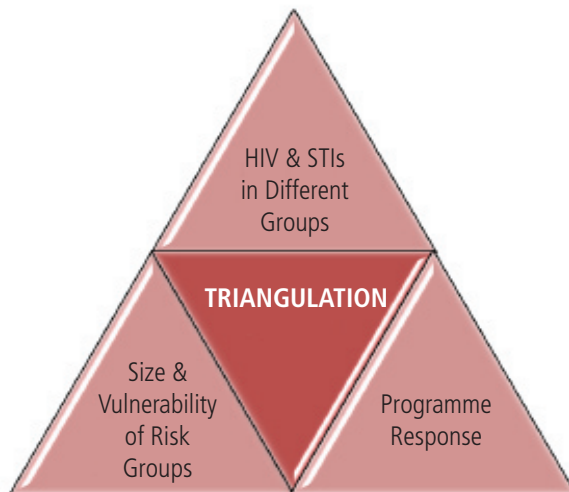


**Fig. 1: Thematic Areas of District Profiling**  
Epidemiological Framework of HIV/AIDS Scenario in the District

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

# Specific Notes on Fact sheets

1. Each district fact sheet has two parts: a narrative part consisting of background along with a map, HIV epidemic profile and key recommendations, and a tabular part consisting HIV levels and trends, PLHIV profile, block-level details, vulnerabilities and programme response. While the narrative part gives an overview of the district HIV/AIDS profile, the table provides detailed information about the HIV/AIDS scenario in the district.
2. 'Background' gives a brief overview of the district with respect to its geographic location, key demographic information like total population with male-female distribution, literacy status – based on 2011 Census. The section also describes the district characteristics or contextual factors that makes it vulnerable to spread of HIV.
3. 'Epidemic profile' describes the thematic areas mentioned above (under the data sources) for each district based on available information.
4. From DLHS-III, percentages of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and RTI/STI have been taken as awareness indicators among women for HIV and RTI/STI respectively.
4. 'Key recommendations' is the final section of the factsheet where 'Triangulation' of data is attempted to highlight the key programme priorities for the district based on the HIV epidemic profile and programme gaps. Any future potential for spread of infection, if indicated by any information or results, is highlighted and appropriate action to address the situation is suggested. On the basis of this analysis, recommendations for improving existing programme, and the need for initiation of new programmes, etc. are highlighted. The recommendation section also highlights information gaps, if any.
6. Data on ANC utilization mentioned in the table refer to the proportion of women who received at least three or more antenatal checkups (Data source: DLHS-III).
7. HIV positivity rates among HSS-ANC, PPTCT and Blood Bank attendees are used to represent levels and trends of HIV Infection among general population. Level is interpreted as high (HIV positivity  $\geq 1\%$ ), moderate (HIV positivity between 0.5-1%) or low (HIV positivity  $\leq 0.5\%$ ). HIV trend is interpreted as rising, stable or declining.
8. HIV positivity rates among HSS-HRG, HSS-STD and ICTC general clients disaggregated by sex and nature of client (direct walk-in and referred) are used to represent levels and trends of HIV Infection among high risk groups and vulnerable population. Level is interpreted as high (HIV positivity  $\geq 10\%$ ), moderate (HIV positivity between 5-10%) or low (HIV positivity  $\leq 5\%$ ). HIV trend is interpreted as rising, stable or declining.
9. Positivity at HSS, PPTCT, Blood bank and ICTC sites is presented only for those years where the sample size is valid i.e. HSS-ANC:  $\geq 300$  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-III and services provided in the district till 2011. This covers both prevention interventions and care, support and treatment interventions.
17. The number of TIs mentioned in the document includes only NACO-supported TIs. Migrant TIs include source, transit and destination TIs.
18. The district wise factsheets include updated information till 2011. Therefore, the districts newly created after 2011 have not been shown as separate districts.
19. All maps used in this document have been prepared from the Survey of India.



# District Map of Odisha

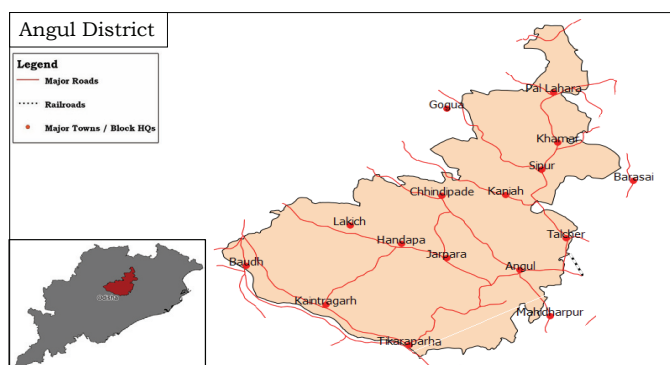




# Angul

## Background:

Angul, a centrally located district in the State of Odisha came into existence on April 1, 1993. The district covers a geographical area of 6,232 square kilometers and supports a population of about 12.71 lakhs with a sex ratio of 942 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 70.44% with an overall literacy rate of 78.96% (2011 Census). The economy of Angul district mainly depends on industries. The major industries in the district are mining, thermal power, fertilizer plant etc. It is a new but strategically most advanced district because it gives highest return of revenue to the Government due to vast coal mines located in its abode. Due to set up of large industries, lot of in-migration occurs in the district in search of employment. The major highway that passes through Angul is National Highway 55.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.26%) among the ANC clients in the district, with an overall declining trend.
- Based on 2011 data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.14%) and Blood Bank (0.12%) clients, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS-MSM data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (8 %) among MSM clients in the district, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.03%) and female (1.35%) clients, and also among referred (0.79%) and direct walk-in (2.41%) clients. There was a stable trend among all ICTC attendees.
- As per mapping conducted, MSM (405; 83.85% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (78; 16.15% of total HRG). Among the FSW, 71.21% were home-based.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.92% of the male population was migrant population, 2.86% of them migrated to other states and 33.30% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2011, 6,293 STI/RTI episodes were treated in the district.
- In 2009, of the 273 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 9% were 15-24 years of age, 33% were on ART, 23% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 41% were married.
- In 2011 HIV transmission from parent to child was high at 9.52%, in the district.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 67.7% and 30.6%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- There were 17 ICTCs operational in the district in 2011.
- Red Ribbon Clubs (RRC) were established in 2007 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth; 25 RRCs were operational in the district during 2011.

## Key Recommendations:

- Analysis of risk profile of positive individuals should be done to determine associated factors as high HIV prevalence among ANC and moderate HIV prevalence among MSM indicated high vulnerability of the district.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns among migrants and among truckers in truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Since the largest HRG was MSM, assessment of the size and profile of MSM group, will help in understanding district vulnerabilities.
- There is a need to better understand the profile and dynamics of ANC attendees and their spouses through analysis of ART and ICTC data, as the percentage of transmission via parent to child was high.

District Population: 12,71,703 (3.03% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 70.44%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 48.8%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	1.75	1.74	0.75	-	1.26	-	-	-
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	402	400	-	397	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	0.23	0.12	0.31	0.11	0.14	-	-
	NT	-	-	*	2165	3283	5835	8098	15316	-	-
Blood Bank	PP	0.14	0.04	0	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.20	0.12	-	-
	NT	7690	8416	10014	11665	12696	14045	14246	14628	-	-
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	8.37	7.20	-	8.00	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	251	250	-	250	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	-	1.24	1.23	1.11	1.03	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	1779	6426	7719	8413	-	-
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	-	4.05	1.82	1.72	1.35	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	519	1818	2439	2886	-	-
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	2.55	0.97	0.91	0.79	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	822	3617	8006	9021	-	-
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	1.49	1.66	2.56	2.41	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	1476	4627	2152	2278	-	-
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2009</b>											
% On-ART			% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
							33	9	23	41	6
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-					
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011</b>											
% of Total (N=126)	Heterosexual	Homosexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
							87.30	3.17	0	0	9.52
<b>Block-Level Details</b>											
No. HRG- FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	CHC Chendipada, 0.65	DHQ, 2.37	SDH Pallahara, 0.24	SDH Talcher, 1.06	Kanhia, 0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	CHC Chendipada, 0.73	DHQ, 0.23	SDH Pallahara, 0.24	SDH Talcher, 0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

<b>Vulnerabilities</b>											
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		78	405	-	28893	826	9620	18447			
% Total HRG		16.15	83.85	-	4.92	0.14	1.64	3.14			
% Total Pop.		0.01	0.03	-	100	2.86	33.30	63.85			
Programme Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	201	-							
Typology		Home based-71.21%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-28.79&	Kothi-75.97%; Panthi-5.06%; Double Decker-18.96%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs.		45.08	13.69	-							
% Married		56.82	45.97	-							
<b>STI/RTI</b>											
No. episodes treated		2008	2009	2010	2011						
% Syphilis positivity		-	966	3540	6293						
<b>Programme Response</b>											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs		1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs		1	1	2	3	3	12	14	17	-	-
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>		-	-	695	2165	5581	14079	18256	26615	-	-
Blood Banks		2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
STI Clinics		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link-ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	10	15	15	23	25	-	-
Comm. Care Centers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-Centers		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Condom Outlets		8	8	10	10	8	21	30	24	-	-





District Population: 16,48,574 (3.93% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 53.77%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 48.3%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	1.25	0	1.50		0.25			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	400	400	400		400			
PPTCT	PP	-	*	0.20	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.12		
	NT	-	*	2272	1768	3136	6180	8401		
Blood Bank	PP	0.02	0.20	0.11	0.27	0	0.18	0.15		
	NT	4517	5401	7383	7633	5027	7709	8664		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	*	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	*	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	6.37	5.56	0.43			
	NT	-	-	-	251	450	232			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	3.17	3.06	1.17	1.57	0.92	0.75	0.68		
	NT	441	654	2574	5173	5730	8512	11265		
ICTC Female	PP	1.65	0.36	0.35	0.77	0.85	0.63	0.54		
	NT	363	561	1981	1683	2011	4108	4255		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	0.83	2.14	1.13	0.81	0.56	
	NT	-	-	-	2636	2798	4699	8151	10477	
ICTC Direct	PP	2.49	1.81	0.78	0.84	0.56	0.54	0.81		
Walk-in	NT	804	1215	1919	4058	3042	4469	5043		
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	35	13	19	23	5				
	% 15-24yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	19	23	5						
	% Widowed or Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
Heterosexual	74.00	18.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00				
Homosexual	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Blood Transfusion	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Needle/ Syringe	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Parent to Child	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG- FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	Titlagarh, 254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	RU-DHH Balangir, I 0.58	RU-DHH Balangir II, 0.37	RU-Kantabanji, CHC 0.59	RU-Titlagarh, SDH 2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	DHH Balangir, II 0.23	Titlagarh, CHC 0	Titlagarh, SDH 0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Vulnerabilities										
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			No. out-migration pop.	% of total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	Intra-district
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state				
% Total HRG	637	220	120	44373	12512	18757	6.59	1.86	2.78	13104
% Total Pop.	65.20	22.52	12.28	100.00	28.20	42.27	100.00	28.20	42.27	29.53
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Programme Coverage	-	-	-	Rajpur, Chhatisgarh	Durg, Chhatisgarh	Raigarh, Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh	Medak, Andhra Pradesh		
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-25.93%; Pantini-9.05%; Double Decker-65.02%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs.	-	12.60	-							
% Married	-	42.52	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	-	1929	2033	2008	2009	2010	2011			
% Syphilis positivity	-	2.32	2.67	2.67	2.67	1.17	1.17			
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	1	3	4	10	15	15	15	1	1
ICTCs	-	804	1992	6827	8624	10877	18800	23921	15	15
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Blood Banks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	15	15	24	42	-	-
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom Outlets	-	-	7	9	16	15	8	8	-	-



## Balasure

District Population: 23,17,419 (5.52% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy: 72.95%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 64.2%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0.25	0.50	-	0.75	-	-	-
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	400	-	400	-	-	-
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	0.08	0.05	0.11	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	*	5921	5741	9781	-	-
Blood Bank	PP	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	-	-
	NT	6438	7692	8531	9741	8904	10425	9669	11641	-
HSS-STD	PP	2.80	6.80	3.20	1.60	0	1.63	-	-	-
	NT	205	250	250	248	248	246	-	-	-
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	4.00	4.80	3.20	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	250	250	250	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	-	2.05	1.41	1.62	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	1412	4884	3156	4514	-
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	-	1.29	1.99	3.19	1.74	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	1867	2612	1972	2992	-
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	1.04	1.69	2.41	1.38	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	385	4021	4523	6373	-
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	-	1.69	1.53	3.80	3.27	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	2894	3475	605	1133	-
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2009</b>										
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (316)	28	7	31	30	14					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011</b>										
	Heterosexual	Homosexual/Bisexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=125)	89.60	0	0	0	10.40	0				
<b>Block-Level Details</b>										
No. HRG- FSW	Jaleswar, 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	Jaleswar, k 150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	Balasure Sadar, 1.78	Remuna, 1.9	Khaira, 1.15	Basta, 1.3	Bailapal, 1.67	Simulia, 2.35	Jaleswar, 2.09	Bhograi, 2.26	Soro, 2.34	
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	Balasure Sadar, 0.03	Remuna, 0	Khaira, 0	Basta, 0	Bailapal, 0	Simulia, 0	Jaleswar, 0	Bhograi, 0	Soro, 0	

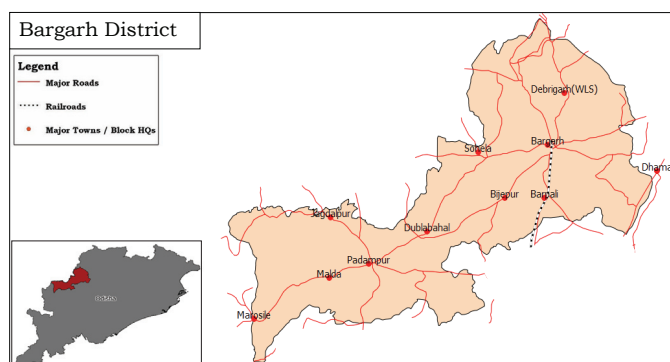
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

Vulnerabilities													
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			No. out-migration pop.	% of total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	Intra-district			
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state							
Size Est., (Mapping, Year, NA)	425	16	-	44582	13585	14150	16847	-	-	-			
% Total HRG	96.37	3.63	-	4.30	1.31	1.36	1.62	-	-	-			
% Total Pop.	0.02	0	-	100.00	30.47	31.74	37.79	-	-	-			
Program Target	-	-	-	Thane, Maharashtra						Mumbai (Sub-urban), Maharashtra	Kolkata, West Bengal	Me-dinipur, West Bengal	Surat, Gujarat
Program Coverage	200	150	-	Daily Injectors-NA; Double-decker-NA						41.50	34.00	40.00	
Typology	Home based-14.00%; Brothel based-26.50%; Street based-59.50%												
% <25 yrs.	40.00	40.00	-	ST/URTI						2008	2009	2010	2011
% Married	4464	2019	1217	3531	Programme Response								
No. episodes treated	0	0	0	0	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
% Syphilis positivity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011					
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
ICTCs	1	1	2	4	8	12	13	15					
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	3523	13417	10869	17287					
Blood Banks	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4					
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1					
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1					
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	17	22	38	39					
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Condom Outlets	-	-	10	12	18	24	30	30					

# Bargarh

## Background:

Bargarh is located in western Odisha, with Mahasamund and Raigarh districts of Chhattisgarh as the western border, Jharsuguda on the north, Sambalpur and Subarnapur districts in east and Nuagarh and Balangir districts in the south. It has a population of 14.78 lakhs with a sex ratio of 976 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 65.84% with an overall literacy rate of 75.16% (2011 Census). The economy of Bargarh is largely dependent on agricultural products. There is also a cement factory along with a sugar mill and a thread mill to provide further boost to the economy. Bargarh is also called a business hub of western Odisha. The major highways that pass through Bargarh are National Highways 6 and 201.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC attendees, with an increasing trend till 2008, but a fall from high to moderate level was observed in 2010.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.17%) and Blood Bank (0.26%) clients, with a stable trend.
- Based on 2010 HSS data, HIV prevalence among IDU was low at 4.27%, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male clients (1.55%) and female clients (1.12%) and also among referred clients (1.33%) and direct walk-in clients (1.53%), with a stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted, IDU (353; 56.57% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (232; 37.18% of total HRG). Of the FSWs, 89.47% were street-based and 10.53% were home-based.
- In 2011, 3,114 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.23%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.91% of the male population was migrant population, 9.93% of them migrated to other states and 29.80% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mahasamund and Raigarh districts in Chhattisgarh.
- In 2009, of the 249 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 11% were 15-24 years of age, 47% were on ART which was on higher side, 18% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 33% were married.
- HIV awareness rate and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 41.4% and 3.1%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- Total number of ICTCs in 2011 was four. There has been a gradual increase in the number of clients undergoing HIV testing at ICTCs.
- RRCs were established in 2007 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. There has been an increase in the number of RRCs from 12 to 42 during 2007 to 2011.

## Key Recommendations:

- Carry out in-depth analysis of ANC data to assess risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Create awareness through regular campaigning among women and hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among HRGs either through further analysis of ICTC and ART data.
- Expand the coverage of HIV counselling & testing in the district to detect positive cases at an early stage.

District Population: 14,78,833 (3.52% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 65.84%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 59.2%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	0.25	0.50	1.25		0.50			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	400	400	400		400			
PPTCT	PP	-	*	0.06	0.17	*	0.10	0.17		
	NT	-	*	1563	1790	*	2913	3430		
Blood Bank	PP	0	0	0	0.38	0.21	0.23	0.26		
	NT	4473	4611	4426	6058	6310	7785	7433		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	5.60	5.33	4.27			
	NT	-	-	-	250	225	234			
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	*	0.90	1.51	1.28	1.55		
	NT	-	-	*	2114	3305	3429	3552		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	*	0.38	1.32	0.66	0.78	1.12	
	NT	-	-	*	1600	1443	1666	1794	2136	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	*	0.85	1.81	0.95	1.69	1.33	
	NT	-	-	*	1527	1987	1887	3143	3921	
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	-	*	0.55	1.20	0.77	0.24	1.53	
	NT	-	-	*	2187	2761	2605	2080	1767	
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (249)	47	11	18	33	6					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Heterosexual	Homosexual/Bisexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=83)	94.94	1.27	0	3.80	0	0				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG- FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	-	Padampur SDH, 0.42	DHH I, 1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	-	Padampur, SDH 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

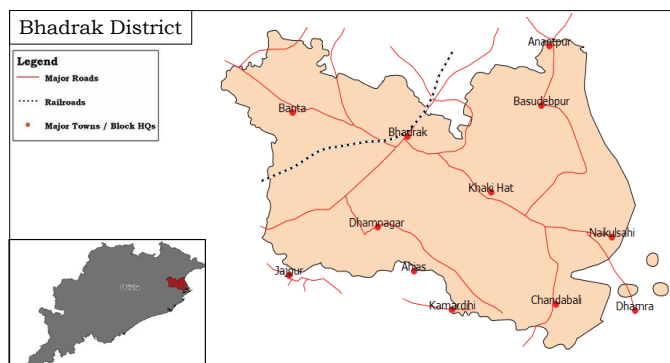
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

Vulnerabilities										
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			No. out-migration	% male pop.	% total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-district				
% Total HRG	37.18	6.25	56.57	26613	2643	7930	16040			
% Total Pop.	0.02	0	0.02	3.91	0.39	1.16	2.36			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	100	9.93	29.80	60.27			
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Mahasamund, Chhatisgarh						
Typology	Home based-10.53%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-89.47%	Kothi-62.50%; Panthi-34.38%; Double decker-3.13%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Raigarh, Chhatisgarh	Raipur, Chhatisgarh	-	-			
% <25 yrs.	1.20	23.13	34.55							
% Married	0	-	18.79							
STI/RTI										
	2008	2009	2010	2011						
No. episodes treated	0	380	1861	3114						
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	5.20	0.23						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ICTCs	-	-	2	3	4	4	4	4		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	-	883	5277	6538	5375	8136	9118		
Blood Banks	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3		
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	12	15	15	32	42		
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets	-	-	8	8	8	16	15	10		

# Bhadrak

## Background:

Bhadrak is a coastal district of Odisha situated at the eastern coast of India. The district has a population of 15.06 lakhs with a sex ratio of 981 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 76.49% with an overall literacy rate of 83.25% (2011 Census). The economy of Bhadrak district mainly depends on agriculture and allied activities. Another sector contributing to the economy of the population in the sea coast areas (Dhamara, Basudevpur and Chandabali Blocks) depend on fishing. The major highway that passes through Bhadrak is National Highway 8.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, with a declining trend over the years.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.03%) and Blood Bank (0.04%) clients, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low at 2.40% among FSWs but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.15%) and female clients (0.80%), also among referred clients (0.87%) and direct walk-in clients (1.21%), with an overall stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (481; 58.44% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (342; 41.56% of total HRG). Of the FSW 44.33% were home based and 44.67% were street based.
- In 2010, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.16%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.08% of the male population was migrant population, 31.73% of them migrated to other states and 45.42% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Kolkata in West Bengal and Surat in Gujarat.
- In 2009, of the 173 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 5% were 15-24 years of age, 30% were on ART, 29% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 35% were married.
- In 2011, parent to child route of HIV transmission was high at 5.33%, in the district.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 26.6% and 5.9%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- Total number of ICTCs in 2011 was 10, and a total of 22, 886 clients got tested.
- Red Ribbon Clubs (RRCs) were established in 2007 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. 24 RRCs were operational in the district in 2011.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns for women, migrants and around truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Assessment of the size and profile of HRG population will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- There is a need to understand the profile and dynamics of clinic attendees and their spouses, through analysis of ART and ICTC data as the percentage of transmission via parent to child was high.
- Better assessment of the size and profile of FSWs client populations, including migrants and truckers, will improve understanding of district vulnerabilities.

District Population: 15,06,522 (3.59% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy: 76.49%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 52.4%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	1.00	0.25	0		0			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	400	400		399			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	0.16	0	0.08	0.12	0.03		
	NT	-	-	*	1274	1587	3791	10893	15266		
Blood Bank	PP	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.04		
	NT	1762	2147	2597	3218	3428	3588	3548	4889		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	*		-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	*		-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	5.60		2.40			
	NT	-	-	-	-	250		250			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-		-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-		-			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-		-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-		-			
ICTC Male	PP	-	*	4.04	1.70	2.04	1.34	1.21	1.15		
	NT	-	*	371	1530	1619	3127	4792	4002		
ICTC Female	PP	-	*	3.75	1.90	2.32	1.87	1.85	0.80		
	NT	-	*	320	1051	1034	1444	2648	3618		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	*	26.67	1.96	1.91	1.21	1.19	0.87		
	NT	-	*	15	204	1416	2980	4458	5144		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	*	3.40	1.77	2.43	2.07	1.81	1.21		
	NT	-	*	676	2377	1237	1591	2982	2476		

		PLHIV Profile, 2009				
		% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (173)	% On ART	5	29	35	14	
DLN (NA)		-	-	-	-	

		Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011		
		Heterosexual	Blood Transfusion	Parent to Child
% of Total (N=75)		89.33	0	1.33

		Block-Level Details				
No. HRG- FSW		Bhadrak, 300				
No. HRG- MSM		Bhadrak, 133	Dhammagar, 67			
No. HRG-IDU						
% Positive, ICTC 2009		Bhadrak, 1.31	Basudevpur, 0.7	Dhammagar, 0.31	Chandbali, 0	Agarpada, 0
% Positive, PPTCT 2009				B. Pokhari, 0	Chandbali, 0	Agarpada, 0

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

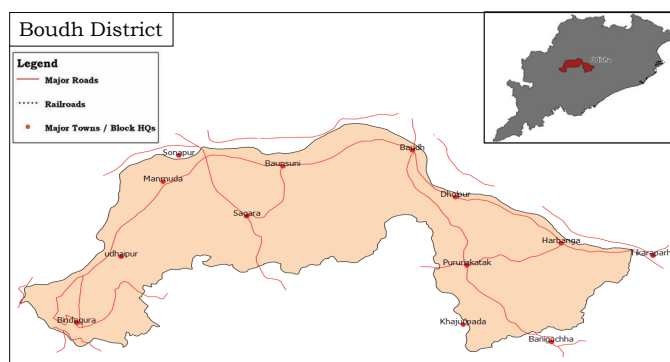
Vulnerabilities														
		HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census									
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district						
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		481	342	0	27555	8744	12516	6295						
% Total HRG		58.44	41.56	0	4.08	1.30	1.85	0.93						
% Total Pop.		0.03	0.02	0	100	31.73	45.42	22.85						
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration									
Program Coverage		-	-	-										
Typology		Home based-44.33%; Brothel based-11.00%; Street based-44.67%	Kothi-70.15%; Panthi-4.48%; Double decker-25.37%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Kolkata, West Bengal	Gujarat	Solan, Himachal Pradesh	Haora, West Bengal	Bangalore, Karnataka					
% <25 yrs.		31.00	9.50	-										
% Married		37.00	69.00	-										
STI/RTI														
		2008	2009	2010	2011									
No. episodes treated		0	1266	2689	4485									
% Syphilis positivity		0	0	1.99	0.16									
Programme Response														
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011					
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Comp. TIs		-	-	1	1	1	2	2	2					
ICTCs		1	1	2	2	5	9	9	10					
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>		-	444	1257	3855	4240	8362	18333	22886					
Blood Banks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
STI Clinics		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	10	15	24	24					
Comm. Care Centers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Drop-in-Centers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Condom Outlets		-	-	7	7	7	15	20	20					



# Boudh

## Background:

Boudh district, also known as Bauda, is a centrally located district of Odisha. The district has a population of 4.39 lakhs with a sex ratio of 991 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 60.44% with an overall literacy rate of 72.51% (2011 Census). The economy of Boudh district mainly depends on agriculture. Fisheries and animal husbandry also contribute greatly to the economy. Small scale industries are also a booming sector in the economic scenario of Boudh district, especially the textiles and mining industries. There is no National highway passing through the district but it is well connected with road and rail with other district headquarter and the state capital Bhubaneswar.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC attendees, showing a stable trend.
- Based on 2009 Blood Bank data and 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the attendees.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.05%) and female clients (0.50%) and also among referred (0.13%) and direct walk-in clients, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, 2,684 STI/RTI episodes were treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.19% of the male population was migrant population, 3.33% of them migrated to other states and 61.04% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 19 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 53% were on ART, 26% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 58% were married.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 26.9% and 2.5%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- In 2011, there were two ICTCs in the district and 4,144 clients underwent HIV testing at the ICTCs.
- Red ribbon clubs (RRCs) were established in 2007 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. Total no. of operational RRCs in the districts in 2011 was six.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns for women and migrants in the district.
- Compilation and analysis of ICTC-PPTCT data with focus on characteristics like age, migration, occupation and geographic areas of positive people would provide knowledge on sexual dynamics and spread of HIV in this district.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size and profile should be made available to get an understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.
- Focused IEC for general population and migrants with awareness and sexual risk reduction messages is recommended.

## Boudh

District Population: 4,39,917 (1.04 % of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 60.44%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 50.8%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0	0	0.50	0	0			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	400	400	400	400			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NT	-	-	-	1199	1109	1061	1429	1867		
Blood Bank	PP	*	-	-	*	-	0	*	*	*	
	NT	*	-	-	*	-	930	*	*	*	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0	0.11	0	0	0.05	0.05	
	NT	-	-	-	626	1747	1540	1021	2077	2077	
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0	0	1.27	0	0.50	0.50	
	NT	-	-	-	121	238	79	796	200	200	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	0	0.25	0	0	0.13	0.13	
	NT	-	-	-	196	404	366	955	1591	1591	
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	-	-	0	0.06	0.08	0	0	0	
	NT	-	-	-	551	1581	1253	862	686	686	
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2009</b>											
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced						
		53	0	26	58	0					
ART (19)											
DLN (NA)											
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011</b>											
% of Total (N=2)	Hetero sexual	Homo sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
		100	0	0	0	0	0				
<b>Block-Level Details</b>											
No. HRG- FSW											
No. HRG- MSM											
No. HRG- IDU											
% Positive, ICTC 2009	DHH Boudh, 0.06										
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	Boudh, DHH 0										

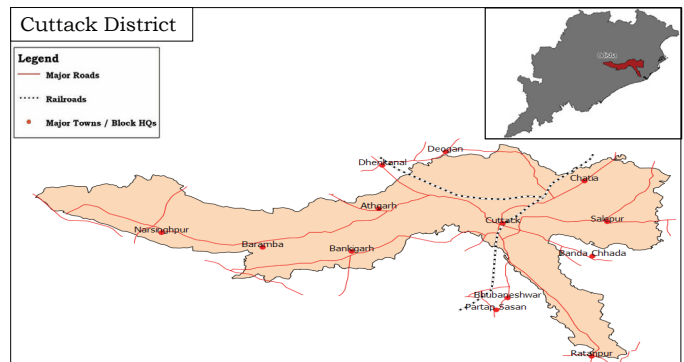
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

	Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Programme Response				
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district	2008	2009	2010	2011
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	9761	325	5958	3478	-	-	-	-
% Total HRG	-	-	-	5.19	0.17	3.17	1.85	-	-	-	-
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	3.33	61.04	35.63	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% <25 yrs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>STI/RTI</b>											
No. episodes treated	0	1032	2059	2684							
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0	0							
<b>Programme Response</b>											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2			
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	1946	3094	2680	3246	4144			
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	3	5	5	6	6			
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom Outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

# Cuttack

## Background:

Cuttack is a picturesque district nestled at the land formed by the Mahanadi River in the north and Kathajodi in the south. It is the former capital and the second largest city of Odisha. The district has a population of 26.18 lakhs with a sex ratio of 955 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 77.64% with an overall literacy rate of 84.20% (2011 Census). The economy of Cuttack is largely based on agriculture. About 76% of the total population of the district draws their living from the agricultural sector. The industries mainly provide employment to the bulk of workforce in the core of Cuttack district and served the domestic economy of Cuttack. The major highway that passes through the district is National Highway 5.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was high (1.50%) among the ANC clients, with an increasing trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.11%) and Blood Bank (0.06%) attendees, with a stable trend over the last few years.
- According to 2010 HSS-IDU data, HIV prevalence among injecting drug users was low at 2.40%, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (3.73%) but moderate among female clients (5.23%) and also low among referred (3.03%) and moderate among direct walk-in clients (6.37%). HIV positivity showed a stable trend among all ICTC attendees in the last four years.
- As per mapping conducted, IDU (575; 65.56% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (260; 29.65% of total HRG) and MSM (42; 4.79% of total HRG). Of the FSW, majority was of street based (63.84%).
- In 2011, 8,109 STI/RTI episodes were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.03%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.45% of the male population was migrant population, 23.56% of them migrated to other states and 48.78% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination districts for interstate out-migration were Surat in Gujarat and Kolkata in West Bengal.
- In 2009, of the 231 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 6% were 15-24 years of age, 35% were on ART, 28% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 12% were widowed or divorced.
- Heterosexual route of transmission contributed 69.51% of the total HIV infections, cause of 17.83% of transmissions were unknown.
- HIV and STI/RTI awareness rates was 91.8% and 27.2%, among women (DLHS-III).
- In 2011, there was one IDU-TI and one composite TI operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC attendees to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population
- There is a need to establish a mechanism to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among HRG and migrant population since HIV Positivity at ICTC suggests continuing transmission among the attendees along with risky behavior.
- Strengthen and improve quality of outreach programmes for IDUs and FSWs.
- Strengthen efforts towards assessing route of HIV transmission at the ICTCs.

District Population: 26,18,708 (6.24% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy: 77.64%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 62.3%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> 0.50	400	0.50	0.75	0	1.00	1.50					
PPTCT	NT <sup>4</sup>	400	400	400	400	400	400					
	PP	-	0.64	0.12	0.20	0.16	0.19	0.11				
Blood Bank	NT	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.06				
	PP	38649	39139	41627	43772	44927	46351	44885	44100			
HSS-STD	PP	2.39	1.20	2.80	0	0.80	0.83					
	NT	251	250	250	250	249	240					
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTC Male	PP	-	10.33	8.67	4.17	4.05	4.14	4.70	3.73			
	NT	-	1191	2054	5198	6921	7878	7042	7502			
ICTC Female	PP	-	10.10	4.64	2.49	5.81	6.48	7.17	5.23			
	NT	-	594	1788	4824	2494	2668	2385	2046			
ICTC Referred	PP	-	10.45	2.95	0.71	4.37	3.75	3.56	3.03			
	NT	-	201	914	4816	4620	5942	6491	6629			
ICTC Direct	PP	-	10.23	7.99	5.82	4.65	5.99	9.23	6.37			
	NT	-	1584	2928	5206	4795	4604	2936	2919			

PLHIV Profile, 2009					
	% On-ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (231)	35	6	28	39	12
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011				
Heterosexual	Homo/Bisexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child
				Unknown
69.51	4.13	4.13	1.03	3.36
17.83				

Block-Level Details				
No. HRG- FSW	TI Name: SRUSTI, 224	No. HRG- MSM	TI Name: SRUSTI, 165	No. HRG- IDU
% Positive, ICTC	Athagarh, SDH 0.1	Banki, SDH 0.1	Choudwar, SDH Hospital, 0	City Hospital, 0.15
% Positive, PPTCT			Salipur, CHC, 0.09	SCBMC, 0.28

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

Vulnerabilities										
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			No. out-migration	% male pop.	% total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state				
260	260	42	575	77863	18343	37979				
29.65	29.65	4.79	65.56	6.45	1.52	3.15				1.78
0.01	0.01	0	0.02	100	23.56	48.78				27.67
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Surat, Gujarat						
Program Coverage	224	165	-	Kolkata, West Bengal						
Typology	Home based- 26.78%; Brothel based- 9.38%; Street based- 63.84%	Kothi- 12.12%; Panthi- 23.03%; Double decker- 64.85%	Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily injectors- NA	Mumbai (Sub-urban), Maharashtra						
% <25 yrs.	8.48	4.24	-	Thane, Maharashtra						
% Married	88.84	-	-	West Bengal						
STI/RTI										
	2008	2009	2010	2011						
No. episodes treated	222	3695	5111	8109						
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0.07	0.03						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
Comp. TIs	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		
ICTCs	2	2	3	5	7	7	7	7		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	1785	5243	14210	16992	19237	16395	17505		
Blood Banks	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	24	50	50	51		
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets	8	8	15	8	8	14	14	24		

# Debagarh

## Background:

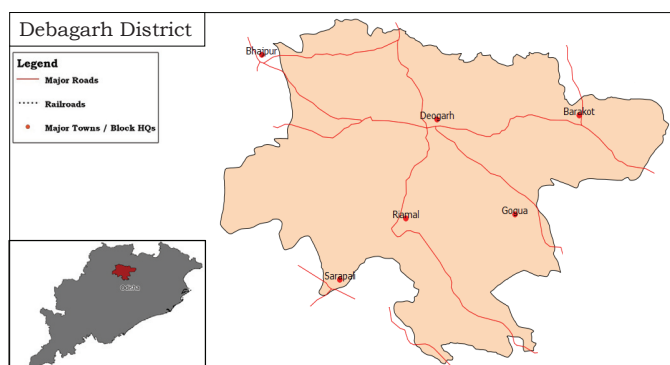
Debagarh district, also known as Deogarh, is situated in the Western region of the state of Odisha. It is one of the less populated districts in the state and has a population of 3.12 lakhs with a sex ratio of 976 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 63.36% with an overall literacy rate of 73.07% (2011 Census). The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation. The major highways that pass through Debagarh are National Highways 6, 23,200 and 215.

## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.50%) among the ANC clients, with a declining trend.
- In 2011 the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT and Blood Bank (0.05%) clients, with a declining trend for PPTCT attendees and a stable trend for Blood Bank attendees.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.29%) and female (0.31%) clients and also among referred (0.18%) clients and direct walk-in (0.43%), with an overall stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted, IDU (81; 54% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (69; 46% of total HRG).
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.25%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.11% of the male population was migrant population, 16.04% of them migrated to other states and 42.19% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was North West Delhi.
- In 2009, of the 40 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 15% were 15-24 years of age, 33% were on ART, 18% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 20% were married.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate was 38.8% and 9.7%, among women respectively (DLHS-III).
- Red Ribbon Clubs (RRCs) were established in 2007 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth; 18 RRCs were operational in the district during 2011.

## Key Recommendations:

- Data assessment and analysis of positive people at ANC, ICTC/PPTCT, ART and Blood Bank is recommended to understand the source and spread of HIV.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns for STI and HIV for women, migrants and around truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Improved data availability with mapping for HRGs and migrants, truckers at halting points for risk behavior will provide more information regarding district vulnerabilities.



## Debagarh

District Population: 3,12,164 (0.74% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 63.36%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 38.1%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	1.00	0.50		0.50			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	400		400			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0.24	0.21	0.10	0.10	0		
	NT	-	-	1270	955	1049	2906	2844		
Blood Bank	PP	0	0	0	0	0.05	0.05	0.05		
	NT	978	1139	1332	1637	1270	1995	2180	1903	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	-	0.77	*	0.60	0.70	0.29	
	NT	-	-	-	904	*	1008	1283	1391	
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	-	0.21	*	0.55	0.46	0.31	
	NT	-	-	-	935	*	543	659	650	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	0.39	*	0.55	0.39	0.18	
	NT	-	-	-	779	*	725	1036	1120	
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	-	0.57	*	0.61	0.88	0.43	
Walk-in	NT	-	-	-	1060	*	826	906	921	
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2009</b>										
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (40)	33	15	18	20	8					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011</b>										
	Heterosexual	Homosexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=6)	100	0	0	0	0	0				
<b>Block-Level Details</b>										
No. HRG- FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	Debagarh, DHH, 0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	Debagarh DHH, 0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

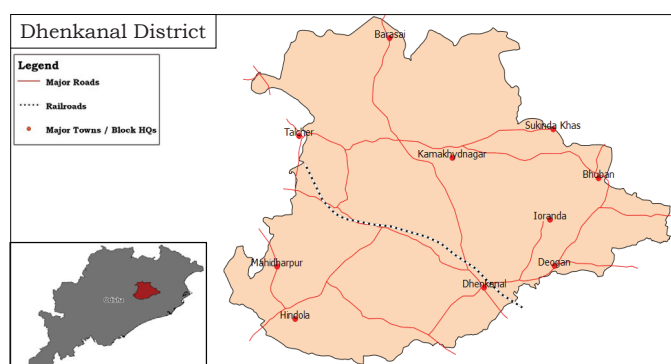
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

	Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration				
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district				
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	69	0	81	7072	1134	2984	2954				
% Total HRG	46.00	0	54.00	5.11	0.82	2.16	2.13				
% Total Pop.	0.02	0	0.03	100	16.04	42.19	41.77				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA								
Program Coverage	-	-	-								
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA					North West Delhi			
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-								
% Married	-	-	-								
<b>STI/RTI</b>											
	2008	2009	2010	2011							
No. episodes treated	346	88	898	2050							
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0	0.25							
<b>Programme Response</b>											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1			
ICTCs	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2			
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	3109	1488	2600	4848	4885			
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	4	4	12	18			
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom Outlets	-	-	5	5	5	6	5	7			

# Dhenkanal

## Background:

Dhenkanal, the centrally located land-locked district of the state, is bordered by Kendujhar to the north, Jajpur to the east, Cuttack to the south and Angul to the west. It has a population of 11.92 lakhs with a sex ratio of 947 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 71.40% with an overall literacy rate of 79.41% (2011 Census). The economy of Dhenkanal district mainly depends on agriculture. The district gains from forest products, which plays an important role in the economy of the district. The principal forest products are Timber, Bamboo, Fire wood and Kendu leaf. The major highways that pass through Dhenkanal are National Highways 42 and 200.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.10%) and Blood Bank (0%) clients, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.45%) and female (0.64%) clients and also among referred (0.53%) and direct walk-in (0.37%) clients, with a stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (200; 55.71% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (159; 44.29% of total HRG). Of the FSW majority was home based (62.50%).
- In 2011, 5125 episodes of STI/RTI were treated and the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.17%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.41% of the male population was migrant, 4.52% of them migrated to other states and 57.15% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top three destinations for out-of-state migration were Thane in Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Surat in Gujarat.
- In 2009, of the 109 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 6% were 15-24 years of age, 23% were on ART, 26% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 33% were married.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 75.1% and 30%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- In 2011, a total of three ICTCs and one composite Targeted Intervention site existed in the district.
- Red ribbon clubs (RRCs) were established in 2007 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. Operational RRCs in the district in 2011 were 19 in number.

## Key Recommendations:

- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaign especially among migrant-men and around truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Need to establish mechanism for understanding the dynamics of HIV transmission among HRG size and its linking with surrounding districts.
- Availability of data regarding profile and pattern of migration and truckers is recommended for better insight to district HIV vulnerabilities.

## Dhenkanal

District Population: 11,92,948 (2.84% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 71.40%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 50.5%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0	0.25	0	0	0		
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	400	400	399			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	0.20	0.03	0.03	0.10		
	NT	-	-	*	3029	3424	3833	4769		
Blood Bank	PP	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0		
	NT	2435	2295	2117	2310	2729	2767	4559	5113	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	*	0.79	0.52	0.74	0.60	0.45	
	NT	-	-	*	1895	3264	3369	2976	5805	
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	*	0.57	0.32	0.53	0.42	0.64	
	NT	-	-	*	1749	1848	2068	1920	1257	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	*	1.21	0.71	0.45	0.51	0.53	
	NT	-	-	*	1735	1838	2883	2735	4876	
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	*	0.21	0.31	0.90	0.56	0.37	
Walk-in	NT	-	-	*	1909	3274	2554	2161	2186	
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (109)	23	6	26	33	8					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Hetero sexual	Homo sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=34)	94.12	2.94	0	0	2.94	0				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG- FSW	Sadar, 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	Sadar, 159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	Dhenkanal DHH II, 0.03	Kama-khyanagar, 0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

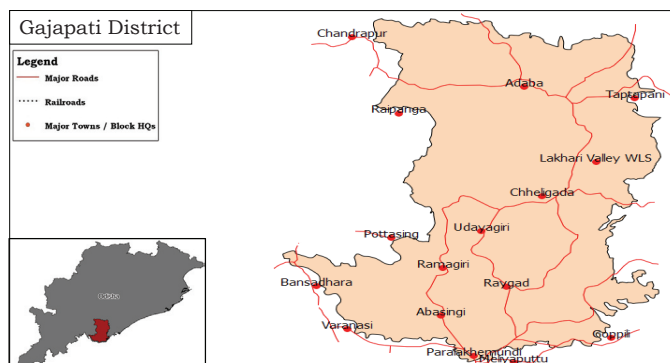
Vulnerabilities											
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			No. out-migration	% of male pop.	% of total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-district					
% Total HRG	55.71	44.29	-	29386	1329	16795	11262	5.41	0.24	3.09	2.07
% Total Pop.	0.02	0.01	-	100	4.52	57.15	38.32				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA								
Program Coverage	-	-	-								
Typology	Home based-62.50%; Brothel based-10.00%; Street based-27.50%	Kothi-50.32%; Panthi-4.40%; Double decker-45.28%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Thane, Maharashtra	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Surat, Gujarat	-				
% <25 yrs.	27.00	42.77	-								
% Married	67.00	20.75	-								
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011							
% Syphilis positivity	1431	615	1819	5125							
	0	5.41	0.22	0.17							
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	-	-	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	1121	6673	8536	7841	11831			
Blood Banks	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	10	11	11	19	19	19	19	19
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom Outlets	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	10	10	10	10



# Gajapati

## Background:

Gajapati district, recently formed in October 1992, is bordered by Ganjam district of Odisha on the east, Rayagada on the west, Kandhamala on the north and Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh on the south. It is the least populated district of the state with a population of 5.75 lakhs and sex ratio of 1,042 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 43.59% with an overall literacy rate of 54.29% (2011 Census). The economy of the district mainly depends on agriculture. Gajapati district is an under developed mountainous region, predominated by tribal people. The major minerals in the district are granite decorative stones found in some part of Paralakhemundi Tehsil. There are no major highways passing through this district.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.75%) among the ANC attendees, with an increasing trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.13%) and Blood Bank attendees, with a declining trend.
- According to 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV prevalence was low among FSWs (1.22%), but due to lack of data points, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.38%) and female (1.59%) clients, as well as among referred (1.89%) and direct walk-in (0.15%) clients. A declining trend was observed among male and direct walk-ins but a stable trend was observed among female and referred clients.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (382, 79.25% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.12%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 7.53% of the male population was migrant, 15.82% of them migrated to other states and 24.58% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two districts for out-of-state migration were Srikakulam and Rangareddy in Andhra Pradesh.
- In 2009, of the 132 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 17% were 15-24 years of age, 27% were on ART, 23% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 30% were married.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women were 8% and 0.5%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- There has been a gradual increase in number of clients undergoing HIV testing at the ICTCs

## Key Recommendations:

- Socio-demographic analysis of ANC data should be done to understand risk profile of the attendees.
- Focused IEC for general population with HIV awareness and sexual risk reduction messages is recommended.
- Better assessment of the size and profile of FSWs clients' population, including migrants and truckers, will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns especially among women, migrants and around truck halt points in the district.
- For understanding district epidemiological profile, information on typology of HRG population is required.

District Population: 5,75,880 (1.37% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy: 43.59%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 44.5%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	0	0.25	-	0.75	-		
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	400	400	-	400	-		
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	0.68	0.43	0.36	0.28	0.13		
	NT	-	-	*	1919	3947	2770	3233	3782		
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	0.20	0.34	*	0.07	0.05	0		
	NT	*	*	1023	2346	*	1423	2101	2091		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.22	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	*	5.41	6.43	3.09	1.62	1.38		
	NT	-	-	*	1147	731	1488	2781	3684		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	*	2.64	1.15	3.16	2.17	1.59		
	NT	-	-	*	1176	1392	790	1060	1385		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	*	3.81	2.81	*	2.22	1.89		
	NT	-	-	*	1418	1671	*	3014	3766		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	*	4.31	3.54	*	0.12	0.15		
	NT	-	-	*	905	452	*	827	1303		
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2009</b>											
	% On ART	% 15-24yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced	% Parent to Child					
						Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child				
ART (132)	27	17	23	30	5	Unknown					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown					
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011</b>											
	Heterosexual	Homosexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child						
% of Total (N=73)	97.26	0	0	0	2.74	0					
<b>Block-Level Details</b>											
No. HRG- FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	Gosani, 0	Kasina-gara, 0	Gumma, 0	Rayagada, 0	Nua-gada, 0	R. Udayagiri, 0	Mohana, 0	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	Gosani, 0.53	Kasinagara, 0.13	Gumma, 0	Rayagada, 1.27	Nua-gada, 0	R. Udayagiri, 1.04	Mohana, 0	-	-	-	-

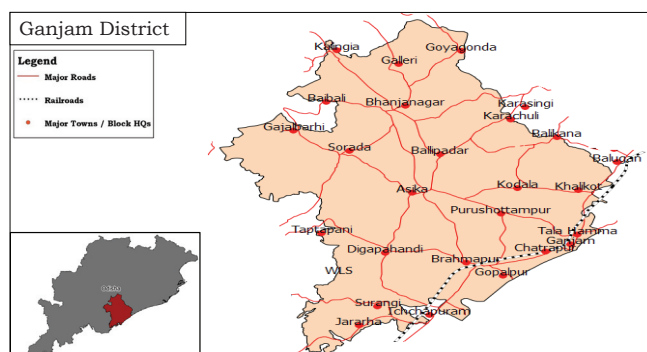
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICT ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

<b>Vulnerabilities</b>											
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)		382	100	0	19227	3042	4726	11459			
% Total HRG		79.25	20.75	0	7.53	1.19	1.85	4.49			
% Total Pop.		0.07	0.02	0	100	15.82	24.58	59.60			
Program target		NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage		-	-	-	Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh	Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh	Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra	Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh		
Typology		Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi- NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs.		-	-	-							
% Married		-	-	-							
<b>STI/RTI</b>											
		2008	2009	2010	2011						
No. episodes treated		0	1925	2534	3386						
% Syphilis positivity		0	6.03	0.34	0.12						
<b>Programme Response</b>											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs		-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ICTCs		-	-	2	1	3	3	3	3		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>		-	-	968	4242	6070	3339	7074	8851		
Blood Banks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI Clinics		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	5	7	7	10	10		
Comm. Care Centers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-Centers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets		-	-	8	8	8	8	7	10		

# Ganjam

## Background:

Ganjam district in Odisha is bordered by the Bay of Bengal and Chilika lake on the east, Khordha and Nayagarh districts on the north, Phulbani on west and Gajapati of Odisha and Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh on the south. It has a population of 35.20 lakhs with a sex ratio of 981 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 61.84% with an overall literacy rate of 71.88% (2011 Census). Animal husbandry is one of the chief economic sectors of the district. It provides unique opportunity for fishing and port facility at Gopalpur for international trade. The Chilika Lake which attracts international tourists is known for its scenic beauty and a marvelous bird sanctuary is situated in the eastern part of district. The most populous city in Ganjam, Berhampur, is famous for silver filigree and silk sarees woven with gold and silver threads. The major highway that passes through Ganjam is National Highway 5.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.75%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.22%) and Blood Bank (0.12%) clients, with a declining trend among PPTCT but a stable trend among BB attendees.
- As per 2010 HSS data, the HIV prevalence was low among FSW (2%), but due to lack of data points, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (3.69%), female (3.63%) and among referred clients (2.23%) but moderate among direct walk-ins (6.94%). Declining trend was observed among all the ICTC clients except direct walk-ins which had a stable trend over the last five years.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.07%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 10.35% of the male population was migrant, 37.87% of them migrated to other states and 25.56% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Surat in Gujrat and Mumbai in Maharashtra.
- In 2009, of the 3,096 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 8% were 15-24 years of age, 31% were on ART, 22% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, and 30% were married.
- HIV transmission from parent to child accounted for 6.92%, of all the HIV transmission in the district.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 82.7% and 24.8%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- ICTCs increased in number at a continuing pace from 14 in 2007 to 28 in 2011.
- In 2007 RRCs were established to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. The no. of RRCs increased in the district from 23 in 2007 to 53 in 2011.

## Key Recommendations:

- Ganjam needs continued attention to decrease and limit the spread of the infection further even though HIV prevalence has declined from high to moderate levels among both HSS-ANC and ICTC attendees.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands, considering high rate of migration to high HIV prevalent states like Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- Conduct disaggregated analysis of ICTC direct walk-in clients to assess risk factors.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Better assessment of the size and profile of migrants will further improve understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen positive prevention and PPTCT programme in the district since parental transmissions were notable.

District Population: 35,20,151 (8.39% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 61.84%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 54.7%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> 1.50 400	2.25 400	3.25 400	0.37 804	1.25 800		0.75 797			
PPTCT	PP -	*	1.56 1221	0.67 4027	0.25 17741	0.30 35915	0.19 40803	0.22 53898		
Blood Bank	PP 0.15	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.22	0.08	0.14	0.12		
HSS-STD	NT 16198	18081	20230	20744	22637	23496	26990	26669		
	PP 3.98	5.20	3.60	1.62	6.69		6.85			
HSS-FSW	NT 251	250	250	247	224		248			
	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	2.00			
HSS-MSM	NT -	-	-	-	-	-	250			
HSS-IDU	PP -	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTC Male	PP -	20.72	13.03	8.58	6.22	4.58	3.72	3.69		
	NT -	1752	3882	8818	14078	20225	20497	22224		
ICTC Female	PP -	18.19	3.41	9.18	5.78	4.92	4.64	3.63		
	NT -	1083	8924	8245	8836	11751	9719	12880		
ICTC Referred	PP -	17.67	3.00	10.42	4.10	3.14	2.95	2.23		
	NT -	781	8405	5818	6895	14546	19007	24407		
ICTC Direct	PP -	20.55	12.68	8.07	6.89	6.01	5.82	6.94		
Walk-in	NT -	2054	4401	11245	16019	17430	11209	10697		
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2009</b>										
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Needles/ Syringe to Parent to Child	% Widowed or Divorced				
ART (3096)	31	8	35	30	10					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011</b>										
	Heterosexual	Homol/ Bisexual	Blood Transfusion	Parent to Child	Unknown					
% of Total (N=1287)	89.51	0.85	0.39	6.92	1.86					
<b>Block-Level Details</b>										
No. HRG- FSW	Bhanjanga- gar, 151	Bellagun- tha, 95	Aska, 66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	Bhanjanga- gar, 104	Bellagun- tha, 56	Aska, 117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	A. H. Puru- sottampur, 3.55	A. H. Aska, 3.4	Belaguntha CHC, 2.17	Bhanjanga- gar SDH, 4.8	Bhuguda CHC II, 1.98	Chikiti CHC, 1.36	Chatrapour SDH, 1.19	Christian Hosp., 6.07	City Hos- pital, 11.42	
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	A. H. Puru- sottampur, 0.25	A. H. Aska, 0.43	Belaguntha CHC, 0.14	Bhan- janagar SDH, 0.19	Bhu- guda CHC II, 0.22	Chikiti CHC, 0.13	Chatrapour SDH, 0.11	Christian Hosp., 0.24	City Hos- pital, 0.21	

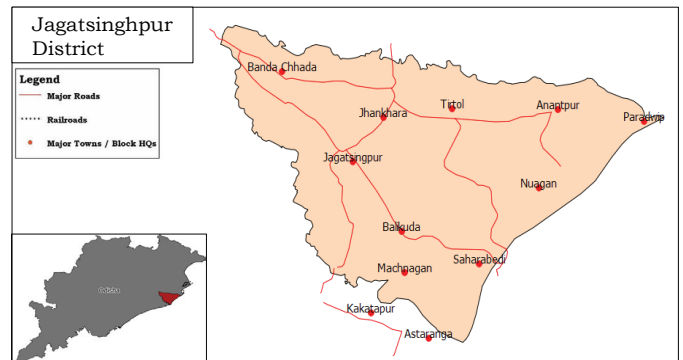
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

	Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration			
	FSW	MSM	IDU	No. out- migration	Inter- state	Overall	Intra- state	Intra- district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	91	0	0	162306	61466	10.35	41479	59361		
% Total HRG	100	0	0	% of male pop.	3.92	100	2.64	3.78		
% Total Pop.	0	0	0	% of total migration	37.87	100	25.56	36.57		
Program Target	-	-	-	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	-	-	-							
Typology	Home based- based- Brothel based- 77.88%;	Kothi- Panthi- 50.54%;	Daily Injectors- NA;	Surat, Gujarat	Mum- bai- (Subur- ban), Maha- rashtra	Thane, Maha- rashtra	Bhav- nagar Gujarat	Bard- dha- man, West Bengal		
% <25 yrs.	17.31%	Street based- 24.19%	Non daily injectors- NA	36.82						
% Married	29.81	91.03	-	75.81						
<b>STI/RTI</b>										
	2008	2009	2010	2011						
No. episodes treated	648	2150	3537	5798						
% Syphilis positivity	0	21.90	2.65	0.07						
<b>Programme Response</b>										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2		
ICTCs	3	3	7	14	22	24	26	28		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	3035	14027	21090	40655	67891	71019	89002		
Blood Banks	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3		
ART centres	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4		
PLHA Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	23	27	27	53	53		
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Condom Outlets	20	20	20	22	18	24	24	19		

# Jagatsinghpur

## Background:

Jagatsinghpur is one of the coastal districts of Odisha, which got the recognition of a district on 1 April 1991. It is bordered by Bay of Bengal on the east, Kendrapara in north, Cuttack in west and Puri district in south. It has a population of 11.36 lakhs with a sex ratio of 967 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 80.88% with an overall literacy rate of 87.13% (2011 Census). The economy of Jagatsinghpur district mainly depends on agriculture. The key crops of the district are paddy, sugarcane, turmeric and cotton. Processing, manufacturing, repairing and fisheries industries have a dominant contribution towards the economic development of Jagatsinghpur. Paradeep Port and fertilizer factory are located in this district. The major highway that passes through Jagatsinghpur is National Highway 5A.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence among ANC attendees in 2010 was low, with a fluctuating trend at low levels.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.08%) among the clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, HIV prevalence among FSWs was low, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.46%) and female (0.94%) clients and also among referred (0.65%) and direct walk-in (0.46%) clients, showing a stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (220) was the only HRG mapped in the district.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.04%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.41% of the male population was migrant, 10.22% of them migrated to other states and 60.22% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination districts for out-of-state migration were Mumbai and Thane in Maharashtra.
- The HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 93% and 29.6% respectively (DLHS-III).
- One composite TI was operational in the district in 2011.
- In 2007, RRCs were established to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. 18 RRCs were operational in districts during 2011

## Key Recommendations:

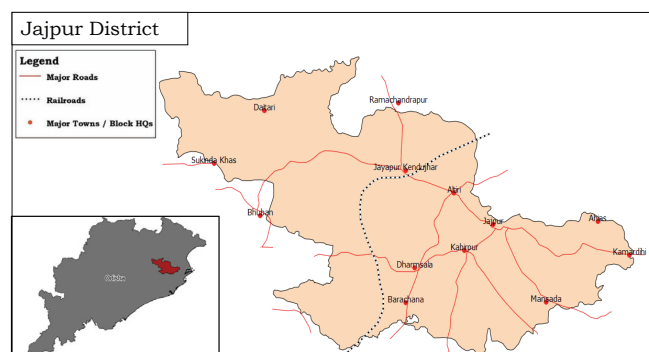
- Strengthen outreach activities for migrants at both source and transit sites like bus stand and railway station.
- Strengthen efforts towards prevention of spousal transmission through couple counseling at ICTC and strengthening overall PPTCT programme.
- Improved assessment of typology of FSWs and size and profile of the clients' population, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT data needs to be done for a better understanding of the dynamics of HIV transmission, even though the level of HIV epidemic profile was low.
- Availability of ART or DLN data would help in understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Generate information on typology of HRG population to understand better district epidemiological profile.



# Jajpur

## Background:

Jajpur district is located in the eastern region of Odisha. The district has a population of 18.26 lakhs with a sex ratio of 972 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 73.37% with an overall literacy rate of 80.44% (2011 Census). The economy of Jajpur district mainly depends on agriculture. However, mining also plays a dominant role in the economy of the district. In recent years, Jajpur district has taken major strides in industrial development. The most industrially developed area of the district, Kalinga Nagar, is situated in Danagadi Block, where currently four small steel plants are operating and nine more are on their way to start production, thus attracting more in-migrants from across the state. The major highways that pass through Jajpur are National Highways 5, 5A, 200 and 215.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate (0.82%) among the ANC attendee with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.04%) and Blood Bank (0%) clients, with a stable trend.
- Based on 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was low (1.23%) among FSWs, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.73%) and female (0.28%) clients and also among referred (0.53%) and direct walk-in (0.61%) clients, representing a stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (676; 84.39% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by IDU (125; 15.61%). For FSWs, 34.5% were home-based and 65.5% were street based.
- In 2011, 3,582 STI/RTI episodes were treated among STI clinic attendees and among them the syphilis positivity rate was 0.39%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.04% of the male population was migrant, 13.46% of them migrated to other states and 57.91% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination districts for out-of-state migration were Kolkata in West Bengal and Surat in Gujarat, which were high prevalence states.
- In 2009, of the 188 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 2% were 15-24 years of age, 34% were on ART, 31% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 8% were widowed or divorced.
- The HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 90% and 35.7%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- A total of three TIs were operational in the district in 2011.
- In 2007 RRCs were established to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. There were 27 operational RRCs in the district in 2011.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct disaggregated analysis of HSS-ANC data to assess risk factors.
- Strengthen outreach activities for migrants at both source and transit sites like bus stand and railway station.
- Further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data needs to be done to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSWs and IDUs.
- Improved assessment of the size and profile of FSW's client populations, including migrants and truckers, will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen outreach programmes through awareness campaigns around industries, truck halt points and highways in the district.

District Population: 18,26,275 (4.35% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 73.37%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 63.8%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	0.25	0.50	0.25		0.82				
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	400	400	400		368				
PPTCT	PP	-	*	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.04			
	NT	-	*	1644	1490	3568	3128	2453			
Blood Bank	PP	0	0	*	0	0	-	0			
	NT	1119	1524	1501	2112	1282	-	2177			
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	0	0.40	1.23				
	NT	-	-	-	250	250	243				
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTC Male	PP	-	*	2.83	1.45	0.97	0.87	0.55	0.73		
	NT	-	*	601	1447	2161	4380	3824	3282		
ICTC Female	PP	-	*	2.39	0.97	2.32	1.07	0.97	0.28		
	NT	-	*	461	1131	991	2143	2064	1797		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	*	2.07	0.78	0.99	0.70	0.50	0.53		
	NT	-	*	579	1280	1417	3550	3017	2623		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	*	3:31	1:69	1:73	1:21	0:91	0:61		
Walk-in	NT	-	*	483	1298	1735	2973	2871	2456		

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% 15-24yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced	% Needles/Syringe to Child	
						Parent	Unknown
ART (188)	34	2	31	45	8		
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-		

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Heterosexual	Homosexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown

Block-Level Details

No. HRG- FSW	Sukinda, 400					
No. HRG- MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	Jajpur, 0.92	Dasarathpur, 0.96	Binjharpur, 2.31	Binjharpur, 2.31	Rasulpur, 1.06	Dharmasala, Barachana, 0.73
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	Jajpur, 0.14	Dasarathpur, 0.19	Binjharpur, 0	Binjharpur, 0	Rasulpur, 0	Dharmasala, Barachana, 0

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

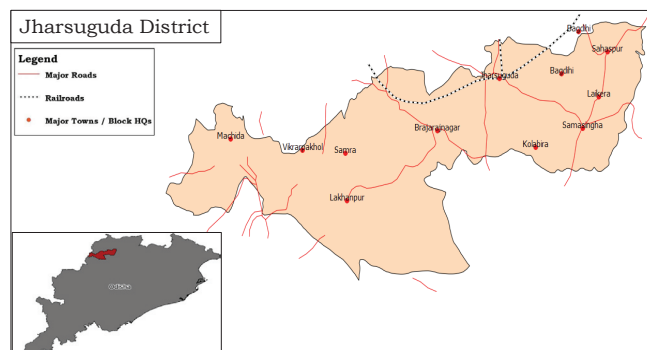
Vulnerabilities											
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census					No. out-migration pop.	% of total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state-out-migration
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district				
% Total HRG	84.39	0	15.61	33273	4480	19267	9526	4.04	0.54	2.34	1.16
% Total Pop.	0.04	0	0.01	100	13.46	57.91	28.63				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA								
Program Coverage	-	-	-								
Typology	Home based-34.50%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-65.50%	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Kolkata, West Bengal	Surat, Gujarat	South Delhi	Haora, West Bengal	Thane, Maharashtra			
% <25 yrs.	43.25	-	-								
% Married	-	-	-								
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011							
% Syphilis positivity	0	732	1112	3582							
	0	1.78	0	0.39							
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1			
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Comp. TIs	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1			
ICTCs	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5			
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	485	1409	4222	4642	10091	9016	7532			
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	12	17	27	27			
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom Outlets	8	8	8	10	-	15	24	30			



# Jharsuguda

## Background:

Jharsuguda district is situated in the Western part of Odisha. The district has a population of 5.79 lakhs with a sex ratio of 951 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 70.05% with an overall literacy rate of 78.36% (2011 Census). The economy of Jharsuguda district mainly depends on agriculture. The district is also rich in coal and other mineral reserves. Of late, many small and medium scale iron and steel industries have been set up in the vicinity of Jharsuguda town, giving impetus to the industrial growth of the district and thereby attracting more in-migrants. The major highways that pass through Jharsuguda are National Highways 10 and 200.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011 the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.13%) and Blood Bank (0.06%) clients, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees were low among male clients (0.86%) and female clients (0.40%), as well as among referred clients (0.73%) and direct walk-in clients (0.72%) with a stable trend over the last few years.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.3%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 4.19% of the male population was migrant, 10.58% of them migrated to other states and 44.26% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination district for out-of-state migration was Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh.
- The HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 65.7% and 24.5%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- In 2009, of the 98 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 4% were 15-24 years of age, 48% were on ART, 19% were illiterate or only had a primary school education.
- In 2007, RRCs were established to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. There were 11 RRCs operational in the district in 2011.

## Key Recommendations:

- Considering low HIV prevalence in the district, prevention strategies should be strengthened to maintain the epidemic at low level.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaign around truck halt points and highways in the district.
- Through further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data, there is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW and MSM.
- Strengthen IEC activities to increase testing at ICTCs, specifically for out migrants and HRGs in Jharsuguda district.
- Additional data on HIV vulnerability like HRG size, typology and profile should be made available to get a better understanding of HIV epidemiological profile of the district.

# Jharsuguda

District Population: 5,79,499 (1.38% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 70.05%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 57.9%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0	2.00	-	0.25	-		
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	400	400	400	-	400	-		
PPTCT	PP	-	*	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.13		
	NT	-	*	2882	3376	3368	2981	3138		
Blood Bank	PP	0	0	0.09	0.02	0	0.17	0	0.06	
	NT	2101	2794	3339	4977	2883	4612	4867	3211	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ICTC Male	PP	-	0.74	1.92	0.83	0.47	0.84	0.40	0.86	
	NT	-	407	781	1686	2328	2621	2760	2432	
ICTC Female	PP	-	0.75	1.02	0.23	0.12	0.25	0.77	0.40	
	NT	-	398	688	1763	831	1207	1168	1010	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	0.67	1.62	0.49	0.26	0.56	0.58	0.73	
	NT	-	449	1048	2843	1958	3015	3249	2749	
ICTC Direct	PP	-	0.84	1.19	0.66	0.58	0.98	0.15	0.72	
	NT	-	356	421	606	1201	813	679	693	
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	48	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	19	% Married	40	% Widowed or Divorced	5		
ART (98)										
DLIN (NA)										
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Hetero-sexual	Homo-sexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=25)	100	0	0	0	0	0				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG- FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	DHH Jharsuguda I, 0.14	DHH Jharsuguda, II 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	DHH Jharsuguda I, 0.14	DHH Jharsuguda, II 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

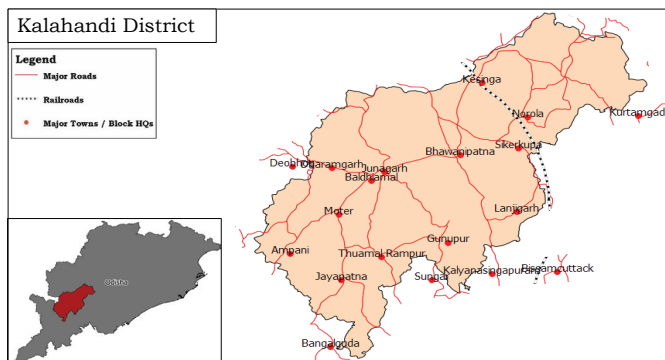
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

Vulnerabilities										
HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census				Intra-district		
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	79	32	0	10950	1159	4846	4945			
% Total HRG	71.17	28.83	0	4.19	0.44	1.85	1.89			
% Total Pop.	0.01	0.01	0	100	10.58	44.26	45.16			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Raigarh, Cihhat-tisgarh						
Typology	Home based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA;	Daily Injectors-NA;							
	Brothel based-NA	Double decker-NA	Non daily injectors-NA							
	Street based-NA	-	-							
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011						
	0	712	2951	3195						
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	1.62	1.30						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	805	2157	6331	6485	7196	6909	6580		
Blood Banks	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	5	9	9	9	11		
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets	-	-	-	-	12	21	17	10		

# Kalahandi

## Background:

Kalahandi district is located in the South-West region of Odisha. The district has a population of 15.73 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1003 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 47.27% with an overall literacy rate of 60.22% (2011 Census). Kalahandi has largely an agriculture based economy. The economically important minerals in the district including Bauxite, Graphites, Manganese, Iron and Quartz, largely facilitate the growth of industrial sectors, which attracts in-migration. The major highways that pass through Kalahandi are National Highways 201 and 217.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, with a stable trend over the years.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.11%) and Blood Bank (0.05%) clients, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS-MSM data, the level of HIV positivity among MSM was low (3.20%), but due to lack of data, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.07%) and female (1.08%) clients as well as among referred (1.18%) and direct walk-in (0.58%) clients, with a stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, MSM (121; 55% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (99; 45% of total HRG). Of the MSMs, 65.18% were Kothi and 29.15% were Panthi.
- In 2011, 1,825 STI/RTI episodes were treated among STI clinic attendees
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.93% of the male population was migrant. Among the migrant population 23.32% migrated to other states and 24.05% migrated to other districts within the state.
- People were mostly migrating to the districts of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.
- In 2009, of the 135 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 2% were 15-24 years of age, 36% were on ART, 19% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 19% were married.
- According to the 2011 data, predominant route of HIV transmission in the district following heterosexual route (92.06%) was parent to child transmission, which accounted for 7.94% of total HIV transmissions.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 19.4% and 7.5%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- One composite and one MSM TI were functional in the district in 2011. The number of ICTCs in the district remained constant at four since 2008.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen HIV prevention strategies in the district to sustain the HIV epidemic at low level.
- There should be strengthening of outreach programs through awareness campaigns for women, migrants and around truck halt points and highways in the district as there are major highways that intersect through Kalahandi.
- Further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data needs to be done to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSW and MSM.
- PPTCT programme needs to be strengthened in the district since the percentage of HIV transmission via parent to child was high.

# Kalahandi

District Population: 15,73,054 (3.75% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy: 47.27%; ANC Utilization: 48.1%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	400	400	400	400	400	400		
PPTCT	PP	-	*	0.05	0.11	*	0.04	0.11		
	NT	-	*	2148	904	*	2376	2721		
Blood Bank	PP	0	0.03	0.21	0.21	0.26	0.18	0.04	0.05	
	NT	2322	3885	4686	6152	7287	7324	7374	5731	
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	3.20			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	250			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	3.52	2.34	1.23	1.03	1.03	0	1.07	
	NT	-	1448	2055	3344	3607	2840	4209		
ICTC Female	PP	-	2.31	0.97	1.00	0.91	0	1.08		
	NT	-	996	1957	1898	2098	4278	1661		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	1.87	-	1.03	1.28	1.22	1.18		
	NT	-	1124	-	1265	3529	3277	4835		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	4.02	1.67	1.18	0.51	0.80	0.58		
	NT	-	1320	4012	3977	2176	1001	1035		

## PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced		
ART (T35)	36	2	19	19	7		
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-		

## Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero sexual	Homo/ Bisexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown	
% of Total (N=63)	92.06	0	0	0	7.94	0	

## Block-Level Details

No. HRG- FSW	No. HRG- MSM	No. HRG- IDU	Bhawani- patha, 1.55	Junagarh, 0.99	Kesinga, 0.63	Koksara, 0.34	Dharam- garh, 1.04	Biswa- nathpur, 0	Gola- munda, 1.15	M. Ram- pur, 4.92	Jaipat- na, 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

	Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Top districts for inter-state out-migration				
Size Est., (Mapping: 2009)	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter- state	Intra- state	Intra- district				
% Total HRG	99	121	0	26213	6114	6304	13795				
% Total Pop.	45.00	55.00	0	3.93	0.92	0.94	2.07				
Program Target	0.01	0.01	0	100	23.32	24.05	52.63				
Program Coverage	NA	NA	NA	Raipur, Chhatis- garh				Mum- bai (Subur- ban), Maha- rashtira			
Typology	Home based- NA	Kothi- 68.18%; Panthi- 29.15%; Double decker- NA	Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily injectors- NA	Durg, Thane, Maha- rashtira				Dantewa- da, Chhatis- garh			
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-	50.80							
% Married	-	-	-	14.40							
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011							
% Syphilis positivity	0	642	449	1825							
	0	0	0	0							

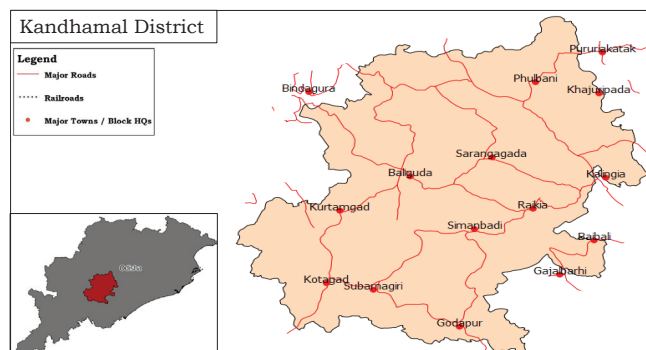
## Programme Response

No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ICTCs	-	-	3	2	4	4	4	4
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	-	2660	6160	6146	6583	9494	8591
Blood Banks	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	10	15	15	15	21
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom Outlets	-	-	10	10	10	14	14	18

# Kandhamal

## Background:

Kandhamal is one of the centrally located districts of Odisha. It is bound by Boudh district on the north, Rayagada, Gajapati & Ganjam districts on the south, Nayagarh and Ganjam districts on the east and Kalahandi & Balangir districts on the west. It has a population of 7.31 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1,037 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 52.46% with an overall literacy rate of 65.12% (2011 Census). The district headquarters is Phulbani. The economy of Kandhamal district mainly depends on agriculture. Other sources of income in the district are from wild plants and herbs, and handicrafts such as Dokra, Terra Cotta, Cane and Bamboo works. The major highway that passes through Kandhamal is National Highway 217.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- As per 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence among pregnant women was low at 0.25% with a rising trend, with a sudden surge in positivity in 2008.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the clients with a stable trend.
- According to 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.10%) and female (0.11%) clients and also among referred (0.02%) and direct walk-in (0.95%) clients, representing a stable trend.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.48%.
- As per 2001 Census, 6.74% of the male population was migrant, 2.66% of them migrated to other states and 16.78% migrated to other districts within the state.
- In 2009, of the 18 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 6% were 15-24 years of age, 39% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 56% were married.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 40.1% and 6% respectively (DLHS-III).
- During 2011 there were three ICTCs operational in the district.
- Though there was one FSW TI site, there was no HRG mapping information in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analysed from ICTC/ART and STI data even though there was a low level of HIV epidemic in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaign in the district, around truck halt points and highways.
- Assessment of the size and profile of HRG population, and also data on the migration population will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.

## Kandhamal

District Population: 7,31,952 (1.74% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 52.46%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 34.3%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	-	-	0	0	2.00		0.25			
PP	-	-	400	400	400		400			
NT	-	-	*	*	*	0	0	0		
PP	-	-	-	*	*	1683	1655	1682		
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0		
PP	2586	2569	2254	3467	4479	4650	5266	4486		
NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PP	*	*	0.72	0.25	0.13	0.09	0.27	0.10		
NT	*	*	698	1206	2372	4340	2208	3829		
PP	*	*	0.93	0.12	0.08	0.05	1.37	0.11		
NT	*	*	216	867	1333	2052	364	947		
PP	*	*	-	-	0	0	0.29	0.02		
NT	*	*	-	-	2965	4216	2071	4353		
PP	*	*	0.77	0.19	0.54	0.23	1.00	0.95		
NT	*	*	914	2073	740	2176	501	423		
PLHIV Profile, 2009										
% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced						
0	6	39	56	11						
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-						
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	Barakha ma, 1	Brahama-pad 0	Daringbadi 1	Kotagarh, 0	G. Uday agri 4	Gumagarh 10	Khajuripada, 0	K. Nua gaon 0	Phixri ngia, 0	
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	Barakha ma, 444	Brahama-pad, 37	Daringbadi, 32	Kotagarh, 15	G. Uday agri, 154	Gumagarh, 5	Khajuripada, 10	K. Nua gaon, 16	Phixri ngia 59	

\* 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, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <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	No. out-migration	% of male pop.	% of total migration
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	-	-	-	21743	578	3648	17517	-	-	-
% Total HRG	-	-	-	6.74	0.18	1.13	5.43	-	-	-
% Total Pop.	-	-	-	100	2.66	16.78	80.56	-	-	-
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for Intra-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	0.36	-	-							
Typology	Home based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-							
% Married	-	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	704	1401	1112	3390						
% Syphilis positivity	7.19	4.50	0	1.48						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	3		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	61	586	914	2954	3956	8075	4227	6458		
Blood Banks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	6	6	6
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

# Kendrapara

## Background:

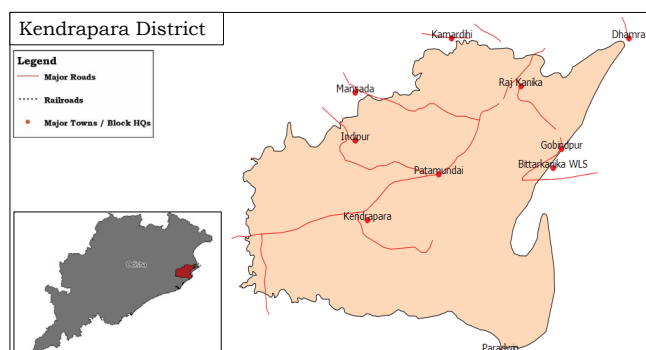
Kendrapara district is surrounded by Bay of Bengal in the east, Cuttack district in the west, Jagatsinghapur in the south and Jajpur and Bhadrak districts in the north. The coastline covers 48 km stretching from Dhamra Muhan to Batighar. The district has a population of 14.39 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1,006 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 79.51% with an overall literacy rate of 85.93% (2011 Census). The economy of Kendrapara district mainly depends on agriculture. The major highway that passes through Kendrapara is National Highways 5A.

## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low at 0.25% among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity among PPTCT attendees was low at 0.03% among the clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-FSW data, the level of HIV positivity was low among female sex workers, but due to lack of data in the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.55%) and female (0.51%) clients as well as among referred (0.46%) and direct walk-in (0.62%) clients, representing a stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted, MSM (205; 69.02% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district. Typology of MSM population was not available; however, out of the FSWs, 71.2% were home-based followed by brothel-based (24.4%).
- In 2011, the number of STI/RTI episodes treated was 3,496 and syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.08%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.98% of the male population was migrant, 30.21% of them migrated to other states and 51.23% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination districts for out-of-state migration were Surat in Gujarat and South Delhi district of Delhi.
- In 2009, of the 147 PLHIV registered at the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centre, 5% were 15-24 years of age, 33% were on ART, 32% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 9% were widowed or divorced.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 89.7% and 31%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- There was no TI in the district for MSMs, though the number of MSMs outnumbered that of FSWs in the district.
- There had been a scale up of ICTCs in the district from one in 2007 to 10 in 2011. The number of HIV tests done also increased considerably over the years.
- In 2007, Red Ribbon Clubs were established to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. The number of RRCs increased from 13 in 2007, to 24 operational RRCs in 2011.

## Key Recommendations:

- Outreach efforts should be focused towards migrants at source and transit sites since migration to high prevalent districts could be a driver of the HIV epidemic in the state.
- Better assessment of MSM profile along with size and profile of clients' population will help in understanding district vulnerabilities.
- Either through initiation of HSS-MSM site or through further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT data, there needs to be a better understanding of the dynamics of HIV transmission.
- Focus on the outreach efforts for home based FSW in the district, to maintain the HIV prevalence among FSW at low level.



District Population: 14,39,891 (3.4% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy: 79.51%; ANC Utilization: 59.4%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0	0	0.75		0.25			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	400	400		400			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	0.00	0.05	0.27	0.07	0.05	0.03		
	NT	-	-	1243	2159	1214	4405	5470	6758		
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	NT	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	241			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTC Male	PP	-	2.92	0.85	1.02	1.46	0.86	0.84	0.55		
	NT	-	479	1292	2055	1783	1987	3220	4331		
ICTC Female	PP	-	2.01	1.28	0.79	0.34	0.77	1.32	0.51		
	NT	-	249	705	1637	1191	1033	1291	2162		
ICTC	PP	-	2.63	1.22	1.07	1.11	1.20	0.60	0.46		
	NT	-	380	987	1126	810	666	2166	3248		
Referred	PP	-	2.59	0.79	0.86	0.97	0.72	1.32	0.62		
	NT	-	348	1010	2566	2164	2354	2345	3245		
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2009</b>											
% On-ART	%	15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced						
			32	39	9						
ART (147)	33	5	32	39	9						
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-						
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011</b>											
% of Total (N=35)	Heterosexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown						
						94.29	0	0	5.71	0	
<b>Block-Level Details</b>											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT	Aul, 0	Derabhis, 0	Indupur, 0	Mar-saghai, 0	Mahakalapada, 0	Patkura, 0	Pattamundai, 0.16	Rajkani-ka, 0	Rajnagar, 0		

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

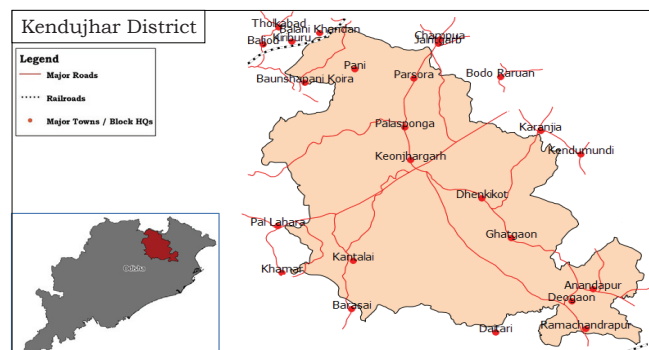
<b>Vulnerabilities</b>											
		HRG Size				Male Migration, 2001 Census					
		FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall		Inter-state		Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year)		31	205	61	38669		11681		19810		
% Total HRG		10.44	69.02	20.54	5.98		1.81		3.06		
% Total Pop.		0	0.01	0	100		30.21		51.23		
Program Target		NA	NA	NA	NA		NA		NA		
Program Coverage		0.75	0.28	0.09	0.28		0.09		0.09		
Typology		Home based-71.20%; Brothel based-24.40%; Street based-4.40%	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Surat, Gujarat		Mumbai (Suburban), Maharashtra		Kolkata, West Bengal, Thane, Maharashtra		
% <25 yrs.		17.60	-	-	-		-		-		
% Married		74.00	-	-	-		-		-		
<b>STI/RTI</b>											
No. episodes treated		260	1685	2139	3496						
% Syphilis positivity		0	0	0.14	0.08						
<b>Programme Response</b>											
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW Tis		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
MSM Tis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU Tis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comp. Tis		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
ICTCs		1	1	2	1	5	5	7	10		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>		-	728	3240	5851	4188	7425	9981	13251		
Blood Banks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI Clinics		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	-	-	13	18	24	24	
Comm. Care Centers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-Centers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets		-	-	-	-	-	10	8	8	8	



# Kendujhar

## Background:

Kendujhar District, also known as Keonjhar, is a land locked district situated in the northern part of Odisha. The district has a population of 18.02 lakhs with a sex ratio of 987 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 58.70% with an overall literacy rate of 69% (2011 Census). About 30 percent of the total area is covered with dense tracts of forests. The economy of Kendujhar district mainly depends on agriculture. It is highly rich in mineral resources and has vast deposits of iron, manganese and chromium ores. Presence of mines attracts in-migration. The major highway that passes through Kendujhar is National Highway 215.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.25%) among the ANC attendees, positivity levels showed a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011 the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT and Blood Bank (0.1%) attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.60%) and female (0.81%) clients and also low among direct walk-in (1.08%) and referred (0.44%) clients. Trend was stable for all ICTC attendees.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (328; 69.94% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (141; 30.06% of total HRG). Of the FSW, 25.69% were home-based and 74.31% were street-based.
- In 2011, 3,954 STI/RTI episodes were treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5% of the male population was migrant, 4.62% of them migrated to other states and 34.62% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination districts for out-of-state migration were Pashchimi Singhbhum in Jharkhand and South Delhi.
- In 2009, of the 111 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 8% were 15-24 years of age, 32% were on ART, 29% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 9% were widowed/divorced.
- Heterosexual transmission accounts for 79.41% of the transmission from parent to child accounted for 8.82% of total transmissions. Also, HIV transmission through blood and homosexuals was considerable at 5.88%.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 17.3% and 1.2%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- There were five ICTCs in the district and two composite TIs functional in the district in 2011.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct sub-group analysis of HSS-ANC attendees to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Focused IEC for general population with HIV awareness and sexual risk reduction messages is recommended.
- In-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data needs to be done to understand the profile of these attendees since the parent to child transmission rate was high.
- There is a need to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among HRGs, either through initiation of HRG sites for HIV Sentinel Surveillance or further analysis of ICTC/PPTCT and ART data.
- Better assessment of the size and profile of FSW's client populations, including migrants and truckers, will improve the understanding of district vulnerabilities.

District Population: 18,02,777 (4.29% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 58.70%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 47.5%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC										
PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0.50	0	0.75		0.25			
NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	401	400		400			
PP	-	-	*	*	0	0	0.11	0		
NT	-	-	*	*	1318	1899	1894	2728		
PP	0.02	0.06	0.05	0	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.10		
NT	4018	5284	6064	6675	7790	9801	4943	8199		
HSS-STD										
PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW										
PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM										
PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU										
PP	-	-	*	1.80	0.41	0.83	0.63	0.60		
NT	-	-	*	1109	2957	3496	3346	3527		
ICTC Male										
PP	-	-	*	0.68	0.38	1.51	1.30	0.81		
NT	-	-	*	1319	1589	1393	1077	1613		
ICTC Female										
PP	-	-	*	1.08	0.43	0.76	0.73	0.44		
NT	-	-	*	2232	3047	3291	3161	3383		
ICTC Referred										
PP	-	-	*	2.55	0.33	1.56	0.95	1.08		
NT	-	-	*	196	1499	1598	1262	1757		
Walk-in										
PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

**PLHIV Profile, 2009**

	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (111)	32	8	29	41	9
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-

**Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011**

	Heterosexual	Homosexual/Bisexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
% of Total (N=34)	79.41	5.88	5.88	0	8.82	0

**Block-Level Details**

	No. HRG-FSW	No. HRG-MSM	No. HRG-IDU	% Positive, ICTC 2009	% Positive, PPTCT 2009
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	DHH Kendujhar I, 1.53	SDH Anadapur, 0.34	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	DHH Kendujhar I, 0	SDH Anadapur, 0	-	-	-

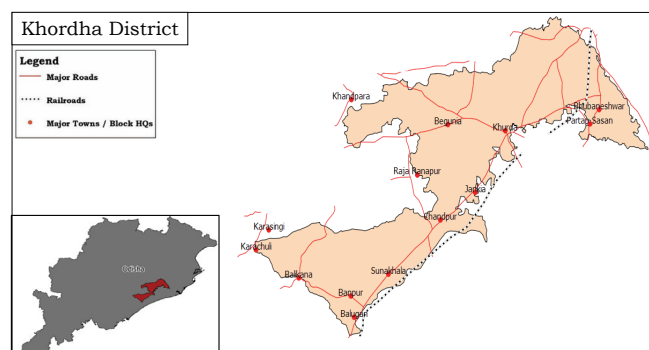
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

	Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census				
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall		No. out-migration	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district	
Size Est., (Mapping, Year.)	328	141	0	39523	1824	13684	24015			
% Total HRG	69.94	30.06	0	5	0.23	1.73	3.04			
% Total Pop.	0.02	0.01	0	100	4.62	34.62	60.76			
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	354	101	-	Pashchimi South Delhi		Korba, Chhatisgarh				
Typology	Home based-25.69%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-74.31%	Kothi-5.94%; Panthi-17.82%; Double decker-76.24%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Pashchimi South Delhi		Korba, Chhatisgarh				
% <25 yrs.	-	37.85	-							
% Married	-	17.23	-							
<b>STI/RTI</b>										
No. episodes treated	0	1293	3017	3954						
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	2.23	0						
<b>Programme Response</b>										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	2		
ICTCs	-	-	3	4	5	5	5	5		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	-	606	3159	5864	6788	6317	7868		
Blood Banks	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4		
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link-ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	12	19	19	21	27		
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets	-	-	8	8	10	24	25	18		

# Khordha

## Background:

Khordha district is bound by Cuttack in the north and north-east, by Nayagarh in the west, by Puri in the south and by Ganjam district in the south west. The district has population of 22.46 lakhs with sex ratio of 925 females per 1,000 males and a female literacy rate of 82.06% with an overall literacy rate of 87.51% (2011 Census). Bhubaneswar, the capital of the state is the most important city of the district. All the economic development of this district is prominently displayed by the developments going on in Bhubaneswar, be it in infrastructure, industry, education, health, IT or any other field. The district has the most important tourist attractions of the state. The major highways that pass through Khordha are National Highways 5 and 203.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was high at 1% among the ANC attendees, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.08%) and Blood Bank (0.05%) clients, with a stable trend.
- According to 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity was low among FSWs (0.47%) and MSM, but moderate among IDUs at 8.80%. FSWs showed a declining trend, whereas HIV prevalence among IDUs was stable. Due to absence of multiple data points for MSM, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.68%) and female (0.59%) clients, as well as among referred (0.56%) and direct walk-in (0.84%) clients, with an overall declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted, IDU (798; 64.83%) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by FSW (373; 30.30% of total HRG) and MSM (60; 4.87% of total HRG). Of the FSWs, 36.54% were home-based and 49.23% were street-based.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.77%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.10% of the male population was migrant, 18.95% of them migrated to other states and 31.11% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination districts for migration were Surat in Gujarat and Mumbai (Suburban) in Maharashtra.
- In 2009, of the 388 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 28% were on ART, 4% were 15-24 years of age, 25% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 33% were married.
- Heterosexual transmission accounted for 80.84% of the transmission, but more importantly, transmission through needle/syringe accounted for 7.78% of total HIV transmissions.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 89.6% and 30.8%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- There was one TI for each type of HRG and there were 13 ICTCs in the district in 2011.
- There was a steep rise in the number of RRCs from 22 in 2009 to 48 in 2011 in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct sub-group analysis of HSS-ANC clients to understand HIV risk factors among general population.
- Moderate to high HIV prevalence among IDUs necessitates sub-group analysis to understand risk factors, and considering large number of IDUs in the district increase and intensive coverage through a second TI is recommended.
- Focus on IDU-FSW sexual network and address the dual risk that is posed due to high rates of infection among IDUs, and the district being a major economic and tourist centre with presence of large numbers of female sex workers.
- Intensify outreach activities with HIV prevention messages for migrants at source and destination sites.
- Collect and analyze data at TIs and ART centre to understand profile of high risk groups.

# Khordha

District Population: 22,46,341 (5.35% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 82.06%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 67.4%

		HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0.25	0	0	0	1.00			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	400	400	400	400			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.08		
	NT	-	-	4715	4715	2126	5518	4090	15312		
Blood Bank	PP	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05		
	NT	18682	20004	20902	21994	26209	12154	31995	33546		
HSS-STD	PP	6.40	5.20	2.00	3.61	0.41		1.20			
	NT	250	250	250	249	246		250			
HSS-FSW	PP	7.60	2.80	0.80	0	0.81		0.47			
	NT	251	250	250	250	248		214			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	2.00		0			
	NT	-	-	-	-	250		250			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	10.40	9.60	13.60		8.80			
	NT	-	-	250	250	250		250			
ICTC Male	PP	-	5.72	4.29	3.86	2.31	1.04	0.87	0.68		
	NT	-	1014	1491	2876	4537	8749	11799	15969		
ICTC Female	PP	-	6.94	3.87	2.18	1.32	0.87	0.75	0.59		
	NT	-	245	672	1836	3188	5738	7917	10054		
ICTC	PP	-	9.19	6.99	4.79	2.17	1.05	0.67	0.56		
	NT	-	555	415	1024	4152	8322	12320	18766		
Referred	PP	-	3.41	3.49	2.77	1.60	0.88	1.07	0.84		
	NT	-	704	1748	3688	3573	6165	7492	7257		

		PLHIV Profile, 2009				
		% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced	
ART (388)	28	4	25	33	7	
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	

		Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011		
		Heterosexual	Homosexual/Bisexual	Parent to Child
% of Total (N=167)	80.84	1.80	2.40	7.78
		6.59	0.60	

		Block-Level Details									
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	BBSR, 1.51	Balipatna, 1.1	Balianta, 0.47	Khordha, 1.67	Jatani, 1.08	Begunia, 0.96	Bologarh, 0.7	Tangi, 1.12	Chiilika, 1.81		
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	Bhubaneswar, 0.21	Balipatna, 0.3	Balianta, 0.2	Khordha, 0.23	Jatani, 0.22	Begunia, 0.24	Bologarh, 0.15	Tangi, 0.26	Chiilika, 0.24		

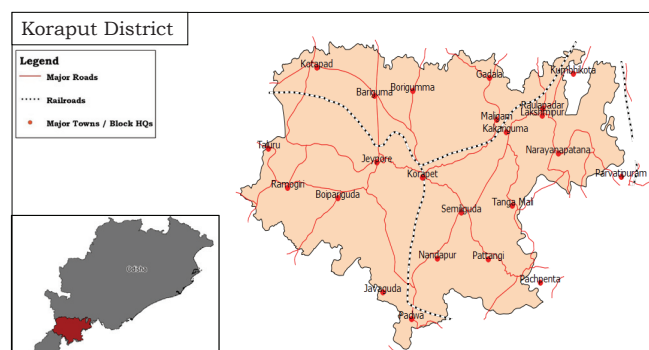
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

		Vulnerabilities									
		HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census				
		FSW	MSM	IDU			Overall	Inter-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, year: NA)		373	60	798			50250	9524	15633		
% Total HRG		30.30	4.87	64.83			5.10	0.97	1.59		
% Total Pop.		0.02	0	0.04			100	18.95	31.11		
Program Target		NA	NA	NA			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration				
Program Coverage		-	-	-							
Typology		Home based-36.54%; Brothel based-14.23%; Street based-49.23%	Kothi-26.96%; Panthi-11.86%; Double decker-61.17%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA			Mumbai (Sub-urban), Maharashtra	Thane, Maharashtra	Pune, Maharashtra	South Delhi	
% <25 yrs.		47.07	26.30	30.83							
% Married		39.96	48.19	56.07							
		STI/RTI									
		2008	2009	2010	2011						
No. episodes treated		79	4481	6759	12999						
% Syphilis positivity		0	3.37	0.25	0.77						
		Programme Response									
No.		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
MSM TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
IDU TIs		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Comp. TIs		1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1		
ICTCs		1	1	5	4	8	13	13	13		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>		-	1259	2163	9427	9851	20005	23806	41335		
Blood Banks		5	5	8	8	8	8	9	10		
STI Clinics		-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3		
ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks		-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Red Ribbon Clubs		-	-	-	17	22	22	43	48		
Comm. Care Centers		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Drop-in-Centers		-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
Condom Outlets		8	8	15	15	52	55	55	62		

# Koraput

## Background:

Koraput is a tribal district situated along the Eastern Ghats. It is bordered in the North by Nabarangpur, Kalahandi and Rayagada Districts of Odisha, in the South and East by Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam Districts of Andhra Pradesh, in the West by Bastar District of Chhattisgarh and in the South West by Malkangiri District, Odisha. The district has a population of 13.76 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1031 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 38.92% with an overall literacy rate of 49.87% (2011 Census). The economy of the district is mainly dependent upon cultivation and is known as one of the centres for origin of rice. Koraput is known for its rich and diverse mineral deposits. Presence of Bauxite mines at Damanjodi in Koraput attracts in-migration. Some of the scenic places in Koraput attract a lot of tourists from across the state. The major highway that passes through Koraput is National Highway 201.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.38%) among the ANC attendees, with a rising trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.14%) and Blood Bank (0.13%) clients. Whereas a stable trend was witnessed for PPTCT, HIV prevalence among blood donors showed a declining trend in last five years.
- According to 2010 HSS data, HIV prevalence among FSWs was low at 4.03%, but due to lack of data in the previous years, a trend could not be determined for the positivity among FSWs.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.36%) and female (2.92%) clients, also among referred (1.64%) and direct walk-in (2.18%) clients. The positivity levels were initially high moderate, it has stabilized at low levels over last five years.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (133; 100% of total HRG) was the only HRG in the district, among them 67.78% were street-based and 23.49% were home-based.
- In 2011, 3,346 STI/RTI episodes were treated.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.37% of the male population was migrant and of which 10.88% migrated to other states and 30.55% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination districts for out-of-state migration were Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh and Bastar in Chhattisgarh.
- In 2009, of the 262 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 5% were 15-24 years of age, 72% were on ART, 1% were illiterate or only had a primary school education.
- The heterosexual route of HIV transmission was 89.45% in the district, but more prominently, concerned contribution to the epidemic was from parent to child, which was high at 8.04%.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women were 7% and 2.6%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- There has been a rapid scale-up of ICTCs from 2008 onwards, with total of 15 ICTCs functional in 2011 in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Strengthen HIV prevention strategies in order to maintain the HIV epidemic at low levels in the district.
- Create awareness through regular campaigning among women and hard-to-reach sub-groups such as home-based FSW.
- Better assessment of the size and profile of FSW's client population, including migrants and truckers, will help in understanding district vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen outreach activities with HIV awareness and sexual risk reduction messages for out-migrating population, and at truck halt points.
- Strengthen PPTCT programme in the district to prevent parent to child transmission of HIV, which was high.

# Koraput

District Population: 13,76,934 (3.28% of Orissa Population); Female Literacy: 38.92%; ANC Utilization: 44.9%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0	0	0	0.38			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	400	400	800			
PP/TCT	PP	-	*	0.34	0.20	0.27	0.23	0.14		
	NT	-	*	2615	4528	5464	5634	8049		
Blood Bank	PP	0.30	0.34	0.32	1.00	0.41	0.14	0.07	0.13	
	NT	2937	3505	2760	2880	3630	4063	4304	4631	
HSS-STD	PP	5.20	4.00	3.20	1.60	1.62	2.41			
	NT	250	250	250	250	247	249			
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	4.03			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	248			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTC Male	PP	-	9.13	7.35	2.41	2.94	2.91	3.72	1.36	
	NT	-	515	1470	3199	2823	3784	20497	8069	
ICTC Female	PP	-	8.57	6.03	1.46	1.94	2.24	4.64	2.92	
	NT	-	315	1227	4096	3512	4373	9719	3046	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	9.32	5.33	1.75	2.36	2.32	2.95	1.64	
	NT	-	526	1690	5664	3646	5440	19007	8035	
ICTC Direct	PP	-	8.22	9.14	2.33	2.42	3.02	5.82	2.18	
Walk-in	NT	-	304	1007	1631	2689	2717	11209	3080	

PLHIV Profile, 2009				
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (262)	72	5	1	1
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011				
	Heterosexual	Homosexual	Blood Transfusion	Parent to Child
% of Total (N=199)	89.45	0.50	0.50	8.04
				1.51

Block-Level Details				
No. HRG- FSW	Combined Jeypore + Boriguma + Kotpad, 300	Semiliguda, 143	Koraput, 187	Unknown
No. HRG- MSM	-	-	-	-
No. HRG- IDU	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	DHH koraput I, 3.46	HAL Hospital Sunabeda, 1.52	Potangi CHC, 1.44	SDH Jeypore, 1.54
% Positive, PP/TCT 2009	Koraput, 0.1	Jeypore, 0.32	Sunabeda, 0.46	Kotpad, 0

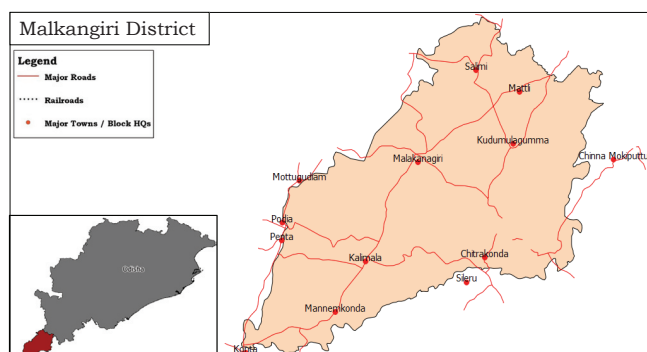
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PP/TCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	133	0	0	31625	3440	9663	18522		
% Total HRG	100	0	0	5.37	0.58	1.64	3.14		
% Total Pop.	0.01	0	0	100	10.88	30.55	58.57		
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration					
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Bastar, Chhatis garh, Viziana garam, Andhra Pradesh					
Typology	Home based- 23.49%; Brothel based- 8.73%; Street based- 67.78%	Kothi- NA; Panthi- NA; Double decker- NA	Daily Injectors- NA; Non daily injectors- NA	Satar, Maharashtra, Dantew ada, Chhatis garh					
% <25 yrs.	39.05	-	-						
% Married	26.00	-	-						
STI/RTI									
No. episodes treated	762	1878	2794	3346					
% Syphilis positivity	0	1.10	0	0					
Programme Response									
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	
ICTCs	1	1	3	3	7	11	12	15	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	830	3473	9910	10863	13621	35850	19164	
Blood Banks	2	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	10	13	13	15	15	
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Condom Outlets	-	-	8	8	8	8	14	14	

# Malkangiri

## Background:

Malkangiri is a tribal district which is divided into two distinct geographical divisions. The eastern part is covered with steep ghats, plateaus, valleys and the rest of the district is comparatively flat plain broken by a number of rocky wooded hills. The district has a population of 6.12 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1,016 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 38.95% with an overall literacy rate of 49.49% (2011 Census). The economy of Malkangiri district mainly depends on the agriculture. Forestry and fishing are the other occupations of the inhabitants. Malkangiri district is considered as the hub of economically important minerals in Odisha. The major highway that passes through Malkangiri is Ranchi-Vijayawada State Highway.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate at 0.50%, representing an increasing trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT (0.16%) and Blood Bank (0%) attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.69%) and female (0.93%) clients, as well as among referred (1.18%) and direct walk-in (4.44%) clients. Overall there was a stable trend except for a steep rise for direct walk-in clients in 2011, (which probably could be because of the drop in the number of clients tested in 2011).
- In 2009, of the 25 PLHIV registered at the ART centre; 4% were 15-24 years of age, 68% were on ART, 4% were illiterate or only had a primary school education.
- According to the 2011 data, heterosexual transmission accounts for 80.95% for HIV transmission, though more notably parent to child accounts for 14.29% of total transmissions.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (115, 87.79% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (16, 12.21% of total HRG).
- In 2011, 1,632 episodes of STI/RTI were treated among STI clinic attendees
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.21% of the male population was migrant, 12.13% of them migrated to other states and 18.83% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was Dantewada in Chhattisgarh.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 0.9% and 0.7%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- There were two ICTCs operational in the district.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC attendees to assess HIV risk factors and develop prevention strategies.
- Data assessment and analysis of HIV positive people at ICTC/PPTCT, ART and Blood Bank is recommended to understand the source and spread of HIV.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaign and sexual risk reduction messages, especially among women.
- There is a need to better understand the profile of antenatal clinic attendees and their spouses and strengthen PPTCT programme, since the percentage of transmission via parent to child was high.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect positive cases at early stage.

## Malkangiri

District Population: 6,12,727 (1.46% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 38.95%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 34.9%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0	0.25		0.50			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	400		400			
PPTCT	PP	-	*	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.06	0.16		
	NT	-	*	1052	1034	2176	1559	1288		
Blood Bank	PP	-	1.24	0.33	*	*	*	0		
	NT	-	966	915	*	*	*	917		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	4.05	0.72	1.78	0.94	1.00	1.69		
	NT	-	494	1664	729	1705	1100	888		
ICTC Female	PP	-	1.31	1.58	2.30	0.52	0.44	0.93		
	NT	-	685	507	608	1334	1594	642		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	1.89	1.19	2.39	0.67	0.39	1.18		
	NT	-	1006	1256	922	1941	1031	1440		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	5.78	0.55	1.20	0.91	0.84	4.44		
	NT	-	173	915	415	1098	1663	90		
<b>PL HIV Profile, 2009</b>										
ART (Z5)	% On ART	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% 15-24 yrs	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
		4	4	0	0					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011</b>										
% of Total (N=21)	Heterosexual	80.95	0	4.76	0	14.29	0			
	Homosexual	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG- FSW	Blood Transfusion	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Needle/ Syringe	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG- MSM	Parent to Child	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-			
No. HRG- IDU	Heterosexual	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	DHH, ICTC 2009	0.76	-	-	-	-	-			
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	DHH, PPCTCT 2009	0.18	-	-	-	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-			

Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size					Male Migration, 2001 Census				
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Intra-state	Intra-district				
115	16	-	-	7717	936	5328				
% Total HRG	87.79	12.21	-	3.21	0.39	2.22				
% Total Pop.	0.02	0	-	100	12.13	69.04				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Program Coverage	250	-	-	Dantewada, Chhatisgarh						
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	2008	2009	2010	2011						
	0	678	1381	1632						
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0	0						
<b>Programme Response</b>										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	-	-	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	-	1477	3223	2371	5215	4253	2818		
Blood Banks	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8

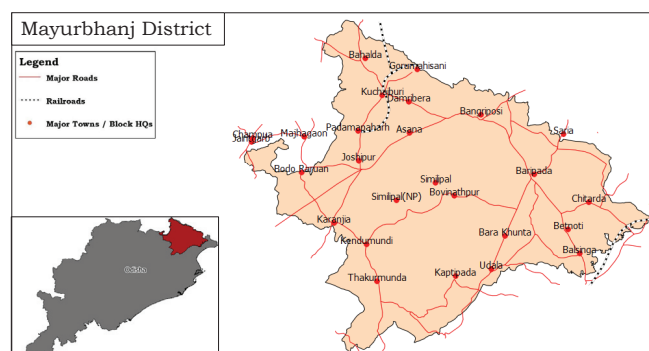
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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



# Mayurbhanj

## Background:

Mayurbhanj is the largest (by area) and the third most populous district of Odisha. Mayurbhanj is a land locked district situated in the northern part of the state. It is bordered by Midnapore (West Bengal) in the northeast, Purbi Singhbhum (Jharkhand) in the northwest, Baleswar (Odisha) in the southeast and Keonjhar (Odisha) in the southwest. Baripada city is the district headquarters. It has a population of 25.13 lakhs, with a sex ratio of 1005 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 53.18% with an overall literacy rate of 63.98% (2011 Census). The economy of Mayurbhanj district mainly depends on agriculture. In spite of the presence of huge quantity of economically important mineral resources in district is not industrially developed due to the lack of proper infrastructure. The major highways that pass through Mayurbhanj are National Highways 5 and 6.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate at 0.50% among the ANC clients, representing a stable trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among PPTCT (0.10%) and Blood Bank (0.01%) attendees, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.71%) and female (0.73%) clients, and also among referred (0.82%) and direct walk-in (0.63%) clients, with an overall stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (198; 60.92% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district. Among the FSWs, 62.35% were home-based and 37.65% were street-based.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate in the district was 0.15%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.68% of the male population was migrant population; 8.20% of them migrated to other states and 33.01% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination districts for out-of-district migration were Purbi Singhbhum in Jharkhand and Medinipur in West Bengal.
- In 2009, of the 99 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 11% were 15-24 years of age, 28% were on ART, 38% were married and 10% were widowed or divorced.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 40.6% and 12.2%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- There were a total of 10 ICTCs in the district in 2011. There were 26 Red Ribbon Clubs in the district for creating awareness about HIV and AIDS.

## Key Recommendations:

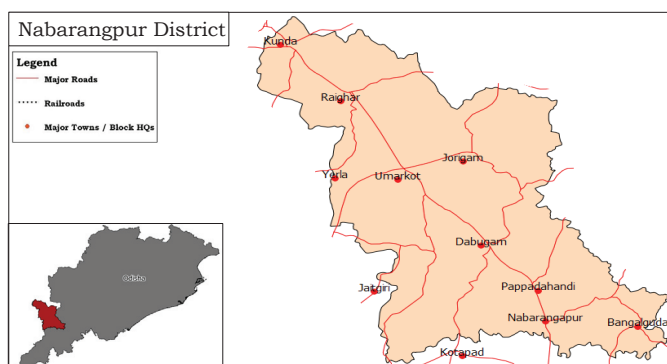
- Carry out disaggregated analysis of HSS-ANC attendees to identify risk factors responsible for the stable HIV epidemic among general population.
- Conduct outreach campaign on HIV and STI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages, especially among women.
- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Improved assessment of the size and profile of FSW's client populations, including migrants and truckers, will help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- There is a need to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among the HRGs, either through initiation of HRG sites for HSS or better analysis of ICTC and ART data.



# Nabarangpur

## Background:

Nabarangpur is a district in South-Western Odisha, which is the district headquarters. Most of its population is tribal, and most of the land is forested. Its boundary stretches in the north to Kalahandi District, in the west to Jagdalpur District of Chhattisgarh, east to Kalahandi and Rayagada District and south to Koraput District. The district has a population of 12.18 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1,018 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 37.22% with an overall literacy rate of 48.20% (2011 Census). The economy of Nabarangpur district mainly depends on agriculture. Nabarangpur District is a treasure of many natural resources like iron, chlorite, mica, quartz etc. The major highway that passes through Nabarangpur is National Highway 201.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate at 0.50% among the ANC clients, with an increasing trend.
- Based on 2009 Blood Bank data and 2011 PPTCT (0.44%) data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the clients, showing a stable trend for Blood Bank attendees. Due to absence of sufficient data points for PPTCT, a trend could not be determined.
- According to 2010-HSS data, the HIV positivity among FSW was low at 4.40%, but due to lack of data in the previous years, a trend was not determined.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.11%) and female (1.45%) clients, as well as among referred (2.09%) and direct walk-in (1.10%) clients, with a stable trend among all except direct walk-ins, which had a declining trend.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (339; 97.69% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district of which majority was street based (55.91%) followed by home based (44.09%).
- In 2011, 2,097 STI/RTI episodes were treated among STI clinic attendees.
- As per 2001 Census, 3.55% of the male population was migrant, 7.41% of them migrated to other states and 15.17% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-district migration were Bastar and Raipur in Chhattisgarh.
- In 2009, of the 168 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 7% were 15-24 years of age and 66% were on ART.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, parent to child transmission rate at 7.69%, stood second to heterosexual transmission rate at 92.31%.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate was 15.9% and 1.8%, respectively among women (DLHS-III).
- In 2011, there were a total of three ICTCs in the district and nine RRCs.

## Key Recommendations:

- Carry out in-depth analysis of ANC data to assess risk factors of HIV transmission among general population.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns for FSWs, among women and around truck halt points in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSWs through further analysis of ICTC and ART data.
- It is necessary to understand the profile of HIV positive ANC attendees and their spouses through ICTC and ART data analysis, and strengthen PPTCT program in the district in view of the high parent to child transmission rates.

## Nabarangpur

District Population: 12,18,762 (2.90% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 37.22%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 65.8%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0.25	0.75		0.50			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	400	399		400			
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	*	*	0.44		
	NT	-	-	-	*	*	*	914		
Blood Bank	PP	-	0	0	0.14	0	-	*		
	NT	-	1019	995	2136	1814	-	*		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS+FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	4.40			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	250			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	-	4.35	3.00	4.81	3.02	2.11		
	NT	-	-	1218	1500	1560	1159	1232		
ICTC Female	PP	-	-	3.41	4.10	5.25	4.27	1.45		
	NT	-	-	969	610	877	703	896		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	3.52	3.64	5.31	3.77	2.09		
	NT	-	-	1279	1509	1922	1563	1581		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	-	4.52	2.50	3.69	2.01	1.10		
	NT	-	-	908	601	515	299	547		
Walk-in										
<b>PLHIV Profile, 2009</b>										
	% On ART	66	% 15-24 yrs	2	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	2	% Married	2	% Widowed or Divorced	1
ART -168			7							
DLN (NA)			-							
<b>Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011</b>										
	Heterosexual	0	0	0	0	0	7.69	0	0	0
	Homosexual/Bisexual									
	Blood Transfusion									
	Needle/Syringe									
	Parent to Child									
	Unknown									
% of Total (N=39)		92.31								
<b>Block-Level Details</b>										
No. HRG-FSW		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	DHH Nawrangpur, 4.97									
% Positive, PPTCT 2009										

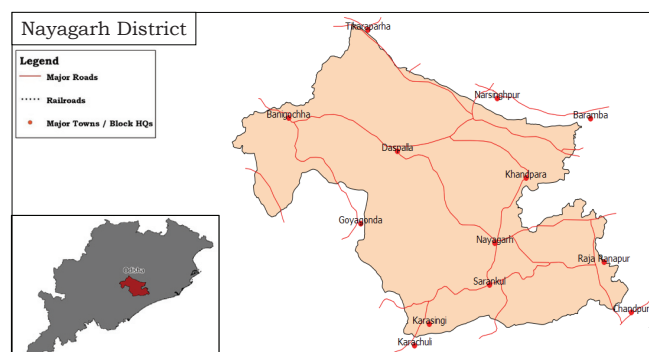
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

Vulnerabilities										
Size Est. (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			No. out-migration % of male pop.	% of total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration	Intra-district
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state				
% Total HRG	339	8	-	18166	1346	2756	3.55	100	7.41	15.17
% Total Pop.	97.69	2.31	-	3.55	0.26	0.54	100	7.41	15.17	77.42
Program Target	NA	NA	NA							
Program Coverage	354	0	0							
Typology	Home based-44.09%; Brothel based-0%; Street based-55.91%	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Bastar, Chhatis garh	Raipur, Chhatis garh	-				
% <25 yrs.	26.37	-	-							
% Married	7.30	-	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	109	104	923	2097						
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0	0						
<b>Programme Response</b>										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-		
ICTCs	-	-	1	1	3	3	3	3		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	2187	2809	3057	2413	3042		
Blood Banks	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2		
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	5	5	5	8	9		
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets	-	-	8	8	10	10	10	12		

# Nayagarh

## Background:

Nayagarh district, an administrative district of Odisha, was created in 1995 when the erstwhile Puri district was split into three distinct districts. The district is bordered by Cuttack district on the North, Kandhamal district on the West, Ganjam on the South and Khordha on its East. Nayagarh has a population of 9.62 lakhs with a sex ratio of 916 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 71.08% with an overall literacy rate of 79.17% (2011 Census). The main economic activity of Nayagarh is cultivation and its allied activities, which generate a lot of revenue. The major highway that passes through Nayagarh is National Highway 5.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate at 0.50% among the ANC attendees. The positivity rate, represented a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.21%) and Blood Bank clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS data, the level of HIV positivity among MSMs was low at 1.36%, but due to lack of data points in the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.17%) and female (0.71%) clients, and also among referred (1.21%) and direct walk-in (0.63%) clients, with an overall declining trend.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.43%.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (286; 58.25% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (205; 41.75% of total HRG). The major typology for FSWs was home based (90.21%).
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.60% of the male population was migrant, 10.90% of them migrated to other states and 61.82% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destination districts for out-of-state migration were Surat in Gujarat, and Jammu in Jammu & Kashmir.
- In 2009, of the 90 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 8% were 15-24 years of age, 30% were on ART, 29% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 34% were married.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 68.1% and 8.6%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- There were five ICTCs in the district. The number of clients being tested at these centers has increased rapidly since 2006, and almost doubled in 2010.

## Key Recommendations:

- Conduct in-depth analysis of HSS-ANC data to understand risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Considering migration to high HIV prevalent districts of other States, strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns around source and transit points like railway stations and bus stands.
- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW and MSM.
- IEC programme for creating HIV and STI awareness should be strengthened in the district among general population, especially women.
- Although there was low level of HIV epidemic in the district, vulnerability factors in transmission of HIV needs to be analyzed from ICTC/ART and STI clinics.

# Nayagarh

District Population: 9,62,215 (2.20% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy: 71.08%; ANC Utilization: 41.8%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	0.75	0.25	0		0.50			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	400	400	400		400			
PPTCT	PP	-	*	0.08	0.18	*	0.19	0.21		
	NT	-	*	2370	1672	*	2138	2805		
Blood Bank	PP	0	0	0.04	0	0	0.06	0		
	NT	2055	2893	3453	2677	3517	3361	4081		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	1.36	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	221	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	*	2.89	5.21	2.30	0.95	1.17		
	NT	-	*	1628	1209	3041	5057	5532		
ICTC Female	PP	-	*	2.62	5.16	1.81	1.58	0.71		
	NT	-	*	1182	504	1600	2213	2682		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	*	3.69	6.95	2.74	1.36	1.21		
	NT	-	*	1139	907	2698	5015	5530		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	*	2.15	3.23	1.29	0.67	0.63		
	NT	-	*	1671	806	1943	2255	2684		

	PLHIV Profile, 2009						
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced	% Homosexual/Bisexual	% Parent to Child
ART (90)	30	8	29	34	9		
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011			
	Heterosexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child
% of Total (N=84)	91.67	0	2.38	3.57
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	Nayagarh & Daspalla, 491	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	BM Swasthya Nivas, 2.94	DHH Nayagarh, 1.25	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	DHH Nayagarh, 0	-	-	-

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

	Vulnerabilities									
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration			
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	FSW	MSM	IDU	No. out-migration	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district		
% Total HRG	286	205	0	29405	3204	18179	8022			
% Total Pop.	58.25	41.75	0	6.60	0.72	4.08	1.80			
Program Target	0.03	0.05	0	100	10.90	61.82	27.28			
Program Coverage	NA	NA	NA	Surat, Gujarat, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir, North West Delhi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, Sabar Kantha, Gujarat						
Typology	Home based-90.21%; Brothel based-1.75%; Street based-8.04%	Kothi-32.20%; Panthi-21.46%; Double decker-46.34%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA							
% <25 yrs.	-	23.01	-							
% Married	-	46.29	-							
STI/RTI										
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011						
% Syphilis positivity	0	1075	1801	4551						
Programme Response										
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		
ICTCs	-	-	2	2	5	5	5	5		
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	-	722	5180	3385	4758	9408	11019		
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	7	10	10	17	23		
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Condom Outlets	-	-	8	8	8	8	9	10		

# Nuapada

## Background:

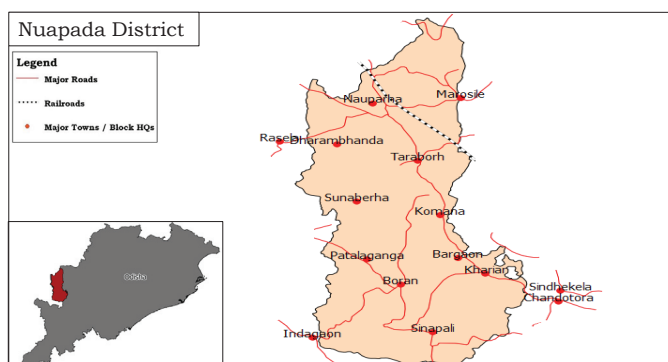
Nuapada district is located in the western part of Odisha. The district has a population of 6.06 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1,020 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 45.2% with an overall literacy rate of 58.2% (2011 Census). The economy of Nuapada district mainly depends on agriculture. It is one of the most popular tourist places of Odisha. The district is well connected to other major cities of the state through Odisha state highways.

## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate at 0.50% among the ANC clients, with a fluctuating trend.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, HIV prevalence among the attendees were low in the district (0.03% for PPTCT and 0.36% for Blood Bank), with a stable trend for PPTCT and fluctuating trend for Blood Bank attendees.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.24%) and female (0.99%) clients, and also among referred (1.15%) and direct walk-in (1.19%) clients, with an overall stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (192; 68.09% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 1.25%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 2.86% of the male population was migrant, 10.02% of them migrated to other states and 32.47% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top destination for out-of-state migration was Raipur in Chhattisgarh.
- In 2009, of the 33 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 12% was 15-24 years of age, 39% were on ART, 24% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 36% were married.
- In 2011, HIV transmission for parent to child was high at 6.35% in the district.
- The HIV and RTI/STI awareness rates were 5.1% and 0.1% respectively among women (DLHS-III).
- There were five ICTC in the district and 8,399 clients were tested.

## Key Recommendations:

- Carry out sub-group analysis of ANC data to assess risk factors of HIV transmission among general population.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns, around truck halt points and highways in the district.
- There is a need to understand the dynamics of HIV transmission among FSWs and MSMs, through in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data.
- Availability of HRG typology data would help to understand the district vulnerabilities.
- PPTCT programme needs to be strengthened in the district since parent to child transmission rate was high.
- Conduct outreach campaign on HIV and STI awareness and sexual risk reduction messages, especially among women.
- Collect and analyze data of TIIs and patients at ART centre to understand geography and profile of groups.



## Nuapada

District Population: 6,06,490 (1.40% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 45.2%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 52.6%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	0	2.00		0.50			
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	399	400	400				
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	0.19	0.08	0.16	0.03		
	NT	-	-	*	4863	2479	2521	2970		
Blood Bank	PP	*	0	0.06	0	0.13	0.77	0.36		
	NT	*	1116	1725	1659	2195	1682	3290		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	*	1.95	0.88	0.95	0.76	0.91	1.24	
	NT	-	*	513	1137	1257	3045	3631	3618	
ICTC Female	PP	-	*	1.37	0.58	0.65	1.94	1.15	0.99	
	NT	-	*	292	1202	616	1395	1920	1811	
ICTC Referred	PP	-	*	2.53	0.83	3.47	1.09	1.03	1.15	
	NT	-	*	356	720	1011	2764	4191	4505	
ICTC Direct	PP	-	*	1.11	0.68	0	1.19	0.88	1.19	
Walk-in	NT	-	*	449	1619	862	1676	1360	924	
PLHV Profile, 2009										
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced					
ART (33)	39	12	24	36	3					
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-					
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011										
	Heterosexual	Homo/Bisexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown				
% of Total (N=63)	90.48	1.59	1.59	0	6.35	0				
Block-Level Details										
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	DHH, 0.75	CHC Khariar, road 1.77								
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	DHH, 0.15	Khariar, road 0.86								

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

Vulnerabilities											
HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Intra-district		Inter-state		Intra-state	
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Inter-state	Intra-state	Inter-state	Intra-state	
Size Est., (Mapping: 2009)	192	90	-	7554	757	2453	4344				
% Total HRG	68.09	31.91	-	2.86	0.29	0.93	1.64				
% Total Pop.	0.03	0.01	-	100	10.02	32.47	57.51				
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; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA								
% <25 yrs.	-	-	-								
% Married	-	-	-								
STI/RTI											
	2008	2009	2010	2011							
No. episodes treated	0	1460	1283	636							
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	5.50	1.25							
Programme Response											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
No.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Comp. TIs	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-			
ICTCs	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	5			
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	466	805	2426	6736	6919	8072	8399			
Blood Banks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1			
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
PLHV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	3	7	7	9	9			
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Condom Outlets	-	-	8	8	9	12	12	10			





**Puri**

District Population: 16,97,983 (4.04% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy: 78.67%; ANC Utilization: 63.3%

HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	0.50	0.25	0.75		0				
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	400	400	400		400				
PPTCT	PP	-	*	0	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.05			
	NT	-	*	1103	2613	2680	3912	3938			
Blood Bank	PP	0	*	0.17	0.08	0	0.03	0.08	0.21		
	NT	1755	*	2387	2429	1396	3065	2454	3300		
HSS-STD	PP	1.60	2.40	1.20	0.81	-	1.60				
	NT	250	250	250	248	-	250				
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	6.80	-	13.17				
	NT	-	-	-	250	-	243				
ICTC Male	PP	-	3.13	4.25	3.68	1.54	1.59	1.04	0.81		
	NT	-	640	1082	1005	2917	3900	5104	5444		
ICTC Female	PP	-	1.88	2.32	2.78	1.45	0.83	0.59	0.97		
	NT	-	426	560	575	1036	2168	2372	2054		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	-	-	-	1.61	1.12	0.75	0.56		
	NT	-	-	-	-	1431	2764	4684	4640		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	2.63	3.59	3.35	1.47	1.48	1.15	1.33		
Walk-in	NT	-	1066	1642	1580	2522	3304	2792	2858		
PLHIV Profile, 2009											
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced						
ART (218)	25	6	24	33	7						
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-						
Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011											
	Heterosexual	Homo/Bisexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown					
% of Total (N=64)	70.31	3.13	0	21.88	4.69	0					
Block-Level Details											
No. HRG-FSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	Puri Town, 292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	DHH Puri I, 2.05	DHH Puri II 0.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	DHH Puri II, 0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

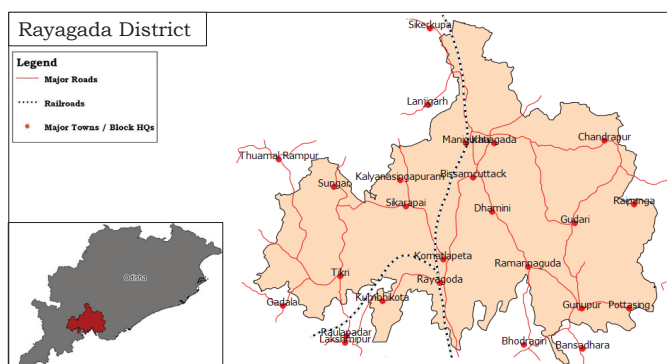
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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

Vulnerabilities												
Size Est., (Mapping, Year: NA)	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			No. out-migration	% male pop.	% total migration	Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration		
	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state				Intra-district		
% Total HRG	234	104	389	42428	12346	19698	10384	5.57	1.62	2.59	1.36	
% Total Pop.	0.01	0.01	0.02	100	29.10	46.43	24.47	100	29.10	46.43	24.47	
Program Target	NA	NA	NA									
Program Coverage	-	-	292									
Typology	Home based-NA; Brothel based-NA; Street based-NA	Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Purnia, Bihar	Kolkata, West Bengal	Thane, Maharashtra	Solan, Himachal Pradesh	Surat, Gujarat				
% <25 yrs.	-	-	7.53									
% Married	-	-	8.99									
STI/RTI												
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011								
% Syphilis positivity	1234	1653	2644	3516								
	0	0.58	0.59	0.98								
Programme Response												
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-				
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-				
Comp. TIs	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1				
ICTCs	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	5				
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	1066	2473	2683	6566	8748	11388	11436				
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1				
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	9	9	9	16	16				
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Condom Outlets	8	8	14	7	24	24	24	7				

# Rayagada

## Background:

Rayagada is a mineral-rich district in the southern part of the state of Odisha. The district has a population of 9.61 lakhs with a sex ratio of 1,048 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 39.87% with an overall literacy rate of 50.88% (2011 Census). The economy of Rayagada district mainly depends on agriculture and other allied activities. Rayagada has a great mineral reserve of bauxite and silicon. According to a survey, India has 56% of total bauxite storage of the world out of which Odisha has 62%. Out of that Rayagada has 84% share. The industrial atmosphere, great location and availability of resources around made Rayagada a prominent town in Odisha. The Rayagada district is well connected to other major cities through Odisha State Highways.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was moderate at 0.50% among the ANC attendees, with a declining trend till 2008, but a rise was observed in 2010.
- Based on 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.05% for Blood Bank and 0.21% for PPTCT) among the clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS data, level of HIV positivity among FSWs was low at 3.20%, with a stable trend.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (1.12%) and female (0.93%) clients, and also among referred clients (0.96%) and direct walk-in (1.21%), with an overall stable trend in last five years.
- As per 2009 mapping data, the only HRG in the district was FSW (393; 100% of total HRG); among whom, 20.82% were home-based and 75.51% were brothel-based.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.05%.
- As per 2001 Census, 5.66% of the male population was migrant, 11.91% of them migrated to other states and 18.87% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Mumbai and Pune in Maharashtra, .
- In 2009, of the 161 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 6% were 15-24 years of age, 41% were on ART, which was on a higher side, 9% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 8% were married.
- In 2011, HIV transmission from parent to child was high at 5.66% of all the HIV transmission in the district.
- HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate was 21.6% and 6.5%, respectively among women (DLHS-III).
- There was a sudden increase in the number of clients being tested at ICTC sites in 2011. A total of six ICTC, one Link ART centre and 14 RRCs were functional in the district in 2011.

## Key Recommendations:

- Carry out socio-demographic analysis of HSS-ANC attendees to assess risk factors for HIV epidemic among general population.
- Strengthen HIV preventive measures through awareness campaign especially for women and out-migrants to curb the epidemic at low level.
- Better assessment of the size and profile of FWS's client population, including migrants and truckers, will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities. Focus on hard to reach subgroups like home based FSW.
- In depth analysis of ICTC and ART data and strengthening of PPTCT programme should be done in the district since parent to child HIV transmission rate was high.

District Population: 9,61,959 (2.2% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 39.87%, ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 49%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50				
	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	400	400	399	400	400				
PPTCT	PP	-	-	-	*	0.19	0.20	0.44	0.05		
	NT	-	-	-	*	1579	3051	3157	6478		
Blood Bank	PP	*	*	*	*	0.40	0.48	0.10	0.21		
	NT	*	*	*	*	2772	1453	1927	1453		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	2.78	2.40	1.20	0	2.80	3.20				
	NT	250	250	250	250	250	250				
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	10.00	6.67	4.51	1.29	1.16	1.54	1.12		
	NT	-	400	525	1264	2326	2505	2536	3305		
ICTC Female	PP	-	5.11	4.37	2.68	1.80	1.63	1.29	0.93		
	NT	-	450	343	1529	1723	1471	1632	1714		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	9.05	8.33	3.47	2.45	1.34	1.27	0.96		
	NT	-	409	456	1959	1385	2246	2526	3032		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	5.90	2.91	3.60	1.01	1.33	1.71	1.21		
	NT	-	441	412	834	2664	1730	1642	1987		

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced	Parent to Child	
						Needle/Syringe	Unknown
ART (161)	41	6	9	8	2		
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-		

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Heterosexual	Homo/Bisexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown

Block-Level Details

	No. HRG-FSW	No. HRG-MSM	No. HRG-IDU	% Positive, ICTC 2009	% Positive, PPTCT 2009
Gunpur, 245	-	-	-	-	-
Muniguda, 1.9	-	-	-	-	-
Ictcdhgun pur, 0	-	-	-	-	-

	Vulnerabilities													
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration							
Size Est. (Mapping, 2009)	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	No. out-migration of male pop.	% of total migration	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Pune, Maharashtra	Viziana, Andhra Pradesh	Thane, Maharashtra	Intra-district	15900
	393	-	-	22970	2736	4334								
% Total HRG	100	-	-	5.66	0.67	1.07	3.92							
% Total Pop.	0.04	-	-	100	11.91	18.87	69.22							
Program Target	NA	NA	NA											
Program Coverage	-	-	-											
Typology	Home based-20.82%; Brothel based-75.51%; Street based-3.67%			Kothi-NA; Panthi-NA; Double decker-NA			Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA							
	% <25 yrs. 68.16%			% Married 33.06%										
STI/RTI														
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011										
	260	1685	1531	2951										
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	0.23	0.05										

Programme Response

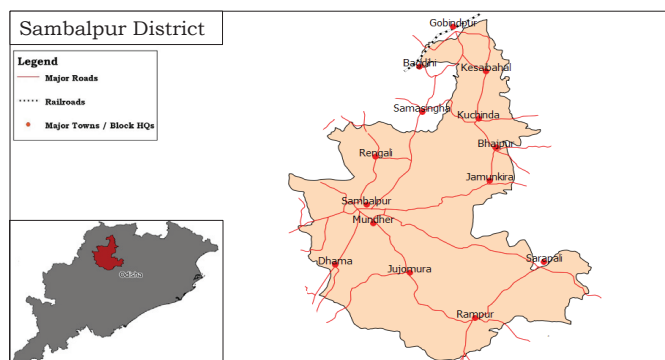
	Programme Response							
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
ICTCs	1	1	3	2	5	6	6	6
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	850	868	3625	5628	7027	7325	11497
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	4	7	13	14
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom Outlets	10	10	10	10	18	18	18	10

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

# Sambalpur

## Background:

Sambalpur is a resource rich district of Odisha, bordered by Sundargarh and Jharsuguda in North, Sonapur and Anugul in South, Sundargarh and Debagarh in East, and by Bargarh and Jharsuguda in the West. The district has a population of 10.44 lakhs with a sex ratio of 973 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 68.47%, with an overall literacy rate of 76.91% (2011 Census). The economy of Sambalpur District is dependent on agriculture and on forests. Tendu leaf, also called green gold of Odisha, is one of the most important non-wood forest products, which adds to the revenue of Sambalpur. Lately industrialization has started in the district and the prime industries of power, alumina and steel have been established. The major highway that passes through Sambalpur is Rourkela-Sambalpur State Highway 10.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- Based on 2010 HSS-ANC data, the level of HIV positivity was low among the ANC clients, with a declining trend in last three years.
- According to 2011 PPTCT and Blood Bank data, the level of HIV positivity was low (0.19% for PPTCT and 0.17% for BB) among the clients, with a stable trend.
- As per 2010 HSS-MSM data, the level of HIV prevalence among MSM was high (9.20%), but due to lack of multiple data points in the previous years, a trend could not be determined.
- In 2011, HIV positivity among ICTC attendees was low among male (2.18%) and female clients (2.56%) as well as among referred (2.71%) and direct walk-in clients (1.39%), with an overall stable trend over last five years.
- As per mapping conducted in 2009, FSW (228; 55.75% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district, followed by MSM (181; 44.25% of total HRG). Of the FSW, 33.96% were home-based and 65.36% were brothel-based.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 4.60%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 5.87% of the male population was migrant; 13.03% of them migrated to other states and 44.40% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Raipur and Raigarh in Chhattisgarh.
- In 2009, of the 199 PLHIV registered at the ART centre, 13% were 15-24 years of age, 46% were on ART, 22% were illiterate or only had a primary school education and 32% were married.
- Heterosexual transmission accounted for 84.19% of the transmission, but more importantly, transmission through blood transfusion and parent to child accounted for 6.51% and 6.05% respectively.
- The HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate among women was 50.9% and 7.8%, respectively (DLHS-III).
- Though there was no mapping information for IDU, there was an IDU-TI site indicating presence of IDUs in the district.
- Red Ribbon Clubs (RRCs) were established in 2007 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS in the youth. RRCs increased from 12 in 2007 to 23 in 2011.

## Key Recommendations:

- Carry out disaggregated analysis of HSS-MSM data to find out HIV risk factors in the district.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaigns for women, migrants, truckers and industry workers in the district.
- There is a need to better understand the profile of positive individuals through in-depth analysis of ICTC and ART data analysis since HIV transmission rates through blood transfusion and parent to child were relatively higher,
- Mapping information about IDUs should be made available in order to assess their contribution to the HIV epidemic in the district.

District Population: 10,44,410 (2.48% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy: 68.47%; ANC Utilization<sup>3</sup>: 57.3%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup> 0.50	0	0.50	0.75	0		0				
	NT <sup>4</sup> 400	400	400	400	400		400				
PPTCT	PP	-	0.40	0.20	0.24	0.12	0.36	0.19			
	NT	-	994	2017	2510	3410	3295	3685			
Blood Bank	PP	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.24	0.17	0.15	0.17			
	NT	15250	13068	16957	16828	15554	18863	17974			
HSS-STD	PP	0	0.40	0.40	1.20	0.80	0.80				
	NT	250	250	250	250	250	250				
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	0.82	9.20				
	NT	-	-	-	-	244	250				
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTC Male	PP	-	6.64	6.22	2.38	2.01	0.97	1.79	2.18		
	NT	-	753	1110	2902	3982	2271	5257	6885		
ICTC Female	PP	-	6.00	2.38	1.36	2.25	1.21	3.65	2.56		
	NT	-	417	883	2205	1464	497	1590	2535		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	3.31	2.93	1.34	2.36	1.88	2.70	2.71		
	NT	-	423	512	1940	3524	1280	4662	6391		
ICTC Direct	PP	-	8.17	5.06	2.31	1.56	0.27	1.19	1.39		
Walk-in	NT	-	747	1481	3167	1922	1488	2185	3029		

	PLHIV Profile, 2009				
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs Prim. Edu.	% Ill., Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (199)	46	13	22	32	8
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011			
	Heterosexual	Homo/Bisexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/Syringe
% of Total (N=215)	84.19	0.93	6.51	1.86
No. HRG-FSW	Rengali, 5000	-	-	-
No. HRG-MSM	Sambalpur, 297	-	-	-
No. HRG-IDU	-	-	-	-
% Positive, ICTC 2009	DHH sambalpur, 1.27	Redhakhol 0.52	VSS medical college, sambalpur 3.74	-
% Positive, PPTCT 2009	Sambalpur DHH 0.15	VSSMC, burla, 0.1	Redhakhol, 0	-

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

	Vulnerabilities												
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration						
Size Est., (Mapping: 2009)	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district						
% Total HRG	228	181	-	27675	3606	12287	11782						
% Total Pop.	55.75	44.25	-	5.87	0.76	2.61	2.50						
Program Target	0.02	0.02	-	100	13.03	44.40	42.57						
Program Coverage	-	-	-	Raipur, Chhatisgarh								Durg, Chhatisgarh	Mahasa mund, Chhatisgarh
Typology	Home based-33.96%; Brothel based-39.12%; Street based-0.68%	Kothi-based-10.20%; Panthi-39.12%; Double decker-injectors-50.68%	Daily injectors-NA; Non daily injectors-NA	Raigarh, Chhatisgarh								Durg, Chhatisgarh	Mahasa mund, Chhatisgarh
% <25 yrs.	38.96	12.46	-										
% Married	-	8.75	-										
STI/RTI													
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011									
% Syphilis positivity	1230	1639	1639	6696									
	0	0	14.97	4.60									

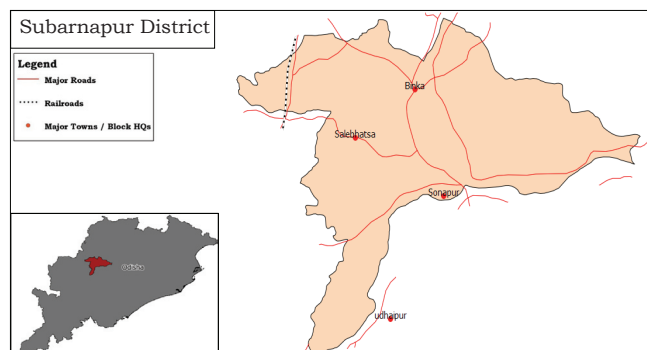
Programme Response

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	0	1	1	1
ICTCs	2	3	3	3	6	6	6	7
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	1170	2987	7124	7956	6178	10142	13105
Blood Banks	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
ART centres	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Link-ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	12	13	13	14	23
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Condom Outlets	-	-	8	8	8	24	21	21

# Subarnapur

## Background:

Subarnapur District, also called Sonepur or Sonapur District, is an administrative district of Odisha state. Situated on the confluence of the rivers Mahanadi, Tel and Subarnapur, known as Paschima Lanka in scriptures is the headquarters town of Subarnapur district. The district has a population of 6.52 lakhs with a sex ratio of 959 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 63.63% with an overall literacy rate of 74.42% (2011 Census). The economy of Subarnapur district mainly depends on agriculture. This district is known for its rich cultural heritage, arts and crafts. Textiles and terracotta of Sonepur, Brass metal works and Philigri crafts of Tarbha and Binka, Stone carving of Ullunda and Paddy crafts of Dunguripali are well known.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- HIV positivity was low among PPTCT attendees (0% in 2010) and Blood Bank attendees (0.19% in 2011), with a stable trend.
- As per 2011 data, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.33%) and female (0.23%) clients and also among referred (0.32%) and direct walk-in clients, with an overall stable trend
- As per mapping conducted, IDU (109; 76.76% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.47%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 3.36% of the male population was migrant, 7.15% of them migrated to other states and 46.78% migrated to other districts within the state
- The HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate was 31.1% and 5.6%, respectively, among women (DLHS-III).
- In 2009, of the 23 PLHIV registered at the ART centre; 13% were 15-24 years of age, 57% were on ART, 26% were illiterate or only had primary school education, and 39% were married.
- In 2011, a total of 14 RRCs were operational in the district to spread awareness about HIV/AIDS among the youth.

## Key Recommendations:

- Continue HIV prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Focused IEC for general population, especially women, with HIV awareness and sexual risk reduction messages is recommended.
- Strengthen awareness campaign to increase HIV testing at ICTCs.
- Availability of typology for HRGs and migration data would help in better understanding of district vulnerabilities.
- Expand coverage of HIV counseling and testing in the district to detect positive cases at early stage.

District Population: 6,52,107 (1.50% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 63.63%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 60.6%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPTCT	NT <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PP	-	-	*	0	0.25	0	0	*			
Blood Bank	NT	-	-	*	1035	2612	1072	*				
	PP	0	0.07	0	0.05	0.19	0.04	-	0.19			
HSS-STD	NT	1424	1512	1699	1858	2082	2346	-	1544			
	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-FSW	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-MSM	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
HSS-IDU	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICTC Male	NT	-	-	*	0.53	0.32	0.22	0.25	0.33			
	PP	-	-	*	1135	315	1379	1627	1501			
ICTC Female	NT	-	-	*	0.53	0.35	0	0.32	0.23			
	PP	-	-	*	189	285	560	629	887			
ICTC Referred	NT	-	-	*	-	-	-	0.32	0.32			
	PP	-	-	*	-	-	-	1870	2159			
ICTC Direct Walk-in	NT	-	-	*	0.53	0.33	0.15	0	0			
	PP	-	-	*	1324	600	1939	386	229			

PLHIV Profile, 2009

	% On ART	% 15-24yrs	% Ill, Prim. Ecu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced		
						9	-
ART (23)	57	13	26	39	9		
DLN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-		

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

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

Block-Level Details

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

	Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration				
Size Est. (Mapping: NA)	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district				
	% Total HRG	22	11	109	9241	661	4323	4257			
% Total Pop.	15.49	7.75	76.76	3.36	0.24	1.57	1.55				
Program Target	0	0	0.02	100	7.15	46.78	46.07				
Program Coverage	NA	NA	NA	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	-	-	-								
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011							
% Syphilis positivity	0	0	785	3264							
Programme Response											
No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	
Comp. TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
ICTCs	-	-	2	1	2	3	3	3	-	-	
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	-	661	2359	3420	4551	3328	2683	-	-	
Blood Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Link ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	14	-	-	
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Condom Outlets	-	-	-	-	8	8	14	7	-	-	

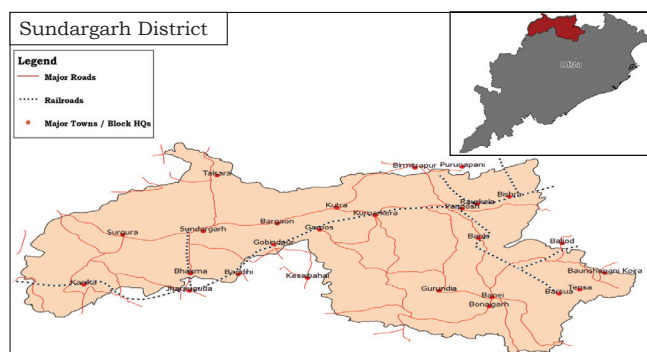
\* Inadequate sample size; - Data not available; <sup>1</sup> 2011 Census; <sup>2</sup> Source: DLHS III; <sup>3</sup> Data presented only for years where sample size is valid (HSS-ANC ≥ 300, HSS-HRG/STD ≥ 187, ICTC ≥ 600, PPTCT ≥ 900 and BB ≥ 900); <sup>4</sup> PP = percent positive, NT = number tested;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



# Sundargarh

## Background:

Sundargarh District is in the northwestern part of Odisha state. The district is bound by Raigarh of Chhattisgarh in the west, Jashpur of Chhattisgarh in the North-West, Simdega of Jharkhand in the North, West Singhbhum of Jharkhand and Keonjhar district of Odisha in the east and Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Deogarh and Angul districts of Odisha in the South. It has a population of 20.80 lakhs with a sex ratio of 971 females per 1,000 males, and a female literacy rate of 65.93% with an overall literacy rate of 74.13% (2011 Census). The economy of Sundargarh district mainly depends on agriculture. Sundargarh district has big industries at Rourkela, Rajgangpur and Kansbahal which attract in-migration of labour as well as have become major truck halt points of the district. The major highway that passes through Sundargarh is National Highway 23.



## HIV Epidemic Profile:

- According to 2010 HSS-ANC data, HIV prevalence in Sundargarh was low at 0.25% among the ANC clients, with a fluctuating trend.
- In 2011, the level of HIV positivity was low among the PPTCT (0.03%) and Blood Bank (0.09%) attendees, with a stable trend, but Blood Bank experienced a steep rise in 2009.
- As per 2010 HSS data, HIV prevalence among FSWs was low at 2.01%, but due to lack of data, a trend could not be drawn.
- In 2011, HIV prevalence among ICTC attendees was low among male (0.58%) and female (0.88%) clients, and also among referred clients (0.62%) and direct walk-in clients (1.04%), with an overall stable trend.
- As per mapping conducted, FSW (513; 97.71% of total HRG) was the largest HRG in the district. Of the FSWs, 55.97% were home-based and 28.42% were street-based.
- In 2011, the syphilis positivity rate among STI clinic attendees was 0.23%.
- As per the 2001 Census, 6.05% of the male population was migrant. 16.5% migrated to other states and 25.35% migrated to other districts within the state.
- The top two destinations for out-of-state migration were Raigarh in Chhattisgarh and North West district of Delhi.
- In 2009, of the 96 PLHIV registered at the ART, 11% were 15-24 years of age, 45% were on ART, 20% were illiterate or only had a primary school education, 29% were married and 7% were divorced or widowed.
- Based on 2011 ICTC data, HIV transmission through homosexual/bisexual activity (12.9%) stands second after heterosexual transmission (77.42%), in the district.
- The HIV and RTI/STI awareness rate was 52.2% and 14.3%, respectively among women (DLHS-III).
- A total of nine ICTCs, and 37 RRCs were operational in the district in 2011. Since 2009, the number of clients being tested at ICTC has been increasing.

## Key Recommendations:

- Continue prevention strategies to maintain HIV prevalence at low levels.
- Focus on outreach efforts among hard-to-reach sub-groups, such as home-based FSW.
- Strengthen outreach programme through awareness campaign especially among women, out-migrant men and around truck halt points and highways in the district.
- In-depth analysis of ICTC/ART data to assess risk factors and strengthen interventions for MSM population is necessitated by higher HIV transmission rate through homosexual route.
- Better assessment of the size and profile of FSW's client populations, including migrants and truckers, will help in understanding of district vulnerabilities.

District Population: 2,080,664 (4.90% of Odisha Population); Female Literacy<sup>1</sup>: 65.93%; ANC Utilization<sup>2</sup>: 53.3%

	HIV Levels and Trends <sup>3</sup>										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
HSS-ANC	PP <sup>4</sup>	0	0.25	0.25	0	1.75	0.25				
	NT <sup>4</sup>	400	400	400	400	400	400				
PPTCT	PP	-	-	*	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.03		
	NT	-	-	*	3828	1722	6314	7974	9304		
Blood Bank	PP	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.12	0.59	-	0.09		
	NT	11685	9376	11702	9082	11157	3930	-	10698		
HSS-STD	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-FSW	PP	-	-	-	0	-	2.01	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	250	-	249	-	-		
HSS-MSM	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HSS-IDU	PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ICTC Male	PP	-	1.30	0.89	1.05	1.21	0.22	0.46	0.58		
	NT	-	771	2464	2663	2981	5994	6953	6696		
ICTC Female	PP	-	1.24	0.83	0.44	1.47	0.37	0.55	0.88		
	NT	-	483	1324	2499	1427	2453	2175	2622		
ICTC Referred	PP	-	1.21	0.51	0.88	1.34	0.16	0.49	0.62		
	NT	-	1071	3350	3542	3144	6264	6758	8361		
ICTC Direct Walk-in	PP	-	1.64	3.65	0.49	1.19	0.55	0.46	1.04		
	NT	-	183	438	1620	1264	2183	2370	957		

	PLHIV Profile, 2009				
	% On ART	% 15-24 yrs	% Ill, Prim. Edu.	% Married	% Widowed or Divorced
ART (96)	45	11	20	29	7
DLIN (NA)	-	-	-	-	-

Route of HIV Transmission, ICTC 2011

	Hetero sexual	Homo/ Bisexual	Blood Transfusion	Needle/ Syringe	Parent to Child	Unknown
% of Total (N=62)	77.42	12.90	4.84	0	4.84	0

Block-Level Details

No. HRG-FSW	No. HRG-MSM	No. HRG-IDU	% Positive, ICTC	% Positive, PPTCT
Rourkela city 262	Lahuni para, 301	-	-	-
Rourkela, city 167	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
Dhh, 0.04	Rgh, 0.14	Bonai, 0	Rajgangpur, 0	-
Rourkela, city 262	Lahuni para 301	-	-	-

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

	Vulnerabilities										
	HRG Size			Male Migration, 2001 Census			Top 5 districts for inter-state out-migration				
Size Est. (Mapping: NA)	FSW	MSM	IDU	Overall	Inter-state	Intra-state	Intra-district				
% Total HRG	513	12	-	56563	9360	14336	32867				
% Total Pop.	97.71	2.29	-	6.05	1.00	1.53	3.52				
Program Target	NA	NA	NA	100	16.55	25.35	58.11				
Program Coverage	262	167	0	Raigarh, Chhatisgarh, North West Delhi, Pashchimi Singhbhum, Jharkhand, Raipur, Chhatisgarh, Durg, Chhatisgarh							
Typology	Home based-55.97%; Brothel based-11.11%; Street based-32.92%	Kothi-47.90%; Panthi-40.12%; Double decker-11.98%	Daily Injectors-NA; Non daily Injectors-NA								
% <25 yrs.	55.42	13.17	-								
% Married	56.48	51.50	-								
STI/RTI											
No. episodes treated	2008	2009	2010	2011							
% Syphilis positivity	167	914	3709	6488							
	7.19	0.72	0.92	0.23							

Programme Response

No.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FSW TIs	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
MSM TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDU TIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. TIs	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	2
ICTCs	2	2	5	4	6	7	9	9
Total tested at ICTCs <sup>5</sup>	-	1254	4569	8990	6130	14761	17102	18622
Blood Banks	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
STI Clinics	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Link-ART centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLHIV Networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Ribbon Clubs	-	-	-	-	14	18	21	37
Comm. Care Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-in-Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condom Outlets	-	-	10	11	11	24	30	35



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

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

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

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



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