Integrated Biological and Behavioural Survey (IBBS) among Key Populations at High Risk of HIV in Bangladesh, 2020
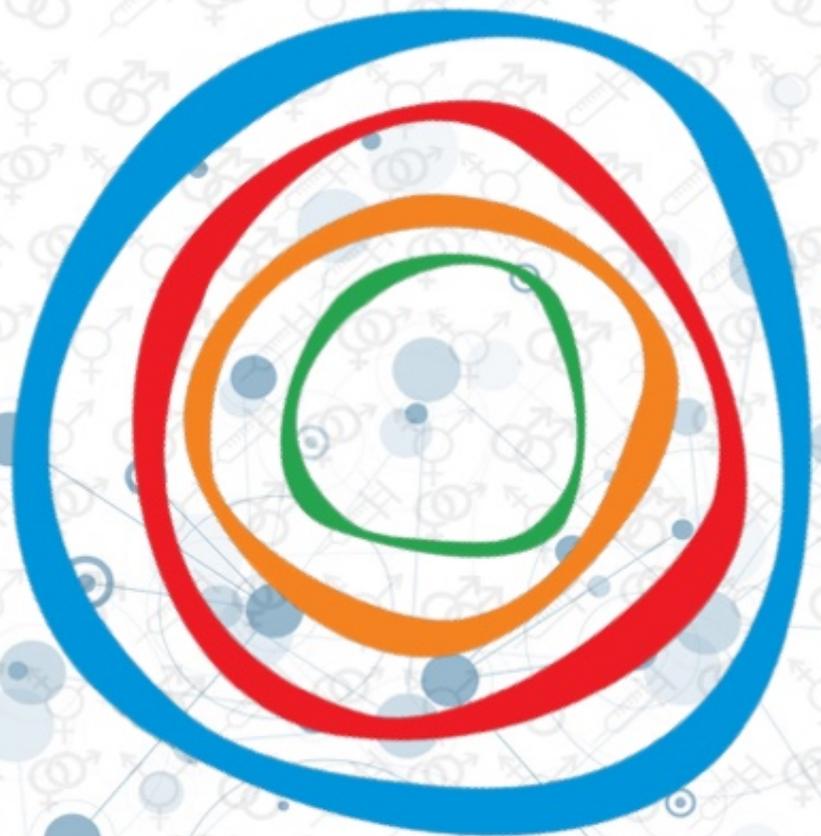
Report
September 2021

**Integrated Biological and
Behavioural Survey (IBBS) among Key Populations at
High Risk of HIV in Bangladesh, 2020**

**Report
September 2021**

**Department of Virology
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib
Medical University**

**AIDS/STD Program (ASP)
Directorate General of Health
Services**

Committees
& Messages

i.   Advisory Committee Members:

SL.#	Name	Designation and Organization
01.	Prof. Kanak Kanti Barua	Vice Chancellor, BSMMU, Shahbag, Dhaka
02.	Prof. Md. Nazrul Islam	Ex-Vice Chancellor,BSMMU, Shahbag, Dhaka and Ex-Chairman, Department of Virology, BSMMU
03.	Prof. Mahmudur Rahman	Ex-Director, IEDCR
04.	Prof. Shahina Tabassum	Ex-Chairman, Department of Virology, BSMMU
05	Prof. Syed Shariful Islam	Dean of Preventive and Social Medicine, BSMMU, Shahbag, Dhaka
06.	Prof. Dr. Md. Shamiul Islam	Line Director, TB L and ASP

ii.   Coordination Committee Members:

SL. #	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Dr. Sabera Sultana	Representative	WHO
2.	Dr. Ziya Uddin	HIV Specialist	UNICEF
3.	Dr. Saima Khan	Representative	UNAIDS
4.	Dr. Fuad Abdul Hamid	DPM, ASP	NASC, DGHS (PR-1)
5.	Mohammad Akhtaruzzaman	Sr. Manager, ASP	NASC, DGHS (PR-1)
6.	Dr. Lima Rahman	COP, HIV Program	Save the Children (PR-2)
7.	Dr. Shariful Islam Khan	Head of HIV Program	icddr,b (PR-3)
8.	Md. Masud Reza	Sr. Manager (M&E), HIV Program	icddr,b (PR-3)
9.	Prof. Dr. Saif Ullah Munishi	PD&PI, IBBS 2020 Project	Department of Virology, BSMMU
10.	Dr. Fariha Haseen	S&BRE, IBBS 2020 Project	
11.	Md. Hasan	Sr.S, IBBS 2020 Project	
12.	Md. Shakawat Alam	P&FOE, IBBS 2020 Project	

iii. IBBS 2020 Research Team Members:

SL. #	Designation	Name
Core team		
1.	PD&PI, IBBS 2020	Prof. Dr. Saif Ullah Munshi
2.	CO-PI and S&BRE	Dr. Fariha Haseen
3.	CO-PI and P&FOE	Md. Shakawat Alam
4.	Laboratory Specialist	Prof. (Dr.) Afzalun Nesa
5.	Report Writer	Prof. (Dr.)Mohammad Tajul Islam
6.	Quantitative Data Analysis Expert	Prof. Wasimul Bari
7.	Senior Statistician	Md. Hasan
Field team		
8.	Lab Quality Supervisor	Dr. Tahmina Akter
9.	Sero-Quality Officer	Dr. Sharmin Sultana
10.	Data Management and Quality Officers (DM&QO)	Tamzid Islam and Md. Momin Islam
11.	Field Research Quality Officers/Team Leaders	8 individuals (Annex-1)
12.	Field Data Collector (FDC)/Field Research Assistants	52 individuals (Annex-1)
13.	Lab Technologists	21 individuals (Annex-2)
Support team		
14.	Administrative Coordinator	Ashik Imtiaz Bari
15.	Finance and Account Officer	Shadman Bin Samad
16.	Office Assistant	Md. Masum Billah

Message
Director General
Director General of Health Services (DGHS)

Evidence-based decision-making is the basis of successful response of Bangladesh to the HIV /AIDS epidemic where surveillance systems kept a powerful role. This HIV surveillance system of Bangladesh has evolved over the years to keep track of HIV epidemic and guide responses at both national levels and international levels. In this regard, it is my great pleasure to share this latest report with you on "Integrated Bio-Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS)" 2020.

To my knowledge, this IBBS 2020 report is the result of the collective efforts and contributions of many individuals and organizations. Parenting to this, I like to acknowledge the contribution of the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for coming forward with their fund to accomplished this task. I would like to thank the leadership AIDS/STD Programme, NASC, DGHS, MoHFW and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) for conducting this survey in four major HIV-risk populations which reflects our commitment and efforts to eliminate HIV/AIDS and ensure an effective national multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS response. I would also like to thank our colleagues of relevant government and development partners for helping us in completing this scientific study. In addition, I thank the implementing agencies and individuals who have participated in the consultations that helped to plan the survey. Special thanks to the members of TCNAC, TWG and BCCM for their active contributions for the successful completion of this study.

At the end, I sincerely hope that this IBBS report-2020 will assist us to plan the required changes for reduction of risk behavior of Key Populations and reduce the prevalence of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis-C in selected Intervention and non-intervention districts. On behalf of Directorate of Health Services, I convey our heartfelt felicitations to all partners, entities and relevant stakeholders for being with us in this long journey to end AIDS by 2030 in the country.

Prof. Dr. Abul Bashar Mohammad Khurshid Alam
Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Mohakhali, Dhaka
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)

Foreword

Director, MBDC and Line Director TB-L and ASP
Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS)

HIV surveillance in Bangladesh, from it's inception in 1998, included both behavioural and serological components and sampled key populations known to be at risk of HIV in different areas of Bangladesh. However, there has been a major interruption in the conduction of the surveillance as the last serological and behavioural surveillance survey (BSS) was last conducted in 2015. Therefore, there was a huge data gaps existed in the country for a long time, which had implications on the decision making by Government of Bangladesh as well as the donors and other national and international development partners and stakeholders. The Government of the Bangladesh and The Global Fund has created this opportunity to minimize those gaps through conducting this Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS)-2020. This IBBS-2020 among key populations of both selected intervention districts and non-intervention districts was carried out in these populations aiming to estimate HIV, Syphilis and HCV prevalence in the country; identify risk behaviours associated with HIV and evaluate the use of and access to health prevention and care services among those key populations.

Despite having lots of limitations in the IBBS-2020 including the global COVID-19 pandemic, we were able to completed the assignment in due time. I would like to give thanks to the whole team of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) for make it possible on behalf of the ASP, NASC, DGHS, MOHFW. The ASP would like to acknowledge and recognize different national and international development partners including UN agencies, international and national NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, networks, Self-Help Group of KPs and individuals for their constant support throughout the project period. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to the Global Fund for their financial support, technical assistance and quality assurance in conducting the IBBS, developing and finalization of this report. My gratitude also goes to my colleagues in the AIDS/STD Programme for their active engagement in monitoring and supervision of implementation of the IBBS activities throughout the year. I hope this report will help to develop policy, programme initiatives and advocacy and thus bring down further the HIV epidemic in Bangladesh.

Dr. Md. Khurshid Alam
Director (MBDC) & Line Director
TB-L & AIDS/STD Programme
Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)

Message
Former Line Director, TB-L and ASP and Director (Admin)
Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS)

It is an immense pleasure for me to see that the report on Integrated Bio-Behavioral surveillance (IBBS) of HIV-2020 of Bangladesh is going to publish which I think will be a milestone for lessening HIV related data scarcity of Bangladesh. The term "Integrated Bio-Behavioral surveillance (IBBS)" refers to an approach to track HIV prevalence, related behavioral and other factors among key populations at higher risk for HIV infection and evaluate the coverage and effectiveness of interventions. This is the first time in Bangladesh, HIV surveillance was conducted integrated and simultaneously among four Key populations in 12 selected districts where more than nine thousands individuals were enrolled. The participants who provided consent, responded to a questionnaire, provided a blood sample for the purposes of testing on site and had the opportunity to receive test results disclosed on site. Participants with positive test results were referred to health facilities run by the Global fund project and/or the Government of the Bangladesh. As the former Line Director, TB-L and ASP; I feel proud to have the opportunity to contribute in conducting such mammoth research work amid of COVID-19 pandemic.

This IBBS-2020 is a result of collective efforts and contributions of many individuals which includes Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), the authorities of DGHS, different national & international development partners including UN agencies, NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, networks, Self-Help Group of KPs etc. A large number of individuals participated in this surveillance by providing blood and giving their time in responding to questions and without their active participation this survey would not have been possible and they are therefore acknowledged gratefully. I personally thank the authority of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) for their cooperation and praise the Department of Virology, BSMMU for finishing their task in due time successfully. I like to thank the Global Fund for coming forward with their fund and technical help, which made this IBBS a fruitful one.

Finally, I anticipate that with the help of all the contributors, this IBBS report-2020 will have a great impact on HIV program implementation in Bangladesh by changing the HIV risk behavior and thus curving down prevalence of HIV and other Sexually Transmitted Infections among the of Key Populations of Bangladesh.

Prof. Dr. Md. Shamiul Islam
Former Line Director, TB-L and ASP and
Director, Admin, DGHS
Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)

Acknowledgement

sometimes even at the cost of their safety. We would like to express our gratitude to technical expert Mr. Md. Jahiduj Jaman for providing his support in development of TAB-based online data collection software. Feld data quality assurance and data management were done by the Data Management and Quality Officers (DM&QO) Md. Tamzid Islam and Md. Momin Islam under the guidance of Senior Statistician Md. Hasan of BSMMU and supervision of Prof. Wasimul Bari, Department of Statistics, University of Dhaka. This team had analyzed all the data and produced results. Thanks to the whole team. A special thanks to Dr. Mohammad Tajul Islam, Professor (Adjunct), Department of Public Health, State University of Bangladesh; and North South University, Dhaka, Bangladesh for his expert skills in report writing.

Collected blood specimens were tested for confirmation at the laboratory of the Department of Virology and Department of Microbiology, BSMMU. Feld laboratory data quality assurance and monitoring was conducted by Dr. Tahmina Akter, Lab Quality Supervisor and Dr. Sharmin Sultana, Sero-Quality Officers under direct supervision and guidance of Prof. Afzalun Nessa, Laboratory Specialist of IBBS, BSMMU. Salute to the whole team for their great effort. A team of programmatic, administrative, logistics and financial staff who provided their support to various activities were essential for this IBBS. In this regard, we are thankful to Prof. Dr. Mohammed Atiqur Rahman, Treasurer of BSMMU (Finance and Admin Expert, IBBS project) and his team, Admin and support staff of Department of Virology, Mr. Ashik Imtiaz Bari-Administrative Coordinator, Shadman Bin Samad, Finance and Account Officer and Md. Masum Billah, Office Assistant of IBBS project of Department of Virology.

We would like to express our deep gratitude to Members of TC-NAC, Members of the BCCM including National and Regional Experts of UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, and UNFPA in Bangladesh for their valuable comments and suggestions through out the whole period of IBBS. We are very much indebted to the members of the Advisory Committee of IBBS- Prof. Kanak Kanti Barua (Vice Chancellor, BSMMU), Prof. Md. Nazrul Islam (Ex-Vice Chancellor and Ex-Chairman, Department of Virology, BSMMU), Prof. Mahmudur Rahman (Ex-Director, IEDCR), Prof. Shahina Tabassum (Ex-Chairman, Department of Virology, BSMMU), Prof. Syed Shariful Islam (Dean of Preventive and Social Medicine, BSMMU) and Prof. Dr. Md. Shamiul Islam (Director (MBDC) & Line Director, TB-L & AIDS/STD Programme, DGHS, MoHFW) for their valuable professional inputs and guidance at every step of the IBBS 2020. We are thankful to assigned IBBS team members from ASP, NASC, DGHS, MoHFW for their untiring and valuable professional inputs and guidance at every step of the IBBS 2020. We would like to acknowledge our debt to the members of Country Team and Quality Assurance team of the Global fund, including the assigned consultant-Dr. Ivana Bozicevic and Tetiana Saliuk for providing assistance and expertise in development of the proposal, protocols (FA, TLS, RDS, CCS), SOPs, data collection tools (e.g. consent form, questionnaire, other recording/documentation tools), operational manuals, Mapping Guideline, sampling frame (FA, TLS, RDS, CCS), trainings, field supervision, data analyses and preparation & finalization of the IBBS 2020 report.

We are grateful to the members of the Coordination Committee for IBBS- Dr. Sabera Sultana (Representative, WHO), Dr. Ziya Uddin (HIV Specialist, UNICEF), Dr. Saima Khan (Representative, UNAIDS), Dr. Fuad Abdul Hamid (DPM, ASP,NASC, DGHS-PR-1), Mohammad Akteruzzaman (Sr. Manager, ASP, NASC, DGHS-PR-1), Dr. Lima Rahman (COP, HIV Program, Save the Children in Bangladesh - PR-2), Dr. Shahriar Farid (Deputy Director-M&E and Research, HIV Program, Save the Children in Bangladesh - PR-2) Dr. Shariful Islam Khan (Head of HIV Program, icddr,b - PR-3), Md. Masud Reza (Sr. Manager -M&E, HIV Program, icddr,b - PR-3) for their professional inputs and continuous communication, coordination and support for successful implementation of the IBBS 2020 at the field level.

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On behalf of IBBS 2020 team
Prof. (Dr.) Saif Ullah Munshi
Project Director & Principal Investigator
IBBS 2020
& Chairman
Department of Virology, BSMMU

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Acronyms and Abbreviations			
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	MSW	Male Sex Worker
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy	NASP	National AIDS/ STD Programme
ASP	AIDS/ STD Programme	NGO	Non-Government Organization
BSMMU	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University	OST	Opioid Substitution Therapy
BSS	Behavioural Surveillance Surveys	PSE	Population Size Estimates
CBO	Community Based Organization	PLHIV	People Living with HIV
CCS	Conventional Cluster-based Sampling	PWID	People Who Inject Drugs
CI	Confidence Interval	RDS	Respondent Driven Sampling
DIC	Drop-in-Centre	RDS-A	Respondent-driven Sampling Analyst
ELISA	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay	RPR	Rapid Plasma Reagin
FA	Formative Assessment	SDG-3	Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG-3)
FSW	Female Sex Worker	STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
GFATM	Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus	TC-NAC	Technical Committee of the National AIDS Committee
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	TGW	Transgender Women
HTC	HIV Testing and Counselling	TLS	Time Location Sampling
IBBS	Integrated Bio-Behavioural Survey	TPHA	Treponema Pallidum Hemagglutination Assay
ICDDR,B	International Centre for Diarrheal Diseases Research, Bangladesh	TWG	Technical Working Group
IRB	Institutional Review Board	UIC	Unique Identifier Code
IQR	Interquartile range	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
KP	key populations	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MSM	Men who have sex with Men	WHO	World Health Organization
BSS	Behavioural Surveillance Surveys	PSE	Population Size Estimates

Executive Summary

Background and objectives

Bangladesh has successfully contained the prevalence of HIV among key populations (KPs) at low levels compared to many other developing countries. The current integrated bio-behavioural surveillance (IBBS) survey was conducted among several KPs - female sex workers (FSW), people who inject drugs (PWID), men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women (TGW) population.

The objectives of the present IBBS were to estimate the prevalence of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis C (HCV) infections, assess the levels of risk behaviours, access to HIV prevention and treatment services, experience of stigma, discrimination and violence, and knowledge about HIV/STIs transmission.

Methodology

The present IBBS survey was designed based on the most recent HIV surveillance guidelines of WHO and UNAIDS. Representative samples of each KP were taken from the intervention (n=7) and non-intervention (n=2) districts. The target groups in non-intervention districts were restricted to FSWs and PWID only. Data were collected between 8 October 2020 to 22 December 2021 through face-to-face interviews using a pre-tested structured questionnaire, and testing for HIV, syphilis and HCV. In total, data were collected from 8,397 study subjects from the intervention districts (2,382 FSWs; 2,376 PWID; 2,467 MSM and 1,172 TG) and 1,281 from the non-intervention districts (657 PWID and 624 FSW). Data were analysed using STATA version-14 and RDS-A version 7.1,46 (Release date January 17, 2014) software packages. In this report, certain indicators collected in this IBBS are compared with the most recent BSS done in 2015.

Results

C.1.   Female sex workers in Intervention and Non-intervention Districts

Data were collected from 2,382 FSWs who sold sex for money or goods within last 12 months before data collection from seven intervention and two non-intervention districts. The age of more than a quarter (27%) of the respondents was less than 25 years, and approximately one in two had education up to primary level. Selling sex was their main source of income (91%) and about one in three (30%) sold sex outside the city of their residence within the past 12 months. The socio-demographic characteristics, particularly age and education of FSWs in non-intervention areas were similar to the intervention areas.

The mean age at first commercial sex was 22 years (median: 21), while the mean duration of selling sex was 7.4 years (median: 5). Approximately 42% used condoms every time during sex with their clients within last 4 weeks, which was the highest in Khulna (83%) and the lowest in Chattogram (15%). The use of condom every time during sex within last 4 weeks in non-intervention area was only 0.8%. In intervention districts, more than 90% received condoms, lubricants, and counselling on condom use and safer sex in the past three months from HIV intervention programs.

The knowledge of FSWs on HIV was not satisfactory as only 27% could correctly answer all the five questions related to HIV transmission and prevention, which was the case with only 6% in non-intervention areas. Misconceptions and stigma regarding HIV were present in both the areas. In intervention areas 13% (56% in non-intervention areas) believed that mosquito could transmit the disease and 31% were not willing to share food with a person who is positive for HIV. However, more than 80% did not feel that they were excluded from family activities because of being a sex worker, and more than 90% reported that they were never arrested because of their sex work. However, a small proportion (6% vs. 4% in intervention and non-intervention areas, respectively) were arrested during last 6 months. Among those who were arrested, 49% and 54% were imprisoned in intervention and non-intervention areas, respectively.

In intervention areas, 91% were ever tested for HIV ranging from 76% (Gazipur) to 100% (Khulna). The majority (86%) received the HIV test within the past 12 months, which was the highest in Khulna (99%) and the lowest in Gazipur (64%). In non-intervention areas, 25% FSW were ever tested for HIV and 44% of those received the HIV test within the past 12 months.

Overall, the prevalence of HIV was low (0.2%), and no positive cases were detected in the districts of Chattogram, Cumilla, Cox's Bazar and Khulna. Similarly, the prevalence of HCV was also low (0.3%) among the FSWs. The current prevalence of HIV was lower (0.3% in Dhaka) than that of the previous IBBS in 2016[0.4% in Dhaka]. The overall prevalence of active syphilis was 4.8% (95% CI: 3.8% - 6.2%) with the highest prevalence in Gazipur (8.9%) and the lowest in Khulna (0.9%) district. Compared to the previous BSS in 2016, the current prevalence was found to be higher (2.4% in 2016 vs. 4.8% in 2020).

On the other hand, data collected from two non-intervention districts (Barishal and Mymensingh) showed the prevalence of HIV, syphilis and HCV among FSWs of 0%, 1.6% and 0%, respectively.

C.2. Men who have sex with men (MSM) in Intervention Districts

Data were collected from 2,467 biological males who had anal sex with a male partner within last six months before data collection from seven intervention districts. Approximately one in two respondents (51%) were aged between 18-24 years and 23% had education below primary level. Twenty-one percent were married at the time of the survey and were living with their female spouse. About 33% sold anal sex for money in the past 6 months.

The median number of commercial and casual sex partners with whom they had anal sex in the past 6 months was 2 and 3, respectively. The use of condoms (every time) during last 6 months with the commercial, casual and regular sex partners was 14%, 23% and 28%, respectively. On the other hand, only 49% reported that they used condom at last anal sex within 6 months before data collection, which was 61% in the previous IBBS. Forty-three percent also had female partners with whom they had either vaginal and/or anal sex in the past six months, and the consistent (every time) use of condoms during sex was only 42%.

About half (45%) and two-thirds (67%) knew three or more symptoms of STIs in males and females, respectively. Similarly, only 23% could correctly answer all the 5 questions related to HIV transmission and prevention.

About one in four (24%) reported that they had symptoms of STIs during last 12 months, which was highest in Khulna 38% and lowest in Cumilla 7%. Of those who had STI symptoms, 76% received treatment from healthcare providers. In the past three months, 77% received condoms and lubricants, while 65% received counselling on condom use and safer sex from the HIV prevention programs. About 79% of MSM were ever tested for HIV, which was the highest in Dhaka (85%) and the lowest in Gazipur (76%).

The overall prevalence of HIV among MSM was 1.5% (95% CI: 1% - 2.1%) – the highest in Dhaka 3.4% (95% CI: 2% - 5.7%) and the lowest in Khulna 0.1% (95% CI: 0% - 0.5%) district. There is a four-fold increase in the prevalence of HIV when compared with the previous IBBS in MSM/MSW and Hijra done in 2015 (0.3%). The overall prevalence of active syphilis was 7.6% (95% CI: 6.5% - 8.8%) with the highest prevalence in Chattogram (16.8%; 95% CI: 12.7% - 22.0%) and the lowest in Khulna (1.3%; 95% CI: 0.4% - 4%). Like HIV, the prevalence of syphilis has also increased by four-folds when compared with the previous survey (1.5%). However, the prevalence of HCV was low, only 0.5% (95% CI: 0.3% - 1%).

C.3. People who inject drugs (PWIDs) in Intervention and Non-intervention Districts

Information was collected from 2,376 individuals who injected drugs for non-medical purposes in the past one month before data collection from six intervention districts. Only 4.5% were in the age group <25 yeas (median age was 40 years), and 41% did not have any formal institutional education. Only 13% stayed out of their city of residence for more than one month within the last 12 months before data collection. In non-intervention areas,

30% were aged <25 years and all attended school (73% completed primary and secondary education; and 21% completed higher secondary education).

The most commonly injected drugs in the six months before the survey were Buprenorphine (89%) and Dextropropoxyphene (32%), while the most commonly used drugs via non-injecting form were Ganja (73%), amphetamine (49%) and heroin (25%). The mean duration of injecting drugs was 8.0 [95% CI: 7.8 - 8.3] years.

Majority (96% in intervention compared to 93% in non-intervention areas) reported the use of sterile injection equipment at last injecting episode in the month before data collection, which was the lowest in Gazipur (87%) district. However, 46% (compared to 33% in non-intervention areas) always used new needles and syringes in the past one month preceding the survey. The median number of injecting partners that the respondents shared their injection equipment with in the past month was two.

In intervention districts a very few (3%) PWIDs were at the time of data collection under the treatment for drug use, while another 38% received such treatment in the past. Among those who had ever received treatment, 13% received outpatient counselling, 8% received help from self-help groups, and 4% received maintenance with methadone.

More than two-thirds (67%) of the respondents had sexual intercourse in the past month, but only 53% used condoms during last sex. Though most (82%) had heard about STIs, only 41% knew three or more STI symptoms in males and females. On the other hand, in the comparison areas, 68% had the history of sexual intercourse in the past month and only 28% used condom during last sex.

Two-thirds (66%) of respondents obtained condoms and lubricants as well as counselling on condom use and safer sex from the programs in the past 3 months. On the other hand, almost all (98%) received new needles or syringes from the program in the past 3 months.

About one-in-five (21%) could correctly answer all the seven questions related to HIV transmission and prevention compared to only 5% in non-intervention areas. The proportion of   respondents who were detained and imprisoned during last 12 months was 23% (20% in non-intervention areas) and 10% (9% in non-intervention areas), respectively.

The overall prevalence of HIV among PWIDs in intervention areas was 4.1% [95% CI: 2.8% – 5.9%]. The prevalence was more than 5% in Dhaka (6.4%; 95% CI: 3.7% – 10.8%) and Narayanganj (6.7%; 95% CI: 4.5% – 9.7%). However, no positive cases were detected in Cumilla, Rajshahi and Chapainawabganj districts. The overall prevalence of HIV, when compared with the previous IBBS (only two sites - Dhaka and Hili), was found to be lower in the present survey (22% vs. 4.1%).
The overall prevalence of active syphilis was similar to HIV – 4.7% (95% CI: 3.6% – 6.2%) – with the highest prevalence in Narayanganj (7.0%) and lowest in Rajshahi (1.2%). The current prevalence of active syphilis was, however, higher than the previous survey round (4.7% vs. 2.6%). The prevalence of HCV was 33.2% (95% CI: 30.0 – 36.5%).

The overall prevalence of HIV, syphilis and HCV in the non-intervention districts was 0.2% (95% CL: 0 – 1%), 0.3% (95% CL: 0.1% - 1.2%) and 16% (95% CL: 13% - 19%), respectively.

C.4.   Transgender women (TGW)/Hijra population in Intervention Districts

Information was collected from 1,172 TGW (self-identifying as belonging to a traditional Hijra sub-culture), who had anal sex with a man or a Hijra in the past 6 months preceding the survey. Respondents were recruited from seven intervention districts. About a third of   respondents (35%) were in the age group 18-24 years, and 50% had education up to primary level.

In the past 6 months, TGW had a median of 7 partners with whom they had anal sex. Ever selling sex was reported by 74% of TGW while 57% sold sex for money during last 6 months.

The proportion of TGW who had anal sex with a casual male partner in the past 6 months was 43% and out of which only 38% used condom at last anal sex with casual male partners. The use of condom at last anal sex was the highest in Rajshahi (93%), while it was the lowest in Chattogram (13%). The condom use rate at last anal sex in the past 12 months in the IBBS in MSM/MSW and Hijra in 2015 was 43%. The use of condoms every time during anal sex with the commercial sex partners in the past 6 months was reported by only 13%.

Though 93% had heard about STIs, only 36% and 48% knew three or more STI symptoms in males and females, respectively. Only 20% could correctly answer all the five questions related to HIV prevention. About a third (38%) expressed their willingness to share food with a person who is HIV positive. Only 3% were arrested during last six months. The receipt of condoms and lubricants from the program in the past 3 months before data collection was reported by 46%.

Overall, two thirds (67%) were ever tested for HIV and the proportion varied from 50% (Gazipur) to 91% (Chapainawabganj) across the districts. The percentage of respondents who received the HIV test within the past 12 months was 36%, which was the highest in Chapainawabganj (79%) and the lowest in Gazipur (16%).

The overall prevalence of HIV was 1% (95% CI: 0.5% - 1.8%) and was the highest in Rajshahi - 2.6% (95% CI: 0.5% - 11.1%). No HIV positive cases were detected in Gazipur, Chapainawabganj and Sylhet districts. The prevalence of HIV in the previous IBBS in MSM/MSW and Hijra was 0.9% in Dhaka and 4.3% in the Hill district.

The prevalence of active syphilis was high - 11.9% (95% CI: 9.4% - 15.1%). It was the highest in Chattogram (24.7%; 95% CI: 14.4% - 38.9%) suggesting a syphilis outbreak, and the lowest in Chapainawabganj (1%; 95% CI: 0.2% - 4.9%). There is a significant increase in the prevalence of syphilis compared to the previous IBBS (2.1% in Dhaka). However, the prevalence of HCV was found to be low (0.3%; 95% CI: 0.1% - 1.2%).

Conclusion and recommendations

Despite the fact that the overall prevalence of HIV among FSW was 1%, it ranged from 1.0 to 4.1% overall. Among PWIDs in two districts (Dhaka and Narayanganj), HIV prevalence has approached a concentrated epidemic level (>5%). HIV prevalence has decreased among PWIDs and FSWs compared to the previous BSS 2016 performed in Dhaka and Hili (Hili was not included in the current IBBS 2020), but has increased in MSM and TGW. However, it is challenging to draw comparisons with the previous IBBS due to the use of different sampling methods in MSM and TGW.

The prevalence of active syphilis is high in all KPs, ranging from 4.8% to 11.9% among the KPs, with the highest prevalence in TGW (11.9%). The prevalence of active syphilis was very high in Chattogram (24%), Sylhet (14%) and Dhaka (13%) among the TGW population, while it was high in Chattogram (17%) and Dhaka (14%) among MSM. HCV infection was shown to be common among PWIDs.

Risky behaviors were frequently reported in all KPs, with low consistent use of condoms during sex and low consistent use of sterile injection equipment in PWID. All of the study groups had a lack of awareness and misconceptions about HIV/STI transmission and prevention, and experiences of stigmatization. There was a variation in uptake of STI/HIV prevention services among the KPs as a substantial proportion did not utilize the services including testing for HIV at regular intervals. A range of interventions are needed to increase the uptake for HIV testing and prevention.

The findings of this survey indicate the need for continuation and scale up of the evidence-based intervention programs with emphasis on HIV testing and immediate link to treatment for HIV, screening and treatment for syphilis and HCV, scale up of OST and uninterrupted supply of commodities for HIV prevention. A range of structural intervention are needed, in particular those that aim to increase access to education, prevent arrests and imprisonment of KPs and reduce stigma.

Section 01: Introduction and Objectives of IBBS 2020

1.1. Introduction:

This national integrated behavioural and biological survey (IBBS) 2020 report describes the preparation, implementation, and study results of the 11th round of HIV survey that was conducted among key populations (KPs) at higher risk of acquiring Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in selected districts of Bangladesh in the year 2020. The goal of IBBS 2020 was to collect reliable and comparable data on HIV-related risk behaviours, prevalence of HIV and other infections like hepatitis C virus (HCV) and acute syphilis, HIV service uptake and HIV-related knowledge among four KP: female sex workers (FSWs), men who have sex with men (MSM), people who inject drugs (PWID) and transgender women (TGW, popularly known as "hijras") in the selected districts of Bangladesh.

According to the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) data, although there is progress in HIV services uptake in most parts of the world and the number of new infections continues to decline, approximately 37.6 million people worldwide were living with HIV in the year 2020. Of these, 35.9 million were adults and 1.7 million were children (<15 years old).

Though it is highly ambitious, Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG-3) related to Good Health and Well-being targets ending of the AIDS epidemic by 2030. In 2011, the United Nations (UN) suggested the governments of the countries with concentrated HIV epidemics to place strategies focusing on HIV prevention and treatment among FSW, MSM and PWID [1 & 2]. In 2014, UNAIDS launched the 90/90/90 strategy with a goal that by 2020, 90% of HIV-infected people will know their HIV status, and 90% of HIV-infected people will receive antiretroviral treatment (ART) and 90 % of people undergoing ART should achieve viral suppression. Provided that these goals have been met, the global level the HIV epidemic can effectively end by 2030. To attain these goals, strengthening surveillance systems, which includes implementation of IBBS at regular interval among KPs is an essential part of national response measures.

In Bangladesh, the first HIV case was detected in 1989. For many years HIV prevalence has remained less than 0.01% among general population but the comparatively high prevalence remains among the KPs. The HIV prevalence in PWID in Dhaka is about 2% as per current program data. According to UNAIDS, in the year 2017, the estimated number of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) was 13,000. In 2020, a total of 502,165 people were tested in different setups including NGOs, TB clinics, Gulf Approved Medical Centers Association (GAMCA) and the Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) sites. Additionally, 830,424 individuals were screened via the Safe Blood Transfusion Program (*SBTP*). Among those who were either tested or screened a total of 658 were HIV positive and 141 PLHIV died.The cumulative number of HIV cases in the 1989-2020 period was 8,032 and the cumulative number of deaths was 1,383. In 2020, Among the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs) 'popularly known as Rohingya population', there were 124 HIV cases [3].

UNAIDS considers PWID, FSW, MSM, TGW, and prisoners and other imprisoned people as the five principal key population groups who are at high risk of HIV and frequently lack adequate access to service facilities. These groups of the population are subject to stigma and discrimination, which may hinder health seeking behaviour and access to information and services. These four KPs are the driving force of HIV transmission in Bangladesh and were therefore included in the previous surveys [4].

According to the national HIV surveillance data collected in 2015-16, a concentrated HIV epidemic was observed among the PWID in one neighbourhood of Dhaka (old Dhaka) where the prevalence was 27.3% and it was 8.9% in the rest of Dhaka. Among the female PWID of Dhaka city, the prevalence was 5%. According to the last HIV survey results, the prevalence of HIV among FSW was less than 1% [5].

Also, 0.3% of MSM and 0.7% of MSW in Dhaka were positive for HIV while no MSM or MSW was positive for HIV in Hili. Among TGW in Dhaka 0.9% were positive for HIV while 4.3 % in Hili (the sample size was only 46 TGW) [6].

The last survey that assessed HCV prevalence among PWID was conducted in 2011 and it detected the prevalence of HCV of ≥30% in 10 cities, including Dhaka, in which the rate decreased significantly from 66.5% in 2000 to 39.6% in 2011. The survey data from 2015-16 show that rates of active syphilis of 2.6% and 2.4% in male PWID of old Dhaka and the rest of Dhaka, respectively; 5.8% in female PWID in Dhaka; and 0-3.2% in FSWs from different sites in Dhaka, Hili and nationally from brothels (11 brothels of 9 districts) [5]. The overall prevalence of active syphilis among MSW and MSW was around 1% in Dhaka and Hili, while in TGW, it was 1.8% [6].

The key findings from the 2015-16 BSS showed that 53.1% PWID in Dhaka shared used needle/syringes in the last week before data collection. In 2016, among the FSW, consistent condom use during vaginal/anal sex in last week with new clients was reported by 39.4%, 36.9% and 42.5% of FSW working in brothels, and from streets and hotels of Dhaka, respectively. Consistent condom use in the past 6 months in MSM increased since 2002 with 48.3% and 60.5 % reporting it with non-transactional and transactional sex partners, respectively, in 2015. Similarly, in 2015, 22.5% and 25% of TGW had used condom with non-transactional and transactional partners, respectively [6]. Among HIV-positive PWID, 64.3% reported lending their used needles/syringes to others during the last week before data collection and 33.1% purchased sex from FSW in the last year [6].

The government of Bangladesh, in collaboration with NGOs, development partners and self-help groups, is conducting and supporting various HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support activities. At present Bangladesh was implementing a grant project entitled as "Continuation of the prioritized HIV prevention services among key populations in Bangladesh" under the Global Fund's 'New funding Model (NFM)' from December 2015 to November 2017, which was further extended to December, 2020 focusing on KPs in the selected districts. The grant is being implemented by the three Principal Recipients (PRs), namely Save the Children International, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) and the National AIDS/STD Control Programme (NASC). These three PRs are involved in prevention activities which include distribution of condoms and lubricants, syndromic management of STIs, HIV testing and counselling (HTC) services, local level advocacy, needle and syringe exchange program and opioid substitution therapy (OST) for PWID etc.The whole program is overseen by the Bangladesh Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) which oversees the Global Fund (GF) financing, and thus supports and complements Bangladesh's national responses to three major diseases— HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria.

From the very beginning of the HIV epidemic in 1998, the Bangladesh government has emphasized the need for HIV surveillance to generate evidence on the level and characteristics of HIV among different KPs including FSW, MSM, PWID and TG. However, there have been several limitations in HIV surveillance activities, including interruptions in implementation, inconsistent exclusion/ inclusion criteria for different KPs, lack of representative samples etc. Bangladesh already successfully conducted 10 round of HIV surveillances/surveys and the last one was conducted in 2016 in two KPs - PWID (Dhaka and Hilli) and FSW (Dhaka, Hilli and 11 brothels). In 2020, to evaluate the progress made by the HIV prevention and treatment program, the IBBS was designed and conducted in 12 selected districts including two non-intervention districts among the all four KPs – i.e., FSW, TGW, MSM and PWID.

1.2. Objectives of the IBBS 2020

The specific objectives of IBBS 2020 were to:

- To assess the levels of HIV-related risk behaviors
- To determine the access to and use of HIV and STI prevention and treatment services
- To determine the level of HIV and STI-related knowledge among the KPs
- To determine experience of stigma, discrimination and violence
- To estimate the prevalence of HIV, HCV and active syphilis in FSW, MSM, TG (Hijras) and PWID in selected districts in Bangladesh

Section 02: Methodology and Study Design

2. Methodology and Study Design:

2.1. Study design:

A cross-sectional study was designed, based on the latest guidelines of WHO and UNAIDS (Ref: Bio-Behavioural Survey Guidelines: For Populations at Risks for HIV UNAIDS, fhi360, CDC, PEPFAR and World Health Organization-2017), to determine the prevalence of HIV/STIs, risk behaviors, knowledge, attitude and practices, utilization of services and discrimination and stigma related to HIV among the key populations (KPs).

2.2. Study population and sties:

The study populations of the present IBBS were the four KPs - FSWs, PWIDs, MSM and TGW population. The KPs were selected based on the factors considered in the previous IBBS survey. The KPs are dispersed throughout Bangladesh. However, considering the availability of resources, time limitations and convenience of data collection, 10 intervention districts (interventions provided by SCI, icddr,b and SRs/SSRs) and two non-intervention districts were selected for this survey (Table 2.1). The KPs in this study were defined as:

- **Female sex workers (FSW):** Women who sold sex for money or goods in the past 12 months and included the street, hotel and residence based female sex workers.
- **People who inject drugs (PWID):** Persons who injected drugs for non-medical purposes in the past one month, including both males and females.
- **Men who have sex with men (MSM):** Biological males who reported having had anal sex with a male partner in the past six months
- **Transgender Women (TGW):** Self-identifies as belonging to a traditional hijra sub-culture, and had anal sex with a man or a hijra in the past six months.

Table 2.1. Division, district and type of risk groups selected for the study		
Division	**District**	**Type of key populations selected**
Intervention areas:		
Dhaka	Dhaka	FSW, PWID, MSM and TG
Dhaka	Gazipur	FSW, PWID, MSM and TG
Dhaka	Narayanganj	FSW, PWID and MSM
Chattogram	Cumilla	FSW, PWID and MSM
Chattogram	Chattogram	FSW, MSM and TG
Chattogram	Cox's Bazar	FSW
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	PWID and TG
Rajshahi	Chapainawabganj	PWID and TG
Khulna	Khulna	FSW, MSM and TG
Sylhet	Sylhet	MSM and TG
Non-intervention areas:		
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	FSW and PWID
Barishal	Barishal	FSW and PWID

2.3. Sample size

The sample size for the survey was calculated based on the following formula:

$$n = D \frac{\left[\sqrt{2P(1-P)}Z_{1-\alpha} + \sqrt{P_1(1-P_1) + P_2(1-P_2)}Z_{1-\beta}\right]^2}{(P_2 - P_1)^2}$$

Where:

n = Sample size required per survey round
D = Design effect
$Z_{1-\alpha}$ = The z score for the desired confidence level, 1.96 for 95%
$Z_{1-\beta}$ = The z score for the desired power, 1.28 for 90%
P_1 = The proportion of the indicator at round 1
P_2 = The proportion of the indicator at round 2
P = $(P_1 + P_2)/2$

The sample size calculated for each KP by district is provided in Table 2.2. The total sample size calculated was 2,330 for FSW, 2,337 for PWID, 2,428 for MSM and 1,323 for TGW in the intervention areas, while the sample size for non-intervention areas was 643 for FSWs and 744 for PWIDs. The parameters used for the calculation of sample size can be seen in **Annex 03**.

Table 2.2. Sample size for the high-risk groups by districts			
Division	**District**	**Risk group**	**Sample size**
Intervention areas:			
Dhaka	Dhaka	FSW	405
Dhaka	Gazipur	FSW	320
Dhaka	Narayanganj	FSW	320
Chattogram	Cumilla	FSW	320
Chattogram	Chattogram	FSW	320
Chattogram	Cox's Bazar	FSW	320
Khulna	Khulna	FSW	325
Total:		**FSW**	**2,330**
Non-intervention areas:			
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	FSW	304
Barishal	Barishal	FSW	339
Total:		**FSW**	**643**
Intervention areas:			
Dhaka	Dhaka	PWID	650
Dhaka	Gazipur	PWID	372
Dhaka	Narayanganj	PWID	372
Chattogram	Cumilla	PWID	372
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	PWID	248
Rajshahi	Chapainawabganj	PWID	323
Total:		**PWID**	**2,337**
Non-intervention areas:			
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	PWID	372
Barishal	Barishal	PWID	372
Total:		**PWID**	**744**

Table 2.2. Sample size for the high-risk groups by districts			
Division	**District**	**Risk group**	**Sample size**
Intervention areas:			
Dhaka	Dhaka	MSM	565
Dhaka	Gazipur	MSM	310
Dhaka	Narayanganj	MSM	310
Chattogram	Cumilla	MSM	310
Chattogram	Chattogram	MSM	323
Khulna	Khulna	MSM	300
Sylhet	Sylhet	MSM	310
Total:		**MSM**	**2,428**
Intervention areas:			
Dhaka	Dhaka	TGW	339
Dhaka	Gazipur	TGW	124
Chattogram	Chattogram	TGW	124
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	TGW	124
Rajshahi	Chapainawabganj	TGW	128
Khulna	Khulna	TGW	209
Sylhet	Sylhet	TGW	275
Total:		**TGW**	**1,323**

2.4. Sampling method/selection of samples

A Pre-Survey Assessment (PSA) was conducted as a first step of IBBS in selected districts that were identified through discussions and consultations with ASP and the Global Fund. The pre-survey assessment (PSA) was conducted as a large-scale qualitative study or Formative Assessment (FA) to support the implementation of other stages of IBBS. The main objectives of the PSA and FA were to examine the feasibility of implementing the survey in selected districts, understanding the background characteristics of study population and sensitization of key population prior to the survey. The key activities conducted during PSA/FA were: collecting data available from ASP, NASC and Targeted Interventions (TIs) implemented by all other Principal Recipients (PRs), Sub-Recipients (SRs) and Sub-sub-Recipients (SSRs), desk review of programmatic documents and literature, primary data collection including key informant interviews (KII) and facilitated group discussions in the selected districts and analyzing and compilation of data collected. Field work for PSA/FA was conducted between May and September 2020 in selected 3 districts (Dhaka, Cumilla and Sylhet) under 3 divisions (Dhaka, Chattogram and Sylhet) for PWID, FSW and MSM & TGW. The key components of activities under PSA/FA were: assessment of size of key populations in selected districts; assessment of predominant typologies of the key populations to support the finalization of sampling methodologies; sensitization of local communities and NGOs working with the key populations groups to facilitate their cooperation; and feasibility assessment for conducting the IBBS in the selected districts including issues of languages spoken, availability of space for interview, and blood collection etc. The PSA/FA helped to arrive at the final selection of sampling frame and finalization of the sampling methodologies for each key population in selected districts where IBBS were carried out subsequently.

The sampling methodology/technique has been selected based on the results of formative assessment (FA). The detailed results were presented before the GF team (including the TA provider and QA team), ASP, NASC, TWG and other UN experts. Finally, after several discussions and meetings with the abovementioned experts, three distinct sampling methods (Table 2.3) were finalized for this study. They were:
   a. Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) for MSM in all areas, and PWID and FSW in non-intervention areas
   b. Time Location Sampling (TLS) for PWID and FSW in the intervention areas
   c. Conventional Cluster-based Sampling (CCS) for Hijra

Table 2.3. Sampling methods for selection of KPs		
Sampling method	**Intervention districts**	**Non-intervention districts**
Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS)	MSM	PWIDs and FSWs
Time Location Sampling (TLS)	PWIDs and FSWs	
Conventional Cluster-based Sampling (CCS)	TGW/Hijra population	

The detailed methodology of these three methods has been described in "Bio-Behavioral Survey Guidelines: For the population at risk for HIV" (Ref: Bio-Behavioural Survey Guidelines: For Populations at Risks for HIV UNAIDS, fhi360, CDC, PEPFAR and World Health Organization-2017). However, a short description has been provided below.

2.5. Overview of Sampling Methods (Intervention and Non-Intervention Districts)

2.5.a. Overview of Respondent-Driven Sampling (Intervention and Non-Intervention Districts)

The Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) is a variant of the chain-referral method and does not require development of a sampling frame. The target group members are recruited from their networks, and recruitment is done in waves through peer-based recruitment. RDS relies on the assumption that sufficiently long referral chains obtained in 5-9 waves make the sample composition stable as it reaches "equilibrium". In brief, RDS begins with the selection of seeds who are the known members of certain population (KP). The seeds are instructed to refer a limited number of other KP members from their social circle, who in turn are enrolled (if eligible) and instructed to refer others and so on. The number of referrals per person is usually restricted to three in order to ensure that recruitment chains progress through diverse social networks. Coded coupons are used to link who refers whom.

In this IBBS, RDS methodology was conducted among the MSM in 7 selected intervention districts (Dhaka, Narayanganj, Gazipur, Cumilla, Chattogram, Sylhet and Khulna), and among the PWID & FSW of 2 non-intervention districts (Barishal and Mymensingh) based on the information and data collected FA and PSA. Selected DIC/Sub-DIC/Outlets of the existing implementing partners (PRs, SRs and SSRs) in the selected intervention districts were used to collect survey data and blood sample except Barishal and Mymensingh, where rented rooms of schools and community centers were used due to non-existence of any implementing partners for FSW and PWID. Formative assessment enabled to obtain key data necessary for implementation of RDS, such as size of the networks, willingness to participate in IBBS, ability to recruit peers from other parts of the city, etc. Once data collection plan was made, the team in collaboration with NGOs staff identified possible seeds who initiated the RDS recruitment process based on the certain selection criterion as defined in the RDS operational manual. In order to achieve equilibrium, 5-6 (5 seeds in Khulna only) seeds were selected from MSM community in each selected intervention districts based on the certain characteristics (age, being a client of a DIC, etc). Similarly, 6-9 seeds were selected from PWID and FSW community in Mymensingh. Also, 6 seeds were selected from FSW community and 9 from PWID respectively in Barishal. The field team briefed the seeds about their role in IBBS and the use of coupons.

2.5.b. Overview of Time Location Sampling (Intervention Districts)

The sampling methodology/technique has been selected based on the results of FA. Before development of the sampling frame, the IBBS team conducted a vigorous mapping exercise in selected intervention districts (Dhaka, Narayanganj, Gazipur, Cumilla, Chattogram, Cox's Bazar and Khulna) for FSW and for PWID (Dhaka, Narayanganj, Gazipur, Cumilla, Rajshahi and Chapainawabganj) between October 01, 2020 and October 15, 2020 and included key informant interviews (KII) and Key population Interviews (KPIs) with former and current KPs and people knowledgeable about the KP such as members of organizations providing services to KPs. The sampling frames for FSW and PWID were available as separate MS Excel files for each city. A total of 17 staff were involved to collect the mapping data from all the selected districts. Teams of four staff members conducted the sampling events at spots and during the time-periods selected for sampling. During sampling events, all seemingly eligible people, who enter into a defined space or cross a certain line, were consecutively approached, and asked to complete a

brief eligibility interview. Recruiters were trained to approach possible participants by identifying themselves, their organization, their purpose, and confidentially and discreetly conducted the brief eligibility interviews. Staff were dressed in t-shirts, and carried identification badges to help assure clients of the legitimacy of the IBBS. All eligible people were asked to participate in the survey.

A discrete location was identified at each venue for interview. These locations were easily accessible from the recruitment areas and were quiet, private and spacious enough to collect the biological specimens and complete the questionnaire interview. At all the locations, participants were asked for verbal informed consent for conducting the survey interview and for a blood sample for testing. The rapid tests were performed at the same location. Certain sampling venues required temporary utilization of tents or other similar devices to make a discrete space. In brief, the steps that were followed for data collection through TLS method were - Counting eligible individuals present at a venue; Approaching and screening of individuals to establish who is eligible for IBBS; Inclusion into IBBS; Completion of a questionnaire interview and collection of biological specimens for testing; and Testing of the biological specimen using the rapid tests. One team recruited 12-14 respondents from two spots (on an average) daily and collected data from them during the eight-hour period.

2.5.c. Overview of cluster-based Sampling method (Intervention Districts)

The sampling methodology/technique has been selected based on the results of formative assessment (FA). The Time Location Sampling (TLS) methodology was used to select PWID and FSW in intervention districts.

The two-stage Cluster-based Sampling (CCS) methodology was used to select the TGW population in Intervention Districts. Cluster-based sampling is suitable when it is possible to list locations (clusters) where target population members gather, and where they can be identified and approached for survey participation. The sampling frame in cluster sampling is an exhaustive list of clusters.

The cluster for the sampling of TGW population was the network of one guru (i.e., number of chelas under one guru). The list of all the clusters (sampling frame of clusters) were prepared for the intervention districts including their size (i.e., number of chelas under each guru). The list was prepared by taking information from the Gurus, Hijra population, operating NGOs, and the HIV program. Separate sampling frame for each district where the IBBS was done was prepared. The clusters were then selected from the intervention districts using the PPS (probability proportional to size) method. The PPS is a weighted method of sampling, where the bigger clusters have the higher likelihood to be selected. Finally, the required number of study subjects (Hijras) were selected randomly from each cluster for data collection.

2.6. Eligibility criteria of the study participants:

Eligibility of the KPs includes the following:
- FSW: Women who sold sex for money or goods in the past 12 months
- PWID: Persons who injected drugs for non-medical purposes in the past one month
- MSM: Biological males who reported having had anal sex with a male partner in the past six months
- TG (Hijras): Self-identifies as belonging to a traditional hijra sub-culture and had anal sex with another man or a hijra in the past 6 months

Other inclusion criteria:
- Age ≥ 18 years
- Lived in the survey area for at least 3 months before the survey
- Capable and willing to provide informed consent to participate

Exclusion Criteria:
- Previous participation in the same round of the survey at the same or another survey site
- Inability to provide informed consent (including persons incapable of providing consent do to the influence of alcohol or drugs)

- Not willing to complete a behavioural questionnaire
- Not willing to be tested for infections

2.7. Survey Period

Survey data collection occurred between 08 October'20 and 22 December'20.

2.8 Laboratory Methods:

2.8.a. Laboratory testing

Rapid tests were used on-site, and whole blood was collected through finger stick. The type of testing was linked anonymous, i.e., it allowed the clients to know their results and was referred for services. Laboratory technologists were the only persons who knew respondents' test results. The blood specimens of persons with reactive test results were sent for confirmatory test to the BSMMU laboratory in Dhaka. The test result of anti-HIV and anti-HCV was given to the participants and referred them to the closest DIC/C-DIC/Outlets/Clinic implemented by the PRs and SRs/SSRs for further evaluation, management and follow up, as needed. All the final results (of HIV, HCV and Active syphilis) were given back to the ASP and PRs, SRs/SSRs to ensure the treatment of STI and HIV positive respondents from the DIC/Sub-DIC/Outlets.

2.8.b. Testing for HIV

The HIV rapid test was conducted after completion of the pre-test counselling by laboratory technologists. The rapid test was conducted at the site of contact, using a serial testing algorithm recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) (Figure-2).

Fig 2: WHO HIV testing strategy using three consecutive reactive tests as basis for HIV-positive
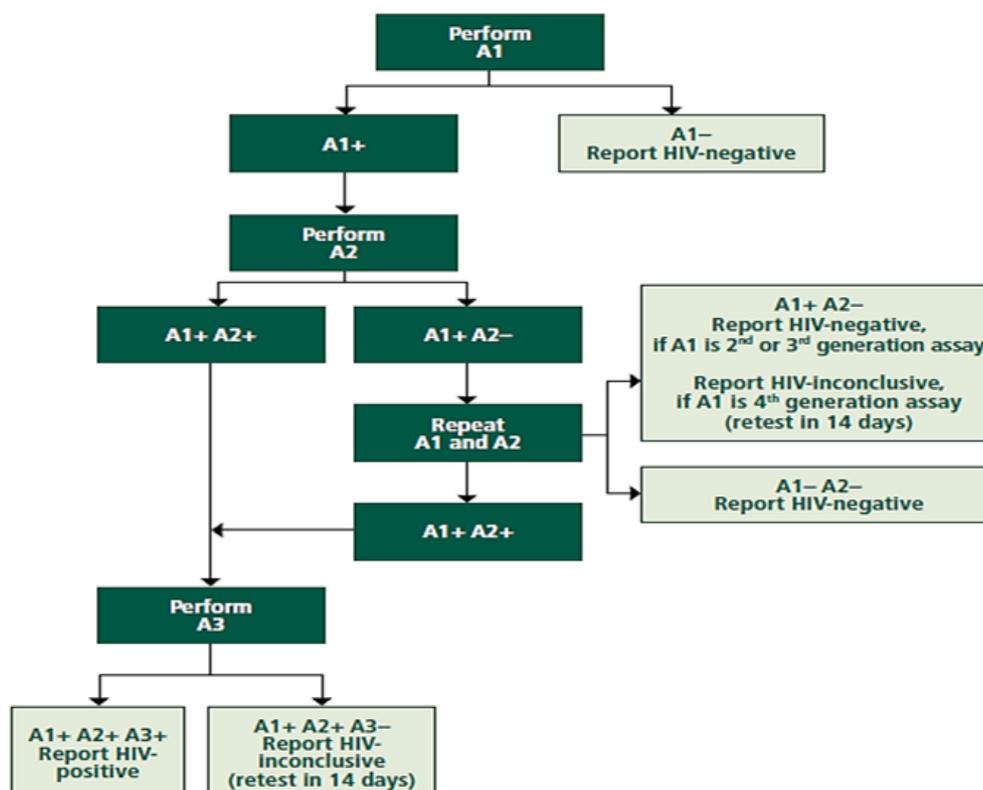
2.8.c. Testing for syphilis

The rapid test for syphilis was conducted at the survey sites using STANDARD Q Syphilis Ab test kit (SD Biosensor, South Korea) on whole blood collected through finger stick. All reactive samples were retested using BIOTEC RPR Test Kit (Lab 21 Healthcare Ltd. Dorset, UK) and IMMUTREP ® TPHA Test Kit (Omega Diagnostics Ltd, Alva, UK) at the BSMMU laboratory in Dhaka to determine whether the infection was active and whether treatment was needed. Both of these two kits are CE marked and available and used in several standard laboratories in Bangladesh.

2.8.d. Testing for viral hepatitis C (HCV)

HCV rapid test was also conducted at the survey sites using Standard Q HCV Ab (SD Biosensor, Korea) rapid chromatographic immunoassay. This test provides only an initial screening test result.

2.8.e. Laboratory quality control

For quality control (QC), one in every ten samples and all the HIV positive samples were sent to the Department of Virology, BSMMU for External Quality Assessment. For HIV, QC testing was done using two ELISA tests (Murex HIV - 1.2.0 (DiaSorin, Dartford, UK) and GenScreen™ HIV 1/2 Version 2 (Bio-Rad Laboratories, France) approved by WHO. The virology laboratory of BSMMU is a recognized quality assured laboratory by the Australian National Reference Laboratory (NRL, A) and adheres to SOPs for quality assurance. Confirmatory test results were sent as soon as they were ready to the DIC sites for feedback to the participants.

2.8.f. Pre-test risk reduction counselling

Prior to the collection of specimens for laboratory testing, participants received a pre-test risk reduction counselling for HIV and other STIs by the laboratory technologists. Bangladesh national HIV guidelines for HIV counselling, testing, and referral services were followed. The study participants who gave their consents were tested for HIV and other infections.

2.8.g. Post-test counselling and linkage to care

The KPs were strongly encouraged to receive the rapid test results conducted on-site. The results disclosure, post-test counseling, and referral to care and treatment was provided by the nurse/counselor immediately following the rapid tests. The Post-test counseling messages were tailored to participants' test results and risk profiles.

The survey team coordinated with the local DIC/C-DIC/Outlets/Clinics to provide appropriate HIV and other STI treatment services and care at all the locations. In addition to the linkage for treatment after rapid HIV testing, the participants who reported STI symptoms (e.g., urethral discharge, genital ulcer) were referred to the collaborating DIC/C-DIC/Outlets/Clinics to receive STI services. A peer educator accompanied the persons referred to access the services. Collaborating DIC/C-DIC/Oulets/Clinics were asked to keep numerical counts (no patient identifying information) of referrals from this survey. Survey investigators monitored the collaborating providers at regular intervals to determine whether the participants were accessing care and treatments.

2.9. Monitoring and supervision of data collection

The overall monitoring and supervision of the survey was done by the research team of Department of Virology, BSMMU under the leadership of Project Director and Principle Investigator (PD&PI); also a joint supervision and monitoring team was formed with senior staff members of the NASC, members of TWG-M&E and SI, representatives of PRs (SCI and icddr,b) and representatives of CBO and SHGs conducted monitoring visits during the entire survey and provided feedbacks and suggestions to maintain the quality of work. The study team was adopted their feedbacks and suggestions.

Internally, Department of Virology, BSMMU under leadership of Project Director and Principal Investigator (PD&PI) was followed the result based on participatory monitoring and supervision process for this survey. Since the beginning of the survey, Project Director and Principal Investigator (PD&PI) and key staff of each component (i.e. Clinic Research Expert, Program and Field Operations Expert, Social and Behavioral Research Expert etc.) and associates (i.e. Sero Quality Officer, Manager- Field Operations, Field Research Quality Officer, Data management and quality etc.) were conducted regular/random/sample base monitoring and supervision of the field progress. The Program and Field Operations Expert and Manager- Field Research Quality Officers were responsible to ensure that the survey was implemented in the field according to the protocol under the guidance of PD & PI. Regular and periodic team meetings were organized and conducted to follow-up the updates and progress of every day to plan and solve any field-level problems.

2.10. Data Management

Data have been analyzed using both unweighted and weighted techniques. All the results were presented using descriptive statistics. Population estimates were presented with a 95% confidence interval (CI). Results have been presented both in tabular and graphical form where necessary.

2.10.a. Weight generation for CCS and TLS sampling:

Sample weight has been computed as the inverse of the probability of being sampled:

$$W = \frac{1}{P}$$

Where,
W= Sampling weight
P= Probability of selection (both the selection probability of cluster and respondent selection)
The final weight has been generated combining the selection weight and the non-responses of the respondent.

$$W_{Final} = W_{Selection\,weight} \times W_{Non-resposne}$$

2.10.b. Weighting for RDS sampling:

The respondent-driven sampling (RDS) data were weighted using information from the participants' self-reported social network size and recruitment patterns. This weighting process used information from the recruitment process for calculating the sampling probabilities of each respondent. This required specialized software. This study used RDS-Analyst (Version 7.1.46) for weighting and analyzing data. There are some estimators, like as RDS I and RDS II, which take the RDS recruitment matrix into account for generating sampling probabilities i.e., sampling weights for each variable and each record. In this analysis, RDS II has been used for weight generation.

2.11. Quality assurance

Each eligible potential participant was read and explained the survey process via the informed consent form. Those who agreed to participate were interviewed using the semi-structured questionnaire electronic data collection tools uploaded on tables. Interviewing was conducted by Field Research Assistant (FRA) and counselling & blood sample collection by Laboratory Technicians-Field (LT-F) under the continuous monitoring and supervision of the Field Team Leader (Field Research Quality officer-FRQO). All the behavioral data and results of serological tests were collected on tablets and uploaded to the web-based software by Field Research Assistant (FRA). Every individual study subject was coded using their Unique Identifier Code (UIC) created via a software. Continuous quality checks by appropriate Field Research Quality Officer (FRQO) were performed to ensure that UIC and coupon numbers were recorded properly for each participant. Sudden and random checks were performed in the field by the FRQO. Access to data was limited to the data manager, data analysts, and investigators. The rapid serological tests performed in the field were interpreted by the laboratory technologists. If they found any

difficulties in interpretation, a photo of a device/ strip was taken using cellular phone and immediately sent to laboratory specialists for further confirmation.

During the IBBS 2020 survey period, community leaders of each KP were involved in the process to increase the motivation of KP members to participate. The responsible individuals from ASP and different UN agencies, PI & PD and his team members visited several survey sites throughout the data collection period without prior notice to observe the activities as part of monitoring.

2.12. Ethical Issues, Consent process and Incentive:

This IBBS 2020 research proposal and protocols were approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) (**Appendix 01**). Given the fact that survey is dealing with marginalized risk groups with a challenging sampling strategy, in order to maintain ethical conducts, highest special caution was made. All respondents were informed of, and asked for their consent in the face-to-face interviews as well as before the laboratory tests. Their consent was inputted in to the tab-based software. All the participants were given incentives (200 BDT or 2,38 US$) which, because of the low value, had a minor impact on any decision to participate in the study. In case of RDS sampling method a secondary incentive was given for each successful referred peer.

Summary Findings and Results of IBBS 2020 (All Key Populations)

In total, data were collected from four key populations (KP) from twelve   selected districts (including intervention and non-intervention) of Bangladesh. Of the 9,687respondents, 3,006 were FSW, 3,033 were PWID, 2,476 were MSM and 1,172 were TGW/Hijra. The findings of this study are organized in four sections based on the type of KPs. The section 3. describes the findings for FSW (n=2,382, in intervention districts: n=624 in non-intervention districts), MSM (n=2,476; intervention districts), PWID (n=2,376 in intervention districts; n=657 in non-intervention districts), and TGW/Hijra (n=1,172 in intervention districts).The results are presented both as sample as well as population estimates (PE) in tables.The population estimates indicate the weighted percentages and the corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

Section 03: Summary findings and results for Female Sex Workers (FSW) in Intervention and Non-Intervention Districts

3.a. Summary findings and results for Female Sex Workers (FSW):

Table 3.a.i.: Summary findings and results for Female Sex Workers (FSW)

Indicator	Results (Overall) PE %, [95% CI]	
	Intervention Districts	Non-Intervention Districts
Prevalence of HIV	0.2% [0.0% - 0.5%]	-
Prevalence of Syphilis	4.7% [3.8% - 6.2%]	1.6% [0.8% - 3.0%]
Prevalence of Hepatitis C	0.2% [0.1% - 0.7%]	-
History of condom use with clients within past 4 weeks	41.8% [38.5% - 45.1%]	0.8% [0.3% - 2.5%]
History of condom use with clients during last sex within previous 12 months	87.1% [85.2% - 88.7%]	27.5% [23.7% - 31.6%]
History of getting condom and lubricants in past 3 months	92.9% [91.1% - 94.3%]	-
History of getting counselling on condom use and safe sex in past 3 months	92.1% [90.2% - 93.7%]	-
History of STI Testing in past 3 months	46.2% [42.3% - 50.1%]	14.9% [12.1% - 18.2%]
History of HIV Testing in past 12 months	86% [83.4% - 88.2%]	3.7% [1.8% - 7.5%]

In total, 3006FSWs were recruited using mixed sampling methods. IBBS were carried out among 2,382 FSWs in seven intervention districts (e.g., Dhaka, Gazipur Narayanganj, Cumilla, Chattogram, Cox's Bazar and Khulna) of Bangladesh using TLS and among 624 in two non-intervention districts (e.g. Barishal and Mymensingh) using RDS method.

Table 3.a.ii.: Distribution of FSW among identified and selected spots by districts during mapping (For TLS sampling frame)

SL. #	Districts	Total no of spots identified during Mapping/Districts	No of selected spots in sampling frame for IBBS	Mean # of FSW/ identified spots	Median # of FSW/selected spots	Mean size of FSW/spots (Based on selected spots)	Median size of FSW/spots (Based on selected spots)
1	Dhaka	95	52	28	28	28	28
2	Narayanganj	51	32	26	23	27	24
3	Gazipur	21	21	30	23	30	23
4	Cumilla	47	32	22	18	19	18
5	Chattogram	62	32	27	23	27	23
6	Cox's Bazar	61	32	25	19	24	21
7	Khulna	46	33	36	35	33	33
	Total	**383**	**234**	**22**	**23**	**19**	**23**

3.b. Homophily and Convergence (in two non-intervention districts)**:**

As was discussed in the methodology section, a homophily value of one (1) means no homophily, while values above show the presence of positive homophily (e.g., people are recruiting similar to themselves), and values below 1 mean negative homophily (e.g., people are recruiting those different from themselves).

In FSW in selected non-intervention districts (e.g., Barishal and Mymensingh) the homophily ranged from 0.56 to 1.53 for the variables described in the Table 3.b, which can be interpreted as weak homophily. For seven key indicators, equilibrium was broadly achieved during maximum 3 waves of recruitment in all the districts.

Table 3.b.: Homophily analysis of FSW (in two non-intervention districts)

Target indicator	Recruitment homophily	Estimated population homophily
% know HIV status from an HIV test	1	-
% reached with HIV prevention programs in the past three months	1	-
% using condoms last time they had sex with a client	0.989	1.531
% using condoms consistently in the past month with clients	0.97	1.017
% avoiding HIV services because of stigma and discrimination	1.001	1.405
% positive for active syphilis	0.999	0.566
Median age	1.105	0.989

3.c. Recruitment:

The recruitment started with six initial respondents (as seeds) in Mymensingh and Barishal.

For more details, please see the Annex-05: Recruitment tree in RDS-based IBBS in FSW per non-intervention districts of Bangladesh.

A total of six waves were reached among FSW in selected non-intervention districts, with the majority of respondents recruited in waves four (4) and five (5).

Table 3.c.: Number of recruited FSW per waves

Barisal				Mymensingh		
Wave	Recruit	Percent		Wave	Recruit	Percent
1	6	1.9		1	6	1.9
2	18	5.8		2	17	5.4
3	54	17.5		3	43	13.7
4	150	48.5		4	69	21.9
5	65	21.0		5	116	36.8
6	16	5.2		6	64	20.3
Total	**309**	**100**		**Total**	**315**	**100.0**

3.1. Background and Sociodemographic Characteristics:

Tables 3.1.a to 3.1.d show the distribution of age, education, mobility and history of pregnancy of FSWs by district. Overall, in intervention districts 26.9% of the FSWs were less than 24 years old. There was wide variation of the proportion of FSWs aged less than 24 years from district-to-district with the lowest proportion (10.4%) in

Narayanganj and highest proportion (41.4%) in Cox's Bazar. In the non-intervention districts (Barishal and Mymensingh), overall, about one-third (32.1%) of FSW were less than 24 years old.

Table 3.1.a: Distribution of age of FSWs by district

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Age of the respondents	
		Less than 24	25 and above
Chattogram	n/N (%)	109/321 (34.0%)	212/321 (66.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	31.5% [24.9% - 39%]	68.5% [61% - 75.1%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	38/319 (11.9%)	281/319 (88.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	10.4% [7.5% - 14.2%]	89.6% [85.8% - 92.5%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	127/318 (39.9%)	191/318 (60.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.4% [34.8% - 44.2%]	60.6% [55.8% - 65.2%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	79/339 (23.3%)	260/339 (76.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	23.4% [18.6% - 29.1%]	76.6% [70.9% - 81.4%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	138/328 (42.1%)	190/328 (57.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	41.4% [35.4% - 47.7%]	58.6% [52.3% - 64.6%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	82/330 (24.9%)	248/330 (75.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	27.8% [22.3% - 34%]	72.2% [66% - 77.7%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	83/427 (19.4%)	344/427 (80.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.1% [14.6% - 29.6%]	78.9% [70.4% - 85.4%]
Total	n/N (%)	656/2382 (27.5%)	1726/2382 (72.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	26.9% [24.6% - 29.4%]	73.1% [70.6% - 75.4%]
Non-Intervention Districts			
Barishal	n/N (%)	96/309 (31.1%)	213/309 (68.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	35.6% [29.8% - 41.8%]	64.4% [58.2% - 70.2%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	79/315 (25.1%)	236/315 (74.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	28.8% [23.4% - 34.9%]	71.2% [65.1% - 76.6%]
Total	n/N (%)	175/624 (28.0%)	449/624 (72.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	32.1% [28.1% - 36.4%]	67.9% [63.6% - 71.9%]

A substantial proportion did not complete primary education – 22.7% in intervention and 26.7% in non-intervention districts, being particularly high in Narayanganj (45.4%)

Table 3.1.b: Educational status of FSWs by district

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Below Primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher secondary and above
Chattogram	n/N (%)	21/200 (10.5%)	114/200 (57%)	59/200 (29.5%)	6/200 (3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	11.1% [6.4% - 18.6%]	54.8% [46.6% - 62.6%]	31% [24.5% - 38.3%]	3.1% [1.2% - 7.7%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	74/171 (43.3%)	74/171 (43.3%)	22/171 (12.9%)	1/171 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	45.4% [37.6% - 53.5%]	42.4% [34.7% - 50.5%]	11.5% [7.1% - 18.1%]	0.7% [0.1% - 4.8%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	43/202 (21.3%)	92/202 (45.5%)	55/202 (27.2%)	12/202 (5.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.7% [16.4% - 30.6%]	44.8% [36.4% - 53.5%]	27.3% [21.1% - 34.5%]	5.1% [3.1% - 8.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	21/164 (12.8%)	109/164 (66.5%)	30/164 (18.3%)	4/164 (2.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13.2% [9.1% - 18.8%]	65.5% [58.5% - 71.9%]	19.2% [14.7% - 24.7%]	2.1% [0.8% - 5.1%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	44/173 (25.4%)	91/173 (52.6%)	35/173 (20.2%)	3/173 (1.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	23.9% [16.3% - 33.6%]	54.7% [47.3% - 61.9%]	19.9% [14.3% - 27.1%]	1.5% [0.5% - 4.4%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	50/233 (21.5%)	99/233 (42.5%)	71/233 (30.5%)	13/233 (5.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.9% [15% - 28.5%]	43.8% [35.6% - 52.4%]	28.7% [21.8% - 36.9%]	6.5% [4.1% - 10.3%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	49/271 (18.1%)	148/271 (54.6%)	61/271 (22.5%)	13/271 (4.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.5% [13.4% - 24.9%]	54.8% [48.2% - 61.2%]	20.3% [15.5% - 26.1%]	6.4% [3.1% - 13%]
Total	n/N (%)	302/1414 (21.4%)	727/1414 (51.4%)	333/1414 (23.6%)	52/1414 (3.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.7% [20% - 25.6%]	50.2% [47.1% - 53.2%]	23% [20.5% - 25.7%]	4.2% [3% - 5.7%]

Non-Intervention Districts					
Barishal	n/N (%)	69/212 (32.6%)	114/212 (53.8%)	26/212 (12.3%)	3/212 (1.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	28.9% [22.7% - 36%]	58.3% [50.8% - 65.4%]	11.6% [7.6% - 17.2%]	1.2% [0.3% - 4.4%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	46/180 (25.6%)	105/180 (58.3%)	24/180 (13.3%)	5/180 (2.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	24.1% [18% - 31.6%]	59% [50.9% - 66.7%]	13.2% [8.5% - 19.8%]	3.7% [1.5% - 8.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**115/392 (29.3%)**	**219/392 (55.9%)**	**50/392 (12.8%)**	**8/392 (2.0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**26.7% [22.2% - 31.7%]**	**58.6% [53.1% - 63.9%]**	**12.3% [9.1% - 16.4%]**	**2.3% [1.1% - 4.8%]**

During 12 months before data collection, staying outside of the home town for longer than a month in the past 12 months ranged from 3.7% in Mymensingh to 20.6% in Dhaka. The vast majority (83% in intervention and 90% in non-intervention districts) reported ever being pregnant.

Table 3.1.c: Mobility of the FSWs and pregnancy status

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Staying elsewhere than home for at least one month within the last 12 months	Ever been pregnant
Chattogram	n/N (%)	49/321 (15.3%)	262/321 (81.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	14.2% [9.6% - 20.4%]	79.9% [74.6% - 84.4%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	55/319 (17.2%)	264/319 (82.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.2% [14.7% - 22.3%]	82.9% [76.1% - 88%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	27/318 (8.5%)	256/318 (80.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	9.7% [6.8% - 13.7%]	81.1% [76.2% - 85.2%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	61/339 (18%)	285/339 (84.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	16.7% [12.5% - 21.9%]	84.1% [79% - 88.1%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	35/328 (10.7%)	271/328 (82.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	11.4% [7.6% - 16.6%]	83.6% [75.8% - 89.3%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	56/330 (17%)	283/330 (85.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.6% [13.7% - 24.7%]	82.7% [74.8% - 88.4%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	86/427 (20.1%)	363/427 (85%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.6% [15.6% - 26.5%]	85.6% [82% - 88.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**369/2382 (15.5%)**	**1984/2382 (83.3%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**16.2% [14.4% - 18.2%]**	**83% [80.8% - 85%]**
Non-Intervention Districts			
Barishal	n/N (%)	21/309 (6.8%)	273/309 (88.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.4% [4.7% - 11.6%]	85.7% [80.5% - 89.7%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	8/315 (2.5%)	298/315 (94.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.7% [1.8% - 7.7%]	93.8% [89.9% - 96.3%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**29/624 (4.6%)**	**571/624 (91.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**5.5% [3.7% - 8.2%]**	**89.9% [86.7% - 92.3%]**

The median age of respondents was 29 years in intervention and 30 years in non-intervention areas. The median age of respondents at first sex was 15 years in intervention and 14 years in non-intervention districts. The median number of children was two.

Table 3.1.d: Socio-demographic characteristics of FSW

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Age in years	Years of living in this city	Age at first sex	Number of children
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	27.6 [27 - 28.3]	13.6 [12.5 - 14.6]	15.4 [15.1 - 15.7]	1.5 [1.4 - 1.6]
	Median [IQR]	27 [23 - 32]	12 [5 - 20]	15 [13 - 17]	1 [1 - 2]
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	31.8 [31 - 32.6]	18.6 [17.4 - 19.9]	15 [14.7 - 15.3]	1.7 [1.6 - 1.8]
	Median [IQR]	30 [27 - 36]	19 [8 - 27]	15 [13 - 17]	2 [1 - 2]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	28.4 [27.5 - 29.3]	17.3 [16.1 - 18.4]	15.2 [14.9 - 15.4]	1.7 [1.6 - 1.8]
	Median [IQR]	27 [21 - 34]	18 [9 - 23]	15 [13 - 17]	2 [1 - 2]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Age in years	Years of living in this city	Age at first sex	Number of children
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	30.8 [29.9 - 31.6]	11.7 [10.7 - 12.7]	15.1 [14.8 - 15.4]	1.7 [1.5 - 1.8]
	Median [IQR]	30 [25 - 36]	10 [4 - 17]	15 [13 - 16]	1 [1 - 3]
Cox's Bazar	Mean [95% CI]	26.8 [26.1 - 27.6]	19.8 [18.7 - 20.8]	14.7 [14.5 - 15]	1.7 [1.6 - 1.8]
	Median [IQR]	25 [21 - 31.5]	20 [12 - 26]	14.5 [13 - 16]	2 [1 - 2]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	29.6 [28.8 - 30.4]	24.8 [23.6 - 25.9]	15.1 [14.8 - 15.5]	1.7 [1.6 - 1.8]
	Median [IQR]	30 [25 - 35]	25 [20 - 33]	15 [13 - 17]	2 [1 - 2]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	30.7 [30 - 31.4]	19 [18 - 19.9]	14.8 [14.5 - 15.1]	1.6 [1.5 - 1.6]
	Median [IQR]	30 [25 - 35]	20 [11 - 25]	14 [13 - 16]	2 [1 - 2]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**29.4 [29.1 - 29.7]**	**17.8 [17.4 - 18.2]**	**15.0 [14.9 - 15.1]**	**1.63 [1.60-1.67]**
	Median [IQR]	**29 [24 - 35]**	**19 [8 - 25]**	**15 [13 - 17]**	**2 [1 - 2]**
Non-Intervention Districts					
Barishal	Mean [95% CI]	28.7 [27.9 - 29.5]	24 [23 - 25.1]	24 [23 - 25.1]	1.7 [1.6 - 1.8]
	Median [IQR]	28 [22 - 35]	25 [20 - 30]	14 [13 - 16]	2 [1 - 2]
Mymensingh	Mean [95% CI]	30.4 [29.6 - 31.3]	25.1 [24 - 26.2]	14.3 [14.1 – 14.5]	2 [1.8 - 2.1]
	Median [IQR]	30 [24 - 35]	25 [19 - 32]	14 [13 - 16]	2 [1 - 3]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**29.5 [28.9 - 30.1]**	**24.5 [23.7 - 25.3]**	**14.5 [14.3 - 14.7]**	**1.8 [1.7 - 1.9]**
	Median [IQR]	**30 [23 - 35]**	**25 [20 - 30]**	**14 [13 - 16]**	**2 [1 - 3]**

3.2. Sex Work Characteristics

Sex workers may sell sex due to various reasons. For better understanding and to develop effective interventions, it is important to know the specific reasons for selling sex. Tables 3.2.a to 3.2.j describe the reasons, cited by the FSWs, for selling sex, place of sex, use of condom and the reasons for not using condom during sex.

Overall, the main reason for selling sex was a financial need to earn money either for herself or for the family (73.3% in intervention districts), particularly in non-intervention districts (94.0%).

In intervention districts, this proportion was lower in Cumilla (63.9%), Cox's Bazar (60.2%) and Dhaka (67.6%) districts, while it was more than 80% in Narayanganj (80.8%), Gazipur (81%) and Khulna (85.3%) districts. Another important reason for selling sex was being forced or pressured, reported by 21.3% in intervention districts, and particularly high in Dhaka and Cumilla (30%).

Table 3.2.a: Reasons for selling sex of FSWs by district

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Causes of selling sex for money				
		Money for self or family	Was forced/pressured/ coerced	Like to/ pleasure/ self-esteem	Friends/family doing it	Marital issues
Chattogram	n/N (%)	235/321 (73.2%)	61/321 (19%)	6/321 (1.9%)	19/321 (5.9%)	0/321 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	73% [64.8% - 79.9%]	18.5% [13.2% - 25.2%]	2% [0.9% - 4.5%]	6.5% [3.8% - 11%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	252/319 (79%)	59/319 (18.5%)	5/319 (1.6%)	3/319 (0.9%)	0/319 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.8% [76.4% - 84.6%]	17.5% [14% - 21.7%]	0.9% [0.2% - 3.2%]	0.8% [0.3% - 2.4%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	202/318 (63.5%)	93/318 (29.3%)	20/318 (6.3%)	3/318 (0.9%)	0/318 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	63.9% [57% - 68.4%]	30.1% [24.5% - 36.5%]	5.5% [3.4% - 8.8%]	1% [0.3% - 3%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	275/339 (81.1%)	57/339 (16.8%)	2/339 (0.6%)	5/339 (1.5%)	0/339 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	81% [75.8% - 85.2%]	17.2% [13.2% - 22%]	0.5% [0.1% - 2%]	1.4% [0.5% - 3.6%]	-
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	201/328 (61.2%)	83/328 (25.3%)	15/328 (4.6%)	16/328 (4.9%)	13/328 (4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	60.2% [52.3% - 67.7%]	26.8% [21.1% - 33.4%]	4.1% [2.3% - 7.3%]	3.9% [1.9% - 7.8%]	3.6% [2% - 6.2%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	287/330 (87%)	33/330 (10%)	7/330 (2.1%)	3/330 (0.9%)	0/330 (0%)

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Causes of selling sex for money				
		Money for self or family	Was forced/pressured/ coerced	Like to/ pleasure/ self-esteem	Friends/family doing it	Marital issues
	PE %, [95% CI]	85.3% [81.4% - 88.5%]	10.8% [7.8% - 14.8%]	2.2% [0.8% - 5.8%]	1.7% [0.5% - 5.6%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	287/427 (67.5%)	120/427 (28.1%)	8/427 (1.9%)	12/427 (2.8%)	0/427 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	67.6% [56.9% - 69.8%]	30.3% [25 - 36.3%]	2.5% [1.2% - 5.2%]	2.6% [1.4% - 4.5%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	1739/2382 (73.1%)	506/2382 (21.2%)	63/2382 (2.6%)	61/2382 (2.6%)	13/2382 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	73.3% [71% - 75.4%]	21.3% [19.4% - 23.4%]	2.5% [1.8% - 3.4%]	2.5% [1.8% - 3.4%]	0.5% [0.3% - 0.8%]
Non-Intervention Districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	295/309 (95.5%)	2/309 (0.7%)	9/309 (2.9%)	3/309 (1%)	0/309 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	95.7% [92.3% - 97.6%]	0.5% [0.1% - 1.9%]	2.7% [1.3% - 5.6%]	1.1% [0.3% - 4.3%]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	296/315 (94%)	14/315 (4.4%)	1/315 (0.3%)	4/315 (1.3%)	0/315 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	92.5% [88.2% - 95.3%]	5.3% [3 - 9.1%]	0.6% [0.1% - 4%]	1.7% [0.6% - 4.4%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	591/624 (94.7%)	16/624 (2.6%)	10/624 (1.6%)	7/624 (1.1%)	0/624 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	94.0% [91.4% - 95.8%]	2.9% [1.7% - 4.9%]	1.6% [0.8% - %]	1.4% [0.6% - 3.1%]	-

Table 3.2.b shows the ways by which the FSWs meet/get their clients. Almost half (49.7%) of FSWs in intervention areas and 39.1% in non-intervention met their clients in parks or streets. The other important ways of reaching clients were through internet and mobile phones - 27.7% in intervention and 54.0% in non-intervention districts. In Barishal, 62.6% of FSW reported finding clients via mobile phone (internet/phone/mobile apps).
Of note is that in Chattogram, 21.7% of FSW meet clients via pimp/ escort agency.

Table 3.2.b: Places of meeting clients

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Place of meeting clients						
		Massage Parlour	Hotel/ Guest House	Club/Bar/ Restaurant	Street/ Park	Internet/ Phone/ Mobile Apps	Pimp/ Escort agency	Home/House Owner/ Friends
Chattogram	n/N (%)	0/321 (0%)	6/321 (1.9%)	0/321 (0%)	95/321 (29.6%)	141/321 (43.9%)	79/321 (24.6%)	0/321 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	1.7% [0.7% - 4.2%]	-	34.8% [23.2% - 48.6%]	41.7% [34% - 49.8%]	21.7% [15.2% - 30%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	0/319 (0%)	2/319 (0.6%)	0/319 (0%)	241/319 (75.6%)	76/319 (23.8%)	0/319 (0%)	0/319 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	0.5% [0.1% - 2.1%]	-	79.4% [62.2% - 90%]	20.1% [9.7% - 37%]	-	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/318 (0%)	24/318 (7.6%)	0/318 (0%)	74/318 (23.3%)	99/318 (31.1%)	1/318 (0.3%)	120/318 (37.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	8% [2.4% - 23.8%]	-	25.7% [13.3% - 43.7%]	29.7% [22.6% - 37.9%]	0.6% [0.1% - 3.8%]	36.1% [26.6% - 46.9%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/339 (0%)	1/339 (0.3%)	0/339 (0%)	307/339 (90.6%)	27/339 (8%)	0/339 (0%)	4/339 (1.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	0.3% [0% - 2.4%]	-	90.3% [85.6% - 93.5%]	7.1% [4.6% - 10.8%]	-	2.3% [0.3% - 13.9%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	3/328 (0.9%)	75/328 (22.9%)	1/328 (0.3%)	60/328 (18.3%)	97/328 (29.6%)	0/328 (0%)	92/328 (28.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.8% [0.2% - 3.7%]	20.6% [10.4% - 36.8%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]	19.2% [8.5% - 37.6%]	29.5% [21.2% - 39.4%]	-	29.7% [19.8% - 41.8%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/330 (0%)	34/330 (10.3%)	2/330 (0.6%)	171/330 (51.8%)	123/330 (37.3%)	0/330 (0%)	0/330 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	10.1% [3.5% - 26%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.6%]	47.5% [28.8% - 67%]	41.7% [24% - 61.8%]	-	-

Dhaka	n/N (%)	0/427 (0%)	15/427 (3.5%)	2/427 (0.5%)	224/427 (52.5%)	97/427 (22.7%)	23/427 (5.4%)	66/427 (15.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	8.3% [2.3% - 25.7%]	0.5% [0.1% - 2%]	50.9% [37.1% - 64.5%]	19.4% [13.3% - 27.4%]	4.3% [1.9% - 9.2%]	16.7% [9.5% - 27.6%]
Total	n/N (%)	3/2382 (0.1%)	157/2382 (6.6%)	5/2382 (0.2%)	1172/2382 (49.2%)	660/2382 (27.7%)	103/2382 (4.3%)	282/2382 (11.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.1% [0% - 0.5%]	7.5% [4.7% - 11.7%]	0.2% [0.1% - 0.6%]	49.7% [43.6% - 55.8%]	27.7% [23% - 33%]	3.4% [2.5% - 4.6%]	11.3% [8.9% - 14.3%]
Non-Intervention Districts								
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/309 (0%)	20/309 (6.5%)	0/309 (0%)	106/309 (34.3%)	183/309 (59.2%)	0/309 (0%)	0/309 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	5.5% [3.4% - 8.8%]	-	31.9% [26.4% - 37.9%]	62.6% [56.4% - 68.3%]	-	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/315 (0%)	22/315 (7%)	1/315 (0.3%)	157/315 (49.8%)	134/315 (42.5%)	1/315 (0.3%)	0/315 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	7.3% [4.6% - 11.2%]	0.6% [0.1% - 4%]	45.9% [39.9% - 52.1%]	45.8% [39.7% - 52.1%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	0/624 (0%)	42/624 (6.7%)	1/624 (0.2%)	263/624 (42.2%)	317/624 (50.8%)	1/624 (0.2%)	0/624 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	6.4% [4.6% - 8.9%]	0.3% [0% - 2.1%]	39.1% [34.9% - 43.4%]	54.0% [49.6% - 58.3%]	0.2% [0% - 1.4%]	-

The commonest place where sex took place in intervention areas was the clients' home or other home (42.7%), followed by the park/street (34.0%) and hotel/lodge (17.0%). Similarly, the main places of having sex were clients' or other people's home (54.3%) and hotel/lodge (24.5%) in non-intervention districts.

Table 3.2.c: Places where sex with clients takes place

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Place of sex				
		Lodge/Hotel	Own Home	Clients or others home	Street/Park	Cinema hall
Chattogram	n/N (%)	129/321 (40.2%)	12/321 (3.7%)	148/321 (46.1%)	31/321 (9.7%)	1/321 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.8% [30% - 50.4%]	3.6% [2% - 6.3%]	45.4% [35.3% - 55.8%]	10.9% [6.6% - 17.6%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.8%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	3/319 (0.9%)	5/319 (1.6%)	90/319 (28.2%)	221/319 (69.3%)	0/319 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.3%]	1.1% [0.2% - 5.4%]	24.8% [14.1% - 40%]	73.3% [57.4% - 84.8%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	30/318 (9.4%)	30/318 (9.4%)	201/318 (63.2%)	55/318 (17.3%)	2/318 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	9.7% [3.3% - 24.9%]	8.4% [5.1% - 13.5%]	62.1% [46.9% - 75.2%]	19.1% [9.6% - 34.4%]	0.8% [0.2% - 3.1%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	29/339 (8.6%)	1/339 (0.3%)	151/339 (44.5%)	151/339 (44.5%)	7/339 (2.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8% [5.4% - 11.8%]	0.3% [0% - 2%]	45.2% [36.5% - 54.3%]	43.8% [36.8% - 51.1%]	2.6% [1.3% - 5.3%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	110/328 (33.5%)	65/328 (19.8%)	117/328 (35.7%)	35/328 (10.7%)	1/328 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	31% [17.9% - 48.1%]	17.8% [11% - 27.6%]	39.8% [26.5% - 54.9%]	10.7% [4.8% - 22.2%]	0.6% [0.1% - 3.9%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	39/330 (11.8%)	18/330 (5.5%)	116/330 (35.2%)	156/330 (47.3%)	1/330 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	11.3% [4% - 28.2%]	5.7% [2.4% - 12.6%]	38.9% [22.9% - 57.9%]	44% [26.2% - 63.4%]	0.1% [0% - 1.1%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	66/427 (15.5%)	17/427 (4%)	225/427 (52.7%)	119/427 (27.9%)	0/427 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.5% [12.1% - 35.1%]	3.9% [2.3% - 6.4%]	49.4% [37.7% - 61.3%]	25.2% [17% - 35.8%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	406/2382 (17%)	148/2382 (6.2%)	1048/2382 (44%)	768/2382 (32.2%)	12/2382 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	17.0% [13.2% - 21.5%]	5.8% [4.4% - 7.6%]	42.7% [37.3% - 48.4%]	34.0% [28.8% - 39.7%]	0.5% [0.3% - 0.9%]
Non-Intervention Districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	83/309 (26.9%)	45/309 (14.6%)	165/309 (53.4%)	14/309 (4.5%)	2/309 (0.7%)

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Place of sex				
		Lodge/Hotel	Own Home	Clients or others home	Street/Park	Cinema hall
	PE %, [95% CI]	26.6% [21.5% - 32.4%]	14.4% [10.6% - 19.4%]	54.7% [48.4% - 60.7%]	3.8% [2.1% - 6.8%]	0.5% [0.1% - 1.9%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	75/315 (23.8%)	40/315 (12.7%)	170/315 (54%)	29/315 (9.2%)	1/315 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.5% [17.9% - 27.9%]	15.5% [11.3% - 21%]	54% [47.8% - 60.1%]	7.6% [5.1% - 11.1%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	158/624 (25.3%)	85/624 (13.6%)	335/624 (53.7%)	43/624 (6.9%)	3/624 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	24.5% [20.9% - 28.4%]	14.9% [12.0% - 18.6%]	54.3% [49.9% - 58.7%]	5.7% [4.1% - 7.9%]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.3%]

For the majority of FSW selling sex was the main source of income and over 98% heard about male condoms (Table 3.2.d).

Table 3.2.d: Main source of income of respondents and awareness of male condoms

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Selling sex is the main source of income	Heard about a male condom
Chattogram	n/N (%)	287/321 (89.4%)	321/321 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	90.4% [87% - 92.9%]	100%
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	290/319 (90.9%)	318/319 (99.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.1% [88.4% - 96%]	99.6% [97.4% - 99.9%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	284/318 (89.3%)	309/318 (97.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	90.4% [85.2% - 93.9%]	97.3% [94.5% - 98.7%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	302/339 (89.1%)	336/339 (99.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.7% [84.7% - 91.7%]	99.2% [97.6% - 99.7%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	307/328 (93.6%)	324/328 (98.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.9% [90.4% - 96.2%]	98.8% [96.7% - 99.5%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	295/330 (89.4%)	325/330 (98.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.7% [83.3% - 92.6%]	98.5% [96.4% - 99.4%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	388/427 (90.9%)	423/427 (99.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	90.6% [86.7% - 93.4%]	99% [95.8% - 99.8%]
Total	n/N (%)	2153/2382 (90.4%)	2356/2382 (98.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	90.8% [89.2% - 92.2%]	98.9% [98.3% - 99.3%]
Non-Intervention Districts			
Barishal	n/N (%)	242/309 (78.3%)	309/309 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.5% [70.8% - 81.4%]	100%
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	298/315 (94.6%)	311/315 (98.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.1% [88.6% - 95.9%]	99% [97.1% - 99.6%]
Total	n/N (%)	540/624 (86.5%)	620/624 (99.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	85.0% [81.5% - 88.0%]	99.5% [98.5% - 99.8%]

Table 3.2.e shows on an average across intervention districts, 71.3% of FSW were frequently able to negotiate condom use when clients initially did not want to use condoms. However, in non-intervention districts only a few (6.5%) were reported frequently able to negotiate the use of condom with their clients.

Not carrying condoms with themselves was reported by 3.2% of FSW in intervention and 60% in non-intervention districts. In intervention districts, most (84.7%) of the FSWs didn't stop carrying condom due to the fear of harassment by the police, ranging from 78.4% in Gazipur to 95.8% in Khulna.

Table 3.2.e: Ability to negotiate condom use with clients

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Able to negotiate condom use when a client did not want to use a condom in the last 6 months				Stopped carrying condom in the past 6 months for fears of police		
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently	Yes	No	Do not usually carry condom
Chattogram	n/N (%)	2/321 (0.6%)	5/321 (1.6%)	112/321 (34.9%)	202/321 (62.9%)	42/321 (13.1%)	267/321 (83.2%)	12/321 (3.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.5% [0.1% - 2%]	2.5% [0.7% - 7.9%]	34.7% [25.7% - 44.8%]	62.4% [51.9% - 71.9%]	14.6% [10.5% - 20%]	80.1% [73.6% - 85.2%]	4.9% [2.4% - 9.7%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	2/318 (0.6%)	49/318 (15.4%)	106/318 (33.3%)	161/318 (50.6%)	20/318 (6.3%)	295/318 (92.8%)	3/318 (0.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.8% [0.2% - 2.9%]	16.9% [10.5% - 26%]	31.9% [26.2% - 38.1%]	50.5% [40.3% - 60.6%]	7.9% [3.9% - 15.2%]	91.2% [83.9% - 95.4%]	0.9% [0.2% - 3.7%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	3/309 (1%)	3/309 (1%)	20/309 (6.5%)	283/309 (91.6%)	53/309 (17.2%)	244/309 (79%)	12/309 (3.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.2% [0.4% - 3.4%]	1% [0.3% - 3%]	6.6% [3.6% - 11.8%]	91.3% [85.4% - 95%]	17.5% [12.8% - 23.6%]	79.2% [71.6% - 85.3%]	3.2% [1.4% - 7.4%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	2/336 (0.6%)	8/336 (2.4%)	130/336 (38.7%)	196/336 (58.3%)	64/336 (19.1%)	265/336 (78.9%)	7/336 (2.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.7%]	2.8% [1.5% - 5.3%]	37.2% [32.3% - 42.5%]	59.2% [55.3% - 63.1%]	19.5% [15.8% - 23.9%]	78.4% [73.5% - 82.6%]	2.1% [1% - 4.2%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	1/324 (0.3%)	16/324 (4.9%)	20/324 (6.2%)	287/324 (88.6%)	39/324 (12%)	272/324 (84%)	13/324 (4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.5%]	5.4% [2.9% - 9.7%]	5.8% [2.7% - 11.9%]	88.3% [80.3% - 93.3%]	12.7% [8.9% - 17.7%]	83.3% [77.5% - 87.8%]	4.1% [1.6% - 9.6%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/325 (0%)	25/325 (7.7%)	85/325 (26.2%)	215/325 (66.2%)	12/325 (3.7%)	313/325 (96.3%)	0/325 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	7.5% [5.3% - 10.4%]	24.8% [20% - 30.3%]	67.7% [63.6% - 71.5%]	4.2% [2.3% - 7.8%]	95.8% [92.2% - 97.7%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	3/423 (0.7%)	23/423 (5.4%)	64/423 (15.1%)	333/423 (78.7%)	65/423 (15.4%)	329/423 (77.8%)	29/423 (6.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.6% [0.2% - 1.9%]	3.5% [1.8% - 6.7%]	14.5% [10.6% - 19.7%]	81.3% [75.5% - 86.1%]	15.1% [11.3% - 19.8%]	78.5% [73.1% - 83.1%]	6.4% [3.9% - 10.2%]
Total	n/N (%)	13/2382 (0.5%)	129/2382 (5.4%)	537/2382 (22.5%)	1677/2382 (70.4%)	295/2356 (12.5%)	1985/2356 (84.3%)	75/2356 (3.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.6% [0.3% - 1%]	6.2% [4.8% - 8%]	21.9% [19.8% - 24.2%]	71.3% [68.5% - 74%]	12.2% [10.6% - 14%]	84.7% [82.7% - 86.6%]	3% [2.2% - 4.1%]
Non-Intervention Districts								
Barishal	n/N (%)	51/309 (16.5%)	115/309 (37.2%)	129/309 (41.8%)	14/309 (5%)	8/309 (2.6%)	88/309 (28.5%)	213/309 (68.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	16.4% [12.3% - 21.5%]	39% [33.1% - 45.2%]	39.7% [33.8% - 45.9%]	4.9% [2.7% - 8.8%]	2.5% [1.1% - 5.4%]	26.9% [21.7% - 32.8%]	70.7% [64.7% - 76%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	39/311 (12.6%)	121/311 (38.9%)	127/311 (40.8%)	24/311 (7.7%)	52/311 (16.7%)	112/311 (36%)	147/311 (47.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	12.6% [9% - 17.3%]	38.4% [32.6% - 44.7%]	40.9% [35% - 47.2%]	8% [5.2% - 12.1%]	15.3% [11.5% - 20.1%]	35.7% [29.9% - 42%]	48.9% [42.7% - 55.2%]
Total	n/N (%)	90/620 (14.5%)	236/620 (38.1%)	256/620 (41.3%)	38/620 (6.1%)	60/620 (9.7%)	200/620 (32.3%)	360/620 (58.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	14.5% [11.7% - 17.8%]	38.7% [34.5% - 43.1%]	40.3% [36.1% - 44.7%]	6.5% [4.6% - 9.1%]	9.0% [6.9% - 11.7%]	31.4% [27.4% - 35.6%]	59.6% [55.2% - 63.9%]

One in five FSW were forced by clients to have sex in the past 6 months in intervention districts, and that was particularly pronounced in Cumilla (30.9%). Almost a third of FSW (30.2%) reported selling sex outside their city of residence, and that was most commonly in another city in a district where they reside. In non-intervention districts, one in four FSW reported that they were forced by clients to have sex in the previous 6 months, and that was higher in Mymensingh (29.6%) compared to Barishal (19.3%). About two-thirds (64%) of respondents did not

sell sex elsewhere than the district they were living in last 12 months before data collection. However, 18.5% in Barishal and 35.3% in Mymensingh sold sex in other cities in the districts. (Table 3.2.f)

Table 3.2.f: History of having sex by force and selling sex outside the city

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Client force you to have sex in the last 6 months	Selling sex outside this city within the last 12 months			
			Nowhere else	Other cities but within these districts	Other districts but within country	Other country
Chattogram	n/N (%)	42/321 (13.1%)	268/321 (83.5%)	14/321 (4.4%)	38/321 (11.8%)	1/321 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13.6% [9.5% - 19.1%]	84% [78.1% - 88.5%]	4% [2.4% - 6.8%]	11.8% [7.5% - 18%]	0.2% [0% - 1.2%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	53/319 (16.6%)	210/319 (65.8%)	97/319 (30.4%)	12/319 (3.8%)	0/319 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	16.7% [10.8% - 25.1%]	64.8% [53.4% - 74.8%]	32.2% [22.7% - 43.5%]	3% [1.6% - 5.4%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	97/318 (30.5%)	174/318 (54.7%)	126/318 (39.6%)	17/318 (5.4%)	1/318 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	30.9% [25.2% - 37.2%]	55.9% [49.7% - 61.9%]	39% [32.7% - 45.7%]	4.9% [3.1% - 7.7%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	65/339 (19.2%)	298/339 (87.9%)	12/339 (3.5%)	28/339 (8.3%)	1/339 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.1% [15.2% - 23.7%]	87.6% [82.8% - 91.2%]	3.7% [2.4% - 5.8%]	8.4% [5.2% - 13.4%]	0.3% [0% - 1.9%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	80/328 (24.4%)	212/328 (64.6%)	114/328 (34.8%)	2/328 (0.6%)	0/328 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	24% [18.3% - 30.8%]	64% [56.1% - 71.3%]	35.4% [28.3% - 43.3%]	0.5% [0.1% - 2.1%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	48/330 (14.6%)	211/330 (63.9%)	78/330 (23.6%)	40/330 (12.1%)	1/330 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	15.3% [9.5% - 23.7%]	64% [52.7% - 73.9%]	24.7% [16.9% - 34.7%]	11% [8% - 14.9%]	0.3% [0% - 1.9%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	111/427 (26%)	309/427 (72.4%)	70/427 (16.4%)	45/427 (10.5%)	3/427 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	26% [21.4% - 31.2%]	74.4% [68.1% - 79.7%]	13.8% [9.2% - 20.2%]	11.1% [8% - 15.3%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.1%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**496/2382 (20.8%)**	**1682/2382 (70.6%)**	**511/2382 (21.5%)**	**182/2382 (7.6%)**	**7/2382 (0.3%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**20.6% [18.3% - 23%]**	**69.8% [66.5% - 73%]**	**22.4% [19.6% - 25.5%]**	**7.5% [6.3% - 8.9%]**	**0.2% [0.1% - 0.5%]**
Non-Intervention Districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	60/309 (19.4%)	211/309 (68.3%)	55/309 (17.8%)	42/309 (13.6%)	1/309 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.3% [14.9% - 24.6%]	70% [64% - 75.4%]	18.5% [14.1% - 24%]	11.4% [8.1% - 15.8%]	0% [0% - 0.3%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	97/315 (30.8%)	185/315 (58.7%)	111/315 (35.2%)	19/315 (6%)	0
	PE %, [95% CI]	29.6% [24.3% - 35.4%]	58.4% [52.2% - 64.4%]	35.3% [29.6% - 41.3%]	6.3% [3.8% - 10.4%]	0
Total	**n/N (%)**	**157/624 (25.2%)**	**396/624 (63.5%)**	**166/624 (26.6%)**	**61/624 (9.8%)**	**1/624 (0.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**24.5% [21.0% - 28.5%]**	**64.1% [59.8% - 68.2%]**	**27.1% [23.3% - 31.2%]**	**8.8% [6.6% - 11.6%]**	**0.0% [0.0% - 0.2%]**

Table 3.2.g shows the consistent use of condom by FSWs with clients during the previous 4 weeks before data collection. Overall, approximately 42% of the FSWs reported that they had used condoms every time during sex with their clients. The highest proportion of consistent use of condom was found in Khulna (83.2%), while the lowest was in Gazipur (12.1%). However, a few (0.6%) reported that they had never used condom with clients during the previous 4 weeks before data collection.

Consistent use of condoms in the 4 weeks before data collection with clients was reported by only 0.8% of FSW in non-intervention districts. More than a quarter (27.2%) reported that they never used condom with clients during this time-period.

Table 3.2.g: Use of condom within last 4 weeks before data collection

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Condom use status among those clients within 4 weeks				
		Every time	Most of the time	Sometimes	Never	Did not have sex with clients in the last 4 weeks
Chattogram	n/N (%)	45/321 (14%)	184/321 (57.3%)	84/321 (26.2%)	8/321 (2.5%)	0/321 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	14.6% [9.9% - 21%]	53.8% [46.7% - 60.7%]	29.5% [23.3% - 36.5%]	2.1% [1% - 4.7%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	184/319 (57.7%)	110/319 (34.5%)	24/319 (7.5%)	1/319 (0.3%)	0/319 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	56.9% [46.5% - 66.6%]	35% [27.6% - 43.1%]	7.6% [4.2% - 13.4%]	0.6% [0.1% - 3.7%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	87/318 (27.4%)	213/318 (67%)	13/318 (4.1%)	1/318 (0.3%)	4/318 (1.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	25.7% [19.8% - 32.6%]	67.6% [59.7% - 74.7%]	4.9% [2.9% - 8.3%]	0.3% [0% - 2.3%]	1.4% [0.4% - 4.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	39/339 (11.5%)	180/339 (53.1%)	111/339 (32.7%)	9/339 (2.7%)	0/339 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	12.1% [8.3% - 17.4%]	52.2% [45.8% - 58.6%]	33% [29.5% - 36.8%]	2.6% [1.1% - 5.8%]	-
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	61/328 (18.6%)	227/328 (69.2%)	39/328 (11.9%)	0/328 (0%)	1/328 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.7% [13.9% - 24.6%]	68.5% [60.4% - 75.7%]	12.6% [6.9% - 22%]	-	0.2% [0% - 1.1%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	274/330 (83%)	51/330 (15.5%)	3/330 (0.9%)	0/330 (0%)	2/330 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	83.2% [77.6% - 87.6%]	15.7% [11.4% - 21.1%]	0.6% [0.2% - 2.1%]	-	0.5% [0.1% - 2.3%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	187/427 (43.8%)	173/427 (40.5%)	62/427 (14.5%)	0/427 (0%)	5/427 (1.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	45.2% [36.3% - 54.4%]	38.3% [30.2% - 47.1%]	15.4% [11.4% - 20.4%]	-	1.2% [0.5% - 2.7%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**877/2382 (36.8%)**	**1138/2382 (47.8%)**	**336/2382 (14.1%)**	**19/2382 (0.8%)**	**12/2382 (0.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**41.8% [38.5% - 45.1%]**	**43.9% [41% - 46.9%]**	**13.2% [11.4% - 15.2%]**	**0.6% [0.4% - 1.1%]**	**0.5% [0.3% - 0.9%]**
Non-Intervention Districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/309 (0%)	23/309 (7.4%)	203/309 (65.7%)	81/309 (26.2%)	2/309 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	7.1% [4.5% - 11.1%]	66% [59.9% - 71.6%]	26% [21% - 31.8%]	0.9% [0.2% - 3.5%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	4/315 (1.3%)	25/315 (7.9%)	191/315 (60.6%)	90/315 (28.6%)	5/315 (1.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.6% [0.5% - 4.9%]	7.5% [4.9% - 11.2%]	60.8% [54.6% - 66.6%]	28.4% [23.1% - 34.4%]	1.7% [0.7% - 4.2%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**4/624 (0.6%)**	**48/624 (7.7%)**	**394/624 (63.1%)**	**171/624 (27.4%)**	**7/624 (1.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**0.8% [0.3% - 2.5%]**	**7.3% [5.4% - 9.9%]**	**63.3% [59.0% - 67.4%]**	**27.2% [23.5% - 31.3%]**	**1.3% [0.6% - 2.8%]**

In intervention districts, 87.1% of FSWs reported that they used a condom during the last sex with clients. The proportion was almost 100% in Khulna district, while it was the lowest (73.6%) in Gazipur (Table 3.2.h). Condom use at last sex with clients was reported by 27.5% of FSW in non-intervention districts.

Table 3.2.h: Use of condom during last sex within previous 12 months before data collection

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Condom use at last sex with clients in the past 12 months	
		Yes	No
Chattogram	n/N (%)	264/321 (82.2%)	57/321 (17.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	81.7% [76.1% - 86.2%]	18.3% [13.8% - 23.9%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	302/319 (94.7%)	17/319 (5.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	94.3% [88.7% - 97.2%]	5.7% [2.8% - 11.3%]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Condom use at last sex with clients in the past 12 months	
		Yes	No
Cumilla	n/N (%)	261/318 (82.1%)	57/318 (17.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	81.5% [77% - 85.4%]	18.5% [14.6% - 23%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	253/339 (74.6%)	86/339 (25.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	73.6% [68.2% - 78.5%]	26.4% [21.5% - 31.8%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	264/328 (80.5%)	64/328 (19.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	79.7% [72.5% - 85.3%]	20.3% [14.7% - 27.5%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	329/330 (99.7%)	1/330 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.8% [98.6% - 100%]	0.2% [0% - 1.4%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	370/427 (86.7%)	57/427 (13.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87% [81.9% - 90.8%]	13% [9.2% - 18.1%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2043/2382 (85.8%)**	**339/2382 (14.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**87.1% [85.2% - 88.7%]**	**12.9% [11.3% - 14.8%]**
Non-Intervention Districts			
Barishal	n/N (%)	88/309 (28.5%)	221/309 (71.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	28.5% [23.2% - 34.5%]	71.5% [65.5% - 76.8%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	84/315 (26.7%)	231/315 (73.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	26.5% [21.4% - 32.3%]	73.5% [67.7% - 78.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**172/624 (27.6%)**	**452/624 (72.4%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**27.5% [23.7% - 31.6%]**	**72.5% [68.4% - 76.3%]**

The main reasons for not using condoms with clients was clients' objection (90%) and non-availability of condoms (7%). Non-availability of condoms was reported by 19.1% of FSW in Gazipur (Table 3.2.i).

In the non-intervention districts, the main reason for not using a condom was clients' objection (96%).

Table 3.2.i: Reasons for not using condom while having sex with clients in the last 12 months

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Reasons for not using condom at last sex with a client in past 12 months					
		Not available	Too expensive	Client objected	Don't like them	Didn't think it was necessary	Didn't think of it
Chattogram	n/N (%)	1/57 (1.8%)	1/57 (1.8%)	56/57 (98.3%)	0/57 (0%)	1/57 (1.8%)	0/57 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.3% [0% - 0%]	3.6% [0% - 0%]	98.9% [0% - 0%]	-	2.2% [0% - 0%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	0/17 (0%)	0/17 (0%)	13/17 (76.5%)	0/17 (0%)	0/17 (0%)	0/17 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	76.6% [0% - 0%]	-	-	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	1/57 (1.8%)	1/57 (1.8%)	54/57 (94.7%)	8/57 (14%)	1/57 (1.8%)	1/57 (1.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.1% [0% - 0%]	2.4% [0% - 0%]	95.4% [0% - 0%]	12.7% [0% - 0%]	2.1% [0% - 0%]	2.1% [0% - 0%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	17/86 (19.8%)	0/86 (0%)	72/86 (83.7%)	2/86 (2.3%)	1/86 (1.2%)	3/86 (3.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.1% [0% - 0%]	-	83.7% [0% - 0%]	2.3% [0% - 0%]	1.4% [0% - 0%]	2.6% [0% - 0%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	1/64 (1.6%)	1/64 (1.6%)	59/64 (92.2%)	5/64 (7.8%)	8/64 (12.5%)	4/64 (6.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.1% [0% - 0%]	2.1% [0% - 0%]	92.2% [0% - 0%]	6.8% [0% - 0%]	14.2% [0% - 0%]	7.5% [0% - 0%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	5/57 (8.8%)	0/57 (0%)	51/57 (89.5%)	2/57 (3.5%)	0/57 (0%)	2/57 (3.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	11% [0% - 0%]	-	87.6% [0% - 0%]	5.8% [0% - 0%]	-	4.8% [0% - 0%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**25/339 (7.4%)**	**3/339 (0.9%)**	**305/339 (90%)**	**17/339 (5%)**	**11/339 (3.2%)**	**10/339 (2.9%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**7%**	**1%**	**90%**	**5%**	**4%**	**3%**
Non-Intervention Districts							
Barishal	n/N (%)	2/221 (0.9%)	2/221 (0.9%)	204/221 (92.3%)	17/221 (7.7%)	6/221 (2.7%)	34/221 (15.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.9% [0.2% - 3.7%]	1.1% [0.3% - 4.2%]	91.9% [86.9% - 95%]	7.1% [4.3% - 11.3%]	2.8% [1.2% - 6.3%]	16% [11% - 22%]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Reasons for not using condom at last sex with a client in past 12 months					
		Not available	Too expensive	Client objected	Don't like them	Didn't think it was necessary	Didn't think of it
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	1/231 (0.4%)	0/231 (0%)	230/231 (99.6%)	23/231 (10%)	1/231 (0.4%)	7/231 (3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.2% [0% - 1.4%]	-	99.6% [97.2% - 99.9%]	8.3% [5.3% - 12.7%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]	2% [1% - 4%]
Total	n/N (%)	3/452 (0.7%)	2/452 (0.4%)	434/452 (96%)	40/452 (8.8%)	7/452 (1.5%)	41/452 (9.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.5% [0.2% - 1.8%]	0.5% [0.1% - 2.0%]	96.0% [93.4% - 97.5%]	7.7% [5.5% - 10.6%]	0.1% [0.7% - 3.2%]	8.6% [6.2% - 11.8%]

Table 3.2.j shows the age at first sex for money, duration of commercial sex works, income and other characteristics of the FSWs in intervention and non-intervention districts.

In the intervention districts, the median age of starting commercial sex was 21 years across seven districts. The median duration of involvement in the profession of commercial sex was 5 years. On an average (median), the FSWs earned Tk. 300 for each sex. The median number of sex acts FSWs had in a week was 8, while the average number of clients in one month was 25. The highest median number of clients was reported by FSW in Narayanganj (n=38).

In non-intervention districts, the median age at first sex for money was 22 years and the median duration of sex work was 5 years. The median number of clients that FSWs had in the previous four weeks before data collection was 12, while the average number of sex acts in the past week was five.

Table 3.2.j: Sexual history of FSW's in terms of age, duration of this profession, earning, and number of partners

Districts	Estimates	Age at first sex money (in years)	Duration of sex work profession	Approximate amount you earn per sex act	Number of sex acts with clients in the past one weeks	How many different men paid you for sex in the past 4 weeks
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	22.3 [21.7 - 22.9]	5.3 [4.9 - 5.8]	562.8 [506.7 - 618.8]	10.2 [9.6 - 10.8]	31.6 [29.3 - 33.9]
	Median [IQR]	21 [18 - 26]	4 [2 - 7]	500 [300 - 500]	10 [6 - 13]	28 [20 - 40]
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	22.5 [21.8 - 23.2]	9.3 [8.5 - 10.1]	197.3 [185.6 - 209]	13.2 [11.9 - 14.5]	56.8 [51.2 - 62.4]
	Median [IQR]	22 [18 - 27]	7 [4 - 14]	200 [100 - 200]	10 [5 - 18]	38 [20 - 75]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	21.1 [20.4 - 21.8]	7.3 [6.6 - 7.9]	315.4 [299.8 - 331]	9.4 [8.7 - 10.1]	33.4 [30.9 - 35.9]
	Median [IQR]	20 [17 - 25]	5 [3 - 10]	300 [200 - 400]	8 [6 - 12]	30 [20 - 40]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	24.9 [24.1 - 25.7]	5.9 [5.3 - 6.5]	311.4 [298.7 - 324]	10.1 [9.5 - 10.7]	30.6 [28.4 - 32.7]
	Median [IQR]	24 [19 - 30]	4 [2 - 8]	300 [200 - 400]	9 [7 - 12]	26 [20 - 36]
Cox's Bazar	Mean [95% CI]	21 [20.3 - 21.6]	5.8 [5.2 - 6.4]	526.4 [455.6 - 597.1]	9 [8.4 - 9.5]	31.5 [29.5 - 33.4]
	Median [IQR]	20 [17 - 24]	4 [2 - 8]	400 [300 - 500]	8 [6 - 11]	30 [20 - 38]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	22.1 [21.4 - 22.7]	7.6 [6.9 - 8.2]	227.7 [213.9 - 241.6]	9.3 [8.1 - 10.5]	33.2 [29 - 37.4]
	Median [IQR]	21 [18 - 26]	6 [3 - 10]	200 [100 - 300]	6 [4 - 11]	20 [15 - 36]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	20.6 [20.1 - 21.1]	10.1 [9.4 - 10.9]	382.7 [343.5 - 421.9]	12.2 [10.9 - 13.6]	33.7 [30.1 - 37.3]
	Median [IQR]	20 [16 - 24]	9 [3 - 15]	300 [200 - 500]	8 [4 - 15]	20 [13 - 40]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**22.0 [21.7 - 22.2]**	**7.4 [7.1 - 7.6]**	**361.3 [345.8 - 376.7]**	**10.5 [10.1 - 10.9]**	**35.6 [34.2 - 36.9]**
	Median [IQR]	**21 [17 - 26]**	**5 [3 - 10]**	**300 [200 - 500]**	**8 [5 - 12]**	**25 [18 - 40]**
Non-Intervention Districts						
Barishal	Mean [95% CI]	22.4 [21.8 - 23.1]	6.3 [5.8 - 6.8]	307.9 [291.5 - 324.4]	5.6 [5.2 - 6.1]	15.9 [14.1 - 17.7]
	Median [IQR]	21 [18 - 27]	5 [3 - 8]	300 [200 - 500]	4 [3 - 7]	12 [8 - 20]
Mymensingh	Mean [95% CI]	23.1 [22.4 - 23.8]	7.3 [6.6 - 8]	302.7 [287 - 318.4]	6.1 [5.5 - 6.7]	14.8 [13.6 - 16.1]
	Median [IQR]	22 [18 - 27]	5 [3 - 10]	300 [200 - 500]	5 [3 - 8]	12 [8 - 17]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**22.7 [22.2 - 23.2]**	**6.8 [6.3 - 7.2]**	**305.2 [293.9 - 316.6]**	**5.8 [5.5 - 6.2]**	**15.3 [14.2 - 16.4]**
	Median [IQR]	**22 [18 - 27]**	**5 [3 - 10]**	**300 [200 - 500]**	**5 [3 - 8]**	**12 8 -20]**

3.3. Sexual History: Number and Type of Partners

Overall, 59.2% of FSWs reported that the main partner used condom during the last sex in intervention districts. This percentage was the highest in Khulna (84.9%) and the lowest (38%) in Gazipur. Only 10% reported that they used condom during last sex with their main partner in non-intervention districts (Figure 3.3.a)

Figure 3.3.a: Condom use with the main sexual partner at last sex in the past 12 months
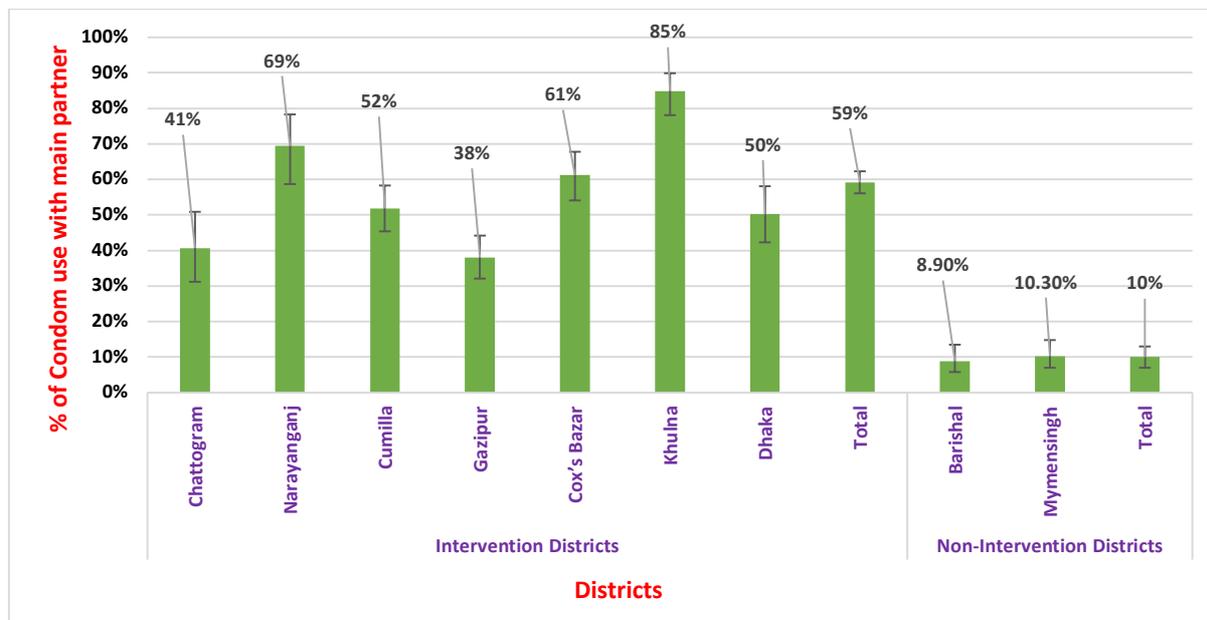
The commonest reasons for not using a condom at last sex with the main partners were partners' objection (89.9%) and dislike of condoms (26.4%) in intervention districts. No one in non-intervention districts and 0.4% in intervention districts reported as a reason non-availability of condoms.

In non-intervention districts, the main reasons for not using condom were partner's objection (90.0%) and FSW thinking that it was not necessary (32.8%).

Overall, approximately one in two (48.9%) FSWs reported that they used a condom with the main sex partner every time in the last six months, while 41.4% reportedly used it most of the time (Table 3.3.a).
Consistent (every time) use of condom with the main sex partner was very low in Gazipur (5.4%) and Dhaka (21.9%) districts, while it was highest in Khulna district (63.4%) among intervention districts. Consistent (everytime) use of condom with the main sex partner in the past six months was very low in non-intervention districts Mymensingh (1.1%) and Barishal (0.4%), while using condom most of the time was reported by 3.2%.

Table 3.3.a: Condom use with main sexual partner in the last 6 months

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Condom use with main sexual partner in the last 6 months			
		Every time	Most of the time	Sometimes	Never
Chattogram	n/N (%)	151/234 (64.5%)	36/234 (15.4%)	47/234 (20.1%)	0/234 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	66.5% [56.4% - 75.3%]	12.7% [7.7% - 20.2%]	20.8% [14% - 29.7%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	152/239 (63.6%)	75/239 (31.4%)	12/239 (5%)	0/239 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	63.5% [51.4% - 74.1%]	31.5% [22.1% - 42.7%]	5% [2.7% - 9%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	188/306 (61.4%)	113/306 (36.9%)	5/306 (1.6%)	0/306 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	62.4% [57.3% - 67.2%]	35.9% [30.5% - 41.7%]	1.7% [0.5% - 5.3%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	13/231 (5.6%)	169/231 (73.2%)	46/231 (19.9%)	3/231 (1.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5.4% [3% - 9.8%]	73.2% [66.4% - 79%]	20.4% [14.1% - 28.7%]	1% [0.3% - 2.9%]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Condom use with main sexual partner in the last 6 months			
		Every time	Most of the time	Sometimes	Never
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	138/303 (45.5%)	142/303 (46.9%)	22/303 (7.3%)	1/303 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	47.4% [40.6% - 54.4%]	45.1% [38.5% - 51.9%]	7% [3.4% - 14.1%]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.3%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	155/230 (67.4%)	53/230 (23%)	22/230 (9.6%)	0/230 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	63.4% [55% - 71%]	26.8% [20.5% - 34.2%]	9.9% [6.1% - 15.5%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	66/317 (20.8%)	214/317 (67.5%)	33/317 (10.4%)	4/317 (1.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.9% [13.5% - 33.5%]	68.4% [56.3% - 78.5%]	8.7% [5.2% - 14.3%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.8%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**863/1860 (46.4%)**	**802/1860 (43.1%)**	**187/1860 (10.1%)**	**8/1860 (0.4%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**48.9% [45.5% - 52.3%]**	**41.4% [38.2% - 44.8%]**	**9.4% [7.7% - 11.4%]**	**0.3% [0.1% - 0.7%]**
Non-Intervention Districts					
Barishal	n/N (%)	1/294 (0.3%)	7/294 (2.4%)	119/294 (40.5%)	167/294 (56.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [0.1% - 3%]	1.8% [0.7% - 4.4%]	37.1% [31.2% - 43.4%]	60.6% [54.3% - 66.6%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	5/301 (1.7%)	12/301 (4%)	192/301 (63.8%)	92/301 (30.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.1% [0.5% - 2.8%]	4.4% [2.3% - 8.1%]	61.8% [55.4% - 67.8%]	32.7% [27% - 39%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**6/595 (1%)**	**19/595 (3.2%)**	**311/595 (52.3%)**	**259/595 (43.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**0.8% [0.3% - 1.8%]**	**3.1% [1.8% - 5.2%]**	**49.8% [45.3% - 54.3%]**	**46.3% [41.8% - 50.8%]**

In non-intervention districts, 31.0% of FSWs stated that they had a casual partner within the last 6 months before data collection. This was higher in Narayanganj (43.0%) and Dhaka (36.0%) compared to the other districts. The overall condom use at last sex with the casual sex partner across districts was 79.3%, while it was higher in Khulna (98.7%) and Narayanganj (98.2%) and lower in Gazipur (35.4%) and Chattogram (48.8%).

However, in non-intervention districts the rate of condom use at last sex with casual partners was 18.4% in Barishal and 10.5% in Mymensingh - overall 13.9%. (Figure 3.3.b).

Figure 3.3.b: History of having a casual sex partner and use of condom at last sex with a casual partner in the last 6 months
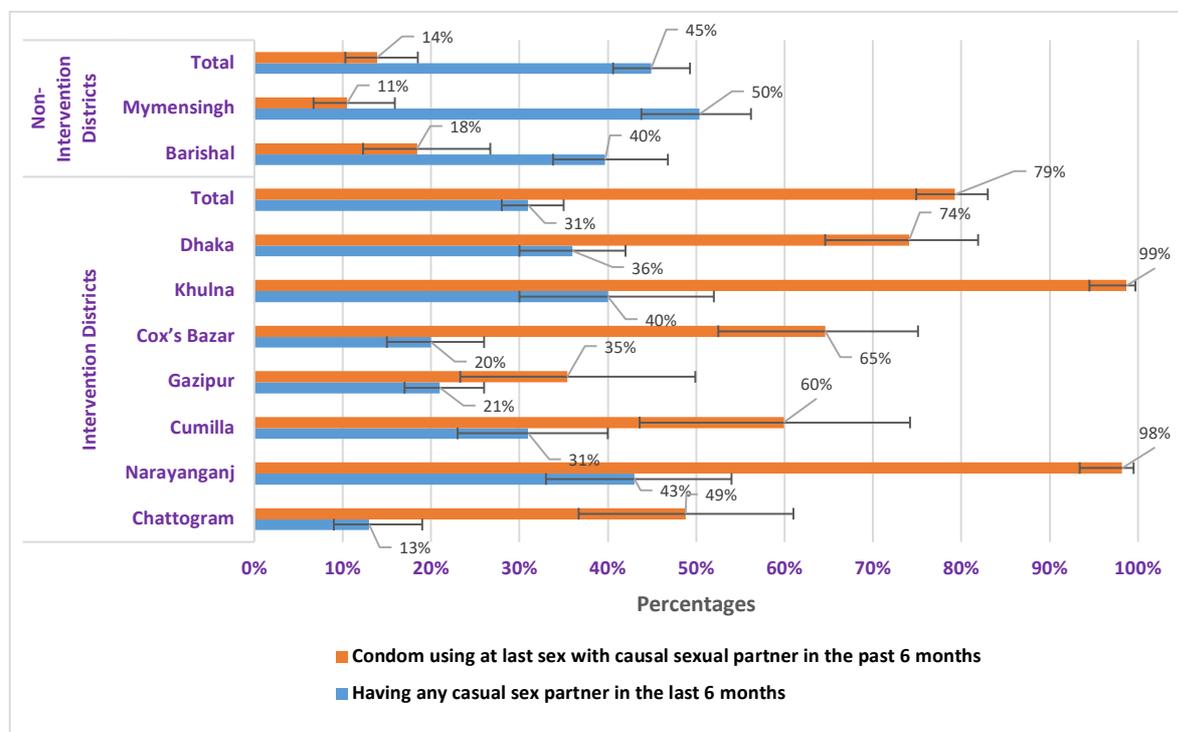
Figure 3.3.c shows the practice of consistent use of condom with casual sex partners in the last 6 months before data collection. Overall, 77.8% of FSW reported using condom every time and 18.1% most of the time with casual partners in intervention districts. The consistent (every time) use of condom was found to be low in Cumilla (65.7%) and Cox's Bazar (65.0%), while it was highest in Khulna (97.2%).

Overall, 8% of FSWs reported the consistent use of condom with casual sex partners in the last 6 months before data collection in non-intervention districts (Barishal, 17.9% and Mymensingh, 0.7%).

Figure 3.3.c: Consistent use of condom with a casual sex partner in last 6 months
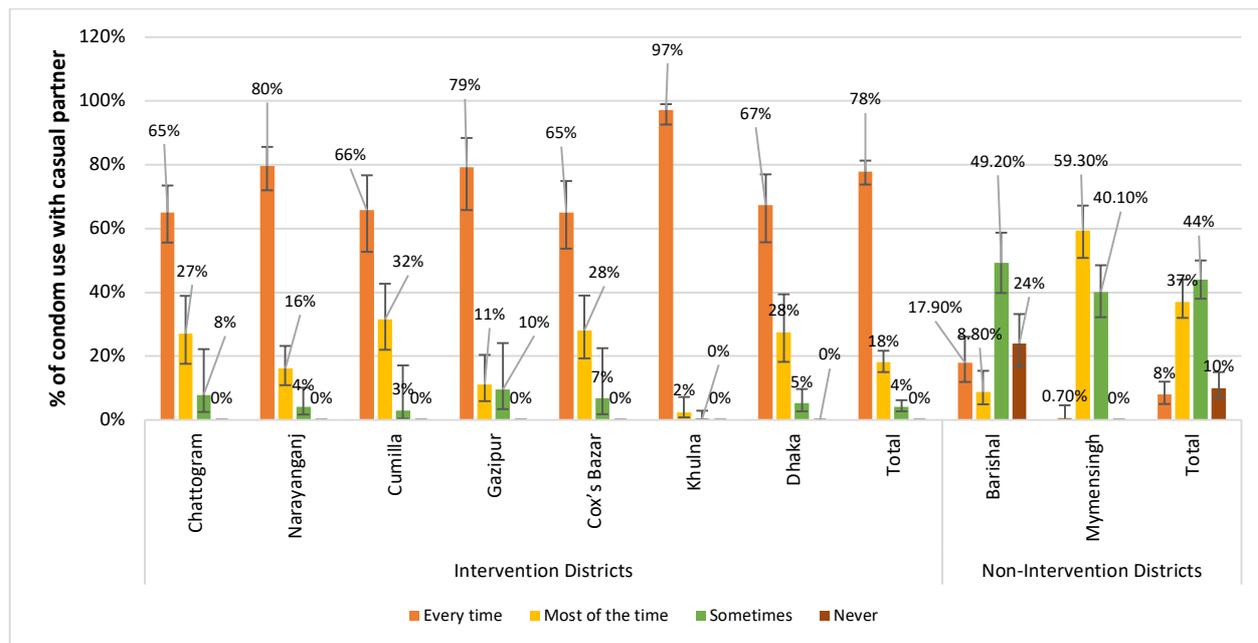
Overall, 96.1% FSWs were reported that the main reason for not using condom with casual partners was their partners' objection in the intervention districts, which was very similar in non-intervention districts (99%).

The median number of main and casual sex partners that FSWs had during last 6 months before data collection was 1 and 0 in intervention districts, and 2 and 0 in non-intervention districts, respectively (Table 3.3.b).

Table 3.3.b: Number of main and casual partners of FSW

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Number of main partners in the past 6 months	Number of casual male partners in the past 6 months
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	1.1 [1 - 1.2]	0.3 [0.2 - 0.4]
	Median [IQR]	1 [0 - 1]	0 [0 - 0]
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	1.2 [1.1 - 1.3]	0.9 [0.7 - 1.1]
	Median [IQR]	1 [0 - 2]	0 [0 - 1]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	2.3 [2.2 - 2.5]	0.8 [0.6 - 1]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 3]	0 [0 - 1]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	0.8 [0.8 - 0.9]	0.6 [0.4 - 0.8]
	Median [IQR]	1 [0 - 1]	0 [0 - 0]
Cox's Bazar	Mean [95% CI]	2.3 [2.1 - 2.4]	0.5 [0.3 - 0.6]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 3]	0 [0 - 0]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	1.1 [1 - 1.2]	0.7 [0.5 - 0.8]
	Median [IQR]	1 [0 - 2]	0 [0 - 1]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Number of main partners in the past 6 months	Number of casual male partners in the past 6 months
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	1.4 [1.3 - 1.5]	1.9 [1.3 - 2.6]
	Median [IQR]	1 [0 - 2]	0 [0 - 2]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**1.46 [1.40- 1.51]**	**0.86 [0.72 - 0.99]**
	Median [IQR]	**1 [1 - 2]**	**0 [0 - 1]**
Non-Intervention Districts			
Barishal	Mean [95% CI]	1.6 [1.5 - 1.7]	1.3 [1.1 - 1.5]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 2]	0 [0 - 2]
Mymensingh	Mean [95% CI]	1.8 [1.7 - 1.9]	1.9 [1.6 - 2.1]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 2]	2 [0 - 3]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**1.67 [1.60 - 1.74]**	**1.57 [1.40 - 1.74]**
	Median [IQR]	**2 [1 - 2]**	**0 [0 - 2]**

3.4. Drug and alcohol use

Tables 3.4.a-3.4.f describe the patterns of alcohol consumption, use of drugs for non-medical purposes, and sharing of needles and syringes in FSWs that inject drugs.

In intervention districts, 71% of the respondents never consumed alcohol. Compared to other districts, a higher proportion of FSWs in Narayanganj (56.7%) and Khulna (53.3%) reported ever consuming alcohol. In intervention districts, the frequency of alcohol consumption of once (or less) in a month was reported by 17.6%, 2-4 times a month by 7.5%, 2-3 times a week by 2.6% and four or more times a week by 1.3%.

About 78.9% of the respondents reported that they had never consumed alcohol in non-intervention districts. The frequency of alcohol consumption of once (or less) in a month was reported by 16.6%, 2-4 times a month by 3.6%, and more frequently than that   by approximately 1%. (Table 3.4.a).

Table 3.4.a: Frequency of drinking alcohol

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Frequency of drinking alcohol				
		Never	Monthly or less	2-4 times a month	2-3 times a week	3 or more times a week
Chattogram	n/N (%)	298/321 (92.8%)	17/321 (5.3%)	5/321 (1.6%)	1/321 (0.3%)	0/321 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93% [89.1% - 95.5%]	4.8% [3% - 7.6%]	1.6% [0.7% - 3.6%]	0.7% [0.1% - 4.8%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	138/319 (43.3%)	110/319 (34.5%)	50/319 (15.7%)	20/319 (6.3%)	1/319 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	43.3% [33.5% - 53.7%]	33% [26.5% - 40.3%]	17.2% [11.1% - 25.7%]	6.2% [3% - 12.2%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	285/318 (89.6%)	12/318 (3.8%)	11/318 (3.5%)	7/318 (2.2%)	3/318 (0.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	89.9% [85.2% - 93.2%]	3.7% [1.8% - 7.4%]	3.6% [2% - 6.5%]	2% [0.8% - 4.9%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.8%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	320/339 (94.4%)	8/339 (2.4%)	4/339 (1.2%)	5/339 (1.5%)	2/339 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	94.1% [89.8% - 96.7%]	2.1% [1% - 4.1%]	1.2% [0.4% - 3.6%]	1.8% [0.8% - 3.8%]	0.8% [0.2% - 3.3%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	284/328 (86.6%)	17/328 (5.2%)	11/328 (3.4%)	8/328 (2.4%)	8/328 (2.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87.7% [82.8% - 91.4%]	5.3% [3% - 9%]	2.6% [1.4% - 5%]	2.3% [1.1% - 4.9%]	2.1% [0.9% - 4.4%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	160/330 (48.5%)	105/330 (31.8%)	46/330 (13.9%)	14/330 (4.2%)	5/330 (1.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	46.7% [41.4% - 52.1%]	35.1% [27.7% - 43.2%]	13.4% [8.2% - 21.3%]	3.6% [2.1% - 6.3%]	1.1% [0.5% - 2.8%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	299/427 (70%)	86/427 (20.1%)	28/427 (6.6%)	4/427 (0.9%)	10/427 (2.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	70.4% [63.3% - 76.6%]	19.8% [15.5% - 24.9%]	5.9% [3.4% - 10%]	0.8% [0.3% - 2.3%]	3.1% [1.3% - 7.4%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1784/2382 (74.9%)**	**355/2382 (14.9%)**	**155/2382 (6.5%)**	**59/2382 (2.5%)**	**29/2382 (1.2%)**

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Frequency of drinking alcohol				
		Never	Monthly or less	2-4 times a month	2-3 times a week	3 or more times a week
	PE %, [95% CI]	71% [68% - 73.9%]	17.6% [15.2% - 20.2%]	7.5% [5.8% - 9.6%]	2.6% [1.9% - 3.7%]	1.3% [0.8% - 2.1%]
Non-Intervention Districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	259/309 (83.8%)	37/309 (12%)	10/309 (3.2%)	3/309 (1%)	0/309 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	84.6% [79.6% - 88.6%]	11.7% [8.2% - 16.3%]	2.9% [1.4% - 5.9%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.6%]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	221/315 (70.2%)	73/315 (23.2%)	16/315 (5.1%)	3/315 (1%)	2/315 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	73.4% [67.7% - 78.4%]	21.4% [16.8% - 26.8%]	4.4% [2.4% - 7.7%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.3%]	0.2% [0% - 0.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	480/624 (76.9%)	110/624 (17.6%)	26/624 (4.2%)	6/624 (1%)	2/624 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	78.9% [75.1% - 82.2%]	16.6% [13.6% - 20.1%]	3.6% [2.3% - 5.7%]	0.8% [0.3% - 1.8%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.4%]

In intervention districts, 11.3% of respondents stated that they had ever used drugs for non-medical purposes, which was the highest in Narayangonj (19.6%), followed by Khulna and Dhaka. A small proportion (0.3%) reported ever used drugs via injecting.

In non-intervention districts 25% of respondents stated that they had ever used drugs for non-medical purposes, and only one person (in Barishal) reported ever injecting drugs. (Table 3.4.b)

Table 3.4.b: Use of non-medical drugs and injections

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever used any drugs for non-medical purposes	Ever injected any drugs for non-medical purposes
Chattogram	n/N (%)	13/321 (4.1%)	0/321 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	4.2% [2.2% - 7.8%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	63/319 (19.8%)	3/319 (0.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.6% [14.1% - 26.7%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.7%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	12/318 (3.8%)	0/318 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.3% [1.8% - 5.9%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	18/339 (5.3%)	0/339 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.1% [3.1% - 11.7%]	-
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	16/328 (4.9%)	0/328 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5% [2.7% - 9.3%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	46/330 (13.9%)	1/330 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.9% [8.1% - 38.1%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	53/427 (12.4%)	4/427 (0.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	12.9% [9.1% - 17.9%]	0.7% [0.3% - 1.8%]
Total	n/N (%)	221/2382 (9.3%)	8/2382 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	11.3% [8.3% - 15.1%]	0.3% [0.2% - 0.6%]
Non-Intervention Districts			
Barishal	n/N (%)	72/309 (23.3%)	1/309 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.8% [17.2% - 27.2%]	0.2% [0% - 1.1%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	99/315 (31.4%)	0/315 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	28.6% [23.5% - 34.4%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	171/624 (27.4%)	1/624 (0.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	25.3% [21.7% - 29.2%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.5%]

In intervention districts, taking non-injectable heroin was reported by 0.4% of respondents in the past 6 months, with the highest prevalence found in Khulna (0.7%). The use of heroin via injection was found to be rare, as only one FSW reported using it in Narayanganj. Amphetamine, in non-injectable form was used by 5.9% FSWs, with the usage being the highest in Narayanganj (10.5%). Also, 2.8% of FSWs reported that they were using tranquilizers. The other drugs that FSWs were using included Ganja (Cannabis) (7.5%) and phensedyl (1.0%).

In the past 6 months' heroin via non-injection was used by .4% in Barishal and 1.3% in Mymensingh. Amphetamines via non-injection were used by 9.3%, tranquilizers via non-injection were used by 26.1% and ganja by 15.4% of FSW in non-intervention districts. (Table 3.4.c)

Table 3.4.c: Type of drugs used by FSW in the past 6 months before IBBS

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Heroin		Amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Ecstasy	Phensedyl	Ganja	Others
		Non-injection	Injection	Non-injection	Non-injection	Non-injection	Non-injection	Non-injection	Non-injection
Chattogram	n/N (%)	1/321 (0.3%)	0/321 (0%)	12/321 (3.7%)	4/321 (1.3%)	0/321 (0%)	2/321 (0.6%)	5/321 (1.6%)	1/321 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.2% [0 - 1.7%]	-	3.8% [1.9% - 7.5%]	1.2% [0.4% - 3.6%]	-	0.5% [0.1% - 3.4%]	1.3% [0.5% - 3.6%]	0.2% [0% - 1.2%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	2/319 (0.6%)	1/319 (0.3%)	36/319 (11.3%)	12/319 (3.8%)	0/319 (0%)	4/319 (1.3%)	52/319 (16.3%)	24/319 (7.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.5%]	0.3% [0% - 2%]	10.5% [7% - 15.3%]	3.4% [1.9% - 5.9%]	-	1% [0.3% - 2.7%]	16.7% [11.6% - 23.6%]	7.4% [4.7% - 11.3%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/318 (0%)	0/318 (0%)	4/318 (1.3%)	6/318 (1.9%)	0/318 (0%)	2/318 (0.6%)	4/318 (1.3%)	0/318 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	1% [0.4% - 2.8%]	1.7% [0.7% - 3.7%]	-	0.5% [0.1% - 1.9%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.3%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	1/339 (0.3%)	0/339 (0%)	11/339 (3.2%)	6/339 (1.8%)	0/339 (0%)	1/339 (0.3%)	12/339 (3.5%)	0/339 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.3% [0 - 2.4%]	-	3.4% [2.1% - 5.4%]	2.1% [0.7% - 5.8%]	-	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]	3.6% [2.2% - 5.8%]	-
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	0/328 (0%)	0/328 (0%)	11/328 (3.4%)	6/328 (1.8%)	0/328 (0%)	6/328 (1.8%)	4/328 (1.2%)	0/328 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	3.4% [1.6% - 6.9%]	2.1% [0.8% - 4.9%]	-	1.4% [0.6% - 3.5%]	1.1% [0.3% - 3.7%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	3/330 (0.9%)	0/330 (0%)	20/330 (6.1%)	11/330 (3.3%)	0/330 (0%)	4/330 (1.2%)	40/330 (12.1%)	24/330 (7.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.5%]	-	6.7% [3.6% - 11.9%]	3.3% [1.4% - 7.4%]	-	0.9% [0.3% - 2.4%]	16.5% [7.1% - 33.9%]	7.2% [4.4% - 11.4%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	3/427 (0.7%)	0/427 (0%)	37/427 (8.7%)	14/427 (3.3%)	1/427 (0.2%)	8/427 (1.9%)	21/427 (4.9%)	3/427 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.6% [0.2% - 2%]	-	8.6% [5.5% - 13.2%]	4.3% [2.2% - 8.1%]	0.3% [0% - 1.9%]	2.2% [1% - 4.6%]	5.1% [3.1% - 8.2%]	1.4% [0.4% - 4.1%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**10/2382 (0.4%)**	**1/2382 (0.04%)**	**131/2382 (5.5%)**	**59/2382 (2.5%)**	**1/2382 (0.04%)**	**27/2382 (1.1%)**	**138/2382 (5.8%)**	**52/2382 (2.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**0.4% [0.2% - 0.7%]**	**0% [0% - 0.3%]**	**5.9% [4.7% - 7.4%]**	**2.8% [2% - 3.8%]**	**0% [0% - 0.3%]**	**1% [0.7% - 1.6%]**	**7.5% [5.1% - 11.1%]**	**2.8% [2.1% - 3.9%]**
Non-Intervention Districts									
Barishal	n/N (%)	3/309 (0.97%)	-	40/309 (12.9%)	57/309 (18.5%)	-	13/309 (4.2%)	32/309 (10.4%)	1/309 (.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.3%]	-	12.1% [8.7% - 16.7%]	18.3% [13.9% - 23.7%]	-	5.2% [2.9% - 9.1%]	9.9% [6.8% - 14.2%]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.4%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	5/315 (1.6%)	-	24/315 (92.3%)	115/315 (27.6%)	-	21/315 (6.7%)	76/315 (24.1%)	-
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.3% [0.5% - 3.4%]	-	22.9% [14.8% - 33.7%]	33.7% [28.2% - 39.7%]	-	5.7% [3.6% - 8.9%]	20.7% [16.3% - 25.9%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	8/624 (1.3%)	-	64/624 (10.3%)	172/624 (27.6%)	-	34/624 (5.5%)	108/624 (17.3%)	1/624 (.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.9% [0.4% - 1.9%]	-	9.3% [7.1% - 12.1%]	26.1% [22.5% - 30.1%]	-	5.4% [3.8% - 7.8%]	15.4% [12.6% - 18.7%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]

* Heroin - not in combination with cocaine

As shown in Table 3.4.d, a negligible number of FSWs (n=8; 0.3%) injected drugs in the six months before IBBS in intervention districts. Similarly, this was a case with one FSW in non-intervention districts.

Table 3.4.d: Frequency of injecting drugs during the last 6 months

Districts	Estimates	Frequency of injecting drugs in past 6 months						
		Less than once a month	1-4 times a month	2-7 times a week	2-3 times a day	4 or more times/day	Did not inject in the past 6 months	Monthly
Chattogram	n/N (%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	0/3 (0.0%)	0/3 (0.0%)	1/3 (33.3%)	-	1/3 (33.3%)	-	1/3 (33.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	31.4%	-	25.7%	-	42.8%
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	1/1 (100%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	0/4 (0%)	1/4 (25%)	0/4 (0%)	0/4 (0%)	0/4 (0%)	0/4 (0%)	3/4 (75%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	15.8% [0% - 0%]	-	-	-	-	84.2%
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1/8 (12.5%)**	**1/8 (12.5%)**	**1/8 (12.5%)**	**-**	**1/8 (12.5%)**	**-**	**4/8 (50%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**15%**	**6%**	**14%**	**0%**	**12%**	**-**	**53%**
Non-Intervention Districts								
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	1/1 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)	0/0 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**0/1 (0%)**	**0/1 (0%)**	**0/1 (0%)**	**0/1 (0%)**	**0/1 (0%)**	**0/1 (0%)**	**1/1 (100%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100%**

The median age for the start of injecting drug use was 22 years in intervention districts and 26 in non-intervention. The average duration of injecting drug use was 11 years in the intervention districts and 4 years in non-intervention districts. (Table 3.4.e).

Table 3.4.e: Age at first drug use and duration of using injecting drugs

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Duration of injecting drugs in years	Age at the time of first injected non-medical drugs use
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	-	-
	Median [IQR]	-	-
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	12.7 [6.3-19.1]	21 [-2.7-44.7]
	Median [IQR]	12 [10.6-15.6]	16 [15-32]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	-	-
	Median [IQR]	-	-
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	-	-
	Median [IQR]	-	-
Cox's Bazar	Mean [95% CI]	-	-
	Median [IQR]	-	-
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	8	12
	Median [IQR]	8 [8-8]	12 [12-12]

Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	8.5 [-4.5-21.5]	25.8 [16.3-35.2]
	Median [IQR]	9.2 [1.5-15.5]	24.5 [22-29.5]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**10.0 [5.03 - 15.01]**	**22.25 [15.58 - 28.91]**
	Median [IQR]	**11.3 [5.5 - 15.5]**	**22 [15.5 - 28.5]**
Non-Intervention Districts			
Barishal	Mean [95% CI]	4	26
	Median [IQR]	4 [4-4]	26 [26-26]
Mymensingh	Mean [95% CI]	-	-
	Median [IQR]	-	-
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**4**	**26**
	Median [IQR]	**-**	**-**

"-" means no injecting drug users found

3.5. Needle Sharing Behaviors

Out of three FSW that injected drugs in the past month in intervention districts, two reported using sterile injecting equipment at last injecting episode.

Table 3.5.a: Use of sterile equipment for injecting drugs at the last injecting episode during last month before data collection

Intervention Districts	**Estimates**	**Use of sterile injecting equipment at the last time injected drugs in the past month**
		Yes
Chattogram	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	2/3 (66.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	57.1%
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/1 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	0/4 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2/8 (25%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**26%**
Non-Intervention Districts		
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/1 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**0/1 (0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**-**

More than two-thirds of the respondents stated that they did not take any injectable drugs during a month before data collection. However, 26% of them reported that they had used sterile equipment last time for injecting drugs in intervention districts. Similarly, the person that reported ever injecting drugs did not inject in the past month in non-intervention districts. (Table 3.5.b)

Among all districts, only in Narayanganj two FSWs reported using needles that were used by someone else in the past month, and of those one did it for most injection episodes and one occasionally. Receiving treatment for opioid drug dependency at the time of IBBS was reported by one out of eight FSW in intervention districts; three

out of eight reported receiving treatments before while four never received treatment. One reported receiving methadone, three outpatient counselling, one residential rehabilitation and one detoxification without drugs. In Barishal, one FSW reported never receiving treatment.

3.6. HIV prevention services

Almost all FSWs in intervention and non-intervention districts were aware of the places from where they could get/buy condom (the lowest awareness of 97.8% was observed in Cumilla).

Table 3.6.a: Knowledge on the condom obtaining place

Districts	Estimates	Know any place or person where condoms can be obtained from	
		Yes	No
Intervention Districts			
Chattogram	n/N (%)	319/321 (99.4%)	2/321 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.3% [96.9% - 99.8%]	0.7% [0.2% - 3.1%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	319/319 (100%)	0/319 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	313/318 (98.4%)	5/318 (1.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.8% [95.1% - 99%]	2.2% [1% - 4.9%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	337/339 (99.4%)	2/339 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.2% [96.7% - 99.8%]	0.8% [0.2% - 3.3%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	324/328 (98.8%)	4/328 (1.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.5% [96.1% - 99.4%]	1.5% [0.6% - 3.9%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	330/330 (100%)	0/330 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	425/427 (99.5%)	2/427 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.6% [98.1% - 99.9%]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.9%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2367/2382 (99.4%)**	**15/2382 (0.6%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**99.3% [98.8% - 99.6%]**	**0.7% [0.4% - 1.2%]**
Non-Intervention District			
Barishal	n/N (%)	309/309 (100%)	0/309 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	312/315 (99.1%)	99.2% [96.5% - 99.8%]
	PE %, [95% CI]	3/315 (1%)	0.8% [0.2% - 3.5%]
Total	n/N (%)	**621/624 (99.5%)**	**3/624 (0.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**100% [98% - 100%]**	**0% [0% - 2%]**

In intervention districts, the majority of FSW obtain condoms from pharmacy/ clinic/ hospital/ family planning (91.0%) and from peer educators and NGOs workers (94.9%). Key places for getting condoms were pharmacy/ clinic/ hospital/ family planning (98%) and shop/market (75%) in non-intervention districts (Table 3.6.b).

Table 3.6.b: Places where male condoms are obtained from

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Places where male condoms can be obtained						
		Shop/ Market	Pharmacy/ Hospital/ Clinic/Family Planning	Bar/Guest House/Hotel	Brothel	Sexual partner	Peer Educator/ Outreach worker/NGO	Friend
Chattogram	n/N (%)	62/319 (19.4%)	293/319 (91.9%)	43/319 (13.5%)	0/319 (0%)	118/319 (37%)	300/319 (94%)	29/319 (9.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.7% [14.1% - 24.3%]	92% [87.7% - 94.9%]	10.7% [6.4% - 17.4%]	-	39.4% [30.6% - 48.9%]	93.6% [90.6% - 95.7%]	11.3% [7.3% - 17.1%]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Places where male condoms can be obtained						
		Shop/ Market	Pharmacy/ Hospital/ Clinic/Family Planning	Bar/Guest House/Hotel	Brothel	Sexual partner	Peer Educator/ Outreach worker/NGO	Friend
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	190/319 (59.6%)	307/319 (96.2%)	33/319 (10.3%)	25/319 (7.8%)	119/319 (37.3%)	312/319 (97.8%)	54/319 (16.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.6% [49.5% - 72.5%]	96.4% [92.8% - 98.3%]	9.9% [5% - 18.8%]	8.7% [3.8% - 19%]	39.5% [28.3% - 52%]	97.3% [93.1% - 99%]	17.2% [10.8% - 26.3%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	108/313 (34.5%)	290/313 (92.7%)	20/313 (6.4%)	0/313 (0%)	110/313 (35.1%)	307/313 (98.1%)	40/313 (12.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	33.7% [27.6% - 40.3%]	92.8% [87.6% - 96%]	6.6% [2.9% - 14%]	-	35.9% [30.1% - 42.1%]	97.8% [95.5% - 99%]	12.4% [8.5% - 17.8%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	63/337 (18.7%)	289/337 (85.8%)	12/337 (3.6%)	0/337 (0%)	95/337 (28.2%)	296/337 (87.8%)	24/337 (7.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.1% [14.4% - 22.4%]	86.3% [82.9% - 89.1%]	3.9% [2.2% - 6.8%]	-	29.6% [23.1% - 37%]	86.3% [79.3% - 91.2%]	6.7% [4% - 11%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	115/324 (35.5%)	260/324 (80.3%)	66/324 (20.4%)	0/324 (0%)	101/324 (31.2%)	297/324 (91.7%)	48/324 (14.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.1% [28.6% - 46.4%]	80.1% [73.9% - 85.1%]	18.2% [9.8% - 31.2%]	-	31.3% [25.6% - 37.6%]	92% [83.3% - 96.4%]	17.2% [11.2% - 25.4%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	194/330 (58.8%)	318/330 (96.4%)	65/330 (19.7%)	38/330 (11.5%)	146/330 (44.2%)	329/330 (99.7%)	58/330 (17.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.9% [49.1% - 73.3%]	96.9% [94.3% - 98.4%]	20.1% [13.8% - 28.2%]	10.7% [6.6% - 17%]	47.3% [31.7% - 63.6%]	99.7% [97.8% - 100%]	18.2% [12.5% - 25.8%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	130/425 (30.6%)	380/425 (89.4%)	53/425 (12.5%)	24/425 (5.7%)	186/425 (43.8%)	398/425 (93.7%)	56/425 (13.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	26.6% [20.6% - 33.6%]	88.6% [84% - 92%]	11.4% [7.3% - 17.5%]	5.5% [3% - 10.1%]	44.4% [37% - 52%]	93.7% [90.2% - 96%]	13.1% [9.3% - 18%]
Total	n/N (%)	862/2367 (36.4%)	2137/2367 (90.3%)	292/2367 (12.3%)	87/2367 (3.7%)	875/2367 (37%)	2239/2367 (94.6%)	309/2367 (13.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.5% [35.5% - 43.5%]	91% [89.5% - 92.3%]	12.4% [10% - 15.2%]	4.5% [3.1% - 6.4%]	39.5% [35.2% - 43.9%]	94.9% [93.5% - 96.1%]	14.4% [12.2% - 16.9%]
Non-Intervention Districts								
Barishal	n/N (%)	209/309 (67.6%)	301/309 (97.4%)	4/309 (1.3%)	0/309 (0%)	97/309 (31.4%)	2/309 (0.7%)	6/309 (1.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	68% [62% - 73.5%]	97.4% [94.6% - 98.8%]	1% [0.4% - 2.9%]	-	31.6% [26.2% - 37.6%]	0.7% [0.2% - 3%]	1.7% [0.7% - 4.2%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	264/312 (84.6%)	306/312 (98.1%)	18/312 (5.8%)	0/312 (0%)	69/312 (22.1%)	22/312 (7.1%)	11/312 (3.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	82.6% [77.2% - 87%]	98.4% [96.3% - 99.3%]	5.2% [3.1% - 8.7%]	-	22.3% [17.6% - 27.9%]	7.7% [4.9% - 12%]	3.3% [1.7% - 6.4%]
Total	n/N (%)	473/621 (76.2%)	607/621 (97.7%)	22/621 (3.5%)	0/621 (0%)	166/621 (26.7%)	24/621 (3.9%)	17/621 (2.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	75% [71% - 79%]	98% [96% - 99%]	3% [2% - 5%]	-	27% [23% - 31%]	4% [3% - 7%]	3% [1% - 4%]

Almost 93% of the FSWs reported that they received condoms and lubricants through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic in the last three months before data collection in intervention districts. This was substantially lower in Cox Bazaar- 76.7%.

In non-intervention districts during the last three months preceding data collection, none of respondents received condoms or lubricants (Figure 3.6.a)

Figure 3.6.a: History of getting condoms and lubricants through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic
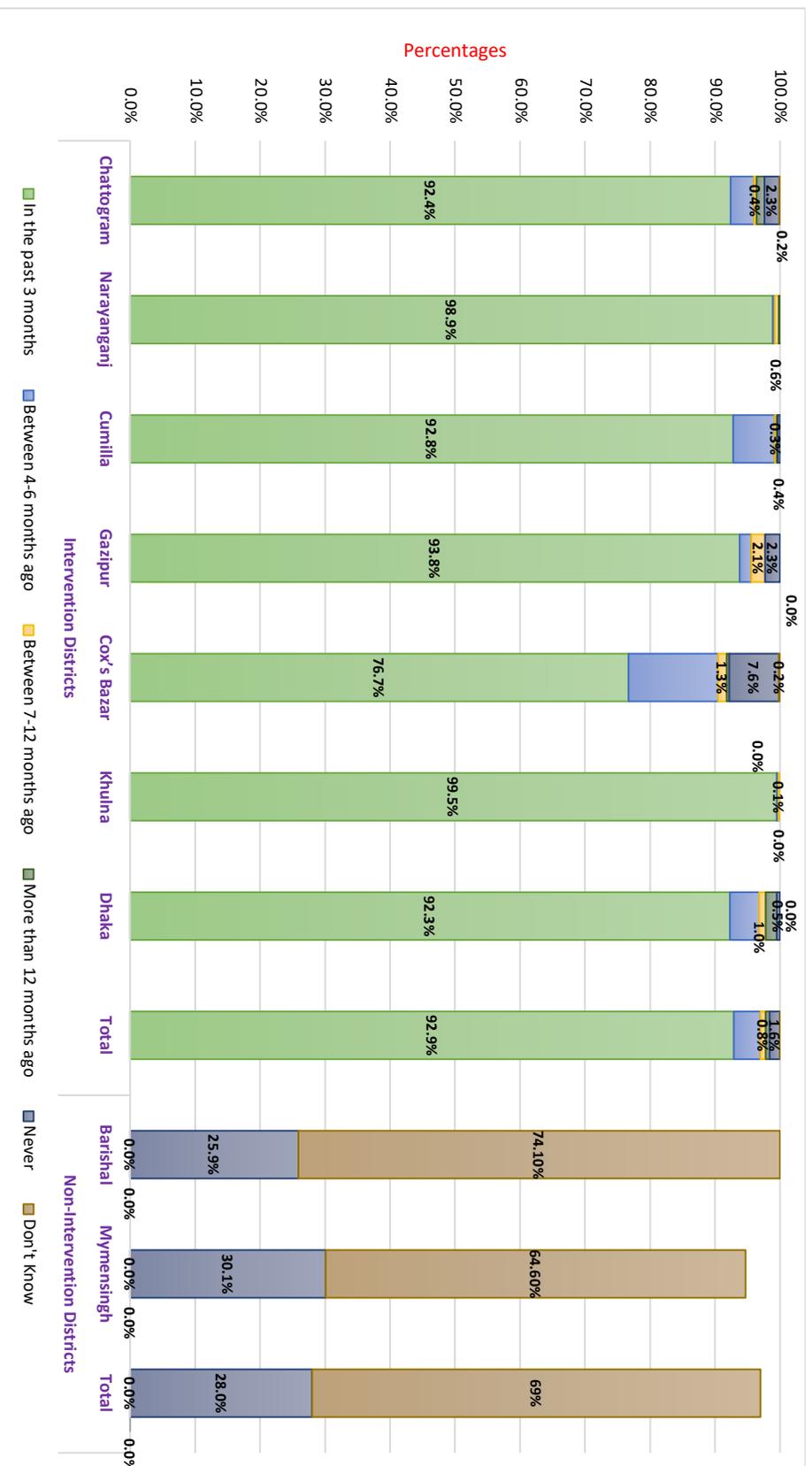
In intervention districts, 92.9% of them received counselling service on condom use and safe sex through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic in the past three months. As above, in Cox's Bazar this was 67.9%.

In non-intervention districts during the last three months preceding data collection, none of the respondents received counselling service on condom use and safe sex through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic (Figure 3.6.b).

Figure 3.6.b: History of getting counselling service on condom use and safe sex through an outreach service, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic

In non-intervention districts during the last three months preceding data collection, none of the respondents reported that the peer educators or outreach workers discussed with them about condom use and safe sex (Figure 3.6.c).
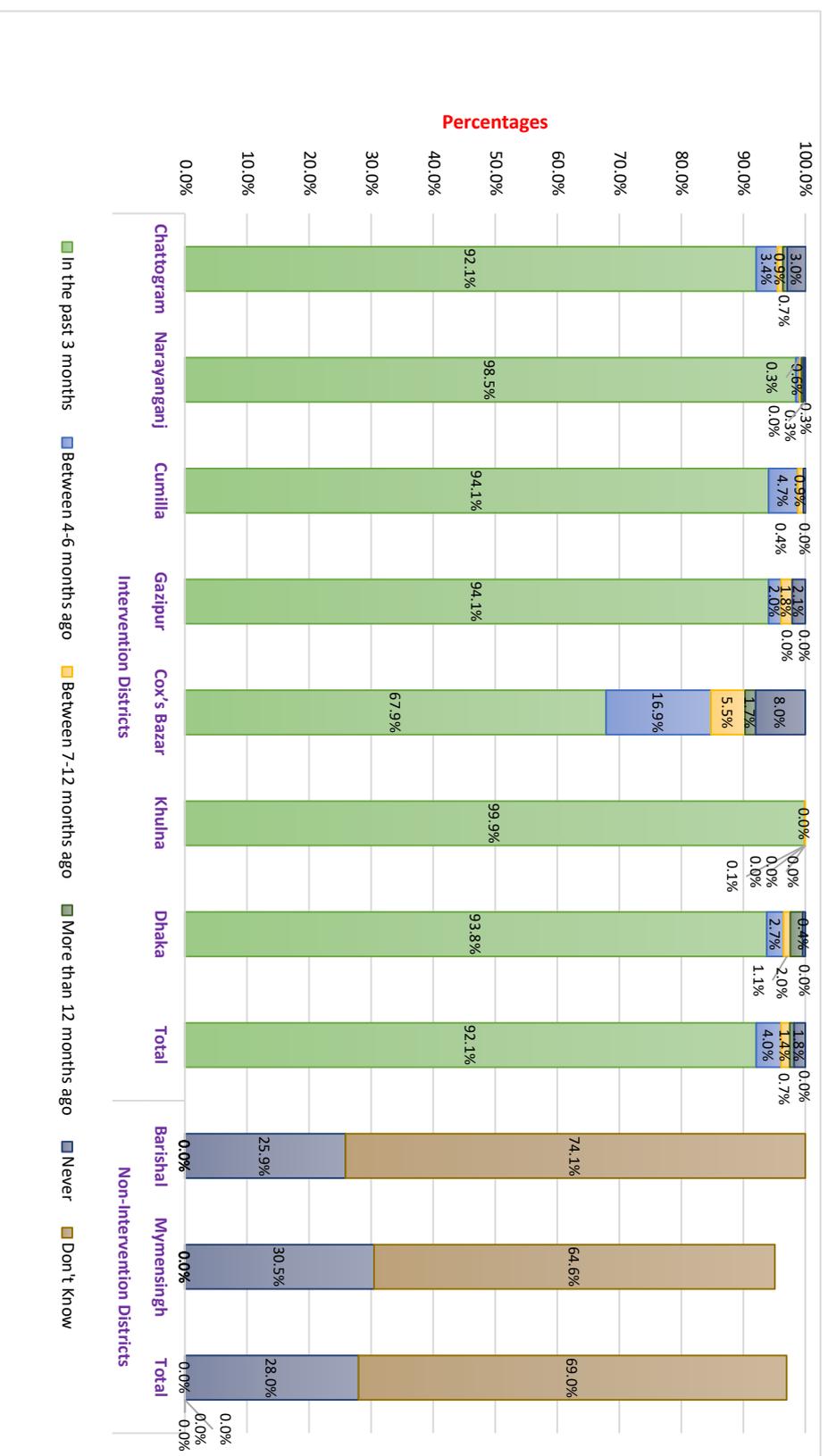
As reported, 92.1% of FSWs reported that the peer educators or outreach workers discussed with them about HIV including the condom use and safe sex during the last three months before data collection. Again, this indicator was lowest in Cox's Bazar district (67.9%).

Figure 3.6.c: History of when peer educator or outreach worker talked to FSW about HIV

Percentages

Intervention Districts

	Chattogram	Narayanganj	Cumilla	Gazipur	Cox's Bazar	Khulna	Dhaka	Total
In the past 3 months	93.1%	83.1%	92.7%	93.4%	62.4%	97.0%	91.1%	87.8%
Between 4-6 months ago	2.3%	12.1%	6.0%	2.7%	21.8%	1.9%	5.2%	7.4%
Between 7-12 months ago	0.9%	3.1%	0.9%	1.8%	4.6%		1.7%	1.9%
More than 12 months ago	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	2.1%			0.4%	
Never	3.0%		0.0%	0.0%	8.2%			1.8%
No response	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%				

Non-Intervention Districts

	Barishal	Mymensingh	Total
Don't know	74.10%	64.60%	69%
Never	25.90%	30.40%	28%
No response	0.0%	5%	3%

Legend:
- In the past 3 months
- Between 4-6 months ago
- Between 7-12 months ago
- More than 12 months ago
- Never
- Don't know
- No response

Figure 3.6.d shows the items received by FSWs from peer educators or outreach workers when they met last time. The majority of FSW received condoms (96.9%) and medicines (30.5%). The other items, like needle/syringe and brochures were rarely received by the FSWs.

Figure 3.6.d: Items received from peer educators or outreach workers at last encounter
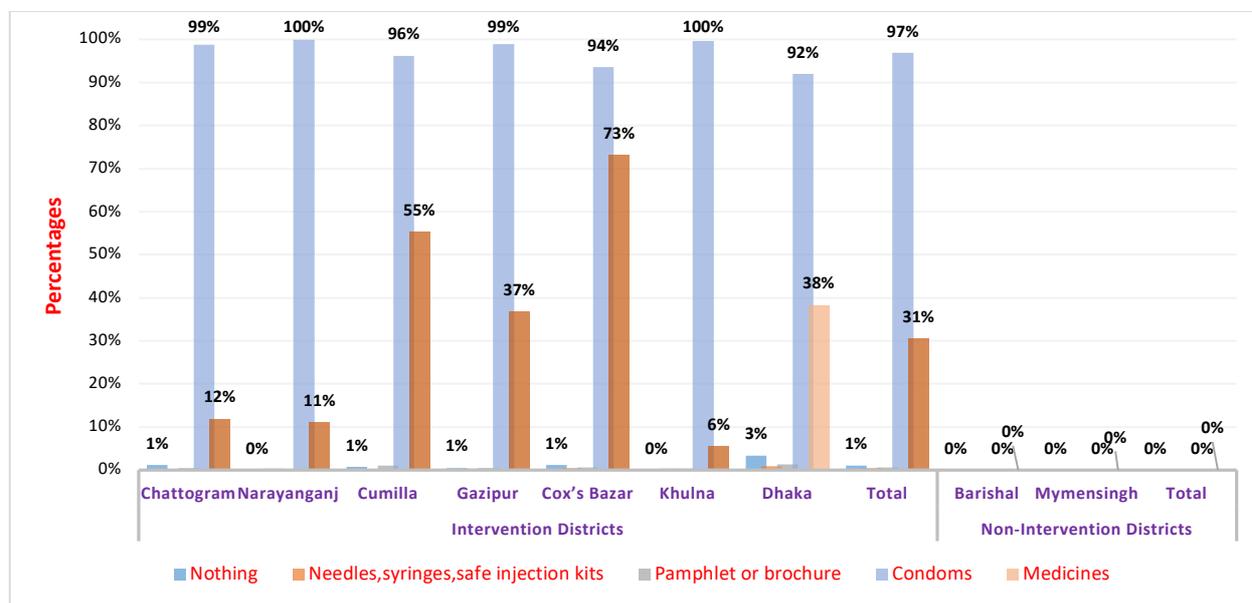
3.7. Sexually Transmitted Infections

Tables 3.7.a to 3.7.c describe, history of having STI symptoms, STI-related health seeking behaviours and STI testing during last 12 months before data collection.

Overall, 95% of FSW in intervention districts heard about STIs. This proportion was the highest in Khulna (100%) and the lowest in Gazipur (80.4%)., In non-intervention districts over 99% of FSW heard about STIs.

Table 3.7.a shows the knowledge of FSWs about STIs. In intervention districts 72.2% knew three and more symptoms of STIs in females, while only 27.9% knew more than three STI symptoms in men. There were wide variations in knowledge of STI symptoms across the districts.

In non-intervention districts, only 33.2% and 5.6% knew three or more symptoms of STIs in women and men, respectively, and the knowledge was poorer in Mymensingh compared to Barishal.

Table 3.7.a: Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in men and women

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Number of known symptoms of STI's in women		Number of known symptoms of STI's in men	
		0 - 2	3 and more	0 - 2	3 and more
Chattogram	n/N (%)	152/321 (47.4%)	169/321 (52.7%)	262/321 (81.6%)	59/321 (18.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	49% [41.7% - 56.3%]	51% [43.7% - 58.3%]	82.6% [77.1% - 87%]	17.4% [13 - 22.9%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	98/319 (30.7%)	221/319 (69.3%)	194/319 (60.8%)	125/319 (39.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	29.8% [20.8% - 40.7%]	70.2% [59.3% - 79.2%]	58.3% [45.3% - 70.3%]	41.7% [29.7% - 54.7%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	23/318 (7.2%)	295/318 (92.8%)	246/318 (77.4%)	72/318 (22.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.4% [4.5% - 12%]	92.6% [88% - 95.5%]	77.2% [71.7% - 81.9%]	22.8% [18.1% - 28.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	201/339 (59.3%)	138/339 (40.7%)	312/339 (92%)	27/339 (8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	58.8% [54.5% - 63.1%]	41.2% [36.9% - 45.5%]	92.3% [88.5% - 94.9%]	7.7% [5.1% - 11.5%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	38/328 (11.6%)	290/328 (88.4%)	254/328 (77.4%)	74/328 (22.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	10.8% [5.9% - 18.8%]	89.2% [81.2% - 94.1%]	76.9% [73% - 80.3%]	23.1% [19.7% - 27%]

Khulna	n/N (%)	65/330 (19.7%)	265/330 (80.3%)	185/330 (56.1%)	145/330 (43.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.6% [12% - 30.3%]	80.4% [69.7% - 88%]	55.8% [42.7% - 68.2%]	44.2% [31.8% - 57.3%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	120/427 (28.1%)	307/427 (71.9%)	317/427 (74.2%)	110/427 (25.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	29% [22.5% - 36.6%]	71% [63.4% - 77.5%]	76.6% [70.9% - 81.5%]	23.4% [18.5% - 29.1%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**697/2382 (29.3%)**	**1685/2382 (70.7%)**	**1770/2382 (74.3%)**	**612/2382 (25.7%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**27.8% [24.8% - 31%]**	**72.2% [69% - 75.2%]**	**72.1% [68.3% - 75.5%]**	**27.9% [24.5% - 31.7%]**
Non-Intervention Districts					
Barishal	n/N (%)	177/309 (57.3%)	132/309 (42.7%)	277/309 (89.6%)	32/309 (10.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	60.3% [54.1% - 66.1%]	39.7% [33.9% - 45.9%]	91.5% [87.9% - 94.1%]	8.5% [5.9% - 12.1%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	215/315 (68.3%)	100/315 (31.8%)	305/315 (96.8%)	10/315 (3.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	73% [67.4% - 77.9%]	27% [22.1% - 32.6%]	97.2% [94.4% - 98.6%]	2.8% [1.4% - 5.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**392/624 (62.8%)**	**232/624 (37.2%)**	**582/624 (93.3%)**	**42/624 (6.7%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**66.8% [62.6% - 70.7%]**	**33.2% [29.3% - 37.4%]**	**94.4% [92.3% - 96.0%]**	**5.6% [4.0% - 7.6%]**

In intervention districts about one-third of respondents (63.6%) reported having genital and/or anal discharge or ulcer during the last 12 months before data collection. The proportion of reported STI symptoms was lower in Gazipur (40.2%), Chattogram (37.2%) and Dhaka (43.6%). Overall, 91.4% of the respondents visited healthcare facilities/providers for these problems.

In non-intervention districts, the majority of FSW (80.0%) reported that they had genital and/or anal discharge or ulcer, and among those, only 56.1% visited a healthcare provider (Table 3.7.b)

Table 3.7.b: Reporting of symptoms of STIs in the 12 months before data collection and health care seeking behaviours

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Self-reported genital and/or anal discharge and/or ulcer in the last 12 months	Visit a healthcare provider because of these problems
Chattogram	n/N (%)	122/321 (38%)	104/122 (85.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.2% [31.1% - 43.7%]	85.9% [79.3% - 90.6%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	195/319 (61.1%)	174/195 (89.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.1% [54.4% - 67.3%]	88.4% [82% - 92.7%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	286/318 (89.9%)	268/286 (93.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.9% [84.9% - 92%]	93.7% [90.7% - 95.7%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	136/339 (40.1%)	117/136 (86%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	40.2% [34.9% - 45.8%]	87.9% [79.2% - 93.3%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	288/328 (87.8%)	259/288 (89.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	89.3% [83.5% - 93.2%]	90.5% [81.5% - 95.4%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	269/330 (81.5%)	256/269 (95.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.7% [76.1% - 84.5%]	96.1% [92.2% - 98.1%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	189/427 (44.3%)	167/189 (88.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	43.6% [36% - 51.4%]	88.9% [83.7% - 92.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1485/2382 (62.3%)**	**1345/1485 (90.6%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**63.6% [61% - 66.1%]**	**91.4% [89.2% - 93.1%]**
Non-Intervention Districts			
Barishal	n/N (%)	270/309 (87.4%)	182/270 (67.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	86.6% [81.5% - 90.4%]	66.7% [60.2% - 72.7%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	231/315 (73.3%)	106/231 (45.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	73.8% [68% - 78.8%]	44.2% [37.1% - 51.4%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**501/624 (80.3%)**	**288/501 (57.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**80.0% [76.3% - 83.3%]**	**56.1% [51.2% - 60.9%]**

In the 3 months before data collection, 46.2% of respondents were tested for STIs. The highest proportion of FSWs tested for STIs was in Cumilla (66.4%) and the lowest in Gazipur (29.8%). A substantial proportion (14.3%) of FSWs was never tested for STIs.

More than half (57.6%) of respondents in non-intervention districts reported that they were never tested for STIs. (Table 3.7.c).

Table 3.7.c: History of testing for STIs

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Last time tested for STI's					
		In the past 3 months	Between 4-6 months ago	Between 7-12 months ago	More than 12 months ago	Never tested	Don't know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	112/321 (34.9%)	84/321 (26.2%)	28/321 (8.7%)	35/321 (10.9%)	61/321 (19%)	1/321 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	35.8% [28.6% - 43.6%]	25% [18.8% - 32.4%]	9.1% [5.6% - 14.4%]	11.5% [7.3% - 17.7%]	18.4% [14.2% - 23.6%]	0.3% [0% - 1.8%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	118/319 (37%)	54/319 (16.9%)	40/319 (12.5%)	30/319 (9.4%)	76/319 (23.8%)	1/319 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.2% [27.4% - 52.4%]	16.3% [12.7% - 20.6%]	12.2% [9.3% - 16%]	8.6% [5.6% - 13.1%]	23.5% [16.1% - 33%]	0.3% [0% - 1.8%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	207/318 (65.1%)	86/318 (27%)	13/318 (4.1%)	5/318 (1.6%)	6/318 (1.9%)	1/318 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	66.4% [58.7% - 73.3%]	25.4% [18.8% - 33.3%]	4.5% [2.6% - 7.9%]	1.4% [0.5% - 4.3%]	1.7% [0.6% - 4.7%]	0.6% [0.1% - 3.8%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	98/339 (28.9%)	83/339 (24.5%)	59/339 (17.4%)	25/339 (7.4%)	73/339 (21.5%)	1/339 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	29.8% [25.9% - 34.1%]	24.2% [20.6% - 28.2%]	17.8% [13.7% - 22.8%]	7% [4.9% - 9.8%]	20.9% [16.4% - 26.3%]	0.3% [0% - 2.4%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	150/328 (45.7%)	110/328 (33.5%)	20/328 (6.1%)	20/328 (6.1%)	28/328 (8.5%)	0/328
	PE %, [95% CI]	44.6% [37.1% - 52.4%]	34.8% [27.7% - 42.7%]	6.8% [3.8% - 11.9%]	5.4% [3.3% - 8.8%]	8.4% [4% - 16.7%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	158/330 (47.9%)	91/330 (27.6%)	32/330 (9.7%)	9/330 (2.7%)	40/330 (12.1%)	0/330
	PE %, [95% CI]	49% [37.9% - 60.3%]	25.9% [19.9% - 33%]	10% [6.8% - 14.6%]	2.2% [1% - 4.8%]	12.8% [7.8% - 20.4%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	240/427 (56.2%)	66/427 (15.5%)	46/427 (10.8%)	30/427 (7%)	45/427 (10.5%)	0/427
	PE %, [95% CI]	53.6% [43.5% - 63.4%]	14.9% [11% - 19.9%]	11.1% [7.4% - 16.4%]	6.5% [4.3% - 9.7%]	13.9% [6.6% - 26.8%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1083/2382 (45.5%)**	**574/2382 (24.1%)**	**238/2382 (10%)**	**154/2382 (6.5%)**	**329/2382 (13.8%)**	**4/2382 (0.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**46.2% [42.3% - 50.1%]**	**23.2% [20.9% - 25.6%]**	**10.2% [8.8% - 11.8%]**	**5.9% [4.9% - 7.2%]**	**14.3% [11.8% - 17.4%]**	**0.1% [0% - 0.3%]**
Non-Intervention Districts							
Barishal	n/N (%)	64/309 (20.7%)	22/309 (7.1%)	33/309 (10.7%)	44/309 (14.2%)	144/309 (46.6%)	2/309 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.1% [15.6% - 25.5%]	6.2% [3.9% - 9.7%]	9.4% [6.6% - 13.3%]	13.6% [10% - 18.2%]	50.1% [43.9% - 56.2%]	0.7% [0.1% - 3%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	34/315 (10.8%)	22/315 (7%)	16/315 (5.1%)	44/315 (14%)	199/315 (63.2%)	0/315 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	9.9% [6.9% - 13.9%]	7.7% [4.8% - 12.1%]	4.7% [2.8% - 7.9%]	12.9% [9.4% - 17.5%]	64.8% [58.7% - 70.4%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**98/624 (15.7%)**	**44/624 (7.1%)**	**49/624 (7.9%)**	**88/624 (14.1%)**	**343/624 (55%)**	**2/624 (0.3%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**14.9% [12.1% - 18.2%]**	**7.0% [5.0% - 9.6%]**	**7.0% [5.2% - 9.4%]**	**13.2% [10.6% - 16.4%]**	**57.6% [53.2% - 61.8%]**	**0.3% [0.1% - 1.5%]**

3.8. Knowledge and Opinions about HIV and Attitudes towards HIV/AIDS:

Over 95% of respondents across all districts heard about HIV/ AIDS.

In intervention districts, more than 90% of the respondents believed that correct use of condom can protect them from HIV infection. Among those who had heard about HIV in non-intervention districts, 60% knew that correct use of condoms could prevent HIV infection.

About 13% of the respondents reported that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and this misconception was particularly prevalent in Gazipur (31.3%). About two-thirds of the respondents believed that they could protect themselves from HIV infection by having sex with an uninfected and faithful partner. This was lower in Gazipur (48.9%) and Chattogram (49.9%). Only 35% thought that having one uninfected and faithful partner protects against HIV infection in non-intervention districts.
Almost 81.3 % of the respondents knew that a healthy-looking person might be infected with HIV, but this was lower in in Chattogram and Gazipur (around 60%). About one-thirds (33%) of the respondents had the misconception that HIV can be transmitted through sharing food with an HIV infected person in intervention districts.

Five questions were asked to assess the knowledge of respondents about HIV. Overall, only one-third (29.6%) of FSWs could correctly answer all the five questions: Chattogram (20.5%), Cumilla (32.9%), Gazipur (12.7%), Dhaka (23.1%), Khulna (54.7%), Cox's Bazar (28.7%). Only 5% of FSW answered correctly on all five questions related to HIV knowledge in non-intervention districts.

In intervention districts 69.2% of FSW knew that an HIV infected pregnant woman can transmit the disease to her unborn child, and the lowest awareness of that was in Khulna (44%). About 88% of the FSWs believed that taking treatment for HIV infection could reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child. In non-intervention districts 62% of FSW knew that pregnant women infected with HIV can transmit the virus to their unborn baby and 78% knew that taking ART can prevent this mode of transmission.

3.9. HIV testing

Table 3.9.a-3.9.e provides information on HIV testing in FSWs.

Overall, 91.2% of FSWs in intervention districts ever had an HIV test, ranging from 76.4% in Gazipur to 100% in Khulna (Table 3.9.a). Only 24.8% of the FSWs reported that they were ever tested for HIV in non-intervention districts.

Table 3.9.a: History of HIV testing

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever had an HIV test	Possible to get an HIV test result in the community
Chattogram	n/N (%)	287/321 (89.7%)	278/321 (86.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87.6% [80.5% - 92.3%]	84.8% [79.5% - 89%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	311/319 (97.5%)	299/319 (93.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.5% [93.4% - 99%]	93.7% [89.1% - 96.4%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	288/318 (90.6%)	312/318 (98.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	91.4% [86.8% - 94.4%]	98.1% [94.8% - 99.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	260/339 (76.7%)	290/339 (85.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.4% [69.8% - 81.9%]	86.5% [83.2% - 89.2%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	257/328 (78.4%)	319/328 (97.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	78.1% [68.4% - 85.4%]	97.5% [94.4% - 98.9%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	330/330 (100%)	318/330 (96.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	95.1% [89.5% - 97.8%]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever had an HIV test	Possible to get an HIV test result in the community
Dhaka	n/N (%)	413/427 (97%)	394/427 (92.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.2% [92.6% - 98.1%]	92.2% [88.6% - 94.7%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2148/2382 (90.2%)**	**2210/2382 (92.8%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**91.2% [89.3% - 92.8%]**	**92.9% [91.5% - 94.1%]**
Non-Intervention Districts			
Barishal	n/N (%)	111/309 (35.9%)	304/309 (98.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	29.9% [24.7% - 35.6%]	97.9% [94.7% - 99.2%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	80/315 (25.4%)	309/315 (98.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20% [15.8% - 25%]	98% [95.2% - 99.2%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**191/624 (30.6%)**	**613/624 (98.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**24.8% [21.4% - 28.6%]**	**97.9% [96.1% - 98.9%]**

Table 3.9.b depicts information about the reasons of not doing the HIV test. The commonest reason was the perception that they were not at risk of HIV (50%), not having financial resources (3.3%) and lack of time to get an HIV test (5.8%). However, more than a quarter could not specify reasons of not having an HIV test. In non-intervention districts, the main reasons for not taking the test was the perception that they were not at risk of HIV (79%), and that was in particular the case in Mymensingh (88.6%) (Table 3.9.b).

Table 3.9.b: Reasons for not testing for HIV

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Main reason for never testing HIV		
		I feel I am not at risk of HIV	Fear of positive result	No money to get tested
Chattogram	n/N (%)	8/33 (24.2%)	1/33 (3%)	2/33 (6.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.6% [8.6% - 41.6%]	1.8% [0.2% - 13.4%]	7.6% [1.6% - 29.1%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	3/8 (37.5%)	0/8 (0%)	0/8 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	35.5% [6.7% - 80.8%]	-	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	25/30 (83.3%)	0/30 (0%)	0/30 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	83.8% [65.9% - 93.2%]	-	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	27/79 (34.2%)	4/79 (5.1%)	4/79 (5.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	36.5% [26.1% - 48.3%]	4.5% [0.9% - 18.8%]	4.8% [1.4% - 14.9%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	43/71 (60.6%)	0/71 (0%)	0/71 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.1% [42.3% - 77%]	-	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/0 ((0%)	0/0 ((0%)	0/0 ((0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	10/13 (76.9%)	0/13 (0%)	1/13 (7.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	73.1% [39.9% - 91.7%]	-	9.2% [1.3% - 43.9%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**116/234 (49.5%)**	**5/234 (2.1%)**	**7/234 (3.0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**50% [41.2% - 58.9%]**	**1.5% [0.4% - 5.4%]**	**3.3% [1.4% - 7.7%]**
Non-Intervention Districts				
Barishal	n/N (%)	136/197 (69%)	2/197 (1%)	56/197 (28.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	67.8% [60.2% - 74.6%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.6%]	30.5% [23.9% - 38.1%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	203/235 (86.4%)	1/235 (0.4%)	28/235 (11.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.6% [83.8% - 92.2%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.6%]	10.5% [7% - 15.3%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**339/432 (78.5%)**	**3/432 (0.7%)**	**84/432 (19.4%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**79.1% [74.6% - 83.0%]**	**0.5% [0.2% - 1.6%]**	**219.6% [15.8% - 24.1%]**

Table 3.9.b (Continued): Reasons for not testing for HIV

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Main reason for never testing HIV			
		No time to get tested	Stigma by health care workers	Others	Don't know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	3/33 (9.1%)	0/33 (0%)	4/33 (12.1%)	15/33 (45.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5.4% [1.6% - 17.2%]	-	11.6% [4.9% - 24.8%]	53% [31.9% - 73.2%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	1/8 (12.5%)	0/8 (0%)	4/8 (50%)	0/8 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.9% [0.8% - 54.2%]	-	55.6% [13.1% - 91.3%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	1/30 (3.3%)	0/30 (0%)	2/30 (6.7%)	2/30 (6.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.1% [0.3% - 14.5%]	-	7% [1.7% - 24.8%]	7.2% [1.7% - 26%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	5/79 (6.3%)	1/79 (1.3%)	2/79 (2.5%)	36/79 (45.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.4% [2.8% - 13.9%]	1.2% [0.2% - 8.4%]	2.5% [0.7% - 8.4%]	44.2% [36.4% - 52.4%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	3/71 (4.2%)	0/71 (0%)	9/71 (12.7%)	16/71 (22.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5.9% [2.1% - 15.6%]	-	14.5% [4.8% - 36.3%]	18.6% [9.6% - 32.8%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	1/13 (7.7%)	0/13 (0%)	1/13 (7.7%)	0/13
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.9% [0.9% - 45.4%]	-	9.7% [1.1% - 51%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**14/234 (5.9%)**	**1/234 (0.4%)**	**22/234 (9.4%)**	**69/234 (29.4%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**5.8% [3.4% - 9.9%]**	**0.3% [0% - 2.3%]**	**11.5% [6.3% - 20.1%]**	**27.6% [21.2% - 35%]**
Non-Intervention Districts					
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/197 (0%)	0/197 (0%)	1/197 (0.5%)	2/197 (1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	0.8% [0.2% - 3.6%]	1% [0% - 4%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	2/235 (0.9%)	0/235 (0%)	0/235 (0%)	1/235 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.3% [0.1% - 1%]	-	-	0% [0% - 2%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2/432 (0.5%)**	**0/432 (0%)**	**1/432 (0.2%)**	**3/432 (0.7%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**0.1% [0.0% - 0.6%]**	-	**0.1% [0.0% - 0.6%]**	**0.5% [0.2% - 1.8%]**

More than 90% of respondents reported that they did the HIV test voluntarily, and the lowest reporting of having a voluntary HIV test was in Cox's Bazar (80.8%) among the intervention districts. However, in non-intervention districts 47.9% were requested to test for HIV. (Table 3.9.c)

Table 3.9.c: HIV test was done voluntarily or required

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Voluntarily undergo the HIV test or required		Don't Know	No Response
		Voluntary	Required		
Chattogram	n/N (%)	278/287 (96.9%)	8/287 (2.8%)	0/287 (0%)	1/287 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.7% [94.8% - 99%]	2.1% [0.8% - 5%]	-	0.3% [0% - 1.9%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	268/311 (86.2%)	43/311 (13.8%)	0/311 (0%)	0/311 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87.3% [80.7% - 91.9%]	12.7% [8.1% - 19.3%]	-	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	269/288 (93.4%)	19/288 (6.6%)	0/288 (0%)	0/288 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	95.1% [89.2% - 97.9%]	4.9% [2.1% - 10.8%]	-	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	235/258 (91.1%)	21/258 (8.1%)	2/258 (0.8%)	0/258 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	91.5% [87.6% - 94.3%]	7.9% [5.1% - 12%]	0.6% [0.1% - 2.3%]	-
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	206/257 (80.2%)	49/257 (19.1%)	1/257 (01.4%)	1/257 (01.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.8% [73.2% - 86.6%]	18.7% [12.9% - 26.3%]	0.3% [0% - 2.2%]	0.2% [0% - 1.6%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	321/330 (97.3%)	9/330 (2.7%)	0/330 (0%)	0/330 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.3% [93.7% - 98.8%]	2.7% [1.2% - 6.3%]	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	382/413 (92.6%)	28/413 (7%)	2/413 (0.4%)	1/413 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	91.8% [88% - 94.4%]	6.7% [4.1% - 10.8%]	0.6% [0.3% - 2.6%]	0.4% [0.2% - 2.3%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1959/2144 (91.4%)**	**177/2144 (8.3%)**	**5/2144 (0.2%)**	**3/2144 (0.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**91.9% [90.3% - 93.3%]**	**7.6% [6.2% - 9.3%]**	**0.3% [0.1% - 0.6%]**	**0.2% [0.1% - 0.5%]**

Non-Intervention Districts					
Barishal	n/N (%)	53/111 (47.8%)	57/111 (51.4%)	1/111 (0.9%)	0/111 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	46.3% [35.9% - 57%]	53.3% [42.6% - 63.7%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.9%]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	51/80 (63.8%)	29/80 (36.3%)	0/80 (0%)	0/80 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	59.6% [46.8% - 71.3%]	40.4% [28.7% - 53.2%]	-	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**104/191 (54.5%)**	**86/191 (45%)**	**1/191 (0.5%)**	**0/191 (0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**51.8% [43.7% - 59.8%]**	**47.9% [39.9% - 56.1%]**	**0.2% [0.0% - 1.7%]**	**-**

Overall, 86% of the FSW in intervention districts reported that they had the last HIV test within 12 months and that was the lowest in Gazipur (64.2%). In non-intervention districts, 3.7% had an HV test in the past 12 months.

Table 3.9.d: Testing for HIV in the past 12 months

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Last test for HIV (denominator is the whole sample)		
		Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Didn't test yet
Chattogram	n/N (%)	269/321 (83.8%)	18/321 (5.6%)	34/321 (10.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	81.6% [74.2% - 87.2%]	5.7% [3.3% - 9.7%]	12.7% [7.9% - 19.7%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	298/319 (93.4%)	13/319 (4.1%)	8/319 (2.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.2% [87.4% - 96.4%]	4.3% [2.4% - 7.4%]	2.5% [1% - 6.6%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	283/318 (89%)	5/318 (1.6%)	30/318 (9.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	89.8% [85.3% - 93%]	1.6% [0.7% - 3.7%]	8.6% [5.6% - 13.2%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	216/339 (63.7%)	41/339 (12.1%)	82/339 (24.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	64.2% [56.2% - 71.5%]	11.2% [7.7% - 16%]	24.6% [19% - 31.1%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	243/328 (74.1%)	14/328 (4.3%)	71/328 (21.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	74.6% [64.6% - 82.5%]	3.5% [1.7% - 6.9%]	21.9% [14.6% - 31.6%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	326/330 (98.8%)	4/330 (1.2%)	0/330 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.3% [98.1% - 99.8%]	0.7% [0.2% - 1.9%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	383/427 (89.7%)	30/427 (7%)	14/427 (3.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	86.2% [76.7% - 92.3%]	9.8% [4.5% - 20.1%]	3.9% [1.9% - 7.8%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2018/2382 (84.7%)**	**125/2382 (5.3%)**	**239/2382 (10%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**86% [83.4% - 88.2%]**	**5.1% [3.7% - 7%]**	**9% [7.4% - 10.9%]**
Non-Intervention Districts				
Barishal	n/N (%)	2/110 (1.8%)	108/110 (98.2%)	0/110 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.2% [0.2% - 6.5%]	98.8% [93.5% - 99.8%]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	7/80 (8.8%)	73/80 (91.3%)	0/80 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.2% [3.2% - 15.3%]	92.8% [84.7% - 96.8%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**9/190 (4.7%)**	**181/190 (95.3%)**	**0/190 (0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**3.7% [1.8% - 7.5%]**	**96.3% [92.5% - 98.2%]**	**-**

 0.1% of FSW reported testing HIV positive on the last HIV test in intervention districts. However, no one reported a positive HIV test result in non-intervention districts. (Table 3.9.e)

Table 3.9.e: Results of the last HIV test

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Result of the last HIV test				
		Positive	Negative	Unclear	Did not receive any result	Don't know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	0/287 (0%)	283/287 (98.6%)	0/287 (0%)	4/287 (1.4%)	0/287 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	98.7% [95.5% - 99.6%]	-	1.3% [0.4% - 4.5%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	0/311 (0%)	310/311 (99.7%)	1/311 (0.3%)	0/311 (0%)	0/311 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	99.8% [98.8% - 100%]	0.2% [0% - 1.2%]	-	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/288 (0%)	288/288 (100%)	0/288 (0%)	0/288 (0%)	0/288 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	100%	-	-	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/258 (0%)	255/258 (98.8%)	0/258 (0%)	1/258 (0.4%)	0/258 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	98.5% [90.4% - 99.8%]	-	0.5% [0.1% - 3.3%]	-
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	0/257 (0%)	254/257 (98.8%)	0/257 (0%)	2/257 (0.8%)	0/257 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	98.8% [95.1% - 99.7%]	-	0.8% [0.2% - 3.2%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/330 (0%)	330/330 (100%)	0/330 (0%)	0/330 (0%)	0/330 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	100%	-	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	1/413 (0.24%)	407/413 (98.6%)	1/413 (0.24%)	1/413 (0.24%)	0/413 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.3% [0% - 2.4%]	97% [94.8% - 98.3%]	0.3% [0% - 2.4%]	0.3% [0% - 2.4%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1/2144 (0.05%)**	**2127/2144 (99.2%)**	**2/2144 (0.09%)**	**8/2144 (0.3%)**	**0/2144 (0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**0.1% [0% - 0.5%]**	**99% [98.3% - 99.4%]**	**0.1% [0% - 0.5%]**	**0.4% [0.2% - 0.8%]**	**-**
Non-Intervention Districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/111 (0%)	109/111 (98.2%)	0/111 (0%)	0/111 (0%)	2/111 (1.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	98.9% [95.4% - 99.7%]	-	-	1.1% [0.3% - 4.6%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/80 (0%)	78/80 (97.5%)	0/80 (0%)	0/80 (0%)	2/80 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	99.2% [96.6% - 99.8%]	-	-	0.8% [0.2% - 3.4%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**0/191 (0%)**	**187/191 (97.9%)**	**0/191 (0%)**	**0/191 (0%)**	**4/191 (2.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**-**	**99.0% [97.2% - 99.7%]**	**-**	**-**	**1.0% [0.3% - 2.8%]**

3.10.   Stigma, Discrimination and Physical Violence:

Tables 3.10.a to 3.10.c describe the social stigma and discrimination by the family and society, and physical violence experienced by respondents.

Approximately 70% of respondents in intervention districts were willing to share a meal with an HIV infected person and agree that an HIV infected student who is not sick should be allowed to attend school classes.

About 70% expressed their willingness to buy food from a shopkeeper or a food seller who is known to be HIV positive. On the other hand, about 73% of the respondents gave their opinion that they would not hide if any family member got infected with HIV/AIDS in intervention districts.

In non-intervention districts, only 14% of   respondents expressed their willingness to share meals with a person who is known to be infected with HIV. Similarly, 69% thought that an HIV positive student should not be allowed to attend the school. On the other hand, 59% reported that they would not hide information that their family member is infected with HIV.

Figure 3.10.a: Assessment of discriminatory attitudes towards HIV infected people
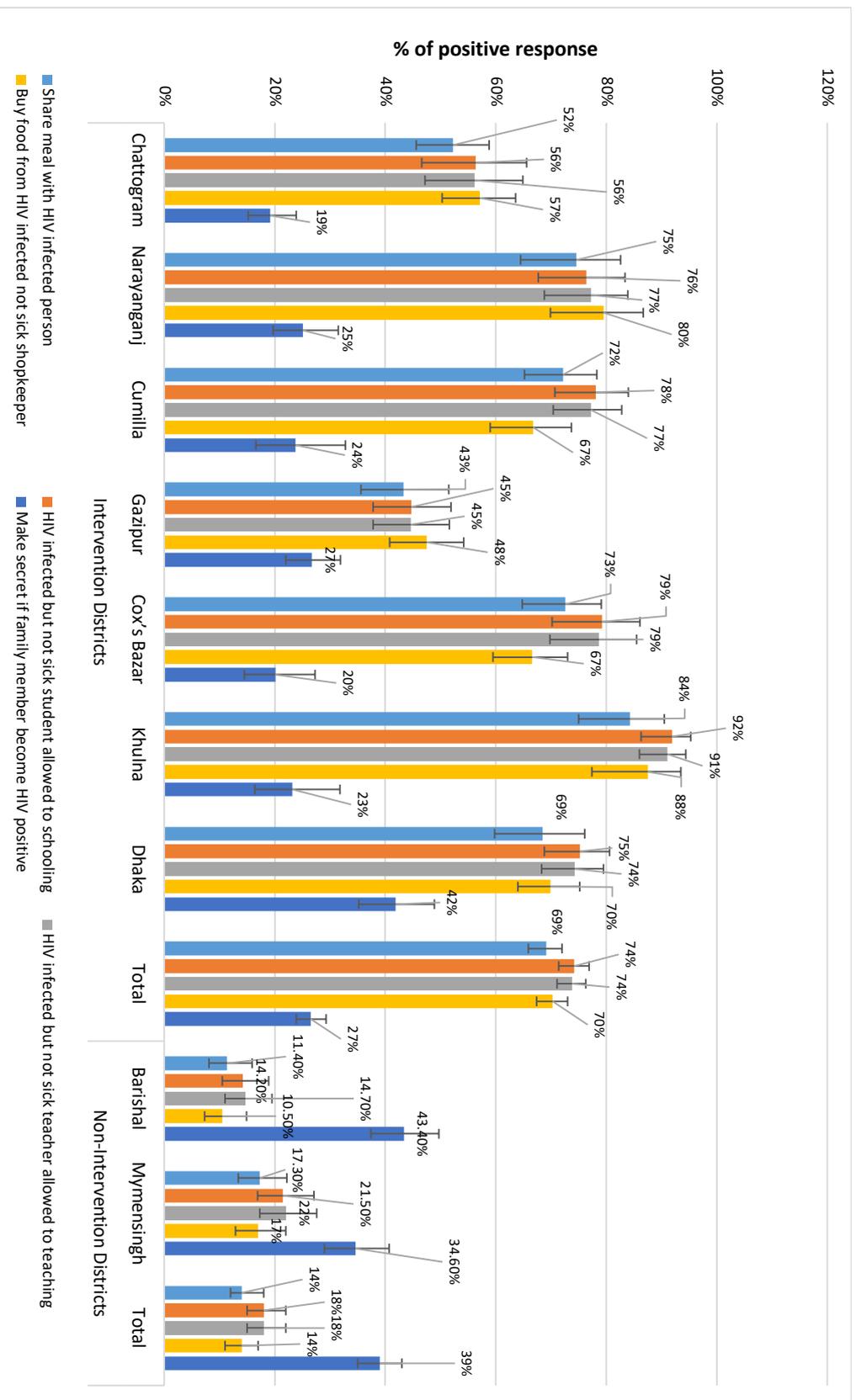
In terms of self—stigma, a total of 29.3% of FSW strongly agreed that they were ashamed to be a sex worker, while 40.7% just agreed. In non-intervention districts, 51% of FSW strongly agreed or only agreed that they were ashamed of being a sex worker (Figure 3.10.b).

Figure 3.10.b: Answers to the statement "I am ashamed to be a sex worker"
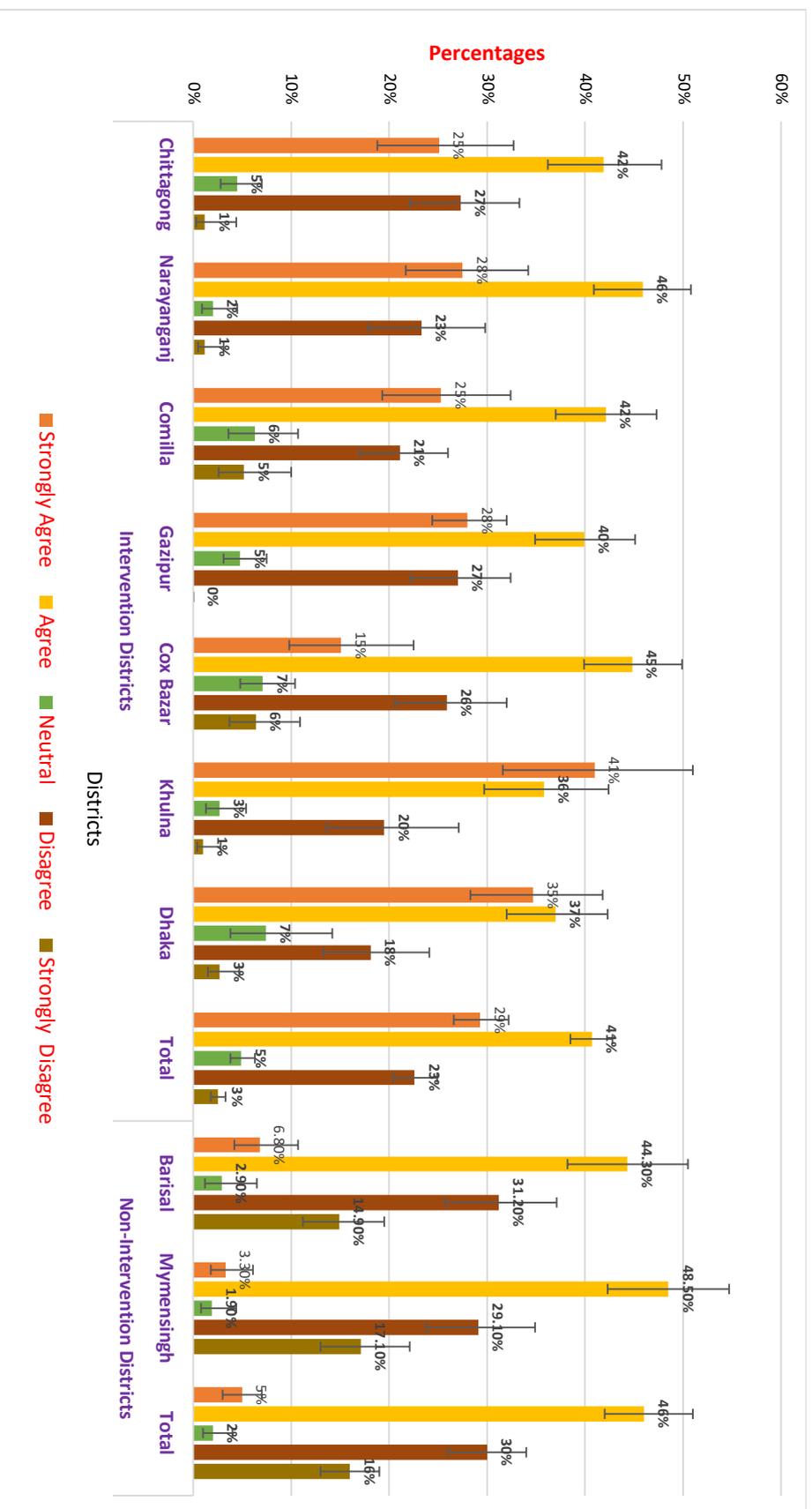
Almost 16% of the FSWs in intervention districts stated that they were excluded from the family activities because of selling sex, while in non-intervention that was the case with 24% of respondents. (Table 3.10.a).

Avoidance of seeking health care because of selling sex was reported by 4.4% and 10.5% in intervention and non-intervention districts, respectively.

Table 3.10.a: Assessment of the harassment of the FSW

Districts	Estimates	Felt excluded from family activities because of being a FSW			Avoided seeking health services because worried someone may learn of selling sex		
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	283/321 (88.2%)	4/321 (1.3%)	34/321 (10.6%)	303/321 (94.4%)	7/321 (2.2%)	11/321 (3.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.7% [83.9% - 92.3%]	1.5% [0.6% - 4.2%]	9.7% [6.2% - 15%]	93.9% [89.9% - 96.4%]	2.9% [1.4% - 5.8%]	3.2% [1.7% - 5.9%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	273/319 (85.6%)	24/319 (7.5%)	20/319 (6.3%)	314/319 (98.4%)	3/319 (0.9%)	2/319 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	86.5% [82.1% - 89.9%]	6.9% [4.5% - 10.4%]	6.3% [3.9% - 10%]	98.8% [97.1% - 99.5%]	0.6% [0.2% - 1.9%]	0.6% [0.1% - 2.4%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	271/318 (85.2%)	19/318 (6%)	27/318 (8.5%)	293/318 (92.1%)	21/318 (6.6%)	4/318 (1.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	85.5% [81.5% - 88.8%]	5.7% [3.6% - 8.9%]	8.6% [6.3% - 11.8%]	92.4% [87.6% - 95.4%]	6.4% [3.6% - 11.2%]	1.2% [0.4% - 3.2%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	288/339 (85%)	13/339 (3.8%)	38/339 (11.2%)	313/339 (92.3%)	12/339 (3.5%)	13/339 (3.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	84.2% [79.5% - 88%]	4.1% [2.1% - 7.7%]	11.7% [8% - 16.9%]	92.4% [89.4% - 94.7%]	3.4% [1.9% - 6.1%]	3.9% [2.5% - 6%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	226/328 (68.9%)	11/328 (3.4%)	91/328 (27.7%)	303/328 (92.4%)	7/328 (2.1%)	18/328 (5.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	68.7% [62.5% - 74.2%]	3.3% [1.6% - 6.9%]	28% [22.3% - 34.4%]	92.7% [87.1% - 96%]	2.4% [1.1% - 5%]	5% [2.8% - 8.8%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	278/330 (84.2%)	7/330 (2.1%)	43/330 (13%)	327/330 (99.1%)	2/330 (0.6%)	1/330 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87.3% [81.3% - 91.5%]	1.9% [0.9% - 3.9%]	10.4% [6.8% - 15.6%]	99.2% [97.5% - 99.8%]	0.6% [0.2% - 2.5%]	0.2% [0% - 1.2%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	337/427 (78.9%)	16/427 (3.8%)	56/427 (13.1%)	400/427 (93.7%)	8/427 (1.9%)	16/427 (3.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	79.9% [75.2% - 84%]	3.1% [1.8% - 5.2%]	13% [9.9% - 16.9%]	94.5% [91.6% - 96.4%]	1.6% [0.7% - 3.4%]	3% [1.7% - 5.3%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1956/2382 (82.1%)**	**94/2382 (3.9%)**	**309/2382 (13%)**	**2253/2382 (94.6%)**	**60/2382 (2.5%)**	**65/2382 (2.7%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**83% [81% - 84.8%]**	**3.7% [3% - 4.6%]**	**12.4% [10.8% - 14.2%]**	**95.3% [94.2% - 96.2%]**	**2.2% [1.7% - 3%]**	**2.2% [1.7% - 2.9%]**
Non-Intervention Districts							
Barishal	n/N (%)	250/309 (80.9%)	2/309 (0.7%)	57/309 (18.5%)	270/309 (87.4%)	5/309 (1.6%)	34/309 (11%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.6% [75.1% - 85.1%]	0.6% [0.1% - 2.5%]	18.9% [14.4% - 24.3%]	88.9% [84.6% - 92%]	1.4% [0.6% - 3.5%]	9.7% [6.7% - 13.8%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	227/315 (72.1%)	5/315 (1.6%)	82/315 (26%)	276/315 (87.6%)	11/315 (3.5%)	28/315 (8.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	72.2% [66.3% - 77.4%]	1.4% [0.5% - 3.4%]	26% [20.9% - 31.9%]	90% [86.1% - 92.9%]	2.7% [1.4% - 5.3%]	7.2% [4.8% - 10.7%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**477/624 (76.4%)**	**7/624 (1.1%)**	**139/624 (22.3%)**	**546/624 (87.5%)**	**16/624 (2.6%)**	**62/624 (9.9%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**76.3% [72.3% - 79.8%]**	**0.9% [0.5% - 2.1%]**	**22.5% [19.0% - 26.4%]**	**89.5% [86.7% - 91.7%]**	**2.1% [1.2% - 3.6%]**	**8.4% [6.4% - 11.0%]**

About 26.4% of FSW reported that they were harassed or hurt physically because of selling sex, which was more prevalent in Dhaka (39.1%) and in Narayanganj (32.6%) (Table 3.10.b).Two percent of FSWs in non-intervention areas reported that they were physically harassed or hurt because they sell sex.

Approximately 1 in 4 (26.0%) reported ever being forced to have sex in intervention areas. This was more frequently reported in Dhaka (39.6%) and Gazipur (29.3%).

A larger proportion of FSW in non—intervention areas reported being forced to sex – 35.3%

Table 3.10.b: Assessment of the harassment of FSW

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Physically harassed or hurt because of selling sex				Forced to have any type of sex			
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	Don't Know	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	256/321 (79.8%)	15/321 (4.7%)	48/321 (15%)	2/321 (0.6%)	253/321 (78.8%)	28/321 (8.7%)	40/321 (12.5%)	0/321 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	79.1% [72.3% - 84.6%]	5.3% [3.2% - 8.6%]	14.9% [10.1% - 21.5%]	0.6% [0.1% - 2.7%]	78% [70.9% - 83.8%]	9% [6.1% - 13%]	13% [8.9% - 18.6%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	218/319 (68.3%)	48/319 (15.1%)	53/319 (16.6%)	0/319 (0%)	252/319 (79%)	21/319 (6.6%)	45/319 (14.1%)	1/319 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	67.4% [59.1% - 74.8%]	14.4% [9.9% - 20.5%]	18.2% [13.8% - 23.7%]	-	76.8% [67.6% - 83.9%]	6.8% [3.7% - 12.1%]	16.2% [11.2% - 22.8%]	0.3% [0% - 1.8%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	268/318 (84.3%)	32/318 (10.1%)	18/318 (5.7%)	0/318 (0%)	228/318 (71.7%)	33/318 (10.4%)	57/318 (17.9%)	0/318 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	83.9% [78.7% - 88%]	10.5% [7.2% - 15%]	5.6% [3.5% - 9%]	-	72.4% [66.2% - 77.9%]	9.6% [6.5% - 13.8%]	18% [13% - 24.4%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	238/339 (70.2%)	42/339 (12.4%)	59/339 (17.4%)	0/339 (0%)	239/339 (70.5%)	46/339 (13.6%)	54/339 (15.9%)	0/339 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	70.3% [64.2% - 75.8%]	12.1% [8.7% - 16.7%]	17.5% [13.4% - 22.6%]	-	70.7% [64% - 76.6%]	13.6% [9.8% - 18.7%]	15.7% [12.2% - 20%]	-
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	259/328 (79%)	26/328 (7.9%)	43/328 (13.1%)	-	239/328 (72.9%)	40/328 (12.2%)	49/328 (14.9%)	0/328 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	78.6% [72.6% - 83.5%]	8.1% [5.6% - 11.6%]	13.3% [9.5% - 18.4%]	-	74.1% [66.5% - 80.4%]	12.3% [8.4% - 17.6%]	13.6% [9.8% - 18.6%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	257/330 (77.9%)	27/330 (8.2%)	44/330 (13.3%)	2/330 (0.6%)	272/330 (82.4%)	21/330 (6.4%)	37/330 (11.2%)	0/330 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	78.2% [69.5% - 85%]	8.7% [4.4% - 16.5%]	11.7% [7.6% - 17.5%]	1.4% [0.3% - 5.9%]	84.1% [77.6% - 89%]	5.4% [3.4% - 8.7%]	10.4% [6.4% - 16.5%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	255/427 (59.7%)	71/427 (16.6%)	97/427 (22.7%)	4/427 (0.9%)	257/427 (60.2%)	74/427 (17.3%)	94/427 (22%)	2/427 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	60% [53.4% - 66.3%]	16.9% [12.5% - 22.3%]	22.2% [17.5% - 27.8%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.2%]	60.4% [53.2% - 67.2%]	17.7% [14% - 22.1%]	21.5% [16.6% - 27.3%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.9%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1751/2382 (73.5%)**	**261/2382 (11%)**	**362/2382 (15.2%)**	**8/2382 (0.5%)**	**1740/2382 (73%)**	**295/2382 (12.4%)**	**344/2382 (14.4%)**	**3/2382 (0.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**73.1% [70.4% - 75.7%]**	**11.2% [9.5% - 13.1%]**	**15.2% [13.3% - 17.2%]**	**0.5% [0.2% - 1.2%]**	**73.9% [71.1% - 76.5%]**	**11.7% [10.2% - 13.3%]**	**14.3% [12.5% - 16.4%]**	**0.1% [0% - 0.5%]**
Non-Intervention Districts									
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	166/174 (95.4%)	7/174 (4%)	1/174 (0.6%)	0/174 (0%)	191/315 (60.6%)	17/315 (5.4%)	106/315 (33.7%)	1/315 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.8% [93.3% - 98.5%]	2.4% [1.1% - 5.2%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.3%]	-	66% [60.1% - 71.4%]	5% [2.9% - 8.3%]	28.9% [23.8% - 34.5%]	0.2% [0% - 1.3%]
Barishal	n/N (%)	121/123 (98.4%)	2/123 (1.6%)	0/123 (0%)	0/123 (0%)	186/309 (60.2%)	9/309 (2.9%)	114/309 (36.9%)	0/309 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.9% [94.5% - 99.8%]	1.1% [0.2% - 5.5%]	-	-	63.2% [57.1% - 68.9%]	2.6% [1.3% - 5.2%]	34.2% [28.6% - 40.2%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**287/297 (96.6%)**	**9/297 (3%)**	**1/297 (0.3%)**	**0/297 (0%)**	**377/624 (60.4%)**	**26/624 (4.2%)**	**220/624 (35.3%)**	**1/624 (0.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**97.6% [95.4% - 98.8%]**	**1.9% [0.9% - 3.7%]**	**0.4% [0.1% - 3%]**	**-**	**64.6% [60.4% - 68.6%]**	**3.8% [2.5% - 6%]**	**31.5% [27.7% - 35.6%]**	**0.1% [0% - 0.6%]**

Of those arrested (21.7%), 49.1% were imprisoned and 25.3% were detained in intervention areas (Table 3.10.c). Among arrested, imprisonment was particularly frequently reported in Chattogram (75.8%) and Narayanganj (59.9%).

In non-intervention districts, among arrested (35.3%), 11% of FSW reported being imprisoned and 47% were detained.

Table 3.10.c: Experiences of forced sex and history of ever been arrested, detained and imprisoned because of selling sex

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Believe any experiences of forced sex and related selling sex			Arrested because of selling sex				Detained or imprisoned because of selling sex		
		Yes	No	No Response	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	Don't Know	Yes imprisoned	Yes detained	No
Chattogram	n/N (%)	60/68 (88.2%)	8/68 (11.8%)	0/68 (0%)	256/321 (79.8%)	8/321 (2.5%)	57/321 (17.8%)	0/321 (0%)	46/65 (70.8%)	12/65 (18.5%)	7/65 (10.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	91.3% [82.6% - 95.9%]	8.7% [4.1% - 17.4%]	-	78.2% [69.7% - 84.7%]	2.6% [1.2% - 5.6%]	19.3% [12.8% - 28%]	-	75.8% [61% - 86.3%]	15.1% [7.6% - 27.9%]	9.1% [3.3% - 22.7%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	57/66 (86.4%)	8/66 (12.1%)	1/66 (1.5%)	238/319 (74.6%)	25/319 (7.8%)	56/319 (17.6%)	0/319 (0%)	46/81 (56.8%)	10/81 (12.4%)	25/81 (30.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	90.8% [79.7% - 96.1%]	8.2% [3.5% - 17.8%]	1% [0.1% - 7.7%]	71.5% [62.3% - 79.1%]	8.4% [5.3% - 13.1%]	20.1% [14.6% - 27.1%]	-	59.9% [47.6% - 71.2%]	10.8% [5.5% - 20%]	29.3% [20.5% - 40%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	84/90 (93.3%)	6/90 (6.7%)	0/90 (0%)	297/318 (93.4%)	14/318 (4.4%)	6/318 (1.9%)	1/318 (0.3%)	2/20 (10%)	2/20 (10%)	16/20 (80%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.1% [82.7% - 97.4%]	6.9% [2.6% - 17.3%]	-	93% [88.8% - 95.7%]	5.2% [2.6% - 10%]	1.6% [0.7% - 3.5%]	0.2% [0% - 1.8%]	5.8% [1.3% - 22.3%]	15% [3.3% - 48%]	79.2% [49.6% - 93.6%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	89/100 (89%)	10/100 (10%)	1/100 (1%)	275/339 (81.1%)	10/339 (3%)	53/339 (15.6%)	1/339 (0.3%)	34/63 (54%)	25/63 (39.7%)	4/63 (6.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.4% [82.6% - 92.4%]	10.9% [6.9% - 16.8%]	0.7% [0.1% - 5.1%]	81% [74.4% - 86.2%]	2.9% [1.5% - 5.5%]	15.7% [11.5% - 21%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.6%]	57.7% [43.6% - 70.6%]	37.2% [25.5% - 50.7%]	5.1% [1.4% - 16.7%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	83/89 (93.3%)	6/89 (6.7%)	0/89 (0%)	293/328 (89.3%)	7/328 (2.1%)	27/328 (8.2%)	1/328 (0.3%)	16/34 (47.1%)	8/34 (23.5%)	10/34 (29.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	94.1% [87.4% - 97.4%]	5.9% [2.6% - 12.6%]	-	89.7% [82.6% - 94.1%]	2.1% [0.8% - 5.6%]	7.9% [4.9% - 12.5%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.6%]	45.8% [28.7% - 63.9%]	23.4% [12.9% - 38.9%]	30.8% [14.8% - 53.3%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	54/58 (93.1%)	4/58 (6.9%)	0/58 (0%)	272/330 (82.4%)	19/330 (5.8%)	38/330 (11.5%)	1/330 (0.3%)	29/57 (50.9%)	10/57 (17.5%)	18/57 (31.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	91.1% [70.4% - 97.8%]	8.9% [2.2% - 29.6%]	-	82.3% [72.1% - 89.3%]	5.8% [3% - 11.5%]	9.4% [5.4% - 15.8%]	0.2% [0% - 1.2%]	46.9% [31.7% - 62.7%]	12.7% [4.5% - 31.1%]	40.4% [21.9% - 62.2%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	153/168 (91.1%)	14/168 (8.3%)	1/168 (0.6%)	260/427 (60.9%)	31/427 (7.3%)	136/427 (31.9%)	0/427 (0%)	65/167 (38.9%)	67/167 (40.1%)	35/167 (21%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	91.3% [85.4% - 94.9%]	8.2% [4.8% - 13.8%]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.5%]	60.7% [53.9% - 67.2%]	8.5% [5.7% - 12.5%]	30.7% [24.8% - 37.4%]	-	36.8% [28.6% - 45.7%]	42.3% [35.1% - 49.7%]	21% [13.7% - 30.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	580/639 (90.8%)	56/639 (8.8%)	3/639 (0.5%)	1891/2382 (79.4%)	114/2382 (4.8%)	373/2382 (15.7%)	4/2382 (0.2%)	238/487 (48.9%)	134/487 (27.5%)	115/487 (23.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	91.5% [88.5% - 93.7%]	8.2% [6% - 11%]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.2%]	78.2% [75.1% - 80.9%]	5.9% [4.3% - 8.1%]	15.8% [13.6% - 18.1%]	0.1% [0.1% - 0.4%]	49.1% [43.5% - 54.7%]	25.3% [20.9% - 30.3%]	25.6% [20.1% - 32%]

Intervention	Estimates	Believe any experiences of forced sex were related selling sex			Arrested because of selling sex				Detained or imprisoned because of selling sex		
Non-Intervention Districts											
Barishal	n/N (%)	121/123 (98.4%)	2/123 (1.6%)	0/123 (0%)	186/309 (60.2%)	9/309 (2.9%)	114/309 (36.9%)	0/309 (0%)	19/123 (15.5%)	54/123 (43.9%)	50/123 (40.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.9% [94.5% - 99.8%]	1.1% [0.2% - 5.5%]	-	63.2% [57.1% - 68.9%]	2.6% [1.3% - 5.2%]	34.2% [28.6% - 40.2%]	-	16.1% [9.8% - 25.2%]	43.7% [34.2% - 53.8%]	40.2% [31% - 50.1%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	166/174 (95.4%)	7/174 (4%)	1/174 (0.6%)	191/315 (60.6%)	17/315 (5.4%)	106/315 (33.7%)	1/315 (0.3%)	8/123 (6.5%)	59/123 (48%)	56/123 (45.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.8% [93.3% - 98.5%]	2.4% [1.1% - 5.2%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.3%]	66% [60.1% - 71.4%]	5% [2.9% - 8.3%]	28.9% [23.8% - 34.5%]	0.2% [0% - 1.3%]	5.6% [2.6% - 11.5%]	50.3% [40.4% - 60.1%]	44.1% [34.6% - 54.1%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**287/297 (96.6%)**	**9/297 (3%)**	**1/297 (0.3%)**	**377/624 (60.4%)**	**26/624 (4.2%)**	**220/624 (35.3%)**	**1/624 (0.2%)**	**27/246 (11%)**	**113/246 (45.9%)**	**106/246 (43.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**97.6% [95.4% - 98.8%]**	**1.9% [0.9% - 3.8%]**	**0.4% [0.1% - 3.0%]**	**64.6% [60.4% - 68.6%]**	**3.8% [2.5% - 5.7%]**	**31.5% [27.6% - 35.6%]**	**0.1% [0.0% - 0.6%]**	**10.9% [7.2% - 16.3%]**	**47.0% [40.0% - 54.0%]**	**42.1% [35.4% - 49.1%]**

3.11. Prevalence of infections among FSWs

Table 3.11.a shows the results of the serological tests. In total, only 3 respondents out of 2,382 were found to be HIV positive and they were one each from Dhaka, Gazipur and Narayanganj. Therefore, the overall prevalence of HIV among FSWs was 0.2%. On the other hand, the prevalence of active syphilis and HCV was 4.8% and 0.3%, respectively. The highest prevalence of syphilis was in Gazipur (8.9%) and Chattogram (7.3%). In non-intervention districts, no HIV and HCV infections were detected among FSWs. However, the prevalence of syphilis was 1.6% (1.8% in Barishal and 1.3% in Mymensingh) (Table 3.11.a).

Table 3.11.a: Prevalence of HIV, active syphilis and HCV

Intervention Districts	Estimates	HIV positive	Positive for active syphilis	HCV Positive
Chattogram	n/N (%)	0/321 (0%)	23/321 (7.2%)	0/321 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	7.3% [4.1% - 12.5%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	1/319 (0.3%)	14/318 (4.4%)	2/319 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.6%]	5.2% [2.5% - 10.7%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.2%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/318 (0%)	5/317 (1.6%)	0/318 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	1.9% [0.8% - 4.3%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	1/339 (0.3%)	27/338 (8%)	1/339 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.3% [0% - 2.4%]	8.9% [5.7% - 13.5%]	0.3% [0% - 2.4%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	0/328 (0%)	21/328 (6.4%)	0/328 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	6.8% [3.3% - 13.3%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/330 (0%)	4/330 (1.2%)	0/330 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	0.8% [0.3% - 2.1%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	1/427 (0.2%)	24/426 (5.6%)	2/427 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.3% [0% - 2.3%]	5.3% [3.4% - 8.2%]	0.5% [0.1% - 2.1%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**3/2382 (0.1%)**	**118/2378 (4.9%)**	**5/2382 (0.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**0.2% [0% - 0.5%]**	**4.7% [3.8% - 6.2%]**	**0.2% [0.1% - 0.7%]**
Non-Intervention Districts				
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/309 (0%)	6/308 (2%)	0/309 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0%	1.8% [0.8% - 4.3%]	0%
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/315(0%)	5/315 (1.6%)	0/315(0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0%	1.3% [0.5% - 3.4%]	0%
Total	**n/N (%)**	**0/624 (0%)**	**11/623 (1.8%)**	**0/624 (0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**-**	**1.6% [0.8% - 3.0%]**	**-**

Section 04: Summary findings and results for men who have sex with men (MSM) in Intervention Districts

4.a. Summary findings and results for men who have sex with men (MSM)

Indicator	Results (Overall Intervention Districts) PE %, [95% CI]
Prevalence of HIV	1.5% [1.0% - 2.1%]
Prevalence of Syphilis	7.6% [6.5% - 8.8%]
Prevalence of Hepatitis C	0.5% [0.3% - 1.0%]
History of condom use at last anal sex in the past 6 months with any male partners	49% [46.7% - 51.3%]
History of condom use with commercial sex partners in past 6 months	14.4% [12.4% - 16.7%]
Received condoms and lubricants from HIV prevention services in last 3 months	76.9% [74.8% - 78.8%]
Received counselling on condom use and safe sex in last 3 months	64.9% [62.7% - 67.0%]
History of STI Testing in past 3 months	22.4% [20.4% - 24.4%]
History of HIV Testing in past 12 months	66.7% [64.4% - 68.9%]

In total, **2,476** MSM were recruited. IBBS were carried out in seven intervention districts (Chattogram, Cumilla, Dhaka, Gazipur Narayanganj, Khulna and Sylhet) of Bangladesh. The results are presented both as sample as well as population estimates.

4.b. Homophily and Convergence

Amongst all the MSM/MSW in selected intervention districts (e.g., Dhaka, Narayanganj, Gazipur, Cumilla, Chattogram, Sylhet and Khulna) of Bangladesh, the homophily ranged from **0.93** to **1.21** for selected variables, which can be interpreted as weak homophily. For seven key indicators, equilibrium was broadly achieved during maximum 3 waves of recruitment in all the districts.

Table 4.b.: Homophily analysis of MSM/MSW

Target indicator	Recruitment homophily	Estimated population homophily
% Know HIV status from an HIV test	0.999	0.949
% Covered with HIV prevention programs in the past three months	1.035	0.934
% Using condoms last time, they had sex with a client	0.985	1.017
% Using condoms consistently in the past month with clients	1.010	1.143
% Avoiding HIV services because of stigma and discrimination	0.999	1.214
% Positive for active syphilis	1.000	1.029
Median age	1.143	0.954

4.c. Recruitment

The study participants recruitment started with six (6) initial respondents (as seeds) in Gazipur, Narayanganj, Cumilla and Sylhet) and eight (8) initial respondents (as seeds) in Chattogram and Khulna except Dhaka, where we used thirteen (13) initial respondents (as seeds) due to the size of the sample of each selected intervention districts.

For more detail, please see the **Annex-06: Recruitment tree in RDS-based IBBS in MSM per districts of Bangladesh**

A total of **five (5) to ten (10) waves** were reached among MSM in selected intervention districts of Bangladesh depending on the size of the sample, with the majority of respondents recruited in waves **four (4) and five** (5) (ranging 17.7% to 50.3% and 16.2% to 41.3%, respectively).

Recruitment diagnostics: Recruits by Wave per district

Gazipur (Seed-6)		
Wave	Recruits	Percent
1	6	1.9
2	18	5.7
3	46	14.5
4	88	27.8
5	73	23
6	35	11
7	28	8.8
8	11	3.5
9	12	3.8
Total	**317**	**100**

Narayanganj (Seed-6)		
Wave	Recruit	Percent
1	5	1.6
2	16	5.1
3	34	10.8
4	58	18.4
5	98	31.1
6	65	20.6
7	23	7.3
8	16	5.1
Total	**315**	**100**

Comilla (Seed-6)		
Wave	Recruit	Percent
1	6	1.9
2	15	4.8
3	42	13.3
4	119	37.8
5	130	41.3
6	3	0.9
Total	**315**	**100**

Chattogram (Seed-8)		
Wave	Recruit	Percent
1	8	2.4
2	24	7.2
3	63	19
4	146	44
5	91	27.4
Total	**332**	**100**

Sylhet (Seed-6)		
Wave	Recruit	Percent
1	6	1.9
2	17	5.4
3	38	12
4	56	17.7
5	87	27.5
6	68	21.5
7	32	10.1
8	9	2.8
9	3	0.9
Total	**316**	**100**

Dhaka (Seed-13)		
Wave	Recruit	Percent
1	13	2.3
2	37	6.5
3	90	15.7
4	179	31.2
5	157	27.4
6	48	8.4
7	20	3.5
8	10	1.7
9	3	0.5
10	16	2.8
Total	**573**	**100**

Khulna (Seed-8)		
Wave	Frequency	Percent
1	8	2.6
2	23	7.5
3	72	23.4
4	155	50.3
5	50	16.2
Total	**308**	**100**

4.1. Key socio-demographic characteristics

Information on socio-demographic characteristics, such as age, level of education, mobility (living outside home), etc. are presented in Tables 4.1.a to 4.1.c.

Of the 2,476 respondents interviewed from seven intervention districts, 48.8% were older than 25 years. The respondents were somewhat younger in Khulna (23.8% were aged ≥ 25 years) and older in Cumilla (57.4% were aged ≥ 25 years) (Table 4.1.a).

Having education below primary was reported by 22.7% of MSM while primary by 50.2% [Table 4.1.b.(i)]. Approximately 82% of respondents reported that they did not live outside of home for more than a month during last 12 months before data collection [Table 4.1.b.(ii)].

Table 4.1.a: Age distribution and attendance of school

Districts	Estimates	Age of the respondents		Ever attended school
		Less than 25	25 and more	
Chattogram	n/N (%)	146/332 (44.0%)	186/332 (56.0%)	292/332 (88.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	47.2% [41.0% - 53.6%]	52.8% [46.4% - 59.0%]	84% [78.2% - 88.5%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	138/315 (43.8%)	177/315 (56.2%)	299/315 (94.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	48.0% [42.0% - 54.1%]	52.0% [45.9% - 58.0%]	95.1% [91.6% - 97.1%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	123/315 (39.1%)	192/315 (61.0%)	266/315 (84.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	42.6% [36.4% - 49.0%]	57.4% [51.0% - 63.6%]	84.2% [78.9% - 88.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	144/317 (45.4%)	173/317 (54.6%)	298/317 (94.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	49.3% [43.1% - 55.6%]	50.7% [44.4% - 56.9%]	93.7% [89.8% - 96.2%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	228/308 (74.0%)	80/308 (26.0%)	305/308 (99.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.2% [70.1% - 81.3%]	23.8% [18.7% - 29.9%]	99.6% [98.6% - 99.9%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	235/573 (41.0%)	338/573 (59.0%)	509/573 (88.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	46.0% [41.4% - 50.7%]	54.0% [49.3% - 58.6%]	91.1% [88.5% - 93.2%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	154/316 (48.7%)	162/316 (51.3%)	278/316 (88.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	50.5% [44.5% - 56.6%]	49.5% [43.4% - 55.5%]	86.9% [82.1% - 90.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1168/2476 (47.2%)**	**1308/2476 (52.8%)**	**2247/2476 (90.8%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**51.2% [48.8% - 53.5%]**	**48.8% [46.5% - 51.2%]**	**91.3% [89.9% - 92.5%]**

Table 4.1.b (i): Level of education

Districts	Estimates	Below Primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher secondary and above
Chattogram	n/N (%)	21/200 (10.5%)	114/200 (57.0%)	59/200 (29.5%)	6/200 (3.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	11.1% [6.4% - 18.6%]	54.8% [46.6% - 62.6%]	31.0% [24.5% - 38.3%]	3.1% [1.2% - 7.7%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	74/171 (43.3%)	74/171 (43.3%)	22/171 (12.9%)	1/171 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	45.4% [37.6% - 53.5%]	42.4% [34.7% - 50.5%]	11.5% [7.1% - 18.1%]	0.7% [0.1% - 4.8%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	43/202 (21.3%)	92/202 (45.5%)	55/202 (27.2%)	12/202 (5.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.7% [16.4% - 30.6%]	44.8% [36.4% - 53.5%]	27.3% [21.1% - 34.5%]	5.1% [3.1% - 8.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	21/164 (12.8%)	109/164 (66.5%)	30/164 (18.3%)	4/164 (2.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13.2% [9.1% - 18.8%]	65.5% [58.5% - 71.9%]	19.2% [14.7% - 24.7%]	2.1% [0.8% - 5.1%]
Cox's Bazar	n/N (%)	44/173 (25.4%)	91/173 (52.6%)	35/173 (20.2%)	3/173 (1.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	23.9% [16.3% - 33.6%]	54.7% [47.3% - 61.9%]	19.9% [14.3% - 27.1%]	1.5% [0.5% - 4.4%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	50/233 (21.5%)	99/233 (42.5%)	71/233 (30.5%)	13/233 (5.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.9% [15% - 28.5%]	43.8% [35.6% - 52.4%]	28.7% [21.8% - 36.9%]	6.5% [4.1% - 10.3%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	49/271 (18.1%)	148/271 (54.6%)	61/271 (22.5%)	13/271 (4.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.5% [13.4% - 24.9%]	54.8% [48.2% - 61.2%]	20.3% [15.5% - 26.1%]	6.4% [3.1% - 13.0%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**302/1414 (21.4%)**	**727/1414 (51.4%)**	**333/1414 (23.6%)**	**52/1414 (3.7%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**22.7% [20.0% - 25.6%]**	**50.2% [47.1% - 53.2%]**	**23.0% [20.5% - 25.7%]**	**4.2% [3.0% - 5.7%]**

Table 4.1.b (ii): Living outside of home for one month within the last 12 months

Districts	Estimates	Living elsewhere than home for one months within the last 12 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	69/332 (20.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.5% [15.1% - 24.7%]

Districts	Estimates	Living elsewhere than home for one months within the last 12 months
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	50/315 (15.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	16.5% [12.4% - 21.6%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	48/315 (15.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	15.9% [11.7% - 21.2%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	61/317 (19.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.2% [14.0% - 23.3%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	54/308 (17.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	16% [11.8% - 21.4%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	122/573 (21.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.9% [16.6% - 23.8%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	60/316 (19.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.8% [16.2% - 26.4%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**464/2476 (18.7%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**17.9% [16.3% - 19.8%]**

The median age of the respondents was 25 years (Table 4.1.c). The lowest median age was in Khulna – 22 years.

Table 4.1.c: Mean and median age of the respondents and years of living in the city were IBBS were carried out

Districts	Estimates	Years of living in this city	Age of the respondents
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	19.1 [17.9 - 20.2]	27.6 [26.7 - 28.6]
	Median [IQR]	20 [10 - 25]	26 [22 - 32]
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	19.4 [18.2 - 20.7]	26.3 [25.6 - 27.1]
	Median [IQR]	20 [10 - 28]	25 [20 - 30]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	23.1 [22 - 24.3]	27.3 [26.5 - 28.1]
	Median [IQR]	24 [18 - 30]	26 [21-31]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	11 [10 - 11.9]	26.6 [26.0 - 27.2]
	Median [IQR]	8 [4 - 16]	25 [22 - 30]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	19.9 [19 - 20.8]	23.5 [22.8 - 24.1]
	Median [IQR]	21 [18 - 23]	22 [20 - 25]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	18.6 [17.6 - 19.5]	28.2 [27.5 - 28.9]
	Median [IQR]	19 [10 - 25]	26 [22 - 32]
Sylhet	Mean [95% CI]	20.6 [19.4 - 21.8]	27.2 [26.2 - 28.1]
	Median [IQR]	20 [14.5 - 26]	25 [20 - 32]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**18.7 [18.3 - 19.2]**	**26.8 [26.5 - 27.1]**
	Median [IQR]	**20 [10 - 25]**	**25 [21 - 30]**

4.2. Marriage and Partnerships

Table 4.2.a-4.2.c describe the marital status, having a female sex partner and use of male condoms by respondents.

Among the respondents, 71.4% reported that they were neither married nor living with a female sexual partner, while 21.2% mentioned that they werecurrently married and living with their female spouse. Currently married and/or living with female spouse was the highest in Cumilla (40.1%) and lowest in Khulna (13.8%). The proportion of the respondents who were currently married but living with other female sexual partner was very low (0.1%) (Table 4.2.a).

Table 4.2.a: Currently married or living with a female sex partner

Districts	Estimates	Currently married or living with a female sex partner				
		Currently married, living with female spouse	Currently married, living with other female sexual partner	Currently married, not living with spouse or any other female sexual partner	Not married, living with female sexual partner	Not married, not living with female sexual partner
Chattogram	n/N (%)	69/332 (20.8%)	1/332 (0.3%)	30/332 (9.0%)	7/332 (2.1%)	225/332 (67.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.6% [15.1% - 25.1%]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.3%]	9.7% [6.4% - 14.4%]	2.2% [0.9% - 4.9%]	68.3% [62.2% - 73.9%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	52/315 (16.5%)	0/315 (0.0%)	18/315 (5.7%)	2/315 (0.6%)	243/315 (77.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	15.0% [11.2% - 19.7%]	-	6.3% [3.9% - 10.1%]	0.6% [0.1% - 2.2%]	78.2% [72.8% - 82.7%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	124/315 (39.4%)	1/315 (0.3%)	14/315 (4.4%)	13/315 (4.1%)	163/315 (51.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	40.1% [34% - 46.5%]	0.0% [0.0% - 0.1%]	4.6% [2.5% - 8.4%]	3.7% [2% - 6.5%]	51.7% [45.3% - 58.0%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	82/317 (25.9%)	0/317 (0.0%)	24/317 (7.6%)	8/317 (2.5%)	203/317 (64.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	24.5% [19.6% - 30.1%]	-	6.9% [4.5% - 10.5%]	2.2% [1.1% - 4.3%]	66.5% [60.5% - 72.0%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	44/308 (14.3%)	0/308 (0.0%)	7/308 (2.3%)	1/308 (0.3%)	256/308 (83.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13.8% [9.9% - 19.0%]	-	2.2% [0.9% - 5.5%]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.7%]	83.7% [78.2% - 88.0%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	125/573 (21.8%)	1/573 (0.2%)	46/573 (8.0%)	13/573 (2.3%)	388/573 (67.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.5% [15.4% - 22.2%]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.8%]	6.7% [4.9% - 9.3%]	2.0% [1.1% - 3.7%]	72.5% [68.3% - 76.2%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	64/316 (20.3%)	0/316 (0.0%)	10/316 (3.2%)	0/316 (0.0%)	242/316 (76.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.9% [16.2% - 26.4%]	-	3.4% [1.8% - 6.5%]	-	75.7% [70.0% - 80.6%]
Total	n/N (%)	560/2476 (22.6%)	3/2476 (0.1%)	149/2476 (6.0%)	44/2476 (1.8%)	1720/2476 (69.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.2% [19.4% - 23.1%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.4%]	5.8% [4.8% - 7%]	1.6% [1.2% - 2.2%]	71.4% [69.2% - 73.4%]

Table 4.2.b describes the use of condoms by the MSM population. Almost all (99.9%) heard about a male condom and had the experience of using condoms (97.1%) during sex.

Table 5.2.b: Awareness of condoms and ever condom use

Districts	Estimates	Heard about the male condom	Ever used male condom
Chattogram	n/N (%)	332/332 (100%)	307/332 (92.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	91.1% [86.3% - 94.3%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	314/315 (99.7%)	312/314 (99.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.8% [98.6% - 100%]	99.3% [96.8% - 99.9%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	314/315 (99.7%)	293/314 (93.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.8% [98.8% - 100%]	93.1% [88.9% - 95.8%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	317/317 (100%)	315/317 (99.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	99.5% [98.1% - 99.9%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	308/308 (100%)	308/308 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	100%
Dhaka	n/N (%)	572/573 (99.8%)	559/572 (97.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.8% [98.2% - 100%]	97.1% [94.9% - 98.4%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	315/316 (99.7%)	312/315 (99.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.9% [99.0% - 100%]	99.2% [97.4% - 99.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	2472/2476 (99.8%)	2406/2476 (97.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.9% [99.6% - 100%]	97.1% [96.2% - 97.8%]

4.3. Sexual History: Numbers and types of partners

In the past six months before IBBS, 44.6% of respondents reported having oral sex with a male partner, and only 13.4% reported using condoms at last oral sex in the past 6 months. The practice of oral sex was the highest in Sylhet district (66.6%), while it was lowest in Narayanganj (26.3%) (Figure 4.3.a).

On the other hand, almost half (49 %) of the respondents informed that they used condoms during last anal sex with a male partner in the past 6 months. The use of condom during last anal sex was the highest in Sylhet (91.7%) and the lowest in Khulna (34.4%) (Figure 4.3.b).

Figure 4.3.a: Reporting oral sex and condom use during last oral sex in the past six months with male partners
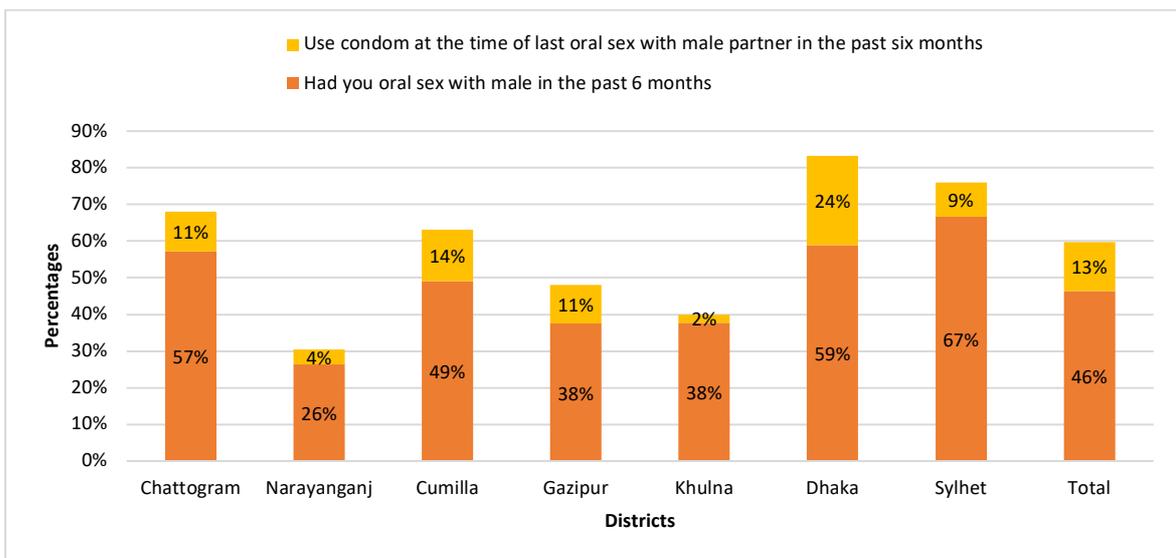
Figure 4.3.b: Use of condoms at last anal sex in the past 6 months before IBBS with any male partner
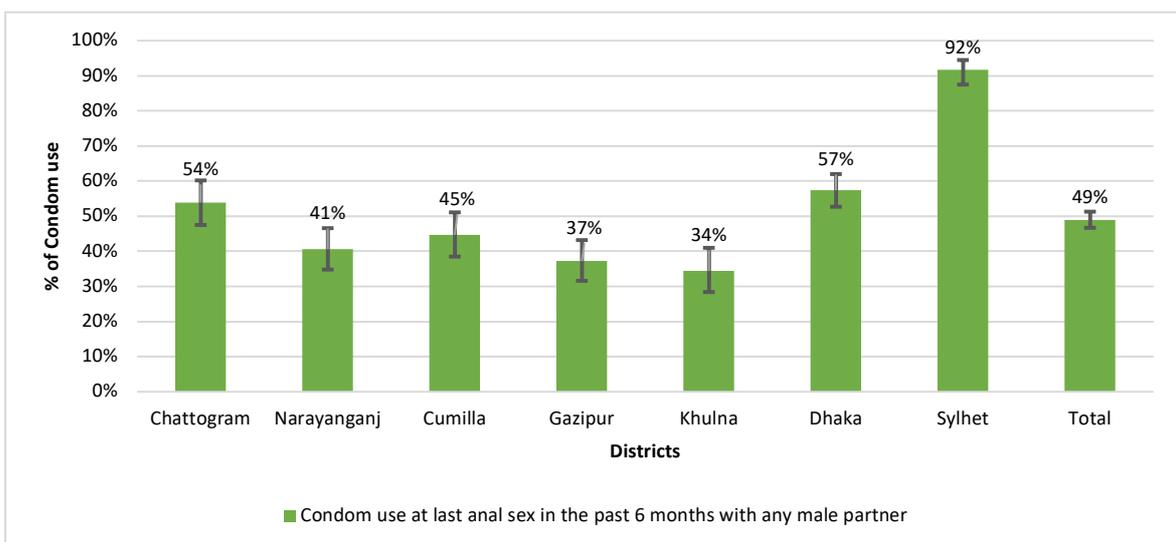
Table 4.3.a shows the number of partners that respondents had oral and anal sex with in six months before data collection. The mean number of male partners that respondents had oral sex with in the past 6 months was 4.7 (Table 4.3.a), and the number was the highest in Dhaka (6) and the lowest in Cumilla (3.1). The respondents, on an

average, had 14.4 [95% CI: 13.2 - 15.6] male sexual partners with whom they had only receptive anal sex, while they had 1.1 [95% CI: 3.9-4.3] male sexual partners with whom they had only insertive anal sex. However, median values were much lower.

Table 4.3.a: Number of partners with whom had oral sex and number of male partners with whom had anal sex (insertive and receptive) in the past six months

Districts	Estimates	Number of male partners with whom respondents had oral sex in the past 6 months	Number of male partners in the past 6 months with whom respondents had only insertive anal sex	Number of male partners in the past 6 months with whom respondents had only receptive anal sex	Number of male partners in the past 6 months with whom respondents had both receptive and insertive anal sex
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	4.2 [3.4 - 4.9]	4.5 [3.9 - 5]	8 [5.5 - 10.4]	0.3 [0.2 - 0.4]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 5]	3 [1 - 6]	1 [0 - 5.5]	0 [0 - 0]
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	5.8 [4.9 - 6.8]	5.1 [4.3 - 5.8]	22.8 [18.2 - 27.3]	0.4 [0.3 - 0.6]
	Median [IQR]	5 [2 - 8]	2 [0 - 8]	0 [0 - 30]	0 [0 - 0]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	3.1 [2.5 - 3.7]	4.7 [4 - 5.3]	3.9 [2.1 - 5.7]	0.2 [0.1 - 0.3]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 4]	3 [1 - 6]	0 [0 - 1]	0 [0 - 0]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	4.1 [3.5 - 4.8]	3.8 [3.2 - 4.4]	20.7 [16.5 - 24.8]	0.4 [0.3 - 0.5]
	Median [IQR]	3 [2 - 5]	1 [0 - 5]	5 [0 - 22]	0 [0 - 0]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	3.9 [3.3 - 4.5]	3.8 [3.3 - 4.3]	16.3 [13.1 - 19.5]	0.5 [0.3 - 0.6]
	Median [IQR]	3 [2 - 5]	3 [0 - 5]	0 [0 - 20]	0 [0 - 0]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	6 [5.3 - 6.7]	3.1 [2.7 - 3.6]	16.2 [13.6 - 18.7]	0.5 [0.4 - 0.6]
	Median [IQR]	3 [1 - 7]	1 [0 - 4]	4 [0 - 18]	0 [0 - 0]
Sylhet	Mean [95% CI]	5.1 [4.3 - 5.8]	4.7 [4.1 - 5.3]	12.7 [9.8 - 15.5]	0.4 [0.3 - 0.5]
	Median [IQR]	3 [1 - 5]	2 [0 - 8]	2 [0 - 15]	0 [0 - 0]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**4.7 [1.4 - 5.0]**	**1.1 [3.9 - 4.3]**	**14.4 [13.2 - 15.6]**	**0.4 [0.3 - 0.4]**
	Median [IQR]	**3 [1 - 5]**	**2 [0 - 5]**	**1 [0 - 15]**	**0 [0 -0]**

The mean number of commercial and casual sex partners with whom respondents had anal sex (both insertive and receptive) during last 6 months was 12.1 and 5.6, respectively. As above, median values were much lower. The number of commercial sex partners was the highest in Gazipur (19.1) and the lowest in Cumilla (4.3). On the contrary, the average number of regular/main sex partners that respondents had was very low (median of 0) (Table 4.3.b).

Table 4.3.b: Mean number and different types of partners with whom you had anal sex in the past 6 months

Districts	Estimates	Number of partners with whom respondents had anal sex in the past 6 months		
		Commercial	Casual partners	Main, regular partners
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	7 [4.9 - 9.1]	4 [3.3 - 4.7]	0.7 [0.6 - 0.8]
	Median [IQR]	1 [0 - 6]	2 [0 - 5]	1 [0 - 1]
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	15.4 [11.7 - 19.1]	9.4 [8 - 10.7]	0.3 [0.2 - 0.4]
	Median [IQR]	2 [0 - 10]	5 [1 - 12]	0 [0 - 0]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	4.3 [2.5 - 6.1]	5 [4.2 - 5.7]	0.4 [0.4 - 0.5]
	Median [IQR]	0 [0 - 2]	3 [1 - 6]	0 [0 - 1]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	19.1 [15.2 - 23]	5.3 [4.7 - 5.9]	0.4 [0.4 - 0.5]
	Median [IQR]	6 [0 - 18]	4 [2 - 7]	0 [0 - 1]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	17.1 [13.3 - 21]	5.3 [4.6 - 6]	0.4 [0.3 - 0.4]
	Median [IQR]	0 [0 - 20]	4 [2 - 7]	0 [0 - 1]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	10.7 [8.7 - 12.7]	6.1 [5.4 - 6.8]	0.7 [0.6 - 0.7]
	Median [IQR]	1 [0 - 10]	4 [1 - 8]	1 [0 - 1]
Sylhet	Mean [95% CI]	12.8 [10.1 - 15.6]	4.2 [3.4 - 5]	0.5 [0.4 - 0.6]
	Median [IQR]	2 [0 - 5]	0 [0 - 1]	0 [0 - 1]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**12.1 [11.0 - 13.2]**	**5.6 [5.3 - 5.9]**	**0.5 [0.4 - 0.5]**
	Median [IQR]	**2 [0 - 10]**	**3 [1 - 7]**	**0 [0 - 1]**

4.4. Sexual History: Commercial male partners

Sexual history of respondents in relation to their commercial male sex partners are illustrated in figures and tables below. Overall, 32.6% [95% CI, 30.6% - 34.7%] reported that they had ever sold anal sex to men in exchange of money (Figure 4.4.a). Similarly, 30.8% ever bought anal sex from other men. Sylhet district had the highest percentage of selling (58.2%) and buying (70.1%) anal sex.

Figure 4.4.a: Commercial male partners (ever sold and ever bought anal sex from men)
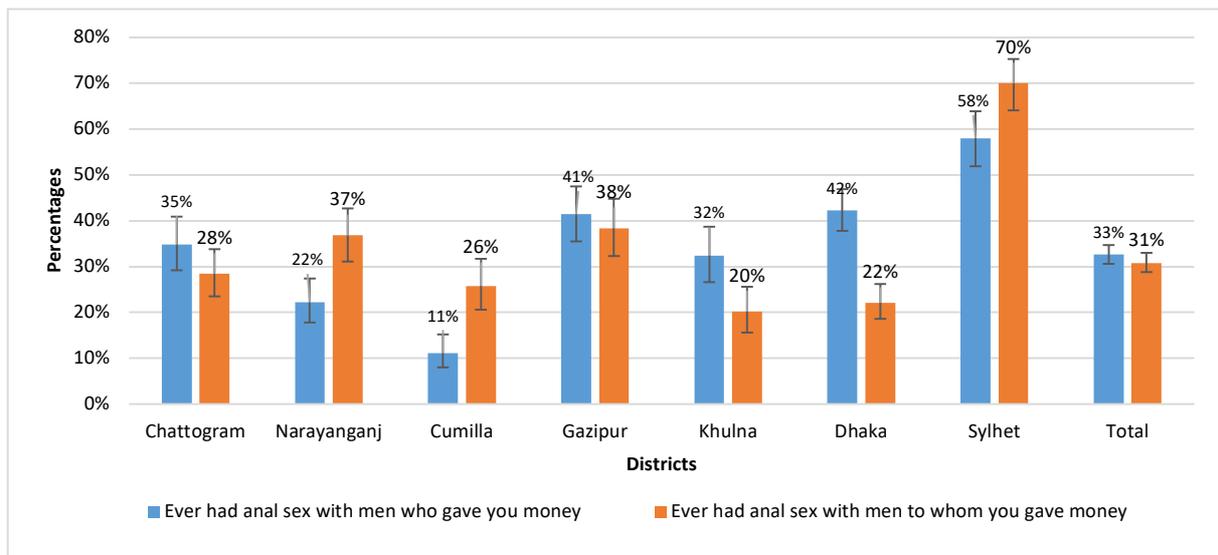
In the last six months, across all districts, 32.6% of respondents reported that they had sold anal sex to men in exchange of money, while about one-fourth (30.8%) bought anal sex from men. A total 11.8 % of the MSM respondents sold and also bought anal sex. The highest proportion of MSM who sold sex was on Sylhet (51%) sold sex while it was the lowest in Cumilla (10%). The highest proportion of respondents who bought sex was in Sylhet (70.2%) while the lowest was in Khulna (20.3%). In addition, MSM who sold and bought sex both was highest in Sylhet (42.2 %) and lowest in Cumilla (3.1%).

More than half of the respondents (55.7%) said that they used condoms at last sex with the commercial sex partners during last 6 months before data collection. This ranged from the highest (97.6%) in Sylhet to the lowest in Narayanganj (33.7%).

Figure 4.4.b: Commercial male partners and use of condoms with commercial partners in the past 6 months
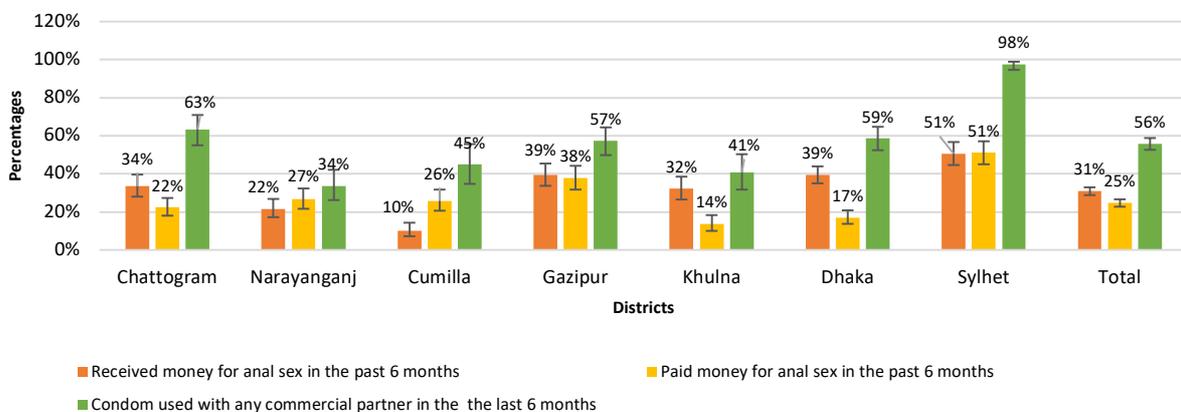
The commonest reason for not using condoms with commercial partners at last anal sex during 6 months before data collection, as cited by the respondents, were clients' objection (54.7%), not liking condoms (54.5%) and unavailability of condoms (26.4%) (Table 4.4.a). Not liking condoms was in particular prevalent in Narayanganj, Khulna and Sylhet. There were substantial differences for reporting condoms not being available, from 0% in Sylhet to 39.4% in Chattogram and 44.9% in Khulna.

Table 4.4.a: Reasons for not using condom with commercial sex partner

Districts	Estimates	Reasons not using condom with commercial sex partner at last sex					
		Not available	Too expensive	Client objected	Don't like them	Didn't think it was necessary	Didn't think of it
Chattogram	n/N (%)	20/61 (32.8%)	2/61 (3.3%)	26/61 (42.6%)	34/61 (55.7%)	9/61 (14.8%)	3/61 (4.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.4% [25.9% - 54.7%]	4.2% [0.9% - 18.5%]	34.2% [22.5% - 48.2%]	46.3% [32.5% - 60.7%]	10.2% [5.0% - 19.6%]	2.8% [0.9% - 8.7%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	6/109 (5.5%)	0/109 (0.0%)	73/109 (67.0%)	80/109 (73.4%)	0/109 (0.0%)	1/109 (0.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5.1% [2.1% - 12.1%]	-	61.8% [51.0% - 71.6%]	78.6% [68.8% - 85.9%]	-	1.0% [0.1% - 6.6%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	28/67 (41.8%)	0/67 (0.0%)	8/67 (11.9%)	28/67 (41.8%)	7/67 (10.5%)	2/67 (3.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.2% [24.7% - 51.7%]	-	11.8% [5.2% - 24.6%]	46.5% [32.5% - 61.2%]	9.8% [4.2% - 20.8%]	4.0% [0.9% - 15.8%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	33/91 (36.3%)	0/91 (0.0%)	51/91 (56.0%)	3/91 (3.3%)	1/91 (1.1%)	1/91 (1.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.3% [26.7% - 49.3%]	-	57.8% [45.9% - 68.9%]	2.5% [0.8% - 7.7%]	0.6% [0.1% - 4.0%]	0.6% [0.1% - 4.2%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	38/85 (44.7%)	1/85 (1.2%)	57/85 (67.1%)	39/85 (45.9%)	0/85 (0.0%)	0/85 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	44.9% [32.5% - 57.9%]	0.6% [0.1% - 4.3%]	70.6% [57.7% - 80.8%]	63.3% [50.8% - 74.2%]	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	28/126 (22.2%)	1/126 (0.8%)	81/126 (64.3%)	63/126 (50.0%)	9/126 (7.1%)	11/126 (8.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.8% [14.6% - 31.2%]	1.4% [0.2% - 9.5%]	65.4% [55.4% - 74.3%]	56.0% [46.1% - 65.4%]	9.6% [4.7% - 18.5%]	9.7% [5.1% - 17.8%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	0/6 (0.0%)	0/6 (0.0%)	2/6 (33.3%)	4/6 (66.7%)	1/6 (16.7%)	0/6 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	32.4% [7.7% - 73.3%]	67.6% [26.7% - 92.3%]	11.1% [1.4% - 51.9%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	153/545 (28.1%)	4/545 (0.7%)	298/545 (54.7%)	251/545 (46.1%)	27/545 (5.0%)	18/545 (3.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	26.4% [22.3% - 30.9%]	0.8% [0.3% - 2.5%]	54.7% [49.7% - 59.6%]	54.5% [49.6% - 59.4%]	4.4% [2.9% - 6.9%]	3.3% [1.9% - 5.5%]

The frequency of condom use with commercial sex partners in the past 6 months is described in Figure 4.4.c. Only 14.4% reported that they used condom every time, while another 25.2% reported using condoms most of the times. Every time condom use was the highest in Cumilla (25.6 %) and Dhaka (24.5%) while relatively low in Khulna (2.5%).

Figure 4.4.c: Frequency of condom use with commercial sex partners in the last 6 months
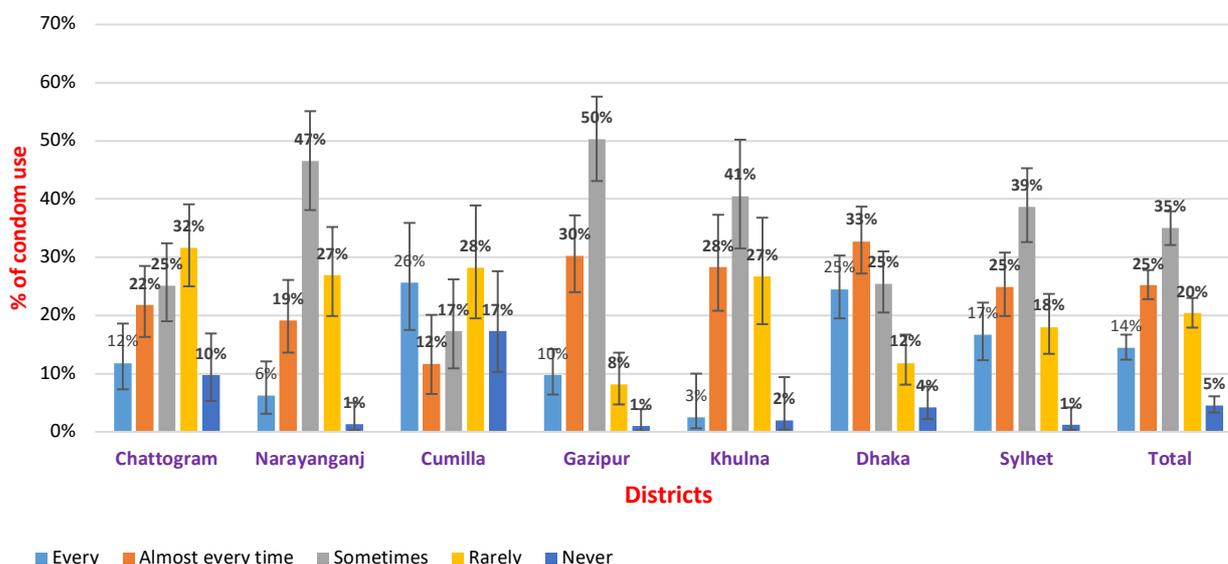
On an average, the median number of times   respondents had anal sex with commercial sex partners during 4 weeks before data collection was 4, ranging from 0 in Narayanganj to 10 in Sylhet. (Table 4.4.b).

Table 4.4.b: Number of times respondents had anal sex with commercial partners during the past 4 weeks

Districts	Estimates	Number of anal sex acts with commercial partners during the past 4 weeks
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	9.9 [8.2 - 11.6]
	Median [IQR]	7.5 [2 - 15]
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	1.5 [1.1 - 1.9]
	Median [IQR]	0 [0 - 2]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	3.8 [2.9 - 4.8]
	Median [IQR]	2 [0 - 5]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	7.9 [6.5 - 9.3]
	Median [IQR]	5 [0 - 12]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	3.9 [3 - 4.8]
	Median [IQR]	3 [0 - 5]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	8.4 [6.9 - 10]
	Median [IQR]	4 [0 - 10]
Sylhet	Mean [95% CI]	12.8 [11.1 - 14.4]
	Median [IQR]	10 [2 - 20]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**7.7 [7.1 - 8.3]**
	Median [IQR]	**4 [0 - 10]**

4.5. Sexual History: Casual male partners

Overall, 81.4% of MSM had anal sex with a causal male partner during 6 months before data collection, being relatively smaller in Sylhet (65.5%) compared to other districts. Among those who had anal sex with casual partners, 66.5% reported condom use at last anal sex in the past 6 months, ranging from the lowest in Narayanganj district (50.6%) to 94.8% in the Sylhet district. (Table 4.5.a)

Table 4.5.a: Sexual behaviours with casual male partners in the six months before IBBS

Districts	Estimates	Had anal sex with a causal male partner in the past 6 months	Condom used at last anal sex with casual partner in the last 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	226/332 (68.1%)	169/226 (74.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	72.8% [67.2% - 77.8%]	70.9% [63.1% - 77.7%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	265/315 (84.1%)	133/265 (50.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	84.8% [80.0% - 88.6%]	50.6% [44.1% - 57.2%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	261/315 (82.9%)	178/261 (68.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	81.6% [76.0% - 86.1%]	67% [60.0% - 73.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	281/317 (88.6%)	227/281 (80.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87.5% [82.6% - 91.2%]	81.2% [75.4% - 85.8%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	262/308 (85.1%)	175/262 (66.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.1% [83.5% - 91.5%]	63.4% [56.3% - 70.0%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	458/573 (79.9%)	297/458 (64.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.6% [76.6% - 84.0%]	66.3% [61.2% - 71.0%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	206/316 (65.2%)	195/206 (94.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	65.5% [59.6% - 71.1%]	94.8% [90.7% - 97.2%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1959/2476 (79.1%)**	**1374/1959 (70.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**81.4% [79.6% - 83.1%]**	**66.5% [63.9% - 68.9%]**

Figure 4.5.a shows the frequency of condom use with casual male sex partners during 6 months before data collection. The respondents reported that they used condom every time (22.7%), almost every time (32.2%) and sometimes (32.0%) during anal sex with the casual sex partners. Frequency of use of condom every time was highest in Cumilla (44.2%) and lowest in Khulna (6.4%) (Table 4.5.a).

Figure 4.5.a: Frequency of condom use with casual sexual partners in the last 6 months
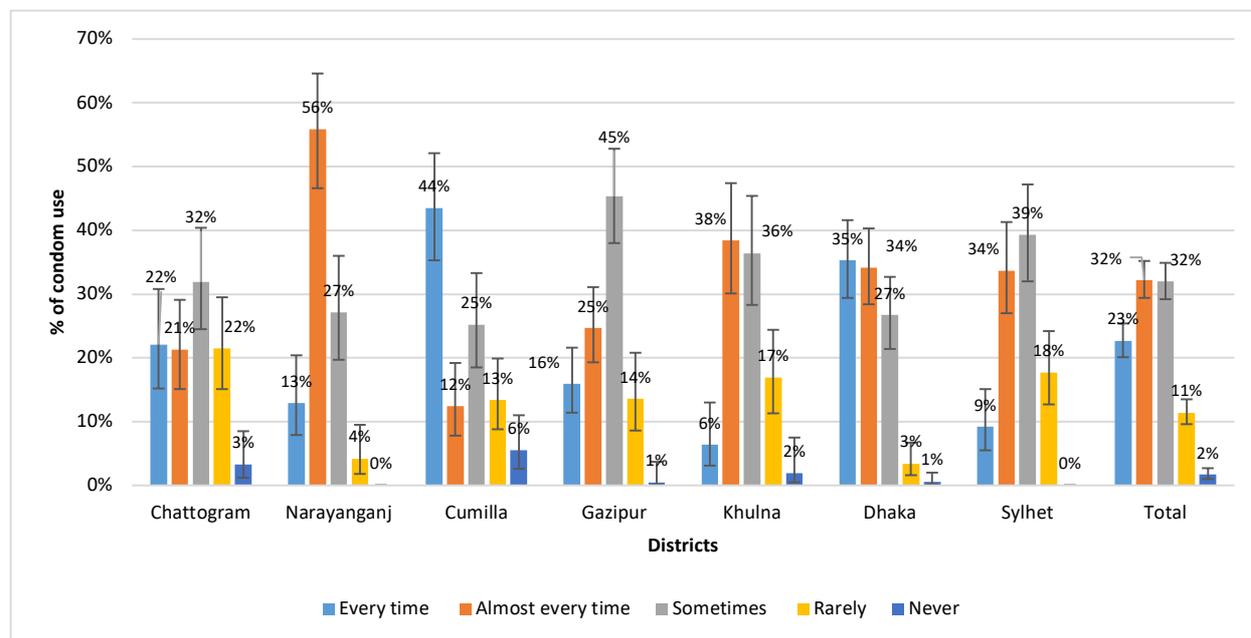
The commonest reasons for not using condom, as cited by the respondents who did not use condom at the time of last sex with their casual sex partner, were dislike of condoms (64.1%), partner's objection (45.1%) and unavailability of condoms (23.2%). The dislike of condoms was the highest in Sylhet (100%) and the lowest in Gazipur (7%). Unavailability of condoms was reported by over 30% of respondents in Chattogram, Cumilla and Khulna (data not shown in the table).

About two-thirds (62.3%) of respondents reported that they never discussed HIV or STIs with any of their casual male sex partners during 6 months before data collection.

4.6. Sexual history: Main male partners

More than a third (37.7%) of respondents reported anal sex with main male sex partner during 6 months before data collection. The proportion was the lowest in Narayanganj (20.7%). Almost half (48.8%) of MSM who had regular partner in the past 6 months reported condom use at last anal sex, ranging from 26.7% in Narayanganj to 66.8% in Cumilla (Table 4.6.a).

Table 4.6.a: Sexual History: Sexual behaviours with main male partners in the past 6 months

Districts	Estimates	Had anal sex with a main male partner in the past 6 months	Condom use at last anal sex with main male partner in the last 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	189/332 (56.9%)	89/189 (47.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	57.4% [51.1% - 63.5%]	47.8% [39.6% - 56.2%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	74/315 (23.5%)	22/74 (29.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.7% [16.3% - 25.9%]	26.7% [17.1% - 39.0%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	119/315 (37.8%)	81/119 (68.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	33.6% [27.9% - 39.8%]	66.8% [55.8% - 76.2%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	125/317 (39.4%)	61/125 (48.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	35.9% [30.3% - 42%]	47.9% [38.3% - 57.7%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	109/308 (35.4%)	43/109 (39.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	32.0% [26.2% - 38.4%]	36.9% [26.7% - 48.4%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	287/573 (50.1%)	152/287 (53.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	49.6% [45.0% - 54.2%]	50.9% [44.4% - 57.5%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	123/316 (38.9%)	75/123 (61.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	35.9% [30.5% - 41.8%]	64.1% [54.7% - 72.5%]
Total	n/N (%)	1026/2476 (41.4%)	523/1026 (51.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.7% [35.5% - 39.9%]	48.8% [45.2% - 52.4%]

Overall, consistent (every time) condom use with casual partners in the past six months was reported by 27.7% of MSM, while 23.3% reported use almost every time. Rare or never used condom reported by 22.6% (Figure 4.6.a).

Figure 4.6.a: Frequency of condom use with main sex partner in the last 6 months
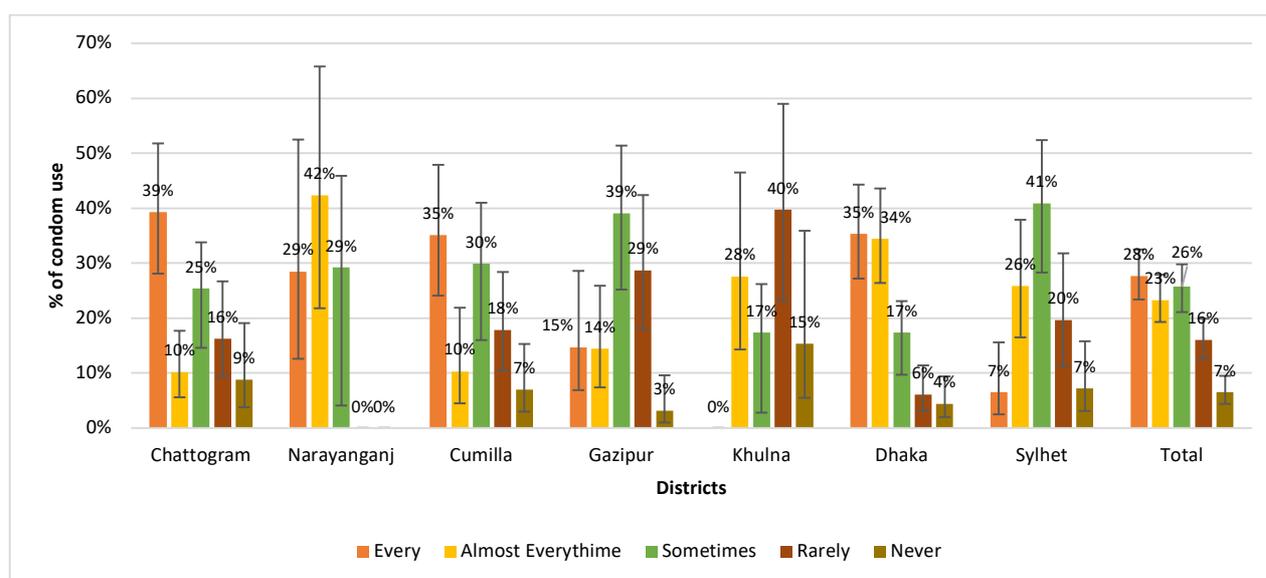
The main reasons for not using condoms as cited by the respondents were partner's objection (64.5%) and dislike by themselves (63.9%). Percentage of partner's objection was the highest in Sylhet (89%) and the lowest in Cumilla (22.1%). Dislike of condoms was the highest in Sylhet (95.6%) and the lowest in Narayanganj (48.7%). However, a small proportion (6.1%) also reported unavailability of condoms as the reason for not using them. In some districts such as Cumilla and Chattogram, a considerable proportion considered that the use of condoms was not necessary.

About two-thirds (60.9%) of respondents reported that they had never discussed HIV, or STIs with their main sex partners. This proportion was the highest in Cumilla (79.7%) and the lowest in Dhaka (42%).

The average (median) number of times the respondents had anal sex with the main partners during 4 weeks before data collection was 6. This median number of anal sex acts with main partners was the highest in Sylhet (15) and the lowest in Cumilla (4) (Table 4.6.b).

Table 4.6.b: Mean number of times have anal sex with main partners during the past 4 weeks

Districts	Estimates	Number of anal sex acts with main partners during the past 4 weeks
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	9.6 [8.6 - 10.5]
	Median [IQR]	8 [5 - 15]
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	8.1 [6.7 - 9.5]
	Median [IQR]	8 [4 - 10]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	5.6 [4.5 - 6.7]
	Median [IQR]	4 [2 - 7]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	7.8 [6.7 - 8.8]
	Median [IQR]	5 [4 - 10]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	7.7 [6.4 - 8.9]
	Median [IQR]	6 [4 - 10]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	7.3 [6.6 - 8]
	Median [IQR]	5 [3 - 10]
Sylhet	Mean [95% CI]	12.9 [11.4 - 14.4]
	Median [IQR]	15 [5 - 16]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**8.3 [7.9 - 8.7]**
	Median [IQR]	**6 [3 - 12]**

4.7. Sexual History: Sex with female

Overall, 43.6% of the participants reported that they had vaginal or anal sex with a woman during 6 months before data collection, and the highest percentage was in Cumilla (64.7%).

Of those who had a sex with women, less than half (43.3%) reported that they used condom at last vaginal or anal sex. The use of condoms was the highest in Sylhet (63.5%) and the lowest in Narayanganj (35.6%) (Table 4.7.a).

Table 4.7.a: Sexual History: Sexual behaviours with females

Districts	Estimates	Had vaginal and/or anal sex with a woman in the last 6 months	Used condom at last vaginal or anal sex with a woman in the last 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	144/332 (43.4%)	66/144 (45.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	40.2% [34.2% - 46.5%]	44.2% [34.9% - 53.8%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	116/315 (36.8%)	42/116 (36.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.6% [31.9% - 43.6%]	35.6% [26.8% - 45.5%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	195/315 (61.9%)	102/195 (52.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	64.7% [58.4% - 70.4%]	53.7% [45.6% - 61.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	148/317 (46.7%)	49/148 (33.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	46.9% [40.7% - 53.1%]	36.1% [27.8% - 45.4%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	104/308 (33.8%)	40/104 (38.5%)

Districts	Estimates	Had vaginal and/or anal sex with a woman in the last 6 months	Used condom at last vaginal or anal sex with a woman in the last 6 months
Dhaka	PE %, [95% CI]	35.6% [29.5% - 42.2%]	37.2% [27.2% - 48.4%]
	n/N (%)	229/573 (40.0%)	80/229 (34.9%)
Sylhet	PE %, [95% CI]	39.2% [34.8% - 43.8%]	37.7% [30.8% - 45.2%]
	n/N (%)	154/316 (48.7%)	101/154 (65.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	49% [43.0% - 55.1%]	63.5% [54.6% - 71.5%]
Total	n/N (%)	1090/2476 (44.0%)	480/1090 (44.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	43.6% [41.3% - 46.0%]	43.3% [39.9% - 46.8%]

Respondents reported that they used condoms every time (41.7%), almost every time (21.4%) or sometimes (26.5%) with female partners during 6 months before data collection (Figure 4.7.a). Rare (8.6%) and never use (1.8%) of condoms was reported by 8.6% and 1.8% of respondents, respectively. The use of condoms every time during sex was the lowest in Sylhet (12.4%) compared to other districts.

Figure 4.7.a: Frequency of condom use with female partners in the last 6 months
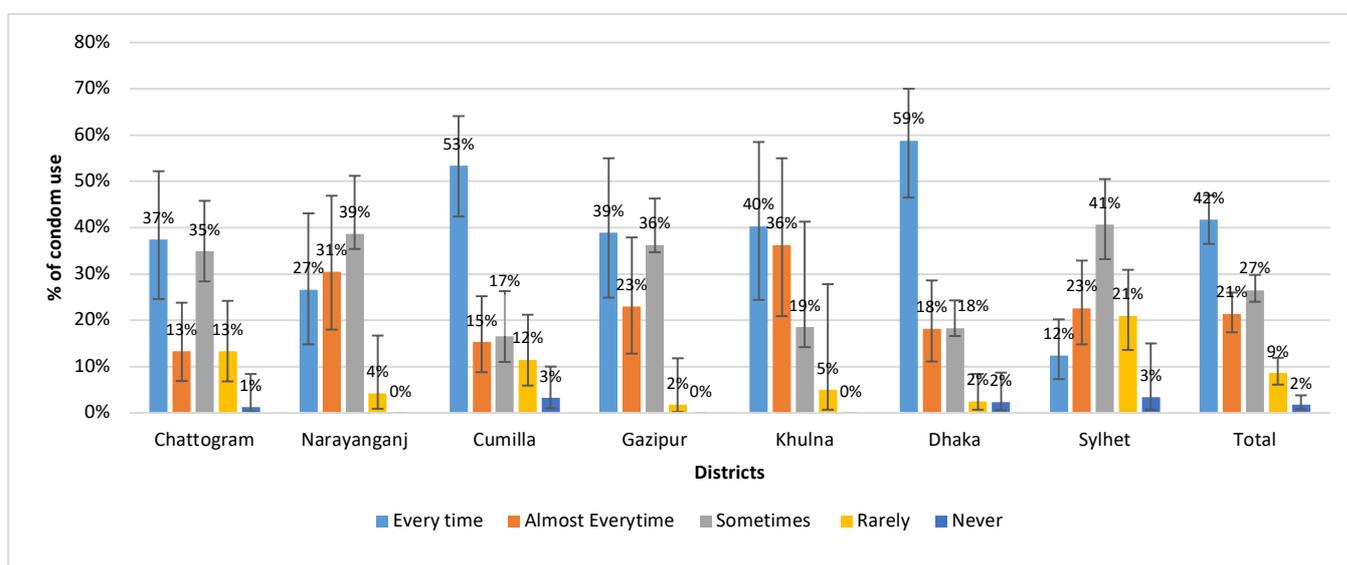
The median number of women with whom respondents had vaginal or anal sex during 6 months before data collection was one, and there were no considerable differences across districts (Table 4.7.b).

Table 4.7.b: Number of women with whom respondents had vaginal or anal sexual intercourse in the past 6 months

Districts	Estimates	Number of females with whom respondents had vaginal or anal sex in the past 6 months
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	1.8 [1.6 - 2]
	Median [IQR]	1 [1 - 2]
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	1.4 [1.3 - 1.6]
	Median [IQR]	1 [1 - 2]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	1.9 [1.7 - 2.1]
	Median [IQR]	1 [1 - 2]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	1.8 [1.6 - 2.1]
	Median [IQR]	1 [1 - 2]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	1.5 [1.3 - 1.7]
	Median [IQR]	1 [1 - 2]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	1.4 [1.3 - 1.6]
	Median [IQR]	1 [1 - 1]
Sylhet	Mean [95% CI]	2.3 [2 - 2.5]

Districts	Estimates	Number of females with whom respondents had vaginal or anal sex in the past 6 months
	Median [IQR]	1 [1 - 3]
Total	Mean [95% CI]	1.7 [1.6 - 1.8]
	Median [IQR]	1 [1 - 2]

4.8. Male condoms and lubricants

Almost all respondents (99%) were aware of places or persons that they could get condoms from though the proportion was somewhat lower (96.3%) in Cumilla compared to other districts.

Regarding the places of availability of condoms, respondents mentioned that they could get condoms from peer educator/ outreach worker/ NGO (88.7%), pharmacy/ clinic/ hospital/ family planning (41.3%), shop/market (6.4%) and friends (9.2%). In Khulna, the main source of getting condoms was reported to be peer educator/ outreach worker/ NGO (98.8%), while in Cumilla that was 78.6% (Table 4.8.a).

Table 4.8.a: Awareness of places where condoms can be obtained from

Districts	Estimates	Shop/ Market	Pharmacy/Clinic /Hospital/Family Planning	Bar/Guest House/Hotel	Peer Educator/ Outreach worker/NGO	Friend	Other
Chattogram	n/N (%)	7/328 (2.1%)	176/328 (53.7%)	0/328 (0.0%)	289/328 (88.1%)	17/328 (5.2%)	8/328 (2.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.4% [1.1% - 5.4%]	48.9% [42.7% - 55.3%]	-	83.7% [77.8% - 88.3%]	7% [4.1% - 11.7%]	2.8% [1.2% - 6.3%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	25/315 (7.9%)	135/315 (42.9%)	6/315 (1.9%)	292/315 (92.7%)	24/315 (7.6%)	0/315 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.5% [5.7% - 12.6%]	46.2% [40.3% - 52.3%]	1.9% [0.8% - 4.4%]	91.8% [87.7% - 94.7%]	6.6% [4.3% - 10.2%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	13/303 (4.3%)	147/303 (48.5%)	0/303 (0.0%)	244/303 (80.5%)	20/303 (6.6%)	6/303 (2.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	4.3% [2.3% - 7.6%]	51.5% [45.0% - 57.9%]	-	78.6% [72.6% - 83.5%]	7.3% [4.5% - 11.6%]	1.5% [0.6% - 3.7%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	23/313 (7.4%)	94/313 (30.0%)	1/313 (0.3%)	292/313 (93.3%)	31/313 (9.9%)	0/313 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.3% [5.4% - 12.6%]	35.8% [29.8% - 42.4%]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.1%]	91.7% [87.1% - 94.8%]	12.0% [8.0% - 17.5%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	30/308 (9.7%)	70/308 (22.7%)	0/308 (0.0%)	305/308 (99.0%)	22/308 (7.1%)	12/308 (3.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	10.3% [6.9% - 15.1%]	25.6% [20.1% - 32.0%]	-	98.8% [95.8% - 99.7%]	6.5% [3.9% - 10.7%]	1.6% [0.8% - 3.1%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	40/571 (7.0%)	181/571 (31.7%)	5/571 (0.9%)	513/571 (89.8%)	72/571 (12.6%)	5/571 (0.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.1% [4.3% - 8.7%]	34.6% [30.2% - 39.2%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.3%]	86.1% [82.2% - 89.3%]	13.8% [10.7% - 17.5%]	0.6% [0.2% - 1.7%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	3/316 (1.0%)	175/316 (55.4%)	0/316 (0.0%)	289/316 (91.5%)	33/316 (10.4%)	0/316 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.4% [0.4% - 4.7%]	58.3% [52.3% - 64.1%]	-	90.9% [86.7% - 93.9%]	10.3% [7.2% - 14.6%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	141/2454 (5.8%)	978/2454 (39.9%)	12/2454 (0.5%)	2224/2454 (90.6%)	219/2454 (8.9%)	31/2454 (1.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.4% [5.3% - 7.7%]	41.3% [39.0% - 43.6%]	0.6% [0.3% - 1.1%]	88.7% [87.0% - 90.1%]	9.2% [7.9% - 10.7%]	0.9% [0.6% - 1.4%]

Tables 4.8.b describes respondents' knowledge of places of availability of lubricants, and their use. More than 90% of the respondents knew the places or persons where they could get lubricants from, while this percentage was the lowest in Cumilla (81.1%). Similarly, the vast majority reported using lubricants during anal sex, and that was again the lowest in Cumilla (73.2%).

Table 4.8.b: Awareness of lubricant availability and its use

Districts	Estimates	Knows place or person that lubricants can be obtained from	Use lubricants during anal sex with men
Chattogram	n/N (%)	303/332 (91.3%)	303/332 (91.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	85.1% [78.9% - 89.7%]	85.3% [79.2% - 89.9%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	311/315 (98.7%)	305/315 (96.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.2% [95.2% - 99.3%]	95.9% [92.4% - 97.8%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	261/315 (82.9%)	240/315 (76.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	81.1% [75.5% - 85.6%]	73.2% [67.1% - 78.4%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	291/317 (91.8%)	293/317 (92.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	90.5% [85.8% - 93.7%]	91% [86.3% - 94.1%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	304/308 (98.7%)	300/308 (97.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.2% [97.6% - 99.8%]	96.1% [91.8% - 98.2%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	554/573 (96.7%)	562/573 (98.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	95.6% [92.9% - 97.3%]	97.7% [95.4% - 98.8%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	294/316 (93%)	297/316 (94%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	92.6% [88.6% - 95.3%]	93.6% [89.9% - 96%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2318/2476 (93.6%)**	**2300/2476 (92.9%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**92.6% [91.3% - 93.8%]**	**91.2% [89.7% - 92.5%]**

Table 4.8.c shows the types of lubricants commonly used. The commonest type of lubricant used by the respondents was the water-based lubricant (locally called Lubricant tube). The other lubricants used were Vaseline (9.9%), hand lotion (8.8%), baby oil (6.2%) and cooking oil (5.6%).

Table 4.8.c: Lubricants commonly used during anal sex

Districts	Estimates	Lubricants commonly used							
		Water-based lubricant	Vaseline	Hand lotion	Vaginal gel	Baby oil	Butter	Cooking oil	Others
Chattogram	n/N (%)	300/303 (99.0%)	18/303 (5.9%)	16/303 (5.3%)	3/303 (1.0%)	11/303 (3.6%)	0/303 (0.0%)	11/303 (3.6%)	32/303 (10.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.2% [97.5% - 99.8%]	5.0% [3.0% - 8.2%]	3.9% [2.3% - 6.5%]	1.3% [0.4% - 4.6%]	4.6% [2.3% - 9.0%]	-	3.9% [2.0% - 7.6%]	9.0% [6.2% - 12.8%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	304/305 (99.7%)	40/305 (13.1%)	38/305 (12.5%)	0/305 (0.0%)	26/305 (8.5%)	0/305 (0.0%)	18/305 (5.9%)	1/305 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.5% [96.3% - 99.9%]	14.2% [10.4% - 19.1%]	14.5% [10.6% - 19.6%]	-	8.5% [5.6% - 12.7%]	-	6.1% [3.8% - 9.6%]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.4%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	238/240 (99.2%)	6/240 (2.5%)	12/240 (5.0%)	2/240 (0.8%)	9/240 (3.8%)	0/240 (0.0%)	8/240 (3.3%)	0/240 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.4% [93.8% - 99.6%]	1.5% [0.6% - 3.8%]	4.5% [2.3% - 8.5%]	1.0% [0.2% - 3.9%]	3.6% [1.6% - 7.9%]	-	3.7% [1.6% - 8.5%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	291/293 (99.3%)	44/293 (15.0%)	15/293 (5.1%)	3/293 (1.0%)	6/293 (2.1%)	0/293 (0.0%)	17/293 (5.8%)	0/293 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.1% [95.9% - 99.8%]	16.0% [11.7% - 21.4%]	6.9% [3.8% - 12.1%]	1.8% [0.5% - 6.5%]	2.1% [0.9% - 4.8%]	-	5.8% [3.5% - 9.6%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	300/300 (100%)	26/300 (8.7%)	23/300 (7.7%)	0/300 (0.0%)	31/300 (10.3%)	0/300 (0.0%)	15/300 (5.0%)	0/300 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	6.4% [4.0% - 10.2%]	9.1% [5.7% - 14.2%]	-	12.2% [8.4% - 17.5%]	-	4.9% [2.6% - 8.7%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	549/562 (97.7%)	62/562 (11.0%)	40/562 (7.1%)	4/562 (0.7%)	26/562 (4.6%)	0/562 (0.0%)	38/562 (6.8%)	26/562 (4.6%)
	PE %,	97.0%	11.6%	8.4%	0.9% [0.3	5.8% [3.8	-	7.2% [5.0	5.5% [3.7

Districts	Estimates	Lubricants commonly used							
		Water-based lubricant	Vaseline	Hand lotion	Vaginal gel	Baby oil	Butter	Cooking oil	Others
	[95% CI]	[94.8% - 98.3%]	[8.8% - 15.0%]	[6.0% - 11.6%]	- 2.3%]	- 8.8%]		- 10.1%]	- 8.3%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	292/297 (98.3%)	40/297 (13.5%)	28/297 (9.4%)	7/297 (2.4%)	0/297 (0.0%)	0/297 (0.0%)	18/297 (6.1%)	48/297 (16.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.7% [96.7% - 99.5%]	12.7% [9.2% - 17.3%]	9.7% [6.5% - 14.3%]	2.3% [1.0% - 4.8%]	-	-	5.8% [3.6% - 9.4%]	15.9% [11.8% - 21.0%]
Total	n/N (%)	2274/2300 (98.9%)	236/2300 (10.3%)	172/2300 (7.5%)	19/2300 (0.8%)	109/2300 (4.7%)	0/2300 (0.0%)	125/2300 (5.4%)	107/2300 (4.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.7% [98.0% - 99.2%]	9.9% [8.6% - 11.5%]	8.8% [7.4% - 10.3%]	0.8% [0.5% - 1.3%]	6.2% [5.0% - 7.6%]	-	5.6% [4.6% - 6.9%]	3.5% [2.8% - 4.4%]

The respondents reported that they had used lubricants every time (61.3%) or almost every time (23.2%) during anal sex within 6 months before data collection. Additional 11.1% of the respondents reported that they used the lubricants sometimes during anal sex. Every time lubricant use was the lowest in Sylhet (22.5%).

Table 4.8.d: Frequency of using lubricants during anal sex in the past 6 months

Districts	Estimates	Frequency of using lubricants during anal sex in the past 6 months				
		Every time	Almost every time	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Chattogram	n/N (%)	106/303 (35.0%)	74/303 (24.4%)	68/303 (22.4%)	51/303 (16.8%)	4/303 (1.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	43.7% [37.2% - 50.4%]	21.4% [16.9% - 26.9%]	20.4% [15.8% - 26.0%]	13.1% [9.8% - 17.4%]	1.3% [0.5% - 3.7%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	261/305 (85.6%)	34/305 (11.2%)	10/305 (3.3%)	0/305 (0.0%)	0/305 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	84.5% [79.4% - 88.5%]	11.5% [8.1% - 16.1%]	4.0% [2.1% - 7.4%]	-	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	154/240 (64.2%)	12/240 (5.0%)	40/240 (16.7%)	29/240 (12.1%)	5/240 (2.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	58.7% [51.1% - 65.9%]	5.5% [3.0% - 9.7%]	18.3% [13.0% - 25.0%]	14.0% [9.4% - 20.2%]	3.6% [1.4% - 8.9%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	200/293 (68.3%)	70/293 (23.9%)	21/293 (7.2%)	0/293 (0.0%)	2/293 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.9% [55.1% - 68.3%]	28.7% [22.8% - 35.4%]	8.4% [5.1% - 13.6%]	-	0.9% [0.2% - 4.1%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	213/300 (71.0%)	74/300 (24.7%)	13/300 (4.3%)	0/300 (0.0%)	0/300 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	70.2% [63.6% - 76.1%]	23.7% [18.5% - 29.9%]	6.0% [3.3% - 10.8%]	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	337/562 (60.0%)	159/562 (28.3%)	56/562 (10.0%)	9/562 (1.6%)	1/562 (0.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	56.9% [52.2% - 61.5%]	28.0% [24.0% - 32.3%]	12.9% [9.9% - 16.8%]	2.1% [1.1% - 4.1%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.8%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	70/297 (23.6%)	179/297 (60.3%)	42/297 (14.1%)	4/297 (1.4%)	2/297 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.5% [17.8% - 28.2%]	61.7% [55.5% - 67.6%]	14.4% [10.5% - 19.4%]	1.0% [0.4% - 2.5%]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	1341/2300 (58.3%)	602/2300 (26.2%)	250/2300 (10.9%)	93/2300 (4.0%)	14/2300 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.3% [59.0% - 63.6%]	23.2% [21.3% - 25.2%]	11.1% [9.7% - 12.8%]	3.6% [2.8% - 4.6%]	0.7% [0.4% - 1.3%]

The reasons for not using lubricants during anal sex with men or women, as cited by the respondents, were unavailability (34.2%), dislike (27.0%) and fear to use them (6.8%). Difficulty in obtaining lubricants was frequently mentioned in Gazipur (96.5%) and Sylhet (78.5%) (Table 4.8.e).

Table 4.8.e: Reasons for not using lubricants

Districts	Estimates	Reasons for not using lubricants				
		Partner objects	Afraid to use it	Can't get it	Don't like lubricants	Others
Chattogram	n/N (%)	0/27 (0.0%)	2/27 (7.4%)	14/27 (51.9%)	4/27 (14.8%)	1/27 (3.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	9.2% [2.3% - 30.6%]	44.6% [26.0% - 64.9%]	13.8% [4.9% - 33.6%]	4.6% [0.6% - 26.8%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	0/10 (0%)	1/10 (10.0%)	5/10 (50.0%)	3/10 (30.0%)	0/10 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	12.5% [1.7% - 53.7%]	50% [21.5% - 78.5%]	28.1% [8.7% - 61.7%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	2/74 (2.7%)	0/74 (0.0%)	9/74 (12.2%)	22/74 (29.7%)	0/74 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.8% [0.9% - 14.1%]	-	12.0% [5.9% - 22.7%]	30.0% [19.8% - 42.7%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/23 (0.0%)	0/23 (0.0%)	22/23 (95.7%)	1/23 (4.4%)	0/23 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	96.5% [78.1% - 99.5%]	3.2% [0.4% - 20.2%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/8 (0.0%)	2/8 (25.0%)	2/8 (25.0%)	4/8 (50.0%)	0/8 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	33.4% [8.6% - 72.8%]	6.5% [1.4% - 26.2%]	66.8% [29.9% - 90.4%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	0/11 (0.0%)	2/11 (18.2%)	5/11 (45.5%)	5/11 (45.5%)	1/11 (9.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	24.4% [5.4% - 64.5%]	42.5% [15.4% - 75.1%]	39.7% [13.8% - 73.1%]	17.7% [2.5% - 64.1%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	0/16 (0.0%)	1/16 (6.3%)	13/16 (81.3%)	3/16 (18.8%)	1/16 (6.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	3% [0.4% - 19.7%]	78.5% [47.8% - 93.6%]	22.3% [6.8% - 52.7%]	6.3% [0.9% - 34.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2/169 (1.2%)**	**8/169 (4.7%)**	**70/169 (41.4%)**	**42/169 (24.9%)**	**3/169 (1.8%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**1.7% [0.4% - 6.6%]**	**6.8% [3.2% - 13.8%]**	**34.2% [26.8% - 42.5%]**	**27.0% [20.0% - 35.5%]**	**2.3% [0.6% - 7.7%]**

4.9. Knowledge of STIs

Overall, more than three-fourths (77.9%) of respondents reported that had heard about STIs. This ranged from 19.9% in Cumilla to 99.4% in Sylhet (Table 4.9.a).

Table 4.9.a: Heard about sexually transmitted infections

Districts	Estimates	Ever heard of sexually transmitted infections
Chattogram	n/N (%)	241/332 (72.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.4% [54.7% - 67.7%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	307/315 (97.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.6% [94.8% - 98.9%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	73/315 (23.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.9% [15.4% - 25.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	264/317 (83.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.6% [74.8% - 85.4%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	301/308 (97.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.9% [97.7% - 99.5%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	505/573 (88.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	85.0% [81.1% - 88.3%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	315/316 (99.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.4% [95.9% - 99.9%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2006/2476 (81.0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**77.9% [75.8% - 79.8%]**

Table 4.9.b shows knowledge of respondents about STI symptoms in males and females. Approximately 45% of respondents could correctly identify 3 or more STI symptoms among women, while 66.5% knew 3 or more symptoms of STIs among men. The knowledge on STI symptoms was found to be poorer in Cumilla and Sylhet compared to other districts.

Table 4.9.b: Knowledge of male and female symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Districts	Estimates	Number of known symptoms of STI's in women		Number of known symptoms of STI's in men	
		0 - 2	3 and more	0 – 2	3 and more
Chattogram	n/N (%)	133/241 (55.2%)	108/241 (44.8%)	63/241 (26.1%)	178/241 (73.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	55.1% [47.8 - 62.2%]	44.9% [37.8 - 52.2%]	28.8% [22.5 - 36.1%]	71.2% [63.9 - 77.5%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	184/307 (59.9%)	123/307 (40.1%)	135/307 (44.0%)	172/307 (56.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	60.3% [54.2 - 66.1%]	39.7% [33.9 - 45.8%]	47.8% [41.7 - 53.9%]	52.2% [46.1 - 58.3%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	42/73 (57.5%)	31/73 (42.5%)	32/73 (43.8%)	41/73 (56.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	64.6% [51.2 - 76.1%]	35.4% [23.9 - 48.8%]	53.9% [40.5 - 66.7%]	46.1% [33.3 - 59.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	162/264 (61.4%)	102/264 (38.6%)	55/264 (20.8%)	209/264 (79.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.0% [54.1 - 67.5%]	39.0% [32.5 - 45.9%]	25.9% [19.9 - 32.9%]	74.1% [67.1 - 80.1%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	146/301 (48.5%)	155/301 (51.5%)	82/301 (27.2%)	219/301 (72.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	48.4% [41.7 - 55.1%]	51.6% [44.9 - 58.3%]	32.4% [26.3 - 39.1%]	67.6% [60.9 - 73.7%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	239/505 (47.3%)	266/505 (52.7%)	98/505 (19.4%)	407/505 (80.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	47.2% [42.3 - 52.2%]	52.8% [47.8 - 57.7%]	23.1% [19.0 - 27.7%]	76.9% [72.3 - 81.0%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	213/315 (67.6%)	102/315 (32.4%)	101/315 (32.1%)	214/315 (67.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	66.7% [60.6 - 72.2%]	33.3% [27.8 - 39.4%]	32.3% [26.9 - 38.2%]	67.7% [61.8 - 73.1%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1119/2476 (55.8%)**	**887/2476 (44.2%)**	**566/2476 (28.2%)**	**1440/2476 (71.8%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**55.0% [52.4 - 57.6%]**	**45.0% [42.4 - 47.6%]**	**33.5% [31.0 - 36.1%]**	**66.5% [63.9 - 69.0%]**

STI symptoms in the past 12 months (genital and/or anal discharge, and/or genital and/or anal ulcer) were reported by 24.4% of MSM, and 75.9% of those sought health care for those symptoms. Reporting of the symptoms suggestive of STI was the highest in Khulna (37.8%), while health care seeing behavior was the lowest in Cumilla (54%).

Table 4.9.c: Experience of STI symptoms in the past 12 months and health care seeking behaviours

Districts	Estimates	Had any genital and/or anal discharge, and/or genital and/or anal ulcer in the last 12 months	Visit a healthcare provider because of these problems
Chattogram	n/N (%)	74/332 (22.3%)	51/74 (68.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.3% [15.0 - 24.6%]	64.9% [50.3 - 77.2%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	119/315 (37.8%)	104/119 (87.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	35.3% [29.7 - 41.2%]	83.9% [74.5 - 90.3%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	28/315 (8.9%)	16/28 (57.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.4% [4.7 - 11.7%]	54.0% [31.0 - 75.4%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	67/317 (21.1%)	52/67 (77.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.9% [15.4 - 25.4%]	76.9% [63.6 - 86.4%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	111/308 (36.0%)	85/111 (76.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.8% [31.6 - 44.5%]	78.1% [67.8 - 85.8%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	135/573 (23.6%)	107/135 (79.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.6% [19.0 - 26.8%]	76.0% [66.5 - 83.5%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	77/316 (24.4%)	48/77 (62.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.6% [17.2 - 26.7%]	61.8% [49.5 - 72.7%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**611/2476 (24.7%)**	**463/611 (75.8%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**24.4% [22.4 - 26.4%]**	**75.9% [71.5 - 79.8%]**

4.10. Knowledge and Opinions about HIV and Attitudes towards HIV/AIDS

Almost all (97%) of respondents reported that they had heard about HIV. The proportion was somewhat lower in Gazipur (91.2%). Most of the respondents (88.3%) believed that using condoms correctly every time during sex could protect from HIV infection. However, there were also misconceptions about transmission of HIV infection. More than one-third (34.8%) reported that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites (Figure 4.10.a).

More than two-thirds (68.2%) of the respondents believed that HIV can be prevented by having sex with an unaffected and faithful sex partner. This knowledge was found to be highest in Narayanganj (81.5%) and lowest in Gazipur (47.5%). About three-fourths (74.2%) of the respondents reported that they might get HIV by sharing food with an infected person. This misperception was relatively higher in Narayanganj (90.5%), Sylhet (90.7%), and Khulna (84.4%) districts compared to other districts. On the other hand, only 35.7% knew that an HIV infected person might look healthy (Figure 4.10.a).

To assess the composite knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention, the respondents were asked five questions. Data shows that only 22.5% of MSM could correctly answer all the questions. The respondents in Narayanganj district (36.1%) had better knowledge compared to other districts, while it was the lowest in Cumilla district (8.1%) (Figure 4.10.a).

Figure 4.10.a: Knowledge about HIV
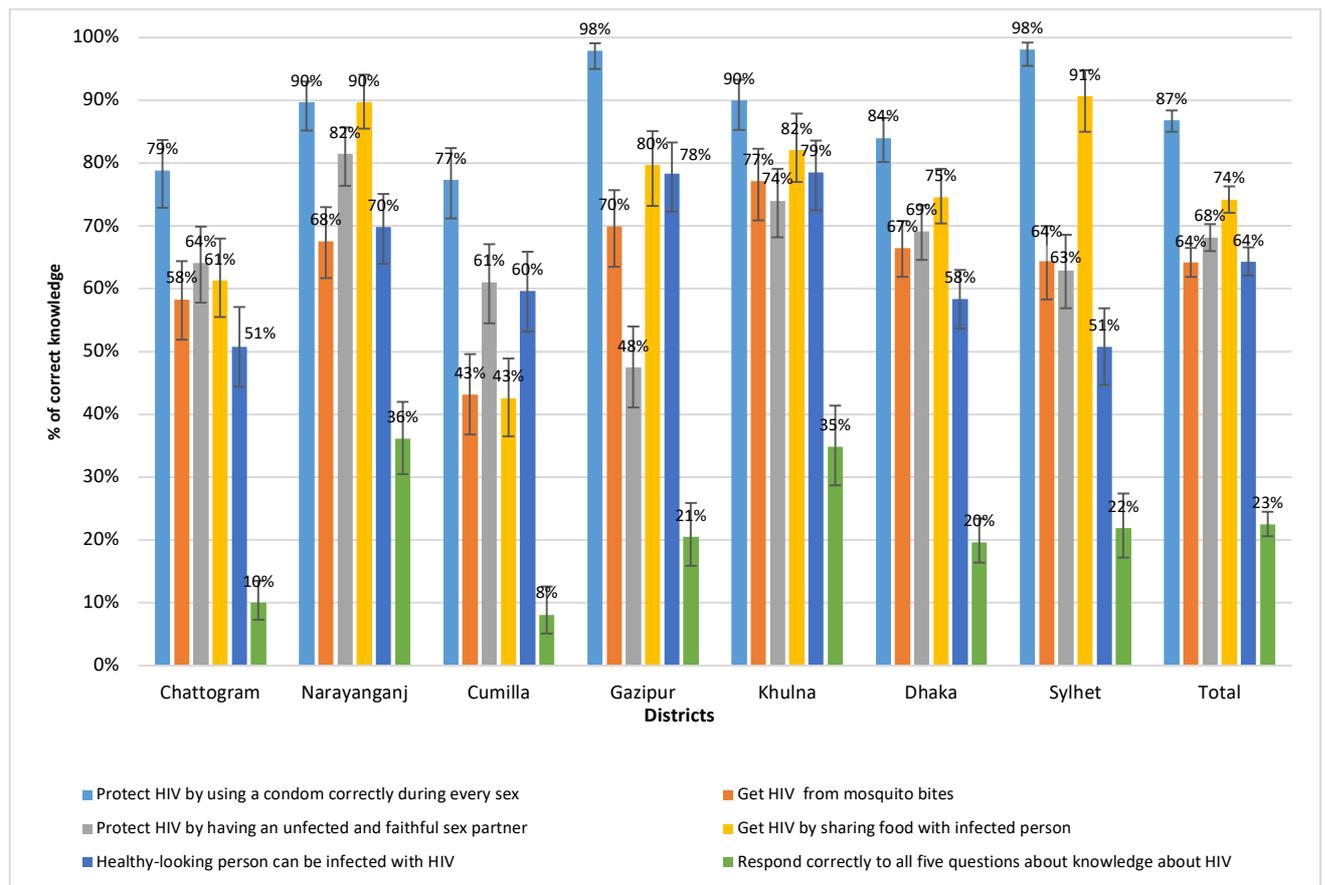
4.11. History of the previous HIV test and HIV treatment

Across districts, 78.6% of respondents reported that they had ever taken an HIV test, ranging from 70.9% in Narayanganj to 84.5% in Dhaka. (Table 4.11.a).

Table 4.11.a: Ever had an HIV test

Districts	Estimates	Possible to get a confidential HIV test in the community	Ever had an HIV test
Chattogram	n/N (%)	320/332 (96.4%)	270/332 (81.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.9% [88.9% - 96.8%]	78.4% [72.4% - 83.5%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	309/315 (98.1%)	235/315 (74.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.7% [94.7% - 99.0%]	70.9% [65.0% - 76.2%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	308/315 (97.8%)	257/315 (81.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.3% [94.0% - 98.8%]	78.4% [72.5% - 83.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	315/317 (99.4%)	255/317 (80.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.8% [93.9% - 99.8%]	76.0% [69.7% - 81.4%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	308/308 (100%)	263/308 (85.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	80.3% [74.0% - 85.3%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	552/573 (96.3%)	502/573 (87.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	95.7% [93.2% - 97.3%]	84.5% [80.6% - 87.8%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	288/316 (91.1%)	260/316 (82.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	89.1% [84.1% - 92.7%]	80.4% [75.0% - 84.9%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2400/2476 (96.9%)**	**2042/2476 (82.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**96.6% [95.6% - 97.4%]**	**78.6% [76.5% - 80.6%]**

Among those who were tested for HIV previously (n=2,042), 81.7% reported that they took the test voluntarily and the proportion was the lowest in Chattogram (58.6%). Among all the respondents (n=2,476), 66.7% took the test within 12 months before data collection, and that was the lowest in Cumilla (57.3%) (Table 4.11.b).

Table 4.11.b: Time of the last HIV test

Districts	Estimates	Voluntarily tested for HIV or required to test		HIV testing in the past 12 months (denominator is the whole sample)		
		Voluntary	Required	Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Didn't test yet
Chattogram	n/N (%)	179/270 (66.3%)	91/270 (33.7%)	231/332 (69.6%)	39/332 (11.8%)	62/332 (18.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	58.6% [51.4% - 65.5%]	40.2% [33.4% - 47.5%]	65.7% [59.2% - 71.6%]	12.8% [9.0% - 17.7%]	21.6% [16.5% - 27.6%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	219/235 (93.2%)	16/235 (6.8%)	212/315 (67.3%)	23/315 (7.3%)	80/315 (25.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	95.5% [92.3% - 97.5%]	4.5% [2.5% - 7.7%]	64.9% [58.8% - 70.4%]	6.1% [3.8% - 9.5%]	29.1% [23.8% - 35.0%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	154/257 (59.9%)	103/257 (40.1%)	196/315 (62.2%)	58/315 (18.4%)	61/315 (19.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.0% [53.9% - 67.7%]	39.0% [32.3% - 46.1%]	57.3% [50.8% - 63.5%]	20.2% [15.4% - 26.0%]	22.5% [17.5% - 28.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	251/255 (98.4%)	4/255 (1.6%)	212/317 (66.9%)	43/317 (13.6%)	62/317 (19.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.5% [96.0% - 99.5%]	1.5% [0.5% - 4.0%]	62.8% [56.4% - 68.8%]	13.2% [9.6% - 18.0%]	24.0% [18.6% - 30.3%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	256/263 (97.3%)	7/263 (2.7%)	243/308 (78.9%)	20/308 (6.5%)	45/308 (14.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.0% [91.5% - 98.1%]	4.0% [1.9% - 8.5%]	75.0% [68.5% - 80.5%]	5.3% [3.0% - 9.0%]	19.7% [14.7% - 26.0%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	395/502 (78.6%)	107/502 (21.3%)	423/573 (73.8%)	79/573 (13.8%)	71/573 (12.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.4% [71.6% - 80.5%]	23.3% [19.2% - 28.0%]	70.2% [65.7% - 74.4%]	14.3% [11.4% - 17.9%]	15.5% [12.2% - 19.4%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	228/260 (87.7%)	32/260 (12.3%)	227/316 (71.8%)	33/316 (10.4%)	56/316 (17.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	89.7% [85.3% - 92.9%]	10.3% [7.1% - 14.7%]	69.1% [63.2% - 74.5%]	11.3% [7.9% - 15.9%]	19.6% [15.1% - 25.0%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1682/2042 (82.4%)**	**360/2042 (17.6%)**	**1744/2476 (70.4%)**	**295/2476 (11.9%)**	**437/2476 (17.7%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**81.7% [79.6% - 83.6%]**	**18.3% [16.4% - 20.4%]**	**66.7% [64.4% - 68.9%]**	**11.8% [10.4% - 13.3%]**	**21.5% [19.6% - 23.6%]**

Among those who were tested for HIV previously (n=2,042), 20 MSM reported that they knew they were HIV positive. Therefore, the prevalence of HIV among respondents, based on self-reported previous test results, was 0.9%. Of the 20 positive cases, 10 (out of 502) were from Dhaka, 5 (out of 270) were from Chattogram and 3 (out of 260) were from Sylhet. The rest of the cases were from Cumilla and Gazipur. There was no self-reported positive case in Narayanganj and Khulna districts (Table 4.11.c).

Table 4.11.c: Result of the last HIV test

Districts	Estimates	Positive	Negative	Unclear	Did not receive any result	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	5/270 (1.9%)	262/270 (97.0%)	0/270 (0.0%)	2/270 (0.7%)	1/270 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.1% [0.7% - 5.9%]	96.2% [91.5% - 98.4%]	-	0.6% [0.1% - 2.2%]	1.1% [0.2% - 7.5%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	0/235 (0.0%)	233/235 (99.2%)	0/235 (0.0%)	0/235 (0.0%)	2/235 (0.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	99.0% [96.1% - 99.8%]	-	-	1.0% [0.2% - 3.9%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	1/257 (0.4%)	247/257 (96.1%)	0/257 (0.0%)	1/257 (0.4%)	8/257 (3.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.5%]	95.2% [90.8% - 97.5%]	-	0.6% [0.1% - 4.4%]	4.0% [1.9% - 8.2%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	1/255 (0.4%)	247/255 (96.9%)	1/255 (0.4%)	1/255 (0.4%)	5/255 (2.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.4%]	97.3% [94.2% - 98.7%]	0.3% [0.0% - 1.9%]	0.3% [0.0% - 2.3%]	1.9% [0.7% - 5.0%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/263 (0.0%)	263/263 (100%)	0/263 (0.0%)	0/263 (0.0%)	0/263 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	100%	-	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	10/502 (2.0%)	490/502 (97.6%)	0/502 (0.0%)	2/502 (0.4%)	0/502 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.3% [1.1% - 4.7%]	97.1% [94.6% - 98.5%]	-	0.6% [0.1% - 2.4%]	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	3/260 (1.2%)	257/260 (98.9%)	0/260 (0.0%)	0/260 (0.0%)	0/260 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.1% [0.3% - 3.9%]	98.9% [96.1% - 99.7%]	-	-	-
Total	n/N (%)	20/2042 (1.0%)	1999/2042 (97.9%)	1/2042 (0.1%)	6/2042 (0.3%)	16/2042 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.9% [0.5% - 1.6%]	97.6% [96.7% - 98.3%]	0.0% [0.0% - 0.2%]	0.3% [0.1% - 0.8%]	1.1% [0.6% - 1.8%]

All the respondents (n=20) who were positive for HIV received ART from the healthcare facilities and were under the ART regimen at the time of data collection.

It was observed that 14 out of 20 (70%) ever had an HIV viral load test. Of them, 11 out of 14 (78.6%) had an HIV viral load test in the past 12 months, and eight of those (57.2%) knew the result of the viral load test.

Table 4.11.d: Amount of virus in blood from last viral load test

Districts	Estimates	Less than 1000	Between 1001 and 10000	Between 10001 and 100000	More than 100000	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	0/2 (0.0%)	0/2 (0.0%)	0/2 (0.0%)	0/2 (0.0%)	2/2 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	100%
Narayanganj	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumilla	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gazipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khulna	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	5/5 (100%)	0/5 (0.0%)	0/5 (0.0%)	0/5 (0.0%)	0/5 (0.0%)

Districts	Estimates	Less than 1000	Between 1001 and 10000	Between 10001 and 100000	More than 100000	Don't Know
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	-	-	-	-
Sylhet	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	n/N (%)	5/7 (71.4%)	0/7 (0.0%)	0/7 (0.0%)	0/7 (0.0%)	2/7 (28.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	60.5% [13.1% - 93.9%]	-	-	-	39.5% [6.1% - 86.9%]

4.12. History of drug and alcohol use

Ever use of alcohol was reported by 9.6% of respondents. Consumption of alcohol of four and more times per week was reported by 0.4%.

The frequency of ever using any drugs for non-medical purposes (injectable or non-injectable) was 4.4%. Ever injecting drugs was reported by 0.2%(Table 4.12.a).

The highest proportion of ever using drugs and injecting drugs was in Cumilla; 8.8% and 1.2%, respectively.

Table 4.12.a: History of drug use and injections for non-medical purpose

Districts	Estimates	Ever used any drugs for non-medical purposes	Ever injected any drugs for non-medical purposes
Chattogram	n/N (%)	20/332 (6.0%)	0/332 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5.9 [3.6 - 9.4%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	7/315 (2.2%)	1/315 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.8% [0.8% - 3.8%]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.6%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	26/315 (8.3%)	3/315 (1.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.8% [5.7% - 13.3%]	1.2% [0.3% - 4.1%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	7/317 (2.2%)	0/317 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.8% [1.2% - 6.6%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	7/308 (2.3%)	1/308 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.2% [0.9% - 5.2%]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.2%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	27/573 (4.7%)	0/573 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	4.4% [2.9% - 6.6%]	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	18/316 (5.7%)	0/316 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.4% [4.5% - 12.1%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	112/2476 (4.5%)	5/2476 (0.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	4.4% [3.6% - 5.5%]	0.2% [0.1% - 0.7%]

Amphetamines and Ganja were the most commonly used drugs in the past 6 months. The use of amphetamines (in non-injectable form) in the past 6 months was reported by 1.7% of participants, and the highest reported use was in Cumilla (5.3%). Ganja was reportedly consumed by 4% of MSM, and the highest proportion consuming it in the past 6 months was in Cumilla (7.8%).
There were five MSM who reported injecting drugs in the past 6 months - three in Cumilla, and one each in Narayanganj and Khulna. Of them, only one from Khulna reported the use of a sterile needle and syringe last time while injecting drugs in the past 6 months. The mean duration of the use of injecting drugs was 3.8 years.

4.13. Stigma, discrimination and experience of violence

More than a half of the respondents (58.7%) reported that they are not willing to share meals with a person who is known to be HIV positive or has AIDS. This attitude was the highest in Gazipur (68.8%) and lowest in Khulna (36.9%).

An opinion that an HIV positive student, even though s/he is not sick, should not be allowed to continue attending the school was reported by 44.5% of MSM, ranging from 29.1% in Khulna to 57.9% in Cumilla.

Opinion that an HIV positive teacher, who is not sick, should not be allowed to continue teaching at the schools was expressed by 43.8% of MSM. Such an attitude was the commonest in Cumilla (57.4%) and the least common in Khulna (29.2%).

More than half (56.4%) of MSM reported that they would not buy food from HIV positive shopkeepers and the proportion was highest in in Cumilla (73.7%) and lowest in Khulna (30.6%).

Fifty-two per cent reported that if any of their family member is infected/sick due to HIV, they would keep the information secret. This attitude was the commonest in Dhaka (70.2%) and the least common in Cumilla (23.5%).

About a third agree or strongly agree that they were ashamed of being an MSM (Table 4.13.a).

Table 4.13.a: Agree to a statement "I am ashamed to be an MSM"

Districts	Estimates	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know	No Response
Chattogram	n/N (%)	42/332 (12.7%)	60/332 (18.1%)	83/332 (25.0%)	31/332 (9.3%)	107/332 (32.2%)	7/332 (2.1%)	2/332 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	9.7% [7.0% - 13.3%]	17.2% [13.1% - 22.4%]	21.8% [17.3% - 27.2%]		34.6% [28.8% - 41.0%]	3.0% [1.3% - 7.0%]	0.9% [0.2% - 4.1%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	14/315 (4.4%)	126/315 (40.0%)	28/315 (8.9%)	143/315 (45.4%)	3/315 (1.0%)	1/315 (0.3%)	0/315 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.0% [1.6% - 5.5%]	43.7% [37.8% - 49.8%]	10.0% [6.9% - 14.4%]	42.0% [36.2% - 48.0%]	1.0% [0.3% - 3.3%]	0.3% [0.0% - 2.2%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	10/315 (3.2%)	31/315 (9.8%)	27/315 (8.6%)	54/315 (17.1%)	185/315 (58.7%)	7/315 (2.2%)	1/315 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.4% [1.2% - 4.8%]	11.9% [8.3% - 16.9%]	9.5% [6.3% - 14.1%]	19.3% [14.7% - 24.9%]	53.9% [47.5% - 60.2%]	2.4% [1.0% - 5.6%]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	5/317 (1.6%)	65/317 (20.5%)	2/317 (0.6%)	194/317 (61.2%)	41/317 (12.9%)	1/317 (0.3%)	9/317 (2.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.9%	19.9% [15.3% - 25.4%]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.7%]	62.8% [56.7% - 68.6%]	11.2% [8.1% - 15.2%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.6%]	3.4% [1.7% - 6.9%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	1/308 (0.3%)	114/308 (37.0%)	28/308 (9.1%)	147/308 (47.7%)	17/308 (5.5%)	1/308 (0.3%)	0/308 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.7%]	42.7% [36.2% - 49.5%]	11.5% [7.8% - 16.7%]	42.2% [35.9% - 48.8%]	3.2% [1.7% - 5.7%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.6%]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.1%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	41/573 (7.2%)	123/573 (21.5%)	73/573 (12.7%)	173/573 (30.2%)	155/573 (27.1%)	6/573 (1.1%)	2/573 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.9% [5.0% - 9.6%]	22.4% [18.7% - 26.5%]	13.7% [10.8% - 17.2%]	28.5% [24.5% - 32.8%]	27.4% [23.4% - 31.8%]	1.1% [0.4% - 2.7%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.5%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	34/316 (10.8%)	95/316 (30.1%)	88/316 (27.9%)	78/316 (24.7%)	21/316 (6.7%)	0/316 (0.0%)	0/316 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	10.1% [7.0% - 14.4%]	32.4% [26.9% - 38.5%]	26.8% [21.9% - 32.4%]	24.4% [19.6% - 30.0%]	6.2% [3.7% - 10.0%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.5%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	147/2476 (5.9%)	614/2476 (24.8%)	329/2476 (13.3%)	820/2476 (33.1%)	529/2476 (21.4%)	22/2476 (0.9%)	15/2476 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	4.6% [3.8% - 5.5%]	27.8% [25.7% - 30.0%]	12.6% [11.2% - 14.2%]	33.0% [30.9% - 35.3%]	20.4% [18.6% - 22.3%]	1.0% [0.6% - 1.7%]	0.6% [0.3% - 1.0%]

The majority (94%) of respondents did not avoid health services because they were worried that someone might learn that they were MSM.

Most (94.7%) of respondents never felt that they were excluded from the family because of having sex with men.

Some respondents (4.1%) reported that they were physically harassed more than six months before data collection. The proportion harassed within six months before data collection was 1.7%.

About one-in-five reported that they were ever forced to have sex (any type) more than 6 months before data collection, and 3.6% reported being forced to have sex within 6 months before data collection (Table 4.13.b).

Table 4.13.b: Victim of physical harassment and forced to have sex

Districts	Estimates	Ever physically harassed or hurt because of being an MSM			Ever forced to have any type of sex			
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	318/332 (95.8%)	4/332 (1.2%)	10/332 (3.0%)	226/332 (68.1%)	8/332 (2.4%)	96/332 (28.9%)	2/332 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.2% [95.2% - 98.4%]	0.7% [0.3% - 2.0%]	2.0% [1.0% - 4.0%]	63.9% [57.4% - 69.9%]	2.2% [1.0% - 4.8%]	32.6% [26.8% - 39.0%]	1.3% [0.3% - 5.1%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	299/315 (94.9%)	8/315 (2.5%)	8/315 (2.5%)	274/315 (87%)	7/315 (2.2%)	34/315 (10.8%)	0/315 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.0% [93.2% - 97.7%]	2.0% [0.9% - 4.4%]	2.0% [0.9% - 4.2%]	88.5% [84.2% - 91.7%]	2.3% [1.0% - 5.2%]	9.2% [6.4% - 13.1%]	-

Districts	Estimates	Ever physically harassed or hurt because of being an MSM			Ever forced to have any type of sex			
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	Don't Know
Cumilla	n/N (%)	311/315 (98.7%)	1/315 (0.3%)	3/315 (1.0%)	151/315 (47.9%)	139/315 (44.1%)	20/315 (6.3%)	5/315 (1.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.1% [96.1% - 99.8%]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.2%]	0.8% [0.1% - 4.1%]	52.6% [46.2% - 58.9%]	39.3% [33.4% - 45.6%]	6.4% [3.9% - 10.3%]	1.6% [0.3% - 3.0%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	290/317 (91.5%)	9/317 (2.8%)	18/317 (5.7%)	243/317 (76.7%)	50/317 (15.8%)	24/317 (7.6%)	0/317 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.5% [90.5% - 95.7%]	2.6% [1.3% - 5.1%]	3.8% [2.3% - 6.2%]	78.7% [73.3% - 83.3%]	13.5% [9.9% - 18.2%]	7.7% [5.0% - 11.9%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	277/308 (89.9%)	2/308 (0.7%)	29/308 (9.4%)	231/308 (75.0%)	63/308 (20.5%)	14/308 (4.6%)	0/308 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	92.1% [88.1% - 94.8%]	0.2% [0.1% - 0.9%]	7.7% [5.0% - 11.7%]	78.1% [72.2% - 83.0%]	17.3% [12.9% - 22.8%]	4.6% [2.5% - 8.4%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	504/573 (87.9%)	21/573 (3.7%)	48/573 (8.2%)	403/573 (70.3%)	140/573 (24.4%)	30/573 (5.2%)	0/573 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	89.6% [86.6% - 91.9%]	3.3% [2.0% - 5.5%]	6.9% [5.1% - 9.2%]	72.9% [68.6% - 76.7%]	22.6% [19.0% - 26.7%]	4.5% [3.1% - 6.7%]	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	292/316 (92.4%)	6/316 (1.9%)	18/316 (5.7%)	238/316 (75.3%)	67/316 (21.2%)	11/316 (3.5%)	0/316 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.8% [90.4% - 96.0%]	2.1% [0.8% - 5.0%]	4.2% [2.5% - 6.8%]	78.8% [73.8% - 83.1%]	18% [14.1% - 22.8%]	3.2% [1.7% - 5.8%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	2291/2476 (92.5%)	51/2476 (2.1%)	134/2476 (5.4%)	1766/2476 (71.3%)	589/2476 (23.8%)	99/2476 (4.0%)	22/2476 (0.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	94.2% [93.1% - 95.1%]	1.7% [1.2% - 2.4%]	4.1% [3.4% - 5.1%]	73.6% [71.6% - 75.6%]	21.6% [19.8% - 23.8%]	3.6% [2.8% - 4.5%]	1.2% [0.8% - 1.9%]

The vast majority, 98.7% reported that they were never arrested because of being an MSM (Table 4.13.c).

Among those who had the experience of forced sex (n=589), 56.5% believed that was because of being an MSM [highest in Cumilla (94.6%) and lowest in Narayanganj (8.9%)].

Table 4.13.c: History of forced sex and ever arrested

Districts	Estimates	Believe that forced sex was because of being an MSM			Ever been arrested because of being an MSM		
		Yes	No	Don't Know	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	78/104 (75.0%)	24/104 (23.1%)	2/104 (1.9%)	328/332 (98.8%)	4/332 (1.2%)	0/332 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.9% [71.7% - 87.6%]	17.9% [11.4% - 27.1%]	1.1% [0.3% - 4.5%]	99.0% [97.1% - 99.7%]	1.0% [0.3% - 2.9%]	-
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	2/41 (4.9%)	39/41 (95.1%)	-	312/315 (99.1%)	2/315 (0.6%)	1/315 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.9% [2.3% - 29.2%]	91.1% [70.8% - 97.7%]	-	99.6% [98.6% - 99.9%]	0.3% [0.1% - 1.3%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.9%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	135/145 (93.1%)	10/145 (6.2%)	-	315/315 (100%)	0/315 (0.0%)	0/315 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	94.6% [88.6% - 97.5%]	3.8% [1.8% - 7.8%]	-	100%	0.3% [0.1% - 0.9%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	26/74 (35.1%)	48/74 (64.9%)	-	310/317 (97.8%)	7/317 (2.2%)	0/317 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	33.7% [22.8% - 46.8%]	66.3% [53.2% - 77.2%]	-	97.9% [95.5% - 99.0%]	2.1% [1.0% - 4.5%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	13/77 (16.9%)	63/77 (81.8%)	1/77 (1.3%)	303/308 (98.4%)	2/308 (0.7%)	3/308 (1.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	16.1% [8.4% - 28.8%]	83.3% [70.7% - 91.1%]	0.6% [0.1% - 4.2%]	98.8% [96.2% - 99.6%]	0.3% [0.1% - 1.1%]	0.9% [0.2% - 3.9%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	73/170 (42.9%)	95/170 (55.9%)	2/170 (1.2%)	553/573 (96.5%)	9/573 (1.6%)	11/573 (1.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	44.9% [36.4% - 53.7%]	53.6% [44.9% - 62.2%]	1.5% [0.4% - 6.0%]	97.1% [95.0% - 98.3%]	1.3% [0.6% - 2.9%]	1.6% [0.7% - 3.4%]

	Estimates						
Sylhet	n/N (%)	63/78 (80.8%)	13/78 (16.7%)	2/78 (2.6%)	314/316 (99.4%)	1/316 (0.3%)	1/316 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	78.8% [67.0% - 87.2%]	17.4% [10.1% - 28.4%]	3.7% [0.8% - 15.6%]	99.7% [98.7% - 99.9%]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.3%]	0.1% [0.0% - 1%]
Total	n/N (%)	390/689 (56.6%)	292/689 (42.2%)	7/689 (1.0%)	2435/2476 (98.3%)	25/2476 (1.0%)	16/2476 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	56.5% [52.0% - 56.6%]	42.6% [38.3% - 47.2%]	0.9% [0.4% - 1.9%]	98.7% [98.1% - 99.1%]	0.7% [0.5% - 1.2%]	0.5% [0.3% - 1.0%]

4.14. Awareness and use of PrEP and PEP

Very small number of MSM respondents heard about PrEP (0.9%, n=32) and PEP (0.9%, n=29) and no one reported ever using these.

4.15. Coverage with HIV prevention services

Table 4.15.a to 4.15.c describe the coverage with HIV prevention services.

Among respondents, 76.9% reported receiving condoms and lubricants from HIV prevention services (outreach services, drop-in centre or sexual health clinic) within 3 months before data collection, ranging from 58.2% in Cumilla to 94.1% in Khulna (Table 4.15.a).

Table 4.15.a: Received condoms and lubricants from HIV prevention services

Districts	Estimates	In the past 3 months	Between 4-6 months ago	Between 7-12 months ago	More than 12 months ago	Never	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	230/332 (69.3%)	25/332 (7.5%)	23/332 (6.9%)	9/332 (2.7%)	44/332 (13.3%)	1/332 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.9% [55.3% - 68.1%]	7.5% [4.9% - 11.3%]	7.4% [4.5% - 11.8%]	3.1% [1.5% - 6.5%]	19.5% [14.4% - 25.8%]	0.7% [0.1% - 4.5%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	293/315 (93%)	5/315 (1.6%)	3/315 (1%)	2/315 (0.6%)	12/315 (3.8%)	0/315 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	92.2% [88.2% - 94.9%]	1.3% [0.5% - 3.4%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.7%]	0.8% [0.2% - 3.4%]	4.8% [2.7% - 8.3%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	197/315 (62.5%)	21/315 (6.7%)	12/315 (3.8%)	17/315 (5.4%)	67/315 (21.3%)	1/315 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	58.2% [51.8% - 64.4%]	6.8% [4.2% - 10.7%]	3.6% [1.9% - 6.8%]	6.5% [3.8% - 10.8%]	24.2% [19.1% - 30.2%]	0.7% [0.1% - 4.6%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	220/317 (69.4%)	39/317 (12.3%)	21/317 (6.6%)	12/317 (3.8%)	25/317 (7.9%)	0/317 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	65.7% [59.2% - 71.6%]	12.6% [8.9% - 17.7%]	6.1% [3.8% - 9.6%]	6.4% [3.4% - 11.8%]	9.2% [6.0% - 13.8%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	283/308 (91.9%)	16/308 (5.2%)	5/308 (1.6%)	1/308 (0.3%)	3/308 (1%)	0/308 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	94.1% [90.5% - 96.3%]	3.7% [2.1% - 6.7%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.6%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.5%]	1.2% [0.3% - 4.2%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	460/573 (80.3%)	33/573 (5.8%)	16/573 (2.8%)	16/573 (2.8%)	48/573 (8.4%)	0/573 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	75.6% [71.2% - 79.5%]	5.7% [3.9% - 8.1%]	3.3% [2.0% - 5.4%]	3.8% [2.2% - 6.3%]	11.7% [8.8% - 15.5%]	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	260/316 (82.3%)	20/316 (6.3%)	8/316 (2.5%)	2/316 (0.6%)	26/316 (8.2%)	0/316 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	81.3% [76.0% - 85.7%]	7.4% [4.6% - 11.8%]	2.3% [1.1% - 4.9%]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.8%]	8.5% [5.7% - 12.5%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1943/2476 (78.5%)**	**159/2476 (6.4%)**	**88/2476 (3.6%)**	**59/2476 (2.4%)**	**225/2476 (9.1%)**	**2/2476 (0.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**76.9% [74.8% - 78.8%]**	**5.7% [4.8% - 6.8%]**	**3.2% [2.5% - 4.0%]**	**3.0% [2.2% - 4.0%]**	**11.0% [9.6% - 12.7%]**	**0.2% [0.0% - 0.7%]**

Most of the respondents (64.9%) had received counselling on condom use and safe sex within 3 months before data collection. The proportion receiving these services was the highest in Narayangonj (90.4%) and Khulna (88.4%), while it was the lowest in Gazipur, Cumilla and Sylhet districts (Table 4.15.b).

Table 4.15.b: Received counselling on condom use and safe sex

Districts	Estimates	In the past 3 months	Between 4-6 months ago	Between 7-12 months ago	More than 12 months ago	Never	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	183/332 (55.1%)	36/332 (10.8%)	32/332 (9.6%)	16/332 (4.8%)	64/332 (19.3%)	1/332 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	50.1% [43.8% - 56.4%]	9.9% [6.9% - 13.9%]	9.5% [6.3% - 14.0%]	4.7% [2.6% - 8.3%]	25.2% [19.7% - 31.6%]	0.7% [0.1% - 4.5%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	287/315 (91.1%)	7/315 (2.2%)	3/315 (1.0%)	3/315 (1.0%)	15/315 (4.8%)	0/315 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	90.4% [86.3% - 93.4%]	1.9% [0.9% - 4.1%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.7%]	1.1% [0.4% - 3.6%]	5.7% [3.4% - 9.3%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	137/315 (43.5%)	21/315 (6.7%)	13/315 (4.1%)	36/315 (11.4%)	103/315 (32.7%)	5/315 (1.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	40.0% [34.0% - 46.3%]	7.0% [4.4% - 11.0%]	4.1% [2.2% - 7.5%]	10.3% [7.1% - 14.7%]	36.4% [30.4% - 42.9%]	2.2% [0.9% - 5.4%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	132/317 (41.6%)	67/317 (21.1%)	51/317 (16.1%)	29/317 (9.2%)	38/317 (12%)	0/317 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.6% [33.7% - 45.8%]	19.3% [14.9% - 24.6%]	16.0% [12.0% - 21.0%]	11.7% [7.7% - 17.3%]	13.4% [9.6% - 18.4%]	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	133/316 (42.1%)	83/316 (26.3%)	31/316 (9.8%)	25/316 (7.9%)	44/316 (13.9%)	0/316 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.4% [33.7% - 45.4%]	26.6% [21.5% - 32.4%]	10.0% [6.9% - 14.2%]	9% [5.9% - 13.6%]	15.0% [11.1% - 19.9%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	422/573 (73.7%)	51/573 (8.9%)	26/573 (4.5%)	24/573 (4.2%)	50/573 (8.7%)	0/573 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	70.0% [65.5% - 74.2%]	8.4% [6.3% - 11.2%]	4.9% [3.2% - 7.2%]	4.4% [2.8% - 6.9%]	12.3% [9.3% - 16.1%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	250/308 (81.2%)	17/308 (5.5%)	28/308 (9.1%)	8/308 (2.6%)	5/308 (1.6%)	0/308 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.4% [84.5% - 91.5%]	3.9% [2.2% - 6.9%]	5.1% [3.4% - 7.6%]	1.1% [0.5% - 2.2%]	1.4% [0.5% - 4.2%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	1544/2476 (62.4%)	282/2476 (11.4%)	184/2476 (7.4%)	141/2476 (5.7%)	319/2476 (12.9%)	6/2476 (0.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	64.9% [62.7% - 67.0%]	8.8% [7.7% - 10.0%]	6.0% [5.1% - 7.0%]	5.2% [4.3% - 6.3%]	14.7% [13.1% - 16.5%]	0.4% [0.2% - 0.9%]

In the past three months, 22.4% of MSM were tested for STIs. There is a wide variation in recent testing for STIs across districts.

About a third (32.8%) reported that they had never taken an STI test (Table 4.15.c).

Table 4.15.c: Testing for STIs

Districts	Estimates	In the past 3 months	Between 4-6 months ago	Between 7-12 months ago	More than 12 months ago	Never	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	33/332 (9.9%)	64/332 (19.3%)	56/332 (16.9%)	40/332 (12.1%)	137/332 (41.3%)	2/332 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.6% [5.9% - 12.2%]	15.3% [11.6% - 20.0%]	15.8% [11.8% - 20.7%]	12.5% [8.8% - 17.4%]	46.8% [40.5% - 53.2%]	1.0% [0.2% - 5.5%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	136/315 (43.2%)	41/315 (13%)	41/315 (13%)	23/315 (7.3%)	74/315 (23.5%)	0/315 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	42.4% [36.5% - 48.4%]	12.2% [8.8% - 16.7%]	11.9% [8.6% - 16.3%]	6.2% [3.9% - 9.6%]	27.3% [22.1% - 33.1%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	44/315 (14%)	23/315 (7.3%)	23/315 (7.3%)	35/315 (11.1%)	190/315 (60.3%)	0/315 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	12.2% [8.8% - 16.8%]	6.7% [4.2% - 10.3%]	5.9% [3.7% - 9.5%]	11.5% [7.9% - 16.3%]	63.7% [57.5% - 69.5%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	31/317 (9.8%)	81/317 (25.6%)	101/317 (31.9%)	46/317 (14.5%)	58/317 (18.3%)	0/317 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	10.3% [6.9% - 15.1%]	22% [17.6% - 27.2%]	31% [25.6% - 37%]	14.1% [10.3% - 18.9%]	22.6% [17.3% - 28.9%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	68/308 (22.1%)	74/308 (24%)	100/308 (32.5%)	20/308 (6.5%)	46/308 (14.9%)	0/308 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	25.3% [19.9% - 31.6%]	22.6% [17.6% - 28.6%]	26.4% [21.2% - 32.3%]	5.8% [3.4% - 9.8%]	19.9% [14.8% - 26.1%]	-

Districts	Estimates	In the past 3 months	Between 4-6 months ago	Between 7-12 months ago	More than 12 months ago	Never	Don't Know
Dhaka	n/N (%)	147/573 (25.7%)	90/573 (15.7%)	87/573 (15.2%)	99/573 (17.3%)	148/573 (25.8%)	2/573 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	24.2% [20.4% - 28.4%]	15.5% [12.5% - 19.1%]	15.2% [12.2% - 18.7%]	16.9% [13.7% - 20.7%]	27.9% [23.9% - 32.4%]	0.3% [0.1% - 1.3%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	51/316 (16.1%)	120/316 (38%)	55/316 (17.4%)	33/316 (10.4%)	57/316 (18%)	0/316 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	15.5% [11.6% - 20.4%]	37% [31.3% - 43.0%]	16.4% [12.5% - 21.2%]	11.4% [8.0% - 16.0%]	19.8% [15.3% - 25.2%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	510/2476 (20.6%)	493/2476 (19.9%)	463/2476 (18.7%)	296/2476 (12.0%)	710/2476 (28.7%)	4/2476 (0.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.4% [20.4% - 24.4%]	16.8% [15.2% - 18.5%]	16.6% [15.0% - 18.3%]	11.3% [9.9% - 12.8%]	32.8% [30.6% - 35.1%]	0.2% [0.1% - 0.6%]

4.16. HIV, syphilis, and HCV test results

The overall prevalence of HIV was 1.5% (95% CI: 1% to 2.1%) among MSM. The highest prevalence was noted in Dhaka (3.4%). The prevalence of HIV in other districts was the following: Chattogram (2.5%), Gazipur (1.6%), Sylhet (1.1%). Narayanganj (0.8%), Cumilla (0.2%), and Khulna (0.1%).

On the other hand, the overall prevalence of active syphilis was found to be 7.6% (95% CI: 6.5% to 8.8%). The highest prevalence was found in Chattogram (16.8%) and Dhaka (14%), while it was the lowest in Khulna (1.3%). The overall prevalence of HCV was 0.5%, and it was the highest in Cumilla (1.7%) (Table 4.16.a).

Table 4.16.a: Test Results of HIV, Syphilis and HCV

Districts	Estimates	HIV Positive	Active syphilis Positive	HCV Positive
Chattogram	n/N (%)	8/332 (2.4%)	57/332 (17.2%)	1/332 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.5% [1.1% - 5.7%]	16.8% [12.7% - 22%]	0.3% [0.0% - 2.3%]
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	3/315 (1.0%)	16/315 (5.1%)	3/315 (1.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.8% [0.2% - 3.1%]	4.2% [2.4% - 7.2%]	0.8% [0.2% - 2.5%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	1/315 (0.3%)	12/315 (3.8%)	6/315 (1.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.2%]	3.7% [1.9% - 7.2%]	1.7% [0.7% - 4.1%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	7/317 (2.2%)	23/317 (7.3%)	0/317 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.6% [0.7% - 3.4%]	5.7% [3.7% - 8.7%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	1/308 (0.3%)	4/308 (1.3%)	0/308 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.5%]	1.3% [0.4% - 4.0%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	18/573 (3.1%)	79/573 (13.8%)	1/573 (0.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.4% [2.0% - 5.7%]	14.0% [11.1% - 17.6%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.9%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	4/316 (1.3%)	14/316 (4.4%)	0/316 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.1% [0.3% - 3.2%]	4.2% [2.4% - 7.2%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	42/2476 (1.7%)	205/2476 (8.3%)	11/2476 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.5% [1.0% - 2.1%]	7.6% [6.5% - 8.8%]	0.5% [0.3% - 1.0%]

Section 05: Summary findings and results of People Who Inject Drug (PWID) in Intervention and Non-Intervention Districts

5.a. Summary findings and results of People Who Inject Drugs (PWID):

Indicator	Results (Overall) PE %, [95% CI]	
	Intervention Districts	Intervention Districts
Prevalence of HIV	4.1% [2.8% - 5.9%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.9%]
Prevalence of Syphilis	4.7% [3.6% - 6.2%]	0.3% [0.1% - 1.2%]
Prevalence of Hepatitis C	33.2% [30 - 36.5%]	15.7 [12.8% - 19.1%]
Used sterile injecting equipment at last injecting in past month	96.2% [94.9% - 97.2%]	93.0% [90.0% - 95.0%]
Frequency of using needle or syringe used previously by someone else in last month *(Never Used)*	69.7% [66% - 73.2%]	64.0% [59.0% - 68.0%]
Frequency of using new needles when injecting in last month *(Always)*	46.1% [41.3% - 51.0%]	33.0% [28.0% - 37.0%]
History of receiving new, clean needles or syringes from outreach services and DICs in last 3 months	97.8% [96.7% - 98.5%]	-
History of condom use during sex with a female commercial partner in the last 12 months	15.6% [13.7% - 17.7%]	20.7% [17.2% - 24.7%]
History of condom use during sex with a male commercial partner in the last 12 months	1.9% [1.3% - 2.6%]	1.3% [0.5% - 3.8%]
Receiving treatment for drug dependency such as Methadone or Buprenorphine	3.3% [1.6% - 6.7%]	-
History of STI Testing in past 3 months	22.4% [19.2% - 26.1%]	-
History of HIV Testing in past 12 months	84.2% [80.6% - 87.2%]	2.7% [0.8% - 8.8%]

In total, **3,033** PWID were recruited using mixed sampling methods. IBBS were carried out among 2,376 PWID in six intervention districts (e.g., Dhaka, Gazipur Narayanganj, Cumilla, Rajshahi and Chapainawabganj) of Bangladesh using TLS method and among 657 in two non-intervention districts (e.g., Barishal and Mymensingh) using RDS method. The results are presented both as sample as well as population estimates.

Table 5.a.: Distribution of PWID among identified and selected spots by districts during mapping (For TLS sampling frame)

SL. #	Districts	Total no of spots identified during Mapping/Districts	No of selected spots in sampling frame for IBBS	Mean # of PWID/ identified spots	Median # of PWID/selected spots	Mean size of PWID/spots (Based on selected spots)	Median size of PWID/spots (Based on selected spots)
1	Narayanganj	19	19	36	35	36	35
2	Cumilla	38	38	32	28	32	28
3	Gazipur	32	25	27	24	27	23
4	Dhaka	76	55	42	35	42	35
5	Rajshahi	35	27	23	23	24	23
6	Chapainawabganj	25	25	31	28	31	28
	Total	**225**	**189**	**23**	**28**	**24**	**28**

5.b. Homophily and Convergence (refers to two non-intervention districts)

Amongst PWID in selected non-intervention districts (e.g., Barishal and Mymensingh) of Bangladesh, the homophily ranged from 0.64 to 1.43, overall, this can be interpreted as weak homophily. For seven key indicators, equilibrium was broadly achieved during maximum 3 waves of recruitment in all the districts.

Table 5.b.: Homophily analysis of PWID (in non-intervention districts)

Target indicator	Recruitment homophily	Estimated population homophily
% Know HIV status from an HIV test	0.999	1.439
% Covered with HIV prevention programs in the past three months	1.031	1.082
% Using condoms last time, they had sex with a female commercial partner	0.972	0.646
% Using condoms consistently in the past month with a female commercial partner	1.025	-
% Avoiding HIV services because of stigma and discrimination	1.013	1.065
% Positive for active syphilis	1	-
Median age	0.853	1.019

5.c. Recruitment

The study participants recruitment started with six initial respondents (as seeds) in Mymensingh and nine initial respondents (as seeds) in Barishal.

[For more detail, please see the **Annex 07: Recruitment tree in RDS-based surveys in PWID in non-intervention districts of Bangladesh (Figure 00-00)**]

A total of **six to ten waves** were reached among PWID in selected non-intervention districts of Bangladesh depending on the size of the sample, with the majority of respondents recruited in waves 3-5.

Barisal		
Wave	**Recruit**	**Percent**
1	9	3.2
2	27	9.6
3	76	27.0
4	107	38.1
5	55	19.6
6	7	2.5
Total	**281**	**100**

Mymensingh		
Wave	**Recruit**	**Percent**
1	6	1.6
2	18	4.8
3	34	9.0
4	52	13.8
5	62	16.5
6	52	13.8
7	53	14.1
8	61	16.2
9	35	9.3
10	3	0.8
Total	**376**	**100**

5.1. Background Characteristics (Key Socio-demographic characteristics)

Among the PWID respondents, approximately 96% were male. In intervention districts, the age of approximately 95.5% of the respondents was ≥25 years while in non-intervention that was the case with 70% of respondents (Table 5.1.a).

Table 5.1.a: Gender and age distribution

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Gender			Age	
		Male	Female	Transgender	Less than 25	25 and above
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	351/380 (92.4%)	29/380 (7.6%)	0/380 (0%)	20/380 (5.3%)	360/380 (94.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.3% [86.2% - 96.9%]	6.7% [3.1% - 13.8%]	-	4.7% [3% - 7.3%]	95.3% [92.7% - 97%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	378/381 (99.2%)	2/381 (0.5%)	1/381 (0.3%)	52/381 (13.7%)	329/381 (86.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.3% [97.8% - 99.8%]	0.5% [0.1% - 1.9%]	0.2% [0% - 1.8%]	14.1% [10% - 19.4%]	85.9% [80.6% - 90%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	358/372 (96.2%)	14/372 (3.8%)	0/372 (0%)	14/372 (3.8%)	358/372 (96.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	95.9% [93.1% - 97.6%]	4.1% [2.4% - 6.9%]	-	3.7% [1.9% - 6.9%]	96.3% [93.1% - 98.1%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	621/652 (95.3%)	30/652 (4.6%)	1/652 (0.2%)	21/652 (3.2%)	631/652 (96.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	95.8% [91.6% - 98%]	3.6% [1.6% - 8.1%]	0.6% [0.1% - 3.6%]	3.2% [1.6% - 6.3%]	96.8% [93.7% - 98.4%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	329/331 (99.4%)	2/331 (0.6%)	0/331 (0%)	4/331 (1.2%)	327/331 (98.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.4% [97.9% - 99.8%]	0.6% [0.2% - 2.1%]	-	1.2% [0.5% - 2.9%]	98.8% [97.1% - 99.5%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	259/260 (99.6%)	1/260 (0.4%)	0/260 (0%)	3/260 (1.2%)	257/260 (98.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.6% [97.3% - 99.9%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	-	1.2% [0.2% - 8%]	98.8% [92% - 99.8%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2296/2376 (96.6%)**	**78/2376 (3.3%)**	**2/2376 (0.1%)**	**114/2376 (4.8%)**	**2262/2376 (95.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**96.6% [94.8% - 97.8%]**	**3.1% [2% - 4.9%]**	**0.3% [0% - 1.4%]**	**4.5% [3.4% - 5.8%]**	**95.5% [94.2% - 96.6%]**
Nonintervention district						
Barishal	n/N (%)	279/281 (99.3%)	2/281 (0.7%)	0/281 (0%)	102/281 (36.3%)	179/281 (63.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.2% [96.7% - 99.8%]	0.8% [0.2% - 3.3%]	-	39.1% [32.6% - 46.1%]	60.9% [53.9% - 67.4%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	376/376 (100%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	55/376 (14.6%)	321/376 (85.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	-	-	15.5% [11.8% - 20.1%]	84.5% [79.9% - 88.2%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**655/657 (99.7%)**	**2/657 (0.3%)**	**0/657 (0%)**	**157/657 (23.9%)**	**500/657 (76.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**99.9% [98.0% - 100%]**	**0.1% [0.0% - 2%]**	**-**	**30.14% [25.8%- 34.9%]**	**69.9% [65.1% - 74.2%]**

In intervention districts, approximately 60% of the respondents ever attended school. Of those who had attended schools, more than 80% had education up to secondary level, 14.9% had higher secondary and 3% had university level education. Distribution of level of education among the districts was not significantly different.

In non-intervention districts, the majority (85%) of the respondents reported that they had ever attended school, and about three-fourths (73%) had completed secondary level education. Only a few (6%) completed university level education. (Table 5.1.b).

Table 5.1.b: School attendance and level of education

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever attended school	Highest level of education		
			Primary/Secondary	Higher Secondary	University level
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	170/380 (44.7%)	162/170 (95.3%)	6/170 (3.5%)	2/170 (1.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	45.7% [40.1% - 51.5%]	94.7% [90.6% - 97.1%]	3.4% [1.7% - 6.6%]	1.9% [0.5% - 7%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	263/381 (69%)	240/263 (91.3%)	21/263 (8%)	2/263 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	68.7% [61% - 75.5%]	91.7% [86.6% - 95%]	7.6% [4.5% - 12.4%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.7%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	204/372 (54.8%)	141/204 (69.1%)	57/204 (27.9%)	6/204 (2.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	54.7% [49.3% - 59.9%]	68.5% [62.1% - 74.2%]	28.7% [22.9% - 35.3%]	2.8% [1.5% - 5.3%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	423/652 (64.9%)	334/423 (79%)	74/423 (17.5%)	15/423 (3.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	64.1% [58% - 69.9%]	78.9% [71.9% - 84.5%]	17.8% [12.7% - 24.3%]	3.4% [1.7% - 6.6%]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever attended school	Highest level of education		
			Primary/Secondary	Higher Secondary	University level
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	188/331 (56.8%)	162/188 (86.2%)	20/188 (10.6%)	6/188 (3.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	57.1% [51.7% - 62.3%]	86.2% [78.2% - 91.6%]	10.5% [5.9% - 17.8%]	3.4% [1.4% - 8%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	148/260 (56.9%)	119/148 (80.4%)	20/148 (13.5%)	9/148 (6.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	56.9% [48.2% - 65.3%]	80.4% [73.2% - 86%]	13.5% [8.8% - 20.3%]	6.1% [2.9% - 12.5%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1396/2376 (58.8%)**	**1158/1396 (83%)**	**198/1396 (14.2%)**	**40/1396 (2.9%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**59.5% [56.5% - 62.5%]**	**82.2% [78.8% - 85.1%]**	**14.9% [12.2% - 18%]**	**3.0% [2.0% - 4.4%]**
Non-intervention districts					
Barishal	n/N (%)	251/281 (89.3%)	168/251 (66.9%)	66/251 (26.3%)	17/251 (6.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	86.3% [80.2% - 90.7%]	68.4% [61.4% - 74.7%]	24.9% [19.2% - 31.6%]	6.7% [3.9% - 11.3%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	307/376 (81.7%)	246/307 (80.1%)	44/307 (14.3%)	17/307 (5.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	82.1% [77.5% - 85.9%]	80.3% [74.9% - 84.8%]	14.0% [10.2% - 18.9%]	5.6% [3.3% - 9.3%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**558/657 (84.9%)**	**414/558 (74.2%)**	**110/558 (19.7%)**	**34/558 (6.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**85% [81% - 88%]**	**73% [68% - 77%]**	**20.9% [17.0% - 25.4%]**	**6.3% [4.2% - 9.3%]**

During the 12 months before data collection, 12.7% of the respondents reported that they stayed out of their homes for more than 1 month in intervention districts. The higher mobility was found in Cumilla and Gazipur districts (around 20.6%). In non-intervention districts, 19% reported staying elsewhere than their home for one month.

The median age of the respondents in intervention districts was 40 years and was the highest in Chapainawabganj (45 years) and the lowest in Cumilla (32 years). Overall, the median age of the respondents in the non-intervention districts was 31 years.

Table 5.1.c: Age of respondents and years of living in the city

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Age of the respondents	Years of living in this city
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	38.6 [37.7 - 39.6]	33 [31.6 - 34.4]
	Median [IQR]	38 [31 - 45]	33 [25 - 42]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	34.1 [33.2 - 35]	32.3 [31.3 - 33.3]
	Median [IQR]	32 [28 - 40]	31 [26 - 38]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	37.6 [36.8 - 38.5]	27.1 [25.7 - 28.5]
	Median [IQR]	37 [32 - 42]	28 [15 - 37.5]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	40.2 [39.6 - 40.9]	35.3 [34.4 - 36.2]
	Median [IQR]	40 [35 - 45]	37 [28.5 - 43]
Rajshahi	Mean [95% CI]	42.4 [41.5 - 43.4]	41.2 [40.1 - 42.3]
	Median [IQR]	41 [36 - 50]	40 [35 - 49]
Chapainawabganj	Mean [95% CI]	45 [43.8 - 46.2]	44.3 [43 - 45.5]
	Median [IQR]	45 [39.5 - 52]	43 [38 - 52]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**39.4 [39.0 - 39.8]**	**34.9 [34.4 - 35.4]**
	Median [IQR]	**40 [32 - 45]**	**35 [28 - 44]**
Non-intervention districts			
Barishal	Mean [95% CI]	29.2 [28.3 - 30.2]	26.6 [25.5 - 27.7]
	Median [IQR]	28 [23 - 35]	26 [21 - 33]
Mymensingh	Mean [95% CI]	33.9 [33 - 34.8]	32.7 [31.7 - 33.7]
	Median [IQR]	32.5 [27 - 40]	32 [26 - 38]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**31.8 [31.2 - 32.5]**	**30.0 [29.3 - 30.8]**
	Median [IQR]	**31 [25 - 38]**	**30 [24 - 36]**

5.2. Use of drug and alcohol

In intervention districts, the most frequently injected drug in intervention districts was buprenorphine (89.1%) followed by dextropropoxyphene (32.3%). The highest prevalence of injecting buprenorphine was in Narayanganj (97.7%) and the lowest in Gazipur (83.1%). The most commonly used drug via non-injection modes were amphetamines (49%), tranquilisers (32%) and heroin (25.4%). There was a wide variation in non-injecting use of heroin across districts. The non-injection use of amphetamines was the highest in Gazipur (74.8%) and the lowest in Chapainawabganj (18.1%).

In non-intervention districts, the most commonly injected drug was dextropropoxyphene (63%) followed by buprenorphine (49%). Non-injection use of tranquilizers and amphetamines was reported by 37% and 64.7%, respectively. The non-injection use of heroin and buprenorphine was much higher in Mymensingh compared to Barishal.

Table 5.2.a: Type of drugs used in the last 6 months

| Intervention Districts | Estimates | Type of drugs used in the last 6 months | | | | | |
| | | Heroin | | Cocaine | | Buprenorphine | |
		non-injection use	injection use	non-injection use	injection use	non-injection use	injection use
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	161/380 (42.4%)	0/380 (0%)	0/380 (0%)	0/380 (0%)	0/380 (0%)	370/380 (97.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.6% [31.7% - 48.1%]	-	-	-	-	97.7% [95.6% - 98.9%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	36/381 (9.5%)	0/381 (0%)	0/381 (0%)	0/381 (0%)	0/381 (0%)	341/381 (89.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	9.5% [7% - 12.8%]	-	-	-	-	88.1% [80.5% - 92.9%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	78/372 (21%)	0/372 (0%)	0/372 (0%)	0/372 (0%)	0/372 (0%)	308/372 (82.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.7% [14.2% - 29.2%]	-	-	-	-	83.1% [77.5% - 87.6%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	108/652 (16.6%)	0/652 (0%)	0/652 (0%)	0/652 (0%)	0/652 (0%)	544/652 (83.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.9% [14.1% - 25%]	-	-	-	-	84.8% [80.5% - 88.4%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	146/331 (44.1%)	0/331 (0%)	0/331 (0%)	0/331 (0%)	0/331 (0%)	318/331 (96.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	44.5% [38.4% - 50.7%]	-	-	-	-	95.9% [92.1% - 97.9%]
Chapai Nawabganj	n/N (%)	104/260 (40%)	0/260 (0%)	0/260 (0%)	0/260 (0%)	0/260 (0%)	253/260 (97.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	40% [32.3% - 48.3%]	-	-	-	-	97.3% [93.8% - 98.9%]
Total	n/N (%)	633/2376 (26.6%)	0/2376 (0%)	0/2376 (0%)	0/2376 (0%)	0/2376 (0%)	2134/2376 (89.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	25.4% [22.6% - 28.4%]	-	-	-	-	89.1% [87% - 90.9%]
Non-intervention districts							
Barishal	n/N (%)	45/281 (16%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	59/281 (21%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	17.1% [12.4% - 23.2%]	-	-	-	-	25.2% [19.5% - 32%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	214/376 (56.9%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	332/376 (88.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	55.2% [49.5% - 60.7%]	-	-	-	-	88.1% [83.8% - 91.3%]
Total	n/N (%)	259/657 (39.4%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	391/657 (59.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	31.6 [27.8% - 35.6%]	-	-	-	-	49.0% [44.9% - 53.2%]

Table 5.2.b: Type of drugs used in the last 6 months

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Type of drugs used in the last 6 months					
		Dextropropoxyphene		Amphetamines		Tranquilizers	
		non-injection use	injection use	non-injection use	injection use	non-injection use	injection use
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	0/380 (0%)	159/380 (41.8%)	160/380 (42.1%)	0/380 (0%)	61/380 (16.1%)	0/380 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	35.3 [18.2% - 57.4%]	41.9% [36.9% - 47.2%]	-	15.4% [10.9% - 21.3%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/381 (0%)	193/381 (50.7%)	196/381 (51.4%)	0/381 (0%)	88/381 (23.1%)	0/381 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	50.9% [41.1% - 60.6%]	51.8% [43.1% - 60.5%]	-	22.8% [15.1% - 33%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/372 (0%)	83/372 (22.3%)	275/372 (73.9%)	0/372 (0%)	180/372 (48.4%)	0/372 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	21% [13% - 32%]	74.8% [67.2% - 81.1%]	-	49% [42% - 56.2%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	0/652 (0%)	295/652 (45.3%)	346/652 (53.1%)	0/652 (0%)	250/652 (38.3%)	0/652 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	41.9% [34.2% - 50%]	51.1% [45.1% - 57.1%]	-	41.6% [34.6% - 48.9%]	-
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	0/331 (0%)	11/331 (3.3%)	131/331 (39.6%)	0/331 (0%)	92/331 (27.8%)	0/331 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	3.4% [2% - 5.9%]	40% [33.9% - 46.4%]	-	28.4% [22.8% - 34.7%]	-
Chapai Nawabganj	n/N (%)	0/260 (0%)	14/260 (5.4%)	47/260 (18.1%)	0/260 (0%)	12/260 (4.6%)	0/260 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	5.4% [3.2% - 9%]	18.1% [13.2% - 24.3%]	-	4.6% [2.4% - 8.8%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	0/2376 (0%)	755/2376 (31.8%)	1155/2376 (48.6%)	0/2376 (0%)	683/2376 (28.7%)	0/2376 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	32.3% [27.8% - 37.1%]	49.0% [45.9% - 52.2%]	-	32.0% [28.3% - 35.8%]	-
Non-intervention districts							
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/281 (0%)	217/281 (77.2%)	203/281 (72.2%)	0/281 (0%)	113/281 (40.2%)	0/281 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	70.9% [64% - 77%]	72.0% [65.4% - 77.8%]	-	36.7% [30.5% - 43.5%]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/376 (0%)	181/376 (48.1%)	222/376 (59%)	0/376 (0%)	130/376 (34.6%)	0/376 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	49.3% [43.8% - 54.9%]	58.7% [53.1% - 64.1%]	-	35.6% [30.4% - 41.1%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	0/657 (0%)	398/657 (60.6%)	425/657 (64.7%)	0/657 (0%)	243/657 (37%)	0/657 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	63% [58% - 67%]	67.0% [62.4% - 71.2%]	-	36.2% [31.9% - 40.9%]	-

Table 5.2.c: Type of drugs used in the last 6 months

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Type of drugs used in the last 6 months					
		Ecstasy		Phensedyl		Ganja	
		non-injection use	injection use	non-injection use	injection use	non-injection use	injection use
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	3/380 (0.8%)	0/380 (0%)	16/380 (4.2%)	0/380 (0%)	297/380 (78.2%)	0/380 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.7% [1.9% - 21.3%]	-	3.8% [2% - 7.3%]	-	78.0% [72.7% - 82.5%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/381 (0%)	0/381 (0%)	96/381 (25.2%)	0/381 (0%)	282/381 (74%)	0/381 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	24.5% [19.6% - 30.2%]	-	74.7% [67.5% - 80.8%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	1/372 (0.3%)	0/372 (0%)	20/372 (5.4%)	0/372 (0%)	314/372 (84.4%)	0/372 (0%)

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Type of drugs used in the last 6 months					
		Ecstasy		Phensedyl		Ganja	
		non-injection use	injection use	non-injection use	injection use	non-injection use	injection use
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.3% [2.3% - 56.2%]	-	5.6% [3.5% - 8.9%]	-	84.4% [77.3% - 89.6%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	4/652 (0.6%)	0/652 (0%)	47/652 (7.2%)	0/652 (0%)	499/652 (76.5%)	0/652 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [1.5% - 48.9%]	-	8.1% [4.9% - 12.9%]	--	77.2% [71.6% - 81.9%]	-
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	0/331 (0%)	0/331 (0%)	20/331 (6%)	0/331 (0%)	191/331 (57.7%)	0/331 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	6.2% [4% - 9.4%]	-	58.1% [51% - 65%]	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	0/260 (0%)	0/260 (0%)	22/260 (8.5%)	0/260 (0%)	120/260 (46.2%)	0/260 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	8.5% [5.2% - 13.6%]	-	46.2% [36.8% - 55.8%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	8/2376 (0.3%)	0/2376 (0%)	221/2376 (9.3%)	0/2376 (0%)	1703/2376 (71.7%)	0/2376 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.3% [0.1% - 0.7%]	-	9.1% [7.4% - 11.1%]	-	73.3% [70.4% - 76%]	-
Non-intervention districts							
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	14/281 (5%)	0/281 (0%)	255/281 (90.8%)	0/281 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	4.4% [2.4% - 7.9%]	--	91.9% [87.3% - 95%]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	18/376 (4.8%)	0/376 (0%)	291/376 (77.4%)	0/376 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	4.8% [2.9% - 7.9%]	-	76.1% [70.9% - 80.7%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	32/657 (4.9%)	0/657 (0%)	546/657 (83.1%)	0/657 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	4.6% [3.0% - 6.8%]	-	85.9% [82.7% - 88.7%]	-

Table 5.2.d demonstrates the frequency of use of the injectable drugs during last one month before data collection.

In intervention districts, 45.8% reported injecting drugs 2-3 times a day, followed by injecting 2-3 times in a month (14.4%) and once per day (12.3%).

In non-intervention districts, the most commonly reported frequency of use of injecting drugs was 2-3 times per day (23%), 2-3 times per week (23%) and once per week (20%).

Table 5.2.d: Frequency of injecting drugs during the past one month before data collection

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Frequency of injecting drugs in the past one month									
		Once per month	2-3 times monthly	About once a week	2-3 times a week	4-6 times a week	About once a day	2-3 times a day	4 or more times/day	Don't Know	No Response
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	11/380 (2.9%)	6/380 (1.6%)	12/380 (3.2%)	33/380 (8.7%)	10/380 (2.6%)	52/380 (13.7%)	239/380 (62.9%)	17/380 (4.5%)	0/380 (0%)	0/380 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.4% [0.9% - 6.2%]	1.3% [0.5% - 3.2%]	2.7% [1.3% - 5.5%]	8.2% [5.3% - 12.4%]	3.2% [1.5% - 6.5%]	13.9% [10.5% - 18.2%]	63.8% [57.7% - 69.5%]	4.5% [3% - 6.7%]	-	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	90/381 (23.6%)	139/381 (36.5%)	66/381 (17.3%)	61/381 (16%)	8/381 (2.1%)	13/381 (3.4%)	3/381 (0.8%)	0/381 (0%)	0/381 (0%)	1/381 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	23.4% [17% - 31.3%]	35.1% [27.8% - 43%]	17.1% [12.8% - 22.6%]	16.8% [11.9% - 23.4%]	2.5% [1.2% - 5.2%]	3.9% [2% - 7.4%]	0.9% [0.2% - 3.8%]	-	-	0.2% [0% - 1.8%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	3/372 (0.8%)	19/372 (5.1%)	17/372 (4.6%)	30/372 (8.1%)	14/372 (3.8%)	49/372 (13.2%)	221/372 (59.4%)	18/372 (4.8%)	1/372 (0.3%)	0/372 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.8% [0.3% - 2.2%]	5.0% [2.8% - 8.9%]	4.2% [1.8% - 9.2%]	8.1% [5.3% - 12.2%]	3.9% [2% - 7.6%]	13.1% [9.3% - 18.2%]	59.7% [52.3% - 66.7%]	4.9% [3.2% - 7.5%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	47/652 (7.2%)	127/652 (19.5%)	21/652 (3.2%)	45/652 (6.9%)	21/652 (3.2%)	110/652 (16.9%)	250/652 (38.3%)	24/652 (3.7%)	2/652 (0.3%)	5/652 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.6% [4.1% - 10.4%]	17.9% [11.9% - 26.1%]	3.3% [1.9% - 5.7%]	6.8% [4.7% - 9.6%]	2.9% [1.7% - 4.8%]	15.9% [11.7% - 21.2%]	42.5% [33.8% - 51.6%]	3% [1.8% - 5.1%]	0.3% [0.1% - 1.4%]	0.8% [0.1% - 4.1%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	0/331 (0%)	-	5/331 (1.5%)	12/331 (3.6%)	7/331 (2.1%)	31/331 (9.4%)	269/331 (81.3%)	7/331 (2.1%)	0/331 (0%)	0/331 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0/331 (0%)	-	1.6% [0.7% - 3.5%]	3.6% [1.7% - 7.4%]	2.2% [1.1% - 4.4%]	9.2% [6% - 13.8%]	81.3% [75.5% - 86%]	2.1% [1% - 4.6%]	0/331 (0%)	0/331 (0%)
Chapai Nawabganj	n/N (%)	31/260 (11.9%)	54/260 (20.8%)	36/260 (13.9%)	32/260 (12.3%)	1/260 (0.4%)	20/260 (7.7%)	84/260 (32.3%)	2/260 (0.8%)	0/260 (0%)	-
	PE %, [95% CI]	11.9% [7.4% - 18.7%]	20.8% [12.8% - 31.8%]	13.8% [8.9% - 21%]	12.3% [8.4% - 17.6%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	7.7% [4.7% - 12.4%]	32.3% [19.5% - 48.5%]	0.8% [0.2% - 3%]	0/260 (0%)	-
Total	n/N (%)	182/2376 (7.7%)	345/2376 (14.5%)	157/2376 (6.6%)	213/2376 (9%)	61/2376 (2.6%)	275/2376 (11.6%)	1066/2376 (44.9%)	68/2376 (2.9%)	3/2376 (0.1%)	6/2376 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.1% [5.6% - 9%]	14.4% [11.5% - 17.9%]	5.8% [4.6% - 7.2%]	8.5% [7.1% - 10.1%]	2.7% [2% - 3.7%]	12.3% [10.3% - 14.7%]	45.8% [41.7% - 50%]	2.8% [2.1% - 3.7%]	0.2% [0% - 0.6%]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.7%]
Non-intervention districts											
Barishal	n/N (%)	19/281 (6.8%)	25/281 (8.9%)	56/281 (19.9%)	59/281 (21%)	17/281 (6.1%)	42/281 (15%)	63/281 (22.4%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5.7% [3.4% - 9.4%]	7.7% [4.9% - 12%]	23.4% [17.9% - 29.9%]	23.1% [17.7% - 29.7%]	7.1% [4.2% - 11.8%]	12.7% [9.1% - 17.6%]	20.2% [15.3% - 26.1%]	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	8/376 (2.1%)	14/376 (3.7%)	50/376 (13.3%)	81/376 (21.5%)	32/376 (8.5%)	80/376 (21.3%)	99/376 (26.3%)	11/376 (2.9%)	0/376 (0%)	1/376 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.4% [1.1% - 4.9%]	4.3% [2.4% - 7.7%]	13.3% [10% - 17.4%]	21.7% [17.4% - 26.4%]	8.9% [6.3% - 12.3%]	20.4% [16.3% - 25.1%]	26.4% [21.8% - 31.6%]	2.2% [1.2% - 3.9%]	0/376 (0%)	0.4% [0.1% - 1.7%]

Overall, almost 80% of the respondents in intervention districts reported that they had never consumed alcohol. However, 12% reported drinking alcohol once (or less) in a month. Similarly, in non-intervention districts, 79% reported never consuming alcohol and 14% reported consumption of alcohol once in a month or less. (Table 5.2.e)

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Frequency of injecting drugs in the past one month									
		Once per month	2-3 times monthly	About once a week	2-3 times a week	4-6 times a week	About once a day	2-3 times a day	4 or more times/day	Don't Know	No Response
	(%)	5.1%)	7.6%)	17.6%)	26.7%)	12.6%)	25.3%)	31.6%)	4%)	2%)	
Total	n/N (%)	27/657 (4.1%)	39/657 (5.9%)	106/657 (16.1%)	140/657 (21.3%)	49/657 (7.5%)	122/657 (18.6%)	162/657 (24.7%)	11/657 (1.7%)	0/657 (0%)	1/657 (0.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	4.4% [2.9% - 6.8%]	6.4% [4.5% - 9.2%]	19.6% [15.9% - 23.9%]	22.6% [18.7% - 27.0%]	7.8% [5.6% - 10.8%]	15.7% [12.8% - 19.1%]	22.6% [19.0% - 26.6%]	0.8% [0.4% - 1.5%]	-	0.1% [0.0% - 0.7%]

Table 5.2.e: Frequency of drinking alcohol

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Frequency of drinking alcohol							
		Never	Monthly or Less	2-4 times a month	2-3 times a week	About once a day	4 or more times a week	Don't Know	No Response
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	310/380 (81.6%)	58/380 (15.3%)	7/380 (1.8%)	4/380 (1.1%)	1/380 (0.3%)	0/380 (0%)	0/380 (0%)	0/380 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	84.3% [72.5% - 91.6%]	13% [7.1% - 22.6%]	1.6% [0.6% - 3.8%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.9%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]	-	-	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	303/381 (79.5%)	39/381 (10.2%)	25/381 (6.6%)	3/381 (0.8%)	9/381 (2.4%)	1/381 (0.3%)	1/381 (0.3%)	-
	PE %, [95% CI]	78.4% [69.3% - 85.4%]	11% [7% - 17%]	6.5% [3.5% - 11.8%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.7%]	2.6% [1% - 6.2%]	0.3% [0% - 2.2%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	333/372 (89.5%)	18/372 (4.8%)	12/372 (3.2%)	6/372 (1.6%)	3/372 (0.8%)	0/372 (0%)	0/372 (0%)	-
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.6% [83.6% - 92.1%]	5% [2.7% - 9.2%]	3.8% [2.1% - 6.8%]	1.9% [1% - 3.6%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.1%]	-	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	438/652 (67.2%)	125/652 (19.2%)	41/652 (6.3%)	18/652 (2.8%)	19/652 (2.9%)	8/652 (1.2%)	3/652 (0.5%)	-
	PE %, [95% CI]	68.1% [60.6% - 74.8%]	18.7% [14.5% - 23.7%]	6.3% [4.2% - 9.4%]	2.8% [1.6% - 4.9%]	2.5% [1.4% - 4.3%]	1.1% [0.5% - 2.6%]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.1%]	-
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	321/331 (97%)	5/331 (1.5%)	4/331 (1.2%)	0/331 (0%)	0/331 (0%)	1/331 (0.3%)	0/331 (0%)	-
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.6% [92.8% - 98.5%]	1.7% [0.5% - 6.4%]	1.3% [0.4% - 4.4%]	-	-	0.3% [0% - 2%]	-	-
Chapai Nawabganj	n/N (%)	252/260 (96.9%)	6/260 (2.3%)	0/260 (0%)	0/260 (0%)	2/260 (0.8%)	0/260 (0%)	0/260 (0%)	-
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.9% [93% - 98.7%]	2.3% [1% - 5.3%]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1957/2376 (82.4%)**	**251/2376 (10.6%)**	**89/2376 (3.7%)**	**31/2376 (1.3%)**	**34/2376 (1.4%)**	**10/2376 (0.4%)**	**4/2376 (0.2%)**	-
	PE %, [95% CI]	**79.8% [76.2% - 83%]**	**12% [9.9% - 14.5%]**	**4.3% [3.2% - 5.7%]**	**1.6% [1.1% - 2.5%]**	**1.5% [1% - 2.3%]**	**0.5% [0.3% - 1.1%]**	**0.2% [0.1% - 0.5%]**	-
Non-intervention districts									
Barishal	n/N (%)	214/281 (76.2%)	45/281 (16%)	18/281 (6.4%)	3/281 (1.1%)	1/281 (0.4%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	-
	PE %, [95% CI]	82.9% [77.8% - 87%]	11.2% [8.1% - 15.4%]	4.2% [2.4% - 7.3%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.3%]	1% [0.1% - 6.5%]	-	-	-

Of those consuming alcohol in intervention districts, 74.4% reported taking 1-2 alcohol drinks on a typical day when drinking, which was similar to non-intervention districts (87%).

Estimates							
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	269/376 (71.5%)	74/376 (19.7%)	25/376 (6.7%)	4/376 (1.1%)	3/376 (0.8%)	0/376 (0%)	1/376 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	73.9% [68.9% - 78.3%]	17.4% [13.8% - 21.8%]	6.6% [4.3% - 9.9%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.9%]	0.9% [0.3% - 3%]	-	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	483/657 (73.5%)	119/657 (18.1%)	43/657 (6.5%)	7/657 (1.1%)	4/657 (0.6%)	0/657 (0%)	1/657 (0.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	79.5% [75.8% - 82.7%]	13.6% [11.1% - 16.5%]	5.1% [3.6% - 7.2%]	0.8% [0.3% - 1.8%]	0.9% [0.2% - 3.4%]	-	0.0% [0.0% - 0.6%]

Table 5.2.f: Number of drinks containing alcohol on a typical day when drinking

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Number of drinks containing alcohol on a typical day when drinking					
		1-2	3-4	5-6	7-9	10 and above	Don't Know
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	68/70 (97.1%)	2/70 (2.9%)	0/70 (0%)	0/70 (0%)	0/70 (0%)	0/70 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.1% [91.2% - 99.1%]	2.9% [0.9% - 8.8%]	-	-	-	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	47/78 (60.3%)	15/78 (19.2%)	2/78 (2.6%)	0/78 (0%)	0/78 (0%)	14/78 (18%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.9% [51.1% - 71.6%]	18.0% [9.9% - 30.6%]	3.6% [0.9% - 12.9%]	-	-	16.6% [7.8% - 31.6%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	28/39 (71.8%)	7/39 (18%)	3/39 (7.7%)	0/39 (0%)	0/39 (0%)	1/39 (2.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	70.4% [55.2% - 82.1%]	19.0% [10.5% - 31.8%]	8.5% [2.6% - 24.8%]	-	-	2.1% [0.3% - 15.2%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	151/214 (70.6%)	23/214 (10.8%)	3/214 (1.4%)	1/214 (0.5%)	1/214 (0.5%)	35/214 (16.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	73.5% [62.2% - 82.4%]	9.9% [6% - 15.9%]	1.1% [0.3% - 3.5%]	0.4% [0.1% - 3.1%]	0.3% [0% - 2.2%]	14.8% [8.9% - 23.6%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	8/10 (80%)	2/10 (20%)	0/10 (0%)	0/10 (0%)	0/10 (0%)	0/10 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.1% [43.5% - 95.5%]	19.9% [4.5% - 56.5%]	-	-	-	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	6/8 (75%)	2/8 (25%)	-	-	-	0/8 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	75.0% [42.9% - 92.3%]	25.0% [7.7% - 57.1%]	-	-	-	0/8 (0%)
Total	**n/N (%)**	**308/419 (73.5%)**	**51/419 (12.2%)**	**8/419 (1.9%)**	**1/419 (0.2%)**	**1/419 (0.2%)**	**50/419 (11.9%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**74.4% [67% - 80.7%]**	**11.2% [8.1% - 15.5%]**	**1.8% [0.9% - 3.7%]**	**0.3% [0% - 2%]**	**0.2% [0% - 1.4%]**	**12.0% [7.9% - 18%]**
Non-intervention districts							
Barishal	n/N (%)	54/67 (80.6%)	12/67 (17.9%)	1/67 (1.5%)	0/67 (0%)	0/67 (0%)	0/67 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	85.3% [74.9% - 91.9%]	13.5% [7.3% - 23.8%]	1.1% [0.2% - 7.8%]	-	-	0/67 (0%)
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	96/107 (89.7%)	10/107 (9.4%)	1/107 (0.9%)	0/107 (0%)	0/107 (0%)	0/107 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	89.0% [80.6% - 94%]	9.6% [4.3% - 16.3%]	1.5% [0.2% - 10.1%]	-	-	0/107 (0%)
Total	**n/N (%)**	**150/175 (85.7%)**	**21/175 (12%)**	**2/175 (1.1%)**	**1/175 (0.6%)**	**0/175 (0%)**	**0/175 (0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**87.1% [80.8% - 91.5%]**	**11.1% [7.1% - 17.1%]**	**1.3% [0.3% - 5.2%]**	**0.4% [0.1% - 3.2%]**	**-**	**-**

The median age of initiating injecting drug use was 30 years in intervention and 25 years in non-intervention districts, while the median duration of injecting drugs was 7 and 4 years, respectively. The youngest age of starting injecting drugs was in Barishal (23 years) and duration of injecting drug use in Rajshahi (10 years).

Table 5.2.g: Duration and initiation of using addictive drugs & injecting drugs in years

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Duration of using addictive drugs in years	Duration of injecting drugs in years	Age when first injected
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	18.2 [17.4 - 18.9]	6.2 [5.7 - 6.7]	32.4 [31.4 - 33.4]
	Median [IQR]	18 [13 - 24]	4 [3 - 9]	31 [25 - 39]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	12.4 [11.6 - 13.2]	5.6 [5.2 - 6.1]	28.5 [27.7 - 29.3]
	Median [IQR]	10 [6 - 16]	4 [3 - 7]	27 [23 - 33]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	17.1 [16.3 - 17.8]	8.1 [7.6 - 8.5]	29.6 [28.8 - 30.3]
	Median [IQR]	16 [12 - 22]	8 [4 - 12]	29 [24 - 34]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	18.8 [18.2 - 19.3]	8.9 [8.5 - 9.3]	31.3 [30.6 - 32]
	Median [IQR]	19.5 [14 - 24]	8 [4 - 12]	31 [24.5 - 36]
Rajshahi	Mean [95% CI]	19.9 [19 - 20.7]	10.4 [9.8 - 11.1]	32 [31.1 - 32.9]
	Median [IQR]	20 [15 - 25]	10 [5 - 15]	30 [26 - 36]
Chapainawabganj	Mean [95% CI]	18.1 [17.1 - 19]	9.4 [8.7 - 10.2]	35.6 [34.5 - 36.7]
	Median [IQR]	18 [13 - 25]	8 [4 - 15]	35 [29 - 41]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**17.4 [17.1 - 17.7]**	**8.0 [7.8 - 8.3]**	**31.3 [30.9 - 31.6]**
	Median [IQR]	**17 [12 - 23]**	**7 [4 - 12]**	**30 [25 - 36]**
Non-intervention districts				
Barishal	Mean [95% CI]	10.5 [9.8 - 11.2]	4 [3.6 - 4.4]	25.3 [24.5 - 26.1]
	Median [IQR]	10 [6 - 15]	3 [2 - 5]	23 [20 - 29]
Mymensingh	Mean [95% CI]	14.6 [13.8 - 15.3]	6.3 [5.8 - 6.8]	27.5 [26.8 - 28.3]
	Median [IQR]	14 [9 - 20]	5 [3 - 9]	26 [22 - 31]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**12.8 [12.2 - 13.3]**	**5.3 [4.9 - 5.6]**	**26.5 [25.9 - 27.1]**
	Median [IQR]	**12 [7 - 17]**	**4 [2 - 8]**	**25 [21 - 30]**

5.3. Sharing of injecting equipment

Overall, 96.2% of the respondents in intervention districts reported using sterile injecting equipment last time while taking the injectable drugs and 69.7% reported never using a needle or syringe that was previously used by someone else in a month before data collection. The lowest proportion of always using sterile injecting equipment in the past month was in Gazipur – 43.3%.

In non-intervention districts, **93%** reported using sterile injecting equipment at last injecting episode and 64% reported that they had not used injection equipment (needle or syringe) that was used previously by other persons within one month before data collection.

Figure 5.3.a: Used sterile injecting equipment at last injecting in the past month
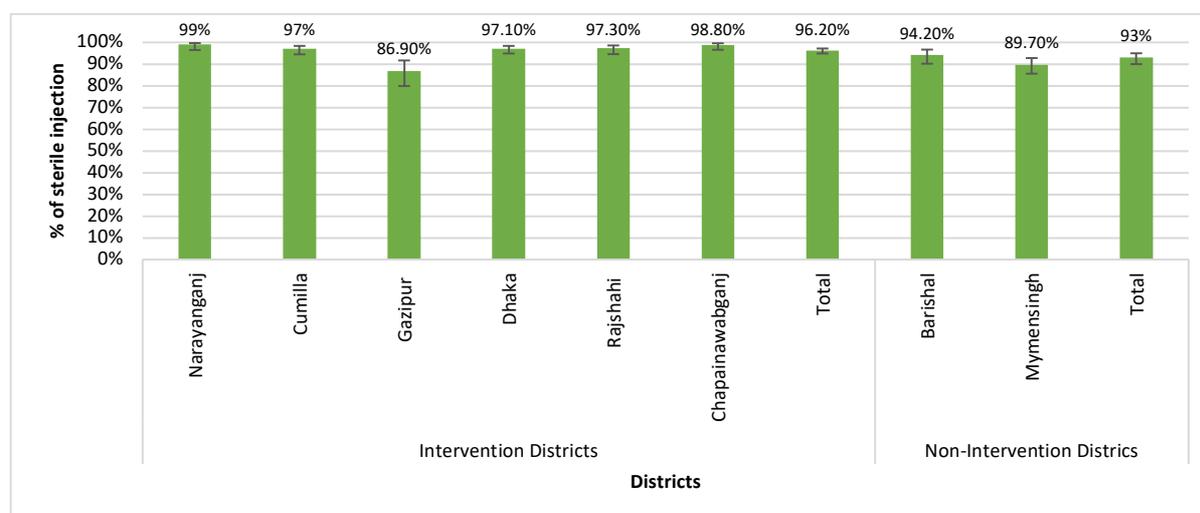
Figure 5.3.b: Frequency of using needle or syringe that had previously been used by someone else in last one month
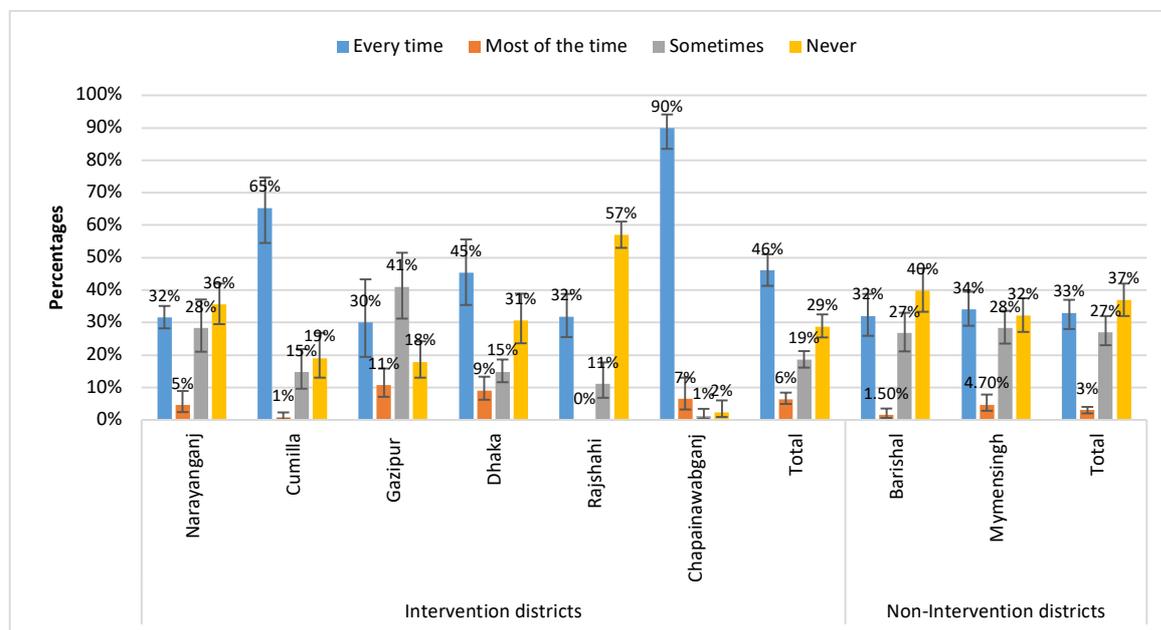
Among the respondents who shared their needles and syringes with others in the last one month before data collection, in intervention districts most frequently they shared with their friends (70.2%), someone in the shooting gallery (26.5%), and professional injectors (24.6%). In non-intervention districts, majority shared the injection equipment with their friends (81.0%) and professional injectors (23.0%) (Table 5.3.a).

Table 5.3.a: Types of persons with whom shared needles and syringes in the last one month

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Types of persons with whom shared needles and syringes in the last one month							
		Usual sexual partner	Unknown sexual partner	Friend	Dealer	Professional injector	Someone from shooting gallery	Prisoner	Others
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	4/151 (2.7%)	4/151 (2.7%)	144/151 (95.4%)	0/151 (0%)	37/151 (24.5%)	22/151 (14.6%)	0/151 (0%)	3/151 (2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.4% [1% - 5.9%]	2.4% [0.9% - 5.9%]	94.8% [90 - 97.3%]	-	26.4% [19.1% - 35.3%]	12.5% [6.1% - 23.7%]	-	1.8% [0.4% - 7.1%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	2/65 (3.1%)	2/65 (3.1%)	45/65 (69.2%)	11/65 (16.9%)	17/65 (26.2%)	6/65 (9.2%)	3/65 (4.6%)	4/65 (6.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.5% [0.9% - 12.6%]	3.5% [0.9% - 12.4%]	72.1% [56.4% - 83.8%]	16.1% [8.1% - 29.6%]	27.9% [14.8% - 46.3%]	9.0% [4.0% - 19.0%]	4.9% [1.2% - 17.4%]	6.3% [2% - 17.6%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	3/206 (1.5%)	2/206 (1%)	135/206 (65.5%)	10/206 (4.9%)	65/206 (31.6%)	106/206 (51.5%)	2/206 (1%)	2/206 (1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.3% [0.4% - 4.1%]	1.2% [0.3% - 4.7%]	64.7% [57.4% - 71.4%]	4.9% [2.6% - 9%]	32.8% [21.4% - 46.8%]	53.7% [38.5% - 68.2%]	1.2% [0.3% - 4.6%]	1.2% [0.3% - 4.6%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	1/160 (0.6%)	1/160 (0.6%)	98/160 (61.3%)	10/160 (6.3%)	31/160 (19.4%)	26/160 (16.3%)	0/160 (0%)	6/160 (3.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [0.1% - 3.3%]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.8%]	60.3% [50 - 69.7%]	4.9% [2.3% - 10.1%]	22.4% [16.4% - 29.8%]	24.1% [13.2% - 40%]	-	2.9% [1% - 8.2%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	2/58 (3.5%)	0/58 (0%)	39/58 (67.2%)	1/58 (1.7%)	3/58 (5.2%)	5/58 (8.6%)	0/58 (0%)	1/58 (1.7%)

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Types of persons with whom shared needles and syringes in the last one month							
		Usual sexual partner	Unknown sexual partner	Friend	Dealer	Professional injector	Someone from shooting gallery	Prisoner	Others
Chapai nawabganj	PE %, [95% CI]	3.3% [0.4% - 21.2%]	-	66.9% [53.7% - 77.8%]	1.6% [0.2% - 11.3%]	4.9% [1.6% - 13.9%]	8.2% [1.8% - 30.6%]	-	2.2% [0.3% - 13.8%]
	n/N (%)	0/21 (0%)	0/21 (0%)	20/21 (95.2%)	0/21 (0%)	0/21 (0%)	1/21 (4.8%)	0/21 (0%)	0/21 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	95.2% [76.1% - 99.2%]			4.8% [0.5% - 32.9%]	-	-
Total	n/N (%)	12/874 (1.4%)	9/874 (1%)	481/874 (55%)	32/874 (3.7%)	153/874 (17.5%)	166/874 (19%)	5/874 (0.6%)	16/874 (1.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.5% [0.8% - 2.7%]	1.2% [0.6% - 2.4%]	70.2% [64.7% - 75.2%]	4.5% [3% - 6.8%]	24.6% [20.1% - 29.6%]	26.5% [19.8% - 34.4%]	0.7% [0.2% - 1.9%]	2.4% [1.3% - 4.5%]
Non-intervention districts									
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/93 (0%)	1/93 (1.1%)	77/93 (82.8%)	4/93 (4.3%)	24/93 (25.8%)	0/93 (0%)	1/93 (1.1%)	0/93
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	0.6% [0.1% - 4.4%]	80.7% [68.8% - 88.8%]	3.6% [1.2% - 10.6%]	27.0% [17.8% - 38.6%]		0.9% [0.1% - 6.5%]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	2/131 (1.5%)	2/131 (1.5%)	108/131 (82.4%)	3/131 (2.3%)	24/131 (18.3%)	3/131 (2.3%)	0/131 (0%)	0/131 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.1% [0.3% - 4.5%]	1.2% [0.3% - 4.6%]	82% [73.5% - 88.2%]	2% [0.5% - 7.2%]	15.8% [10.4% - 23.3%]	2.6% [0.7% - 8.8%]		-
Total	n/N (%)	2/249 (0.8%)	3/249 (1.2%)	185/249 (74.3%)	7/249 (2.8%)	48/249 (19.3%)	3/249 (1.2%)	1/249 (0.4%)	0/249 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.8%]	0.8% [0.3% - 2.7%]	81.2% [73.6% - 87.0%]	3.0% [1.2% - 7.0%]	22.5% [16.4% - 30.1%]	1.0% [0.3% - 3.6%]	0.6% [0.0% - 3.9%]	0

In intervention districts 46.1% of PWID used new needles every time when injecting in the past month, ranging from the lowest in Gazipur (30%) to the highest in Chapainawabganj (90%).

Only one in three (33%) of the respondents reported that they used new needles every time when injected in the past month. On the other hand, 37% reported that they had never used new needles when injected in past month in non-intervention districts. (Figure 5.3.c)

Figure 5.3.c: Frequency of using new needles when injecting in the last month
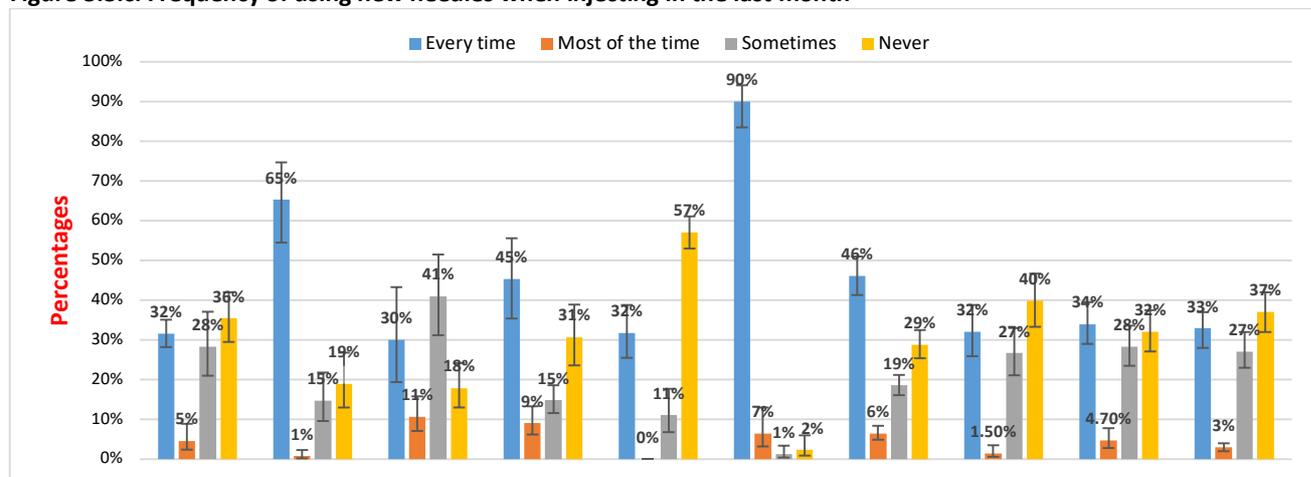
Overall, 76.7% and 73.7% of PWID in intervention and non-intervention districts, respectively, reported never lending, selling or renting a needle or syringe after using it in the month before data collection.

The overwhelming majority of the respondents (95.8%) reported that they are able to get new needles and syringes when needed in intervention districts, which was the case with 63.6% in non-intervention districts.

Table 5.3.b. Number of times lent/sold/ rented a needle or syringe after using it in the past month

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Number of times lent/sold/ rented a needle or syringe in the past month after using it					Able to get new needles and syringes when needed
		Every time	Most of the time	Sometimes	Never	Don't know	
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	0/380 (0%)	7/380 (1.8%)	98/380 (25.8%)	275/380 (72.4%)	0/380 (0%)	361/380 (95%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	2.2% [0.8% - 6.2%]	27.4% [20.5% - 35.5%]	70.4% [61.7% - 77.9%]	-	95.2% [92% - 97.1%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	6/381 (1.6%)	3/381 (0.8%)	33/381 (8.7%)	333/381 (87.4%)	6/381 (1.6%)	379/381 (99.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.5% [0.7% - 3.6%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.2%]	9.1% [6.2% - 13.2%]	86.3% [80.4% - 90.7%]	2.3% [0.6% - 8.8%]	99.5% [98.1% - 99.9%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	2/372 (0.5%)	4/372 (1.1%)	172/372 (46.2%)	184/372 (49.5%)	10/372 (2.7%)	333/372 (89.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.5% [0.1% - 1.9%]	1.2% [0.4% - 3.4%]	48.0% [40.0% - 56.0%]	47.9% [39.2% - 56.6%]	2.5% [0.9% - 6.8%]	88.5% [80.3% - 93.6%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	4/652 (0.6%)	4/652 (0.6%)	97/652 (14.9%)	543/652 (83.3%)	4/652 (0.6%)	634/652 (97.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.7% [0.3% - 2%]	0.7% [0.2% - 1.9%]	18.6% [12.4% - 26.8%]	79.4% [71.2% - 85.7%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2%]	97.4% [95.2% - 98.6%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	2/331 (0.6%)	1/331 (0.3%)	44/331 (13.3%)	283/331 (85.5%)	1/331 (0.3%)	304/331 (91.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.6% [0.2% - 2.3%]	0.3% [0% - 2.1%]	13.3% [8.6% - 20%]	85.6% [78.6% - 90.5%]	0.3% [0% - 2.1%]	92.0% [83.7% - 96.2%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	1/260 (0.4%)	0/260 (0%)	17/260 (6.5%)	242/260 (93.1%)	0/260 (0%)	259/260 (99.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	-	6.5% [3.0% - 13.7%]	93.1% [85.3% - 96.9%]	-	99.6% [97.2% - 99.9%]
Total	n/N (%)	15/2376 (0.6%)	19/2376 (0.8%)	461/2376 (19.4%)	1860/2376 (78.3%)	21/2376 (0.9%)	2270/2376 (95.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.7% [0.4% - 1.2%]	0.9% [0.5% - 1.5%]	20.8% [17.6% - 24.5%]	76.7% [73% - 80.1%]	0.9% [0.5% - 1.8%]	95.8% [94.2% - 97%]
Non-intervention districts							
Barishal	n/N (%)	7/281 (2.5%)	0/281 (0%)	62/281 (22.1%)	203/281 (72.2%)	9/281 (3.2%)	181/281 (64.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.5% [1% - 6%]	-	24.6% [19.2% - 31%]	70.5% [63.9% - 76.4%]	2.4% [1.2% - 4.8%]	72.6% [66.7% - 77.8%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	10/376 (2.7%)	12/376 (3.2%)	68/376 (18.1%)	281/376 (74.7%)	5/376 (1.3%)	182/376 (48.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.2% [1.6% - 6.4%]	3.7% [2% - 6.7%]	17.5% [13.7% - 22%]	74.2% [69% - 78.8%]	1.4% [0.5% - 3.7%]	48.9% [43.3% - 54.5%]
Total	n/N (%)	17/657 (2.6%)	12/657 (1.8%)	130/657 (19.8%)	484/657 (73.7%)	14/657 (2.1%)	363/657 (55.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.8% [1.5% - 5.0%]	1.4% [0.8% - 2.5%]	21.9% [18.2% - 26.2%]	71.9% [67.4% - 76.0%]	2.0% [1.1% - 3.6%]	63.6% [59.3% - 67.7%]

Overall, 94.4% of the respondents in intervention districts reported that they obtained new, unused, sterile needles and syringes from the needle exchange program (DIC) followed by a pharmacist/ chemist/ drugstore (72.5%) and health workers (16.1%).

In non-intervention districts, the main source of obtaining the new needle and syringe was the pharmacist, chemist or drugstore (98%) and friends (9%). (Table 5.3.c)

Table 5.3.c: Place to obtain new, unused, sterile needles and syringes

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Place to obtain new, unused, sterile needles and syringes										
		Pharmacist/ chemist/ Drug store	Health worker	Hospital	Needle exchange program (DIC)	Family/ relatives	Sexual partner	Friends	Other drug user	Drug dealer	Theft	Buy on streets
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	326/380 (85.8%)	6/380 (1.6%)	7/380 (1.8%)	367/380 (96.6%)	0/380 (0%)	3/380 (0.8%)	44/380 (11.6%)	26/380 (6.8%)	11/380 (2.9%)	0/380 (0%)	1/380 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87.1% [80.4% - 91.8%]	1.3% [0.4% - 4%]	2% [0.5% - 8.3%]	97.1% [92.5% - 98.9%]	-	0.7% [0.3% - 2.2%]	11.6% [9% - 14.8%]	7.5% [4.6% - 12%]	2.4% [0.7% - 8.2%]	-	0.2% [0% - 1.5%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	222/381 (58.3%)	1/381 (0.3%)	0/381 (0%)	371/381 (97.4%)	0/381	0/381	10/381 (2.6%)	2/381 (0.5%)	1/381 (0.3%)	0/381 (0%)	0/381 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	58.8% [46.5% - 70.1%]	0.3% [0% - 2.2%]	-	97.6% [94.8% - 98.9%]	-	-	3.2% [1.6% - 6.5%]	0.5% [0.1% - 1.9%]	0.2% [0% - 1.8%]	-	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	292/372 (78.5%)	166/372 (44.6%)	0/372 (0%)	323/372 (86.8%)	0/372	1/372 (0.3%)	86/372 (23.1%)	74/372 (19.9%)	10/372 (2.7%)	3/372 (0.8%)	50/372 (13.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	79.0% [72.1% - 84.6%]	44.8% [41% - 48.6%]	-	86.6% [76% - 93%]	-	0.3% [0% - 2.3%]	21.6% [14.1% - 31.5%]	20.7% [14.9% - 28%]	2.5% [1.5% - 4.4%]	0.8% [0.3% - 2.4%]	12.7% [8.6% - 18.5%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	478/652 (73.3%)	94/652 (14.4%)	6/652 (0.9%)	630/652 (96.6%)	0/652 (%)	0/652 (0%)	47/652 (7.2%)	50/652 (7.7%)	21/652 (3.2%)	3/652 (0.5%)	18/652 (2.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	71.8% [63.1% - 79.1%]	14.8% [10.2% - 21.1%]	0.6% [0.2% - 1.9%]	96.5% [94.2% - 97.9%]	-	-	7.0% [4.1% - 11.7%]	11.8% [6.2% - 21.4%]	3.3% [1.9% - 5.9%]	0.3% [0.1% - 1.4%]	2.8% [1.2% - 6.6%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	293/331 (88.5%)	70/331 (21.2%)	2/331 (0.6%)	330/331 (99.7%)	0/331	0/331 (0%)	5/331 (1.5%)	10/331 (3%)	11/331 (3.3%)	0/331 (0%)	1/331 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.8% [83.8% - 92.4%]	21.7% [13.1% - 33.8%]	0.6% [0.2% - 2.5%]	99.7% [97.9% - 100%]	-	-	1.5% [0.6% - 4.1%]	3.2% [1.3% - 7.5%]	3.7% [1.6% - 8.1%]	-	0.3% [0% - 2.1%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	103/260 (39.6%)	53/260 (20.4%)	1/260 (0.4%)	207/260 (79.6%)	0/260 (0%)	0/260 (0%)	40/260 (15.4%)	1/260 (0.4%)	0/260 (0%)	0/260 (0%)	0/260 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.6% [27.4% - 53.3%]	20.4% [12.3% - 31.8%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	79.6% [68.3% - 87.6%]	-	-	15.4% [8.5% - 26.2%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	-	-	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1714/2376 (72.1%)**	**390/2376 (16.4%)**	**16/2376 (0.7%)**	**2228/2376 (93.8%)**	**0/2376 (0%)**	**4/2376 (0.2%)**	**232/2376 (9.8%)**	**163/2376 (6.9%)**	**54/2376 (2.3%)**	**6/2376 (0.3%)**	**70/2376 (2.9%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**72.5% [68.2% - 76.4%]**	**16.1% [13.5% - 19.1%]**	**0.6% [0.3% - 1.4%]**	**94.4% [92.6% - 95.9%]**	**-**	**0.1% [0.1% - 0.4%]**	**9.1% [7.3% - 11.4%]**	**9.0% [6.2% - 13%]**	**2.5% [1.7% - 3.7%]**	**0.2% [0.1% - 0.6%]**	**2.9% [1.9% - 4.3%]**
Non-intervention districts												
Barishal	n/N (%)	279/281	1/281	2/281	0/281 (0%)	0/281	1/281 (0.4%)	20/281 (7.1%)	9/281 (3.2%)	4/281 (1.4%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Place to obtain new, unused, sterile needles and syringes										
		Pharmacist/ chemist/ Drug store	Health worker	Hospital	Needle exchange program (DIC)	Family/ relatives	Sexual partner	Friends	Other drug user	Drug dealer	Theft	Buy on streets
	n/N (%)	(99.3%)	(0.4%)	(0.7%)	(0%)	(0%)	(0%)	-	-	-	-	-
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.2% [96.1%- 99.8%]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.4%]	0.3% [0.1% - 1.2%]	-	-	0.2% [0% - 1.5%]	8.1% [4.9% - 13%]	5.3% [2.7%- 10%]	1.5% [0.5%- 4.4%]	-	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	365/376 (97.1%)	3/376 (0.8%)	7/376 (1.9%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	38/376 (10.1%)	0/376 (0%)	1/376 (0.3%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.1% [94.5%- 98.5%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.3%]	1.8% [0.8% - 4%]	-	-	-	10.9% [7.8% - 15%]	-	0.2% [0% - 1.2%]	-	-
Total	n/N (%)	644/657 (98%)	4/657 (0.6%)	9/657 (1.4%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	1/657 (0.2%)	58/657 (8.8%)	9/657 (1.4%)	5/657 (0.8%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.3% [96.9%- 99.2%]	0.6% [0.2% -1.8%]	0.8% [0.4% -1.7%]	-	-	0.1% [0.0% - 0.9%]	9.1% [6.7% - 12.3%]	3.3% [1.7% - 6.3%]	1.0% [0.3% - 2.7%]	-	-

In total, 91.2% of the respondents had never used injecting drugs with a pre-filled syringe in the last month before data collection in intervention districts, which was less the case in Gazipur (86%%).

In non-intervention districts, the majority (98%) reported not using the pre-filled syringe for injecting drug in the past one-month preceding data collection. (Figure **5.3.d**)

Figure 5.3.d: Injected drugs with a pre-filled syringe in last one month

Figure 5.3.d: Injected drugs with a pre-filled syringe in last one month

Chart — Percentages (0%–35%) by Districts:

Intervention districts: Narayanganj 8%, Cumilla 2%, Gazipur 24%, Dhaka 8%, Rajshahi 5%, Chapainawabganj 6%, Total 9%

Non-Intervention districts: Barishal 1%, Mymensingh 5%, Total 2%
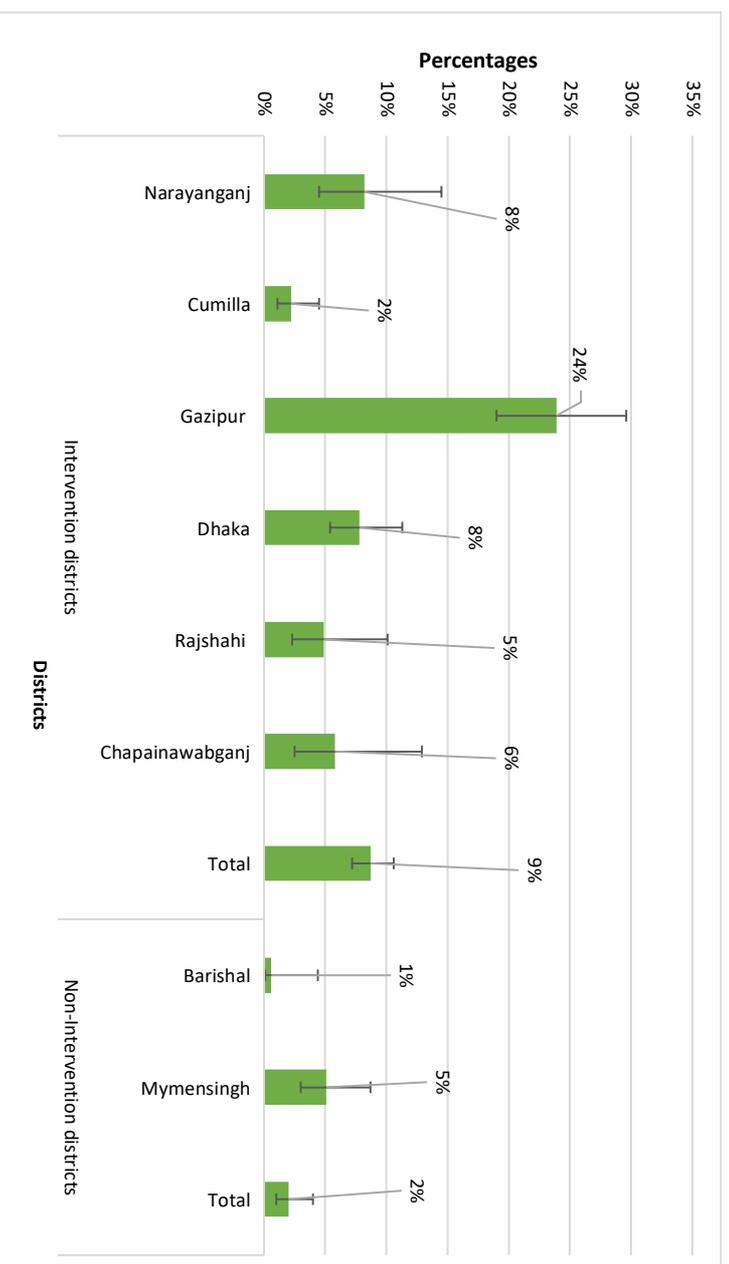
Overall, 70.8% of PWID reported not sharing a cooker/vial/container/cotton/filter/rinse water during the last one month before data collection in intervention districts. The results were similar in non-intervention districts.

Table 5.3.d: Frequency of sharing cooker/vial/container/cotton/filter/rinse water in last one month

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Used in injected drugs with a pre-filled syringe in last one month	Frequency of sharing cooker/vial/container/cotton/filter/ rinse water in last one month				
			Every time	Most of the time	Sometimes	Never	Don't know
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	31/380 (8.2%)	1/380 (0.3%)	10/380 (2.6%)	148/380 (39%)	219/380 (57.6%)	2/380 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.2% [4.5% - 14.5%]	0.3% [0% - 2.1%]	2.9% [1.1% - 7.4%]	38.9% [32.1% - 46.2%]	57.4% [50.9% - 63.6%]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.7%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	9/381 (2.4%)	6/381 (1.6%)	2/381 (0.5%)	70/381 (18.4%)	303/381 (79.5%)	0/381 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.2% [1.1% - 4.5%]	1.5% [0.7% - 3.6%]	0.5% [0.1% - 1.9%]	20.4% [12.9% - 30.7%]	77.6% [67.1% - 85.4%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	87/372 (23.4%)	18/372 (4.8%)	7/372 (1.9%)	101/372 (27.2%)	218/372 (58.6%)	28/372 (7.5%)

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Used in injected drugs with a pre-filled syringe in last one month	Frequency of sharing cooker/vial/container/cotton/filter/ rinse water in last one month				
			Every time	Most of the time	Sometimes	Never	Don't know
	PE %, [95% CI]	23.9% [19% - 29.6%]	4.8% [2.2% - 10.1%]	2.0% [0.9% - 4%]	28.2% [19.5% - 39%]	57.3% [45.8% - 68%]	7.8% [4.5% - 13%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	53/652 (8.1%)	56/652 (8.6%)	25/652 (3.8%)	114/652 (17.5%)	453/652 (69.5%)	4/652 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.8% [5.4% - 11.3%]	7.6% [4.5% - 12.6%]	3.7% [2% - 6.5%]	20.5% [15.1% - 27.2%]	67.5% [60.6% - 73.7%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.2%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	16/331 (4.8%)	-	1/331 (0.3%)	29/331 (8.8%)	294/331 (88.8%)	7/331 (2.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	4.9% [2.3% - 10.1%]	-	0.3% [0% - 2.1%]	8.7% [5.3% - 14.1%]	88.9% [83.1% - 92.9%]	2.1% [1% - 4.4%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	15/260 (5.8%)	1/260 (0.4%)	0/260 (0%)	4/260 (1.5%)	254/260 (97.7%)	1/260 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5.8% [2.5% - 12.9%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	-	1.5% [0.6% - 3.8%]	97.7% [94.7% - 99%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	211/2376 (8.9%)	82/2376 (3.5%)	45/2376 (1.9%)	466/2376 (19.6%)	1741/2376 (73.3%)	42/2376 (1.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.7% [7.2% - 10.6%]	4.0% [2.7% - 6%]	2.3% [1.5% - 3.5%]	21.3% [18.3% - 24.6%]	70.8% [67.3% - 74.2%]	1.6% [1.1% - 2.4%]
Non-intervention districts							
Barishal	n/N (%)	1/281 (0.4%)	7/281 (2.5%)	0/281 (0%)	61/281 (21.7%)	213/281 (75.8%)	0/281 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.6% [0.1% - 4.4%]	2.5% [1% - 6%]	-	22.4% [17.3% - 28.5%]	75.1% [68.8% - 80.5%]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	17/376 (4.5%)	8/376 (2.1%)	12/376 (3.2%)	93/376 (24.7%)	260/376 (69.2%)	3/376 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5.1% [3% - 8.7%]	2.5% [1% - 6%]	3.7% [2% - 6.7%]	25.7% [21.1% - 31%]	66.8% [61.3% - 72%]	1.1% [0.3% - 3.3%]
Total	n/N (%)	18/657 (2.7%)	15/657 (2.3%)	12/657 (1.8%)	154/657 (23.4%)	473/657 (72%)	3/657 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.3% [1.3% - 4.1%]	2.6% [1.4% - 4.8%]	1.8%	23.7% [19.9% - 27.9%]	72.0% [67.6% - 76.0%]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.2%]

In intervention districts approximately 54.8% of respondents reported that they had never received treatment for drug dependency, such as treatment with Methadone or Buprenorphine but 38% were in treatment before. Overall, 11.4% tried to get to a drug treatment programme but were unable to in the last six months before data collection.

In non-intervention districts,66% of PWID reported that they had never received treatment. Compared to Barishal (74%), the proportion of never receiving treatment was lower in Mymensingh (51.8%). Also, 12% of the respondents tried to get to a drug treatment programme but failed during last six months before data collection. (Table 5.3.e)

Table 5.3.e: Currently receiving treatment for drug dependency such as methadone or buprenorphine and tried to get a drug treatment but failed in last six months

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Currently receiving treatment for drug dependency such as methadone or buprenorphine				Tried to get to drug treatment program but failed in last six months
		Currently under treatment	Was in treatment but not now	Have never received treatment	Don't Know	
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	1/380 (0.3%)	97/380 (25.5%)	276/380 (72.6%)	6/380 (1.6%)	51/379 (13.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.3% [0% - 2%]	27% [21.8% - 33%]	71.4% [66.1% - 76.1%]	1.3% [0.4% - 4.1%]	14.7% [10.2% - 20.8%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	7/381 (1.8%)	135/381 (35.4%)	234/381 (61.4%)	5/381 (1.3%)	28/374 (7.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.0% [0.9% - 4.3%]	35.4% [28.4% - 43%]	61.4% [54.3% - 68%]	1.3% [0.6% - 2.9%]	7.8% [4.3% - 13.7%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	7/372 (1.9%)	124/372 (33.3%)	206/372 (55.4%)	35/372 (9.4%)	22/365 (6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.8% [0.4% - 7.3%]	33.5% [26.4% - 41.5%]	55.7% [46.3% - 64.6%]	9.0% [5% - 15.6%]	6.3% [4% - 9.6%]

Among the respondents who ever received treatment or help, the commonest forms in intervention districts were residential rehabilitation (35.9%) and help received to quit cold turkey (29.2%). Methadone and buprenorphine maintenance treatment were reported by 4.4% and 0.5%, respectively.
In non-intervention districts the commonest forms of treatment were residential rehabilitation (78%) and help received to quit cold turkey (29%). Methadone and buprenorphine maintenance treatment were reported by no one. (Table 5.3.f).

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Currently receiving treatment for drug dependency such as methadone or buprenorphine				Tried to get to drug treatment program but failed in last six months
		Currently under treatment	Was in treatment but not now	Have never received treatment	Don't Know	
Dhaka	n/N (%)	33/652 (5.1%)	269/652 (41.3%)	336/652 (51.5%)	12/652 (1.8%)	86/619 (13.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.4% [2.7% - 14.4%]	41.2% [35.1% - 47.6%]	50.7% [44.2% - 57.1%]	1.4% [0.7% - 2.9%]	14.1% [10.9% - 18.2%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	5/331 (1.5%)	178/331 (53.8%)	141/331 (42.6%)	7/331 (2.1%)	46/326 (14.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.5% [0.7% - 3.4%]	54.2% [45.4% - 62.8%]	42.2% [33.7% - 51.1%]	1.4% [0.7% - 5.2%]	13.8% [9% - 20.6%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	0/260 (0%)	78/260 (30%)	134/260 (51.5%)	48/260 (18.5%)	7/260 (2.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]		30.0% [23.2% - 37.8%]	51.5% [44.2% - 58.8%]	18.5% [11.0% - 29.4%]	2.7% [1.0% - 6.8%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/376 (0%)	176/376 (46.8%)	197/376 (52.4%)	3/376 (0.8%)	42/376 (11.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]		47.5% [42.0% - 53.1%]	51.8% [46.2% - 57.3%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.4%]	11.3% [8.2% - 15.3%]
Total	n/N (%)	53/2376 (2.2%)	881/2376 (37.1%)	1327/2376 (55.9%)	113/2376 (4.8%)	240/2376 (10.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.3% [1.6% - 6.7%]	38.0% [34.8% - 41.2%]	54.8% [51.4% - 58.1%]	3.8% [2.8% - 5.1%]	11.4% [9.6% - 13.4%]
Non-intervention districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/281 (0%)	77/281 (27.4%)	199/281 (70.8%)	5/281 (1.8%)	27/281 (9.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]		24.0% [18.8% - 30.1%]	74.0% [67.7% - 79.4%]	2.0% [0.7% - 5.8%]	12.1% [8.2% - 17.6%]
Total	n/N (%)	0/657 (0%)	253/657 (38.5%)	396/657 (60.3%)	8/657 (1.2%)	69/657 (10.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	32.9% [29.0% - 37.2%]	65.6% [61.2% - 69.7%]	1.5% [0.6% - 3.7%]	11.8% [9.0% - 15.4%]

Table 5.3.f: Type of treatment or help ever received

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Type of treatment or help ever received								
		Outpatient counseling	Self-help groups	Maintenance w/methadone	Maintenance w/buprenorphine	Detoxification w/ other drugs	Detoxification with no drug	Residential rehabilitation	Helped to quit cold turkey	Forced to quit cold turkey
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	1/104 (1%)	1/104 (1%)	0/104 (0%)	1/104 (1%)	0/104 (0%)	55/104 (52.9%)	50/104 (48.1%)	30/104 (28.9%)	8/104 (7.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1% [0.2% - 6.9%]	1.2% [0.2% - 7.6%]	-	0.8% [0.1% - 5.8%]	-	57.5% [41.4% - 72.1%]	47.4% [39.4% - 55.5%]	24.5% [12.5% - 42.5%]	6.1% [2.4% - 14.8%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	24/147 (16.3%)	17/147 (11.6%)	16/147 (10.9%)	0/147 (0%)	0/147 (0%)	17/147 (11.6%)	97/147 (66%)	5/147 (3.4%)	1/147 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18% [10.9% - 28.1%]	11.5% [6.4% - 19.9%]	10.3% [5.9% - 17.3%]	-	-	11.9% [7.1% - 19.2%]	66% [56.1% - 74.6%]	3.6% [1.1% - 10.9%]	0.6% [0.1% - 4.6%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	20/166 (12.1%)	6/166 (3.6%)	7/166 (4.2%)	2/166 (1.2%)	0/166 (0%)	31/166 (18.7%)	11/166 (6.6%)	67/166 (40.4%)	0/166 (0%)
	PE %,	12.2% [5.8% -	3.5% [1.7% -	4.5% [1.7% -	1.5% [0.4% - 6.1%]	-	19.3% [12% -	6.4% [3.2% -	42.5% [28.1%	-

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Type of treatment or help ever received								
		Outpatient counseling	Self-help groups	Maintenance w/methadone	Maintenance w/buprenorphine	Detoxification w/ other drugs	Detoxification with no drug	Residential rehabilitation	Helped to quit cold turkey	Forced to quit cold turkey
Dhaka	[95% CI]	24%	7%	11.4%			29.4%	12.6%	- 58.4%	
	n/N (%)	41/316 (13%)	34/316 (10.8%)	20/316 (6.3%)	2/316 (0.6%)	0/316 (0%)	61/316 (19.3%)	107/316 (33.9%)	109/316 (34.5%)	35/316 (11.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13.0% [7.5%- 21.6%]	10.6% [7%- 15.6%]	5.8% [3.5%- 9.2%]	0.4% [0.1% - 3.0%]	-	21.8% [15.7%- 29.5%]	32.4% [22.2%- 44.7%]	37.4% [26.9% - 49.2%]	11.7% [7.1% - 18.6%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	22/190 (11.6%)	0/190 (0%)	1/190 (0.5%)	1/190 (0.5%)	0/190 (0%)	99/190 (52.1%)	65/190 (34.2%)	51/190 (26.8%)	1/190 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	11.8% [6.1%- 21.5%]	-	0.5% [0.1%- 3.5%]	0.7% [0.1% - 4.5%]	-	51.4% [37.1%- 65.5%]	33.6% [22%- 47.4%]	28.3% [14.4% - 48%]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.8%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	23/126 (18.3%)	20/126 (15.9%)	1/126 (0.8%)	0/126 (0%)	0/126 (0%)	11/126 (8.7%)	64/126 (50.8%)	7/126 (5.6%)	12/126 (9.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.3% [10% - 31.1%]	15.9% [7.8%- 29.6%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.5%]	-	-	8.7% [4% - 18.1%]	50.8% [33.6% - 67.8%]	5.6% [2.6%- 11.6%]	9.5% [3.7%- 22.2%]
Total	n/N (%)	131/1049 (12.5%)	78/1049 (7.4%)	45/1049 (4.3%)	6/1049 (0.5%)	0/1049 (0%)	274/1049 (26.1%)	394/1049 (37.6%)	269/1049 (25.6%)	57/1049 (5.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	12.7% [9.4%- 16.8%]	7.9% [5.9%- 10.5%]	4.4% [3.1%- 6.2%]	0.5% [0.2%- 1.4%]	-	26.6% [22.5%- 31.1%]	35.9% [30.2%- 42.1%]	29.2% [23%- 36.1%]	6.8% [4.4% -10.1%]
Non-intervention districts										
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/82 (0%)	0/82 (0%)	0/82 (0%)	0/82 (0%)	0/82 (0%)	17/82 (20.7%)	62/82 (75.6%)	22/82 (26.8%)	1/82 (1.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	30.3% [19% - 44.6%]	63.3% [49.1% - 75.4%]	19.5% [12.1% - 29.8%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.8%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	2/179 (1.1%)	0/179 (0%)	0/179 (0%)	0/179 (0%)	0/179 (0%)	18/179 (10.1%)	161/179 (89.9%)	62/179 (34.6%)	5/179 (2.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.8%]	-	-	-	-	9.7% [6% - 15.3%]	90.8% [85.5% - 94.3%]	36.9% [29.3% - 45.2%]	2.4% [0.9% - 6.3%]
Total	n/N (%)	2/350 (0.6%)	0/350 (0%)	0/350 (0%)	0/350 (0%)	0/350 (0%)	35/350 (10%)	223/350 (63.7%)	84/350 (24%)	6/350 (1.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.5%]	-	-	-	-	19.4% [13.4%- 27.1%]	77.9% [69.9%- 84.3%]	28.7% [23.0% - 35.3%]	1.7% [0.7% -4.0%]

The median number of partners with whom the respondents shared needles or syringes during last month before data collection was 2 in intervention and non-intervention disticts.

Table 5.3.g: No of injecting partners with whom shared needles or syringes in the past one month

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Number of injecting partners with whom shared needles or syringes in the past one month
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	3.6 [3 - 4.1]
	Median [IQR]	3 [2 - 4]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	2.8 [2.2 - 3.4]
	Median [IQR]	3 [1 - 4]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	3.3 [2.9 - 3.7]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 5]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	2.7 [2.3 - 3.1]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 4]
Rajshahi	Mean [95% CI]	1.2 [0.9 - 1.4]
	Median [IQR]	1 [1 - 2]
Chapainawabganj	Mean [95% CI]	1.7 [1.2 - 2.2]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 2]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**2.9 [2.6 - 3.1]**
	Median [IQR]	**2 [1 - 4]**
Non-intervention districts		
Barishal	Mean [95% CI]	2.1 [1.8 - 2.5]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 3]
Mymensingh	Mean [95% CI]	2.5 [2.1 - 2.8]
	Median [IQR]	2 [2 - 3]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**2.3 [2.1 - 2.5]**
	Median [IQR]	**2 [1 - 3]**

5.4. Partnerships

Overall, 39.7% of PWID were living with relatives in intervention districts and 36.2% with spouses or other sexual partners and 22.7% were living alone.

In non-intervention districts, 53% were living with their relatives, while another 38% were living with their spouse or sexual partner.

Table 5.4.a: Modes of living

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Current living with				
		Alone	Relatives	Spouse or other sexual partner	Friends (non-PWID)	Friends (PWID)
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	100/380 (26.3%)	165/380 (43.4%)	106/380 (27.9%)	6/380 (1.6%)	3/380 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	24.2% [17.6% - 32.4%]	45.2% [39% - 51.5%]	28.6% [24.5% - 33.1%]	1.3% [0.4% - 4.2%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	39/381 (10.2%)	210/381 (55.1%)	132/381 (34.7%)	0/381 (0%)	0/381 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	11.3% [7.9% - 16%]	53.4% [38.7% - 67.5%]	35.3% [22.6% - 50.5%]	-	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	134/372 (36%)	82/372 (22%)	143/372 (38.4%)	4/372 (1.1%)	9/372 (2.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	36.0% [30.6% - 41.9%]	22.1% [16.4% - 29.2%]	38.2% [32.1% - 44.8%]	1.2% [0.4% - 3.7%]	2.4% [1.4% - 3.9%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	181/652 (27.8%)	229/652 (35.1%)	232/652 (35.6%)	7/652 (1.1%)	3/652 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	28.3% [22.2% - 35.2%]	35.0% [27.6% - 43.2%]	35.4% [27.6% - 44%]	1% [0.4% - 2.3%]	0.3% [0.1% - 1.1%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	28/331 (8.5%)	157/331 (47.4%)	143/331 (43.2%)	3/331 (0.9%)	0/331 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.9% [5.6% - 13.9%]	47.0% [42.7% - 51.3%]	43.2% [39.8% - 46.7%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.6%]	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	19/260 (7.3%)	131/260 (50.4%)	109/260 (41.9%)	1/260 (0.4%)	0/260 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.3% [4% - 12.9%]	50.4% [31.8% - 68.9%]	41.9% [25.3% - 60.6%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**501/2376**	**974/2376 (41%)**	**865/2376 (36.4%)**	**21/2376 (0.9%)**	**15/2376 (0.6%)**

		(21.1%)				
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.7% [19.7% - 26%]	39.7% [35.5% - 44.1%]	36.2% [32 - 40.5%]	0.9% [0.5% - 1.5%]	0.5% [0.3% - 0.9%]
Non-intervention districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	20/281 (7.1%)	156/281 (55.5%)	102/281 (36.3%)	3/281 (1.1%)	0/281 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.0% [3.6% - 9.7%]	59.9% [53.2% - 66.3%]	33.4% [27.4% - 40%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.5%]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	48/376 (12.8%)	154/376 (41%)	170/376 (45.2%)	4/376 (1.1%)	0/376 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	11.7% [8.8% - 15.6%]	40.8% [35.4% - 46.4%]	46.2% [40.7% - 51.8%]	1.2% [0.5% - 3.4%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	68/657 (10.4%)	310/657 (47.2%)	272/657 (41.4%)	7/657 (1.1%)	0/657 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.2% [6.2% - 10.7%]	52.7% [48.0% - 57.3%]	38.2% [33.9% - 42.8%]	0.9% [0.4% - 2.0%]	-

Over 98% of PWID across districts heard about male condom and over 99% reported ever having a sexual intercourse.

In intervention districts, 67.3% reported that they had sexual intercourse within one month before data collection, which was the case with 63% of PWID in non-intervention districts (Figure 5.4.a). 53.1% of the respondents in intervention districts and 28% in non-intervention reported condom use last time they had sex in the previous month. More than 80% reported to have had sex during the last 12 months before data collection in intervention districts, and 90% reported so in non-intervention districts. Among the male respondents in intervention districts, 2.6% reported that they ever had anal sex with a man, and 1% had it in the past 12 months.

In non-intervention districts, 6% of male PWID had anal intercourse with another man ever, and 2.4% in the past month.

Figure 5.4.a (i). Sexual behaviors
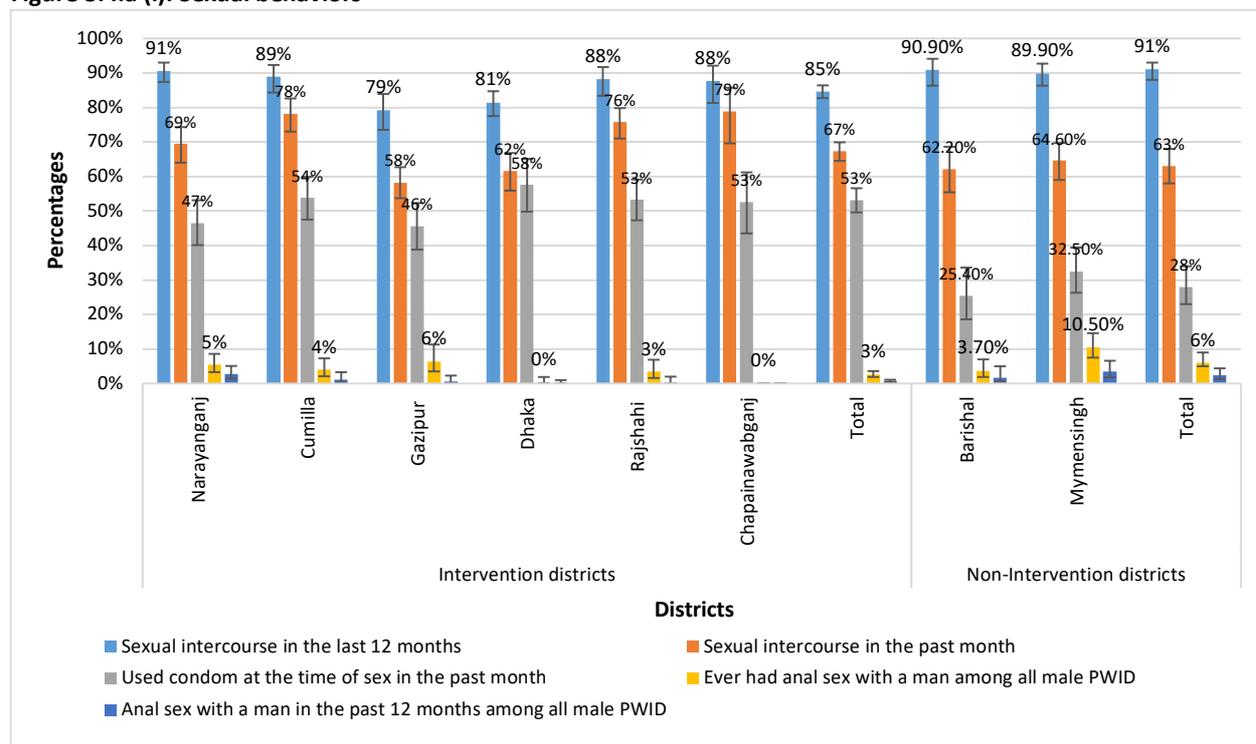
The median age of first sex (anal and/or vaginal) was 18 years across all districts. The median number of partners in the past 12 months across districts was one, and that mainly includes regular partners. The median number of male partners in male PWID in the last 12 months was one in intervention districts and two in in non-intervention districts.

Table 5.4.b: Number of different sex partners in the last 12 months

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Age at first sex	Number of sex partners in the last 12 months				Number of male partners with whom had anal sex in the last 12 months (only for men)
			Total number of sex partner	Regular partner	Commercial partner	Casual partner	
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	17 [16.8 - 17.3]	4.5 [3.4 - 5.5]	0.8 [0.7 - 0.8]	3.3 [2.3 - 4.3]	0.4 [0.2 - 0.6]	0.9 [0.3 - 1.5]
	Median [IQR]	17 [15 - 18]	1 [1 - 3]	1 [0 - 1]	0 [0 - 2]	0 [0 - 0]	1 [0 - 1]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	19.6 [19.1 - 20]	2.6 [2.1 - 3.2]	0.9 [0.8 - 1]	1.6 [1 - 2.1]	0.2 [0.1 - 0.2]	1.8 [0.2 - 3.4]
	Median [IQR]	19 [17 - 22]	1 [1 - 3]	1 [1 - 1]	0 [0 - 2]	0 [0 - 0]	1 [1 - 2]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	17.3 [17 - 17.7]	3.1 [2.3 - 4]	0.8 [0.7 - 0.9]	1.9 [1.2 - 2.7]	0.4 [0.2 - 0.6]	1 [1 - 1]
	Median [IQR]	16 [15 - 19]	1 [1 - 3]	1 [1 - 1]	0 [0 - 2]	0 [0 - 0]	1 [1 - 1]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	19.2 [18.8 - 19.5]	3.3 [2.7 - 3.9]	1 [0.8 - 1.1]	2.1 [1.5 - 2.6]	0.3 [0.2 - 0.4]	0.3 [0 - 1]
	Median [IQR]	18 [16 - 22]	1 [1 - 3]	1 [1 - 1]	0 [0 - 2]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0.5]
Rajshahi	Mean [95% CI]	17.7 [17.4 - 18.1]	1.9 [1.6 - 2.3]	0.9 [0.9 - 1]	0.9 [0.5 - 1.2]	0.1 [0 - 0.2]	1 [1 - 1]
	Median [IQR]	17 [15 - 19]	1 [1 - 1]	1 [1 - 1]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0]	1 [1 - 1]
Chapainawabganj	Mean [95% CI]	19.8 [19.3 - 20.3]	1.3 [1 - 1.5]	1 [1 - 1]	0.2 [0.1 - 0.3]	0.1 [0 - 0.2]	0
	Median [IQR]	19 [17 - 22]	1 [1 - 1]	1 [1 - 1]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**18.4 [18.3 - 18.6]**	**2.9 [2.6 - 3.2]**	**0.9 [0.8 - 0.9]**	**1.7 [1.5 - 2.0]**	**0.2 [0.2 - 0.3]**	**1 [0.5 - 1.4]**
	Median [IQR]	**18 [16 - 20]**	**1 [1 - 2]**	**1 [1 - 1]**	**0 [0 - 1]**	**0 [0 - 0]**	**1 [0 - 1]**
Non-intervention districts							
Barishal	n/N (%)	17.7 [17.4 - 18]	2.8 [2.4 - 3.2]	0.7 [0.6 - 0.7]	1.5 [1.1 - 1.9]	0.7 [0.5 - 0.8]	2 [-0.9 - 4.9]
	PE %, [95% CI]	17 [16 - 19]	2 [1 - 3]	1 [0 - 1]	0 [0 - 2]	0 [0 - 1]	1 [1 - 2]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	18.1 [17.7 - 18.4]	2.2 [1.9 - 2.5]	0.8 [0.7 - 0.8]	1.1 [0.9 - 1.4]	0.3 [0.2 - 0.4]	1.8 [1.3 - 2.3]
	PE %, [95% CI]	18 [16 - 20]	1 [1 - 2]	1 [1 - 1]	0 [0 - 1]	0 [0 - 0]	2 [1 - 2]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**17.9 [17.6 - 18.1]**	**2.4 [2.2 - 2.7]**	**0.74 [0.70 - 0.78]**	**1.3 [1.0 - 1.5]**	**0.44 [0.35 - 0.52]**	**1.86 [1.11 - 2.61]**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**18 [16 - 19]**	**1 [1 - 3]**	**1 [0 - 1]**	**0 [0 - 1]**	**0 [0 - 1]**	**2 [1 - 2]**

5.5. Sexual History: Regular Partners

Overall, 67.7% of PWID had sex with their regular partners in the past 12 months in intervention districts and 65% in non-intervention, and the condom use was 50.2% and 24%, respectively.

Table 5.5.a: Had sex with regular partner in the last 12 months and condom use at last sex in the past 12 months with regular partners

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Had sex with regular partner in the last 12 months	Used condom at last sex with a regular partner in the last 12 months
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	277/380 (72.9%)	115/277 (41.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	72.2% [67.2% - 76.6%]	40.4% [33.9% - 47.2%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	309/381 (81.1%)	171/309 (55.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.3% [74.9% - 84.7%]	55.4% [48.3% - 62.2%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	185/372 (49.7%)	56/185 (30.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	50.1% [43.8% - 56.5%]	29.6% [21.2% - 39.6%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	427/652 (65.5%)	262/427 (61.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	65% [59.1% - 70.5%]	58.6% [52.6% - 64.3%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	275/331 (83.1%)	134/275 (48.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	82.9% [77.8% - 87%]	48.5% [42% - 55.1%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	160/260 (61.5%)	71/160 (44.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61.5% [48.2% - 73.4%]	44.4% [33.7% - 55.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1633/2376 (68.7%)**	**809/1633 (49.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**67.7% [64.8% - 70.6%]**	**50.2% [46.9% - 53.5%]**
Non-intervention districts			

Barishal	n/N (%)	175/281 (62.3%)	46/175 (26.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	58.7% [51.7% - 65.3%]	19.2% [13.6% - 26.3%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	275/376 (73.1%)	79/275 (28.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	74.9% [69.8% - 79.3%]	29.5% [23.8% - 35.9%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**450/657 (68.5%)**	**125/450 (27.8%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**64.8 [60.0% - 69.3%]**	**23.7% [19.5% - 28.5%]**

5.6. Sexual History: Commercial Partners

Overall, 24% of male PWID in intervention and 34% in non-intervention districts reported sex with a commercial partner (male or female) in the last 12 months before data collection.

Of those, in intervention districts, 15.6% of male PWID reported that they used condom at last sex with the female commercial partners and 1.9% of male PWID reported that they used condom during sex with the male commercial sex partners. The proportion of using condom with the female commercial sex partners was highest in Narayanganj (24.3%) and lowest in Chapainawabganj (3.9%), and proportion of using condom with the male commercial sex partners was low across all districts.

Of those male PWID who had sex with a commercial sex partner in non-intervention districts (Male or Female), 21% reported that they used condom during sex with the female commercial sex partners and 1% with male commercial sex partners. (Figure 5.6.a)

Figure 5.6.a: Had sex with commercial partner in the last 12 months and used condom during last sex with a female and male commercial partner in the last 12 months among male PWID
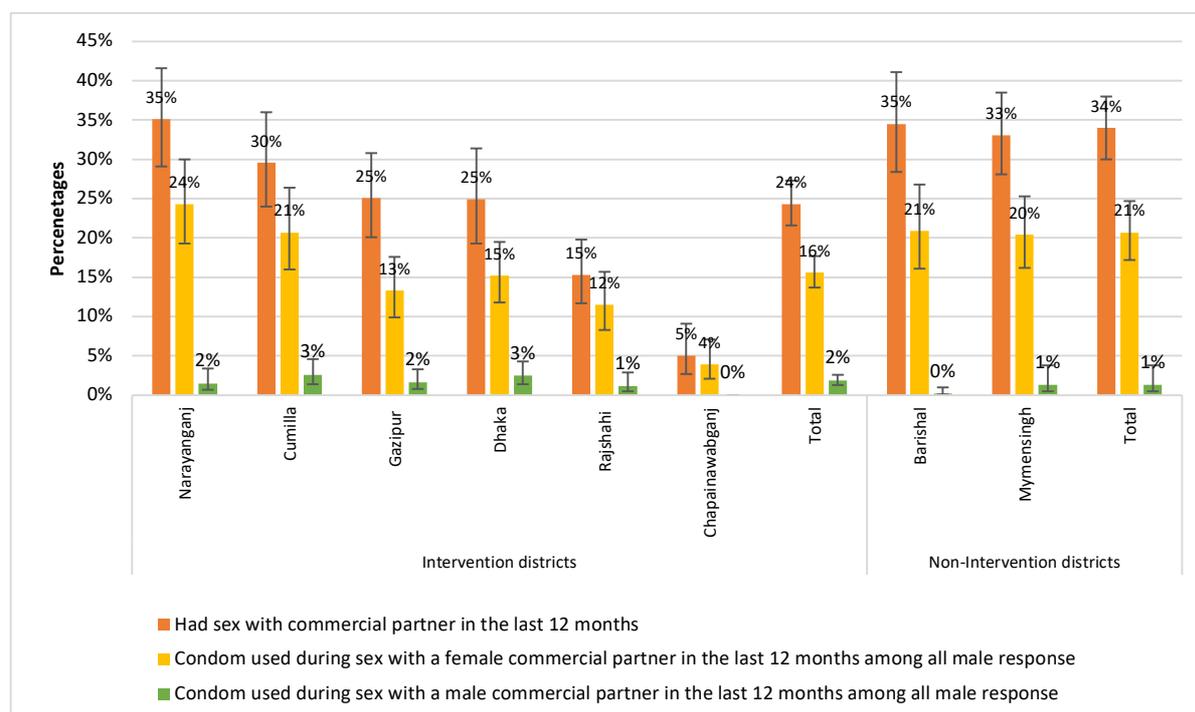
The main reasons for not using condoms during sex with the female commercial partners, as provided by male PWID, were not liking condoms (45%) and unavailability of condoms (26%). In non-intervention districts, similarly, the main reasons for not using condoms with those partners were dislike of condoms (70%) and unavailability of condoms (24%).

The vast majority of the male respondents reported that they did not have sex with a male commercial sex partner during last 12 months before data collection (95.6% in intervention and 95.7% in non-intervention districts). The main reasons for not using condoms with male commercial partners in the past 12 months, as reported by male PWID, were dislike of condoms and unavailability of condoms.

Table 5.6.a shows the use of condoms by the female PWIDs who sold sex in the past 12 months. Overall, 38.6% (29/78) of female PWID used condoms at this occasion in the intervention districts, while in non-intervention only one female reported selling sex. The main reasons for not using condom were clients' objection (69.5%), did not like condom (29.2%) and unavailability of condoms (9.5%).

Table 5.6.a: Condom used last time when selling sex to men in the past 12 months as reported by female PWID

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Condom use last time when sold sex to men in the past 12 months in female PWID	Reasons for not using condom at last episode of selling sex in female PWID					
			Not available	Too expensive	Client objected	Don't like them	Didn't think it was necessary	Didn't think of it
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	13/29 (44.8%)	0/5 (0%)	0/5 (0%)	1/5 (20%)	0/5 (0%)	0/5 (0%)	0/5 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	64.2 [36.9% - 84.6%]	-	100%	25.4% [0.4% - 96.3%]	-	-	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/2 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	2/14 (14.3%)	0/2 (0%)	0/2 (0%)	2/2 (100%)	1/2 (50%)	0/2 (0%)	0/2 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	29.5% [5.4% - 75.5%]	-	100%	100%	57.1% [0.5% - 99.7%]	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	14/30 (46.7%)	1/4 (25%)	0/4 (0%)	4/4 (100%)	2/4 (50%)	0/4 (0%)	0/4 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.8% [50.5% - 94.6%]	23.1% [3.2% - 73.4%]	100%	100%	46.2% [3.5% - 95.3%]	-	-
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	n/N (%)	29/78 (37.2%)	1/11 (9.1%)	0/11 (0%)	7/11 (63.6%)	3/11 (27.3%)	0/11 (0%)	0/11 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	38.60%	9.5% [0.8% - 59.1%]	-	69.5% [19.2% - 95.6%]	29.2% [3.7% - 81.7%]	-	-
Non-intervention districts								
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	1/1 (100%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	n/N (%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	1/1 (100%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-

The median number of female partners from whomthe male PWIDs bought sex for money in the last 12 months before data collection was two in intervention and one in non-intervention districts.
On the other hand, the average number of male partners to whom male PWIDs sold sex for money was less than one (median was 0), while the number of male partners from whom the PWIDs bought sex for money was negligible.
In the non-intervention districts, the median number of female commercial sex partners from whom the respondents bought sex for money was one. The median number of male sex partners to whom the respondents sold or bought sex for money was very low zero (Table 5.6.e).

Table 5.6.e: Number of different types of commercial partners reported by male and female PWID in the last 12 months

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Number of female partners from whom bought sex in the last 12 months (response of male PWID)	Number of partners to whom sold sex for money in the last 12 months (Response of male and female PWID)	Number of male partners from whom bought sex for money in the last 12 months (Response of male PWID)
Narayanganj	Mean [95% CI]	2.4 [2.0 - 2.8]	1.05 [-0.3 - 1.7]	0.05 [0.005 - 0.11]
	Median [IQR]	1 [1 - 4]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0]
Cumilla	Mean [95% CI]	2.9 [2.5 - 3.2]	0.08 [0.003 - 0.17]	0.03 [0.00 - 0.05]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 4]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	3.1 [2.6 - 3.7]	1.2 [-0.87 - 3.2]	0
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 5]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	2.4 [2.0 - 2.8]	0.3 [0.2 - 0.4]	0.04 [0 - 0.08]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 3]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0]
Rajshahi	Mean [95% CI]	2.8 [2.1 - 3.5]	0.02 [-0.02 - 0.05]	0
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 4]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0]
Chapainawabganj	Mean [95% CI]	2.6 [1.0 - 4.1]	0	0
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 2]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**2.7 [2.5 - 2.90]**	**0.6 [0.08 - 1.04]**	**0.03 [0.01 - 0.05]**
	Median [IQR]	**2 [1 - 4]**	**0 [0 - 0]**	**0 [0 - 0]**
Non-intervention districts				
Barishal	**Mean [95% CI]**	2.28 [1.87 - 2.69]	0.16 [-0.05 - 0.38]	0.04 [0.0 - 0.09]
	Median [IQR]	2 [1 - 3]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0]
Mymensingh	**Mean [95% CI]**	1.46 [1.21 - 1.71]	0.19 [0.02 - 0.36]	0.13 [0.04 - 0.20]
	Median [IQR]	1 [1 - 2]	0 [0 - 0]	0 [0 - 0]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**1.84 [1.60 - 2.07]**	**0.17 [0.04 -0.31]**	**0.08 [0.03 - 0.13]**
	Median [IQR]	**1 [1 - 2]**	**0 [0 - 0]**	**0 [0 - 0]**

5.7. Sexual History: Non-Regular and Non-Paying Sexual Partners

In intervention districts, 11.1% of the respondents reported that they had casual sex partners in the past 12 months before data collection, and the proportion was the highest in Dhaka (14.9%). Overall, 63.1% used condom at last sex with casual sex partners in the past 12 months before data collection, and that was the lowest in Gazipur (17.1%).

In non-intervention districts, 25% reported that they had casual sex partners, and 42% reported the use of condoms during last sex in the previous 6 months - the proportion was relatively lower in Barishal (36.8%) compared to Mymensingh (60.9%).

Table 5.7.a: Casual sex partners during last 12 months and condom use

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Had casual sex partner during last 12 months	Condom use at last sex with casual partner in the past 12 months
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	57/380 (15%)	39/57 (68.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	14.6% [10.6% - 19.7%]	67.8% [52.7% - 80%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	47/381 (12.3%)	30/47 (63.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	12.8% [9.5% - 17.1%]	61.5% [44.6% - 76%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	22/372 (5.9%)	4/22 (18.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5.7% [3.8% - 8.4%]	17.1% [6.2% - 39.3%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	104/652 (16%)	72/104 (69.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	14.9% [11.5% - 19.1%]	65.4% [52.6% - 76.3%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	12/331 (3.6%)	10/12 (83.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.7% [1.6% - 8%]	84.4% [57.5% - 95.6%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	3/260 (1.2%)	3/3 (100%)

	PE %, [95% CI]	1.2% [0.3% - 4.8%]	100%
Total	n/N (%)	245/2376 (10.3%)	158/245 (64.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	11.1% [9.5% - 12.9%]	63.1% [55% - 70.5%]
Non-intervention districts			
Barishal	n/N (%)	81/281 (28.8%)	34/81 (42%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	30.6% [24.6% - 37.4%]	36.8% [25.6% - 49.6%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	56/376 (14.9%)	34/56 (60.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	15.3% [11.7% - 19.8%]	60.9% [46.1% - 74%]
Total	n/N (%)	137/657 (20.9%)	68/137 (49.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	24.8 [20.8% - 29.4%]	42.4% [32.8% - 52.6%]

5.8. Sexually Transmitted Infections

Overall, more than 80% of the respondents had heard about STIs in intervention districts, and this was lower in Chapainawabganj (65.4%) and Gazipur (57.1%) than the other districts. Around 40% knew three or more STI symptoms in men and women.

Data shows that 73.4% heard about STIs in non-intervention districts. Among those who had heard about STIs, only 14% could mention three or more symptoms of STIs in females and 26% in men. (Table 5.8.a)

Table 5.8.a: Knowledge of sexually transmitted disease

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever heard of STIs	Number of known symptoms of STI's in women		Number of known symptoms of STI's in men	
			0 - 2	3 and more	0 - 2	3 and more
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	335/380 (88.2%)	148/380 (39%)	232/380 (61.1%)	176/380 (46.3%)	204/380 (53.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.5% [81.4% - 93.2%]	36.0% [26.1% - 47.3%]	64.0% [52.7% - 73.9%]	43.1% [32% - 55%]	56.9% [45% - 68%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	373/381 (97.9%)	264/381 (69.3%)	117/381 (30.7%)	211/381 (55.4%)	170/381 (44.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98% [96.1% - 99%]	68.2% [58.7% - 76.4%]	31.8% [23.6% - 41.3%]	56.3% [43.3% - 68.5%]	43.7% [31.5% - 56.7%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	206/372 (55.4%)	326/372 (87.6%)	46/372 (12.4%)	331/372 (89%)	41/372 (11%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	57.1% [41.5% - 71.3%]	87.4% [84% - 90.2%]	12.6% [9.8% - 16%]	89.0% [85.4% - 91.8%]	11.0% [8.2% - 14.6%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	543/652 (83.3%)	345/652 (52.9%)	307/652 (47.1%)	336/652 (51.5%)	316/652 (48.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	84.1% [74.3% - 90.7%]	56.2% [47% - 65%]	43.8% [35% - 53%]	54.1% [45.8% - 62.2%]	45.9% [37.8% - 54.2%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	279/331 (84.3%)	181/331 (54.7%)	150/331 (45.3%)	192/331 (58%)	139/331 (42%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	84.3% [77.8% - 89.2%]	55.6% [41.7% - 68.8%]	44.4% [31.2% - 58.3%]	58.9% [44.1% - 72.3%]	41.1% [27.7% - 55.9%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	170/260 (65.4%)	166/260 (63.9%)	94/260 (36.2%)	159/260 (61.2%)	101/260 (38.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	65.4% [47.6% - 79.7%]	63.8% [54.3% - 72.4%]	36.2% [27.6% - 45.7%]	61.2% [50.9% - 70.5%]	38.8% [29.5% - 49.1%]
Total	n/N (%)	1906/2376 (80.2%)	1430/2376 (60.2%)	946/2376 (39.8%)	1405/2376 (59.1%)	971/2376 (40.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	**81.6% [76.9% - 85.5%]**	**59.4% [54.8% - 63.9%]**	**40.6% [36.1% - 45.2%]**	**58.4% [53.9% - 62.8%]**	**41.6% [37.2% - 46.1%]**
Non-intervention districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	205/281 (73%)	240/281 (85.4%)	41/281 (14.6%)	209/281 (74.4%)	72/281 (25.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	67.0% [60.1% - 73.3%]	84.3% [78.4% - 88.8%]	15.7% [11.2% - 21.6%]	77.3% [71.3% - 82.3%]	22.7% [17.7% - 28.7%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	319/376 (84.8%)	334/376 (88.8%)	42/376 (11.2%)	254/376 (67.6%)	122/376 (32.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	83.8% [79.3% - 87.6%]	89.1% [85.1% - 92.2%]	10.9% [7.8% - 14.9%]	68.6% [63.2% - 73.5%]	31.4% [26.5% - 36.8%]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever heard of STIs	Number of known symptoms of STI's in women		Number of known symptoms of STI's in men	
			0 - 2	3 and more	0 - 2	3 and more
Total	n/N (%)	524/657 (79.8%)	574/657 (87.4%)	83/657 (12.6%)	463/657 (70.5%)	194/657 (29.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	73.4% [68.7% - 77.6%]	86.1% [82.3% - 89.2%]	13.9% [10.8% - 17.7%]	74.0% [69.8% - 77.8%]	26.0% [22.2% - 30.2%]

Overall, 6.4% of the respondents reported that they had the symptoms of STIs, like genital and/or anal discharge and genital and/or anal ulcer during the last 12 months before data collection in intervention districts and 2% in non-intervention. Of those, 53.9% and 26%, respectively, visited a health care provider (Table 5.8.b).

Table 5.8.b: Current symptoms, health seeking behaviours and place of treatment

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Had genital, anal discharge or ulcer in the last 12 months	Visit a healthcare provider because of these problems	Place of Treatment		
				Private Clinic/Hospital	Pharmacy	Other
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	13/380 (3.4%)	10/13 (76.9%)	0/10 (0%)	4/10 (40%)	0/10 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.2% [1.6% - 6.1%]	79.2% [46.8% - 94.3%]	-	37.8% [8.4% - 80.1%]	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	21/381 (5.5%)	13/21 (61.9%)	5/13 (38.5%)	1/13 (7.7%)	1/13 (7.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5.6% [3.4% - 9.1%]	62.8% [42.6% - 79.3%]	42.7% [16.6% - 73.6%]	6.9% [0.7% - 42.4%]	6.9% [0.9% - 38.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	26/372 (7%)	12/26 (46.2%)	0/12 (0%)	5/12 (41.7%)	6/12 (50%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.0% [4.8% - 10.1%]	49.7% [32.4% - 67%]	--	40.1% [14.1% - 73.2%]	47.4% [17.2% - 79.6%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	71/652 (10.9%)	41/71 (57.8%)	6/41 (14.6%)	7/41 (17.1%)	20/41 (48.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	9.7% [6.4% - 14.5%]	50.0% [31.5% - 68.5%]	17.7% [7.1% - 37.6%]	17.6% [7.1% - 37.4%]	44.2% [21.7% - 69.3%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	5/331 (1.5%)	4/5 (80%)	1/4 (25%)	3/4 (75%)	0/4 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.4% [0.5% - 3.8%]	80.0% [21.2% - 98.3%]	25.0% [4.3% - 71.4%]	75.0% [28.6% - 95.7%]	-
Chapai Nawabganj	n/N (%)	5/260 (1.9%)	2/5 (40%)	0/2 (0%)	2/2 (100%)	0/2 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.9% [0.9% - 4.2%]	40% [8% - 83.6%]	-	100%	-
Total	n/N (%)	141/2376 (5.9%)	82/141 (58.2%)	12/82 (14.6%)	22/82 (26.8%)	27/82 (32.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.4% [4.9% - 8.3%]	53.9% [40.6% - 66.7%]	16.8% [8.9% - 29.6%]	24.8% [15.2% - 37.7%]	32.7% [18% - 51.8%]
Non-intervention districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	3/281 (1.1%)	1/3 (33.3%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)	1/1 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.5% [0.2% - 1.6%]	31.9% [1.8% - 92.4%]	-	-	100%
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	13/376 (3.5%)	3/13 (23.1%)	2/3 (66.7%)	1/3 (33.3%)	0/3 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.6% [1.9% - 6.6%]	24.9% [6.2% - 62.5%]	61.0%	39.0%	-
Total	n/N (%)	16/657 (2.4%)	4/16 (25%)	2/4 (50%)	1/4 (25%)	1/4 (25%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.7% [1.0% - 2.9%]	26.2% [7.7% - 60.0%]	46.7%	30.4%	22.8%

Overall, 66% of PWID in intervention districts reported receiving condoms and lubricants from outreach services or a sexual health clinic in the past three months. This was the highest in Rajshahi (76.8%) and lowest in Gazipur (54.9%). However, 17.3% of the respondents reported that they never received condoms and lubricants.

In non-intervention districts, 57.7% reported that they had never received condoms or lubricants, and no one received those in the past 3 months (Table 5.8.c).

Table 5.8.c: Received condoms and lubricants from an outreach service, sexual health clinic or an NGO

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Given condoms and lubricants						
		In the past 3 months	Between 4-6 months ago	Between 7-12 months ago	More than 12 months ago	Never	Don't Know	No Response
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	218/380 (57.4%)	15/380 (4%)	18/380 (4.7%)	38/380 (10%)	91/380 (24%)	0/380 (0%)	0/380 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	57.2% [50.5% - 63.6%]	4.0% [2.4% - 6.8%]	5.3% [3% - 9.2%]	9.2% [6.4% - 13%]	24.3% [19.6% - 29.6%]	-	-
Cumilla	n/N (%)	281/381 (73.8%)	16/381 (4.2%)	6/381 (1.6%)	36/381 (9.5%)	39/381 (10.2%)	2/381 (0.5%)	1/381 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	72.5% [65.2% - 78.8%]	4.5% [2.8% - 7.1%]	1.5% [0.6% - 3.4%]	9.6% [6.5% - 13.9%]	11.1% [7.2% - 16.9%]	0.6% [0.1% - 2.1%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	201/372 (54%)	15/372 (4%)	17/372 (4.6%)	44/372 (11.8%)	95/372 (25.5%)	0/372 (0%)	0/372 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	54.9% [49% - 60.7%]	4.2% [2.6% - 6.8%]	4.4% [2.5% - 7.8%]	11.6% [7.8% - 16.8%]	24.9% [18.9% - 32.1%]	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	443/652 (67.9%)	15/652 (2.3%)	16/652 (2.5%)	68/652 (10.4%)	104/652 (16%)	4/652 (0.6%)	2/652 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	68.1% [62.2% - 73.5%]	2.5% [1.4% - 4.4%]	2.1% [1.2% - 3.8%]	10.2% [7.8% - 13.1%]	16.4% [11.9% - 22.3%]	0.4% [0.2% - 1.2%]	0.2% [0.1% - 1%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	253/331 (76.4%)	10/331 (3%)	4/331 (1.2%)	24/331 (7.3%)	40/331 (12.1%)	0/331 (0%)	0/331 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.8% [71.3% - 81.5%]	2.9% [1.5% - 5.4%]	1.2% [0.5% - 2.9%]	7.2% [4.6% - 11.3%]	11.9% [8.7% - 16%]	-	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	164/260 (63.1%)	18/260 (6.9%)	7/260 (2.7%)	30/260 (11.5%)	38/260 (14.6%)	1/260 (0.4%)	2/260 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	63.1% [53.8% - 71.5%]	6.9% [4.3% - 10.9%]	2.7% [1.3% - 5.7%]	11.5% [7.7% - 16.9%]	14.6% [8.5% - 24%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.4%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1560/2376 (65.7%)**	**89/2376 (3.7%)**	**68/2376 (2.9%)**	**240/2376 (10.1%)**	**407/2376 (17.1%)**	**7/2376 (0.3%)**	**5/2376 (0.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**66.0% [63% - 68.9%]**	**3.6% [2.8% - 4.5%]**	**2.7% [2.1% - 3.7%]**	**9.9% [8.5% - 11.5%]**	**17.3% [14.9% - 20.1%]**	**0.3% [0.1% - 0.6%]**	**0.2% [0.1% - 0.5%]**
Non-intervention districts								
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	109/281 (38.7%)	172/281 (61.2%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	29.0% [23.6% - 35.1%]	71.0% [64.9% - 76.4%]	-	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	239/376 (63.5%)	137/376 (36.4%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	63.9% [58.4% - 69.1%]	36.1% [30.9% - 41.6%]	-	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**0/657 (0%)**	**0/657 (0%)**	**0/657 (0%)**	**348/657 (53%)**	**137/657 (36.4%)**	**0/657 (0%)**	**0/657 (0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42.3% [38% - 46.6%]**	**57.7% [53.4% - 62%]**	**-**	**-**

In total, 68.6% of the respondents received counselling on use of condom and safer sex in the past 3 months before data collection in intervention districts, and 14.9% reported that they never received those. In non-intervention districts no one received it in the past 3 months but 45.6% reported receiving this more than 12 months ago (65.8% in Barishal and 35.9% in Mymensingh) (Table 5.8.d)

Table 5.8.d: Received counselling on condom use and safe sex from an outreach service, sexual health clinic or an NGO

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Received counselling on condom use and safe sex						
		In the past 3 months	Between 4-6 months ago	Between 7-12 months ago	More than 12 months ago	Never	Don't Know	No Response
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	238/380 (62.6%)	20/380 (5.3%)	16/380 (4.2%)	21/380 (5.5%)	84/380 (22.1%)	0/380 (0%)	1/380 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	63.7% [55.7% - 71%]	4.9% [2.5% - 9.4%]	4.5% [2.4% - 8.3%]	4.9% [2.5% - 9.3%]	21.8% [17.4% - 27%]	-	0.2% [0% - 1.5%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	316/381 (82.9%)	8/381 (2.1%)	10/381 (2.6%)	15/381 (3.9%)	30/381 (7.9%)	2/381 (0.5%)	0/381 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	82.1% [75.9% - 87%]	2.0% [0.9% - 4%]	2.8% [1.3% - 5.7%]	3.9% [2% - 7.7%]	8.7% [5% - 14.8%]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.4%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	180/372 (48.4%)	23/372 (6.2%)	19/372 (5.1%)	36/372 (9.7%)	110/372 (29.6%)	4/372 (1.1%)	0/372 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	49.2% [43.3% - 55.1%]	6.4% [4% - 10%]	5.3% [3.1% - 9%]	9.5% [5.9% - 14.9%]	28.3% [19.4% - 39.2%]	1.4% [0.6% - 3.2%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	487/652 (74.7%)	30/652 (4.6%)	24/652 (3.7%)	38/652 (5.8%)	66/652 (10.1%)	5/652 (0.8%)	2/652 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	71.3% [64.6% - 77.2%]	5.9% [3.4% - 9.9%]	4.0% [2.3% - 6.9%]	7.6% [4.7% - 11.9%]	10.2% [6.9% - 14.9%]	0.7% [0.3% - 1.9%]	0.3% [0% - 1.9%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	251/331 (75.8%)	17/331 (5.1%)	9/331 (2.7%)	21/331 (6.3%)	31/331 (9.4%)	2/331 (0.6%)	0/331 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.0% [71.4% - 80.1%]	5.1% [3.3% - 7.9%]	2.8% [1.5% - 5.3%]	6.3% [3.7% - 10.4%]	9.2% [6.4% - 13%]	0.6% [0.2% - 2.3%]	-
Chapai Nawabganj	n/N (%)	163/260 (62.7%)	17/260 (6.5%)	3/260 (1.2%)	14/260 (5.4%)	59/260 (22.7%)	3/260 (1.2%)	1/260 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	62.7% [52.2% - 72.1%]	6.5% [4.2% - 10.1%]	1.2% [0.4% - 3.4%]	5.4% [3.2% - 9%]	22.7% [13.8% - 34.9%]	1.2% [0.3% - 4.8%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	1635/2376 (68.8%)	115/2376 (4.8%)	81/2376 (3.4%)	145/2376 (6.1%)	380/2376 (16%)	16/2376 (0.7%)	4/2376 (0.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	68.6% [65.4% - 71.6%]	5.3% [4% - 7%]	3.7% [2.8% - 5%]	6.6% [5.1% - 8.6%]	14.9% [12.6% - 17.5%]	0.7% [0.4% - 1.2%]	0.2% [0% - 0.7%]
Non-intervention districts								
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	117/281 (41.6%)	164/281 (58.3%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	34.2% [28.3% - 40.7%]	65.8% [59.3% - 71.7%]	-	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	242/376 (64.3%)	134/376 (35.4%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	64.1% [58.6% - 69.3%]	35.9% [30.7% - 41.4%]	-	-
Total	n/N (%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	359/657 (54.6%)	298/657 (45.4%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	45.6% [41.1% - 50.1%]	54.4% [49.9% - 58.9%]	-	-

About 60% of the respondents were never tested for STIs in intervention districts, while 22.4% were tested for STIs during the last 3 months before data collection. On the other hand, in non-intervention districts majority (91%) of the respondents reported that they were never tested for STIs. (Table 5.8.e).

Table 5.8.e: Tested for STIs

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Last time when tested for STIs					
		In the past 3 months	Between 4-6 months ago	Between 7-12 months ago	More than 12 months ago	Never	Don't Know
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	68/380 (17.9%)	11/380 (2.9%)	14/380 (3.7%)	33/380 (8.7%)	250/380 (65.8%)	4/380 (1.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.7% [12.8% - 26.4%]	2.8% [0.7% - 10.3%]	4.1% [2.7% - 6.3%]	8.5% [6.4% - 11.4%]	65.0% [58.5% - 70.9%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.7%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	56/381 (14.7%)	11/381 (2.9%)	7/381 (1.8%)	28/381 (7.4%)	272/381 (71.4%)	7/381 (1.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	14.3% [10.5% - 19.2%]	3.3% [1.7% - 6.3%]	1.8% [0.8% - 4.1%]	6.9% [4.6% - 10.1%]	71.7% [66.7% - 76.3%]	2.0% [0.9% - 4.6%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	75/372 (20.2%)	9/372 (2.4%)	3/372 (0.8%)	27/372 (7.3%)	241/372 (64.8%)	17/372 (4.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.9% [13.3% - 31.3%]	2.8% [1.4% - 5.5%]	0.8% [0.3% - 2.3%]	7.9% [4.8% - 12.9%]	62.9% [49.2% - 74.7%]	4.7% [2.6% - 8.1%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	160/652 (24.5%)	48/652 (7.4%)	27/652 (4.1%)	45/652 (6.9%)	358/652 (54.9%)	14/652 (2.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	25.2% [18.9% - 32.7%]	6.8% [4.6% - 10.1%]	3.5% [1.9% - 6.4%]	7.0% [4.9% - 9.9%]	55.6% [48.1% - 62.9%]	1.9% [1% - 3.5%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	101/331 (30.5%)	48/331 (14.5%)	9/331 (2.7%)	31/331 (9.4%)	133/331 (40.2%)	9/331 (2.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	31.1% [24.5% - 38.6%]	14.0% [9.3% - 20.7%]	2.6% [1.3% - 5.2%]	9.5% [6.5% - 13.6%]	40.1% [35.1% - 45.3%]	2.7% [1.3% - 5.3%]
Chapai Nawabganj	n/N (%)	48/260 (18.5%)	9/260 (3.5%)	0/260 (0%)	3/260 (1.2%)	197/260 (75.8%)	3/260 (1.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.5% [12% - 27.3%]	3.5% [1.9% - 6.3%]	-	1.2% [0.4% - 3.4%]	75.8% [66.3% - 83.2%]	1.2% [0.4% - 3.4%]
Total	n/N (%)	508/2376 (21.4%)	136/2376 (5.7%)	60/2376 (2.5%)	167/2376 (7%)	1451/2376 (61.1%)	54/2376 (2.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.4% [19.2% - 26.1%]	5.8% [4.5% - 7.4%]	2.6% [1.8% - 3.8%]	7.1% [5.9% - 8.5%]	59.9% [56% - 63.6%]	2.1% [1.6% - 2.9%]
Non-intervention districts							
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	-	-	-	57/376 (15.1%)	319/376 (84.8%)	-
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	15.0% [11.5% - 19.4%]	85.0% [80.6% - 88.5%]	-
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	16/281 (5.6%)	265/281 (94.6%)	0/281 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	5.1% [3% - 8.6%]	94.9% [91.4% - 97%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	73/657 (11.1%)	584/657 (88.9%)	0/657 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	8.9% [6.8% - 11.4%]	91.1% [88.6% - 93.2%]	-

Over 97% of PWID in intervention districts reported that they had received new, clean needles or syringes during the last 3 months before data collection from DICs and outreach services, while no one reported receiving these services in non-intervention districts. However, 91.3% in non-intervention districts reported receiving clean needle or syringe more than 12 months before data collection. (Table 5.8.f).

Table 5.8.f: Received new, clean needles or syringes from outreach services and DICs

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Received new, clean needles or syringes				
		In the past 3 months	Between 4-6 months ago	Between 7-12 months ago	More than 12 months ago	Never received any
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	372/380 (97.9%)	1/380 (0.3%)	2/380 (0.5%)	1/380 (0.3%)	4/380 (1.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.2% [95.3% - 99.9%]	0.2% [0% - 1.5%]	0.4% [0.1% - 3.3%]	0.3% [0% - 1.9%]	0.9% [0.4% - 2.4%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	373/381 (97.9%)	2/381 (0.5%)	0/381 (0%)	3/381 (0.8%)	3/381 (0.8%)

Districts	Estimates	Shop	Pharmacy	Market	Clinic	Family planning center	Bar/guest house/hotel	Sex partners	DIC/outreach worker
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.5% [95.3% - 98.7%]					0.9% [0.2% - 3.6%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.9%]	0.8% [0.3% - 2.4%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	359/372 (96.5%)	3/372 (0.8%)	1/372 (0.3%)				1/372 (0.3%)	9/372 (2.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.4% [93.4% - 98%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.8%]	0.3% [0% - 2.3%]				0.3% [0% - 2.3%]	2.4% [1.1% - 4.8%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	638/652 (97.9%)	2/652 (0.3%)		4/652 (0.6%)			4/652 (0.6%)	8/652 (1.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.6% [95.2% - 98.8%]	0.8% [0.2% - 3.8%]		0.5% [0.2% - 1.7%]			0.5% [0.2% - 1.7%]	1.1% [0.4% - 3%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	327/331 (98.8%)	3/331 (0.9%)					1/331 (0.3%)	1/331 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.9% [96.4% - 99.6%]	0.9% [0.2% - 3.5%]					0.3% [0% - 2%]	0.3% [0% - 2%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	257/260 (98.8%)	1/260 (0.4%)	1/260 (0.4%)			1/260 (0.4%)	0/260 (0%)	1/260 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.8% [96.6% - 99.6%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]			0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]		0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	2326/2376 (97.9%)		12/2376 (0.5%)		7/2376 (0.3%)	5/2376 (0.2%)	26/2376 (1.1%)	
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.8% [96.7% - 98.5%]		0.7% [0.3% - 1.6%]		0.3% [0.1% - 0.8%]	0.2% [0.1% - 0.5%]	1.1% [0.6% - 1.8%]	
Non-intervention districts									
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)		234/281 (83.27%)	47/281 (16.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]							88.2% [83.9% - 91.5%]	11.8% [8.5% - 16.1%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)		362/376 (96.3%)	14/376 (3.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]							96.4% [93.7% - 97.9%]	3.6% [2.1% - 6.3%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**0/657 (0%)**	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)		596/657 (90.7%)	61/657 (9.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-		91.3% [88.5% - 93.5%]	8.7% [6.5% - 11.5%]

The majority (74.9%) of the respondents reported that they obtained condom from the DIC/outreach workers in intervention districts, and the other sources of getting condoms were the pharmacy (51.9%) and shops (25.1%). The common sources of getting condoms in non-intervention districts, as cited by the respondents, were pharmacy (61%), DIC/outreach workers(41%), shop (39%) and sex partners (10%). (Table 5.8.g)

Table 5.8.g: Places or persons that condoms are obtained from

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Places or person that condoms are obtained from							
		Shop	Pharmacy	Market	Clinic	Family planning center	Bar/guest house/hotel	Sex partners	DIC/outreach worker
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	158/380 (41.6%)	206/380 (54.2%)	0/380 (0%)	1/380 (0.3%)	7/380 (1.8%)	0/380 (0%)	70/380 (18.4%)	265/380 (69.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	40.7% [35% - 46.8%]	57.1% [47% - 66.7%]		0.3% [0% - 2.1%]	2.0% [0.9% - 4.6%]		17.2% [11.4% - 25.2%]	69.4% [65.5% - 73.1%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	94/381 (24.7%)	112/381 (29.4%)	0/381 (0%)				14/381 (3.7%)	311/381 (81.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	25.5% [16.7% - 36.9%]	27.5% [20.7% - 35.7%]					3.4% [1.9% - 6%]	80.9% [74% - 86.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	80/372 (21.5%)	242/372 (65.1%)	3/372 (0.8%)		5/372 (1.3%)		35/372 (9.4%)	245/372 (65.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.4% [15.4% - 31.3%]	64.6% [57.5% - 71.2%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.6%]		1.4% [0.5% - 3.9%]		9.7% [6.7% - 13.8%]	66.8% [60.6% - 72.4%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	135/652 (20.7%)	339/652 (52%)	9/652 (1.4%)	2/652 (0.3%)	7/652 (1.1%)	1/652 (0.2%)	56/652 (8.6%)	499/652 (76.5%)

5.9. Knowledge and attitudes about HIV

Over 99% of PWID across districts heard about HIV. The vast majority believed that correct use of condom in every sex act could protect against HIV (Table 5.9.a)

Table 5.9.a: Knowledge of HIV, opinion and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Places or person that condoms are obtained from							
		Shop	Pharmacy	Market	Clinic	Family planning center	Bar/guest house/hotel	Sex partners	DIC/outreach worker
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.0% [14.6% - 26.8%]	55.0% [47% - 62.7%]	1.5% [0.6% - 4%]	0.2% [0.1% - 0.9%]	1.0% [0.5% - 2.2%]	0.1% [0% - 0.9%]	9.3% [6.4% - 13.3%]	76.3% [70.5% - 81.3%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	149/331 (45%)	222/331 (67.1%)	9/331 (2.7%)	0/331 (0%)	27/331 (8.2%)	9/331 (2.7%)	22/331 (6.7%)	264/331 (79.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	45.1% [38.1% - 52.4%]	67.1% [61.1% - 72.6%]	2.7% [1.3% - 5.7%]	-	8.2% [4.9% - 13.4%]	2.6% [1.1% - 5.9%]	6.6% [3.5% - 12.2%]	79.9% [74.9% - 84.1%]
Chapai Nawabganj	n/N (%)	1/260 (0.4%)	66/260 (25.4%)	1/260 (0.4%)	0/260 (0%)	1/260 (0.4%)	0/260 (0%)	0/260 (0%)	191/260 (73.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	25.4% [15.2% - 39.2%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	-	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	-	-	73.5% [64% - 81.1%]
Total	n/N (%)	617/2376 (26%)	1187/2376 (50%)	22/2376 (0.9%)	3/2376 (0.1%)	47/2376 (2%)	17/2376 (0.7%)	197/2376 (8.3%)	1775/2376
	PE %, [95% CI]	25.1% [21.9% - 28.6%]	51.9% [47.9% - 56%]	1.1% [0.6% - 2%]	0.1% [0% - 0.4%]	1.8% [1.3% - 2.6%]	0.6% [0.3% - 1%]	8.7% [7% - 10.7%]	74.9% [72.1% - 77.5%]
Non-intervention districts									
Barishal	n/N (%)	116/281 (41.3%)	175/281 (62.3%)	0/281 (0%)	0/281 (0%)	4/281 (1.4%)	0/281 (0%)	25/281 (8.9%)	125/281 (44.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	32.4% [26.6% - 38.7%]	59.3% [52.3% - 65.9%]	-	-	1.5% [0.5% - 4.9%]	-	9.3% [6% - 14%]	44.9% [38.2% - 51.8%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	185/376 (49.2%)	238/376 (63.3%)	0/376 (0%)	0/376 (0%)	2/376 (0.5%)	0/376 (0%)	46/376 (12.2%)	126/376 (33.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	49.6% [44.1% - 55.2%]	63.6% [58.1% - 68.8%]	-	-	0.5% [0.1% - 2%]	-	11.4% [8.4% - 15.2%]	35.3% [30.1% - 40.9%]
Total	n/N (%)	301/657 (45.8%)	413/657 (62.9%)	0/657 (0%)	0/657 (0%)	6/657 (0.9%)	0/657 (0%)	71/657 (10.8%)	251/657 (38.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	38.9% [35.0% - 43.0%]	61.0% [56.2% - 65.5%]	-	-	1.1% [0.4% - 3.1%]	-	10.0% [7.6% - 13.2%]	41.2% [36.6% - 46.0%]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever heard of HIV	Correct use of condoms during every sex act protects against HIV
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	375/380 (98.7%)	353/375 (94.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.9% [97.1% - 99.6%]	94.7% [90.8% - 97%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	379/381 (99.5%)	373/379 (98.4%)

In intervention districts, approximately 14.9% of PWID said that HIV could be transmitted through mosquito bites. Another 24.3% believed that one could get HIV infection through sharing food with an infected person. However, more than 67.7% of the respondents had the correct knowledge that having sex with an uninfected and faithful sex partner could prevent HIV infection.

District			
Gazipur	PE %, [95% CI]	99.5% [98.1% - 99.9%]	98.2% [96% - 99.2%]
	n/N (%)	369/372 (99.2%)	301/369 (81.6%)
Dhaka	PE %, [95% CI]	99.3% [97.8% - 99.8%]	82.5% [76.7% - 87.1%]
	n/N (%)	649/652 (99.5%)	571/649 (88%)
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	331/331 (100%)	311/331 (94%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	93.9% [89% - 96.7%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	259/260 (99.6%)	229/259 (88.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.6% [97.3% - 99.9%]	88.4% [80.3% - 93.4%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**2362/2376 (99.4%)**	**2138/2362 (90.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**99.5% [99.1% - 99.7%]**	**89.7% [87.7% - 91.5%]**
Non-intervention districts			
Barishal	n/N (%)	273/281 (97.2%)	254/273 (93%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.7% [93.3% - 98.4%]	94.9% [91.7% - 96.9%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	372/376 (98.9%)	350/372 (94.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.1% [97.6% - 99.7%]	94.2% [91% - 96.4%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**645/657 (98.2%)**	**604/645 (93.6%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**97.6% [95.5% - 98.0%]**	**94.6% [92.5% - 96.2%]**

Overall, 68.1% believed that a healthy-looking person might be infected with HIV, but the proportion was a little bit lower in Rajshahi (43.3%) compared to other districts. Almost all the respondents (95.6%) believed that needle sharing was the prime cause of HIV infection. In total, 62.7% thought that injecting drug users can protect themselves by switching over to non-injecting drugs.

Overall, 21.3% could correctly answer all the seven questions related to the knowledge about HIV - Narayanganj (13.5%), Cumilla (30.2%), Gazipur (14.8%), Dhaka (22.2%), Rajshahi (14.8%) and Chapainawabganj (35.8%).

In non-intervention districts, 52% thought that HIV infection can be prevented by having sex with an uninfected and faithful sex partner. Overall, 63% knew that an HIV infected person might look healthy. Misconceptions about transmission of HIV were prevailing as 42% reported that mosquito bites can transmit the disease and 43% believed that one might get HIV infection by sharing food with an HIV infected person. Approximately 46% said they could protect themselves from HIV by switching over to non-injecting drugs.

Only a negligible proportion (5%) could answer all the seven questions correctly.

Figure 5.9.a: Knowledge about HIV
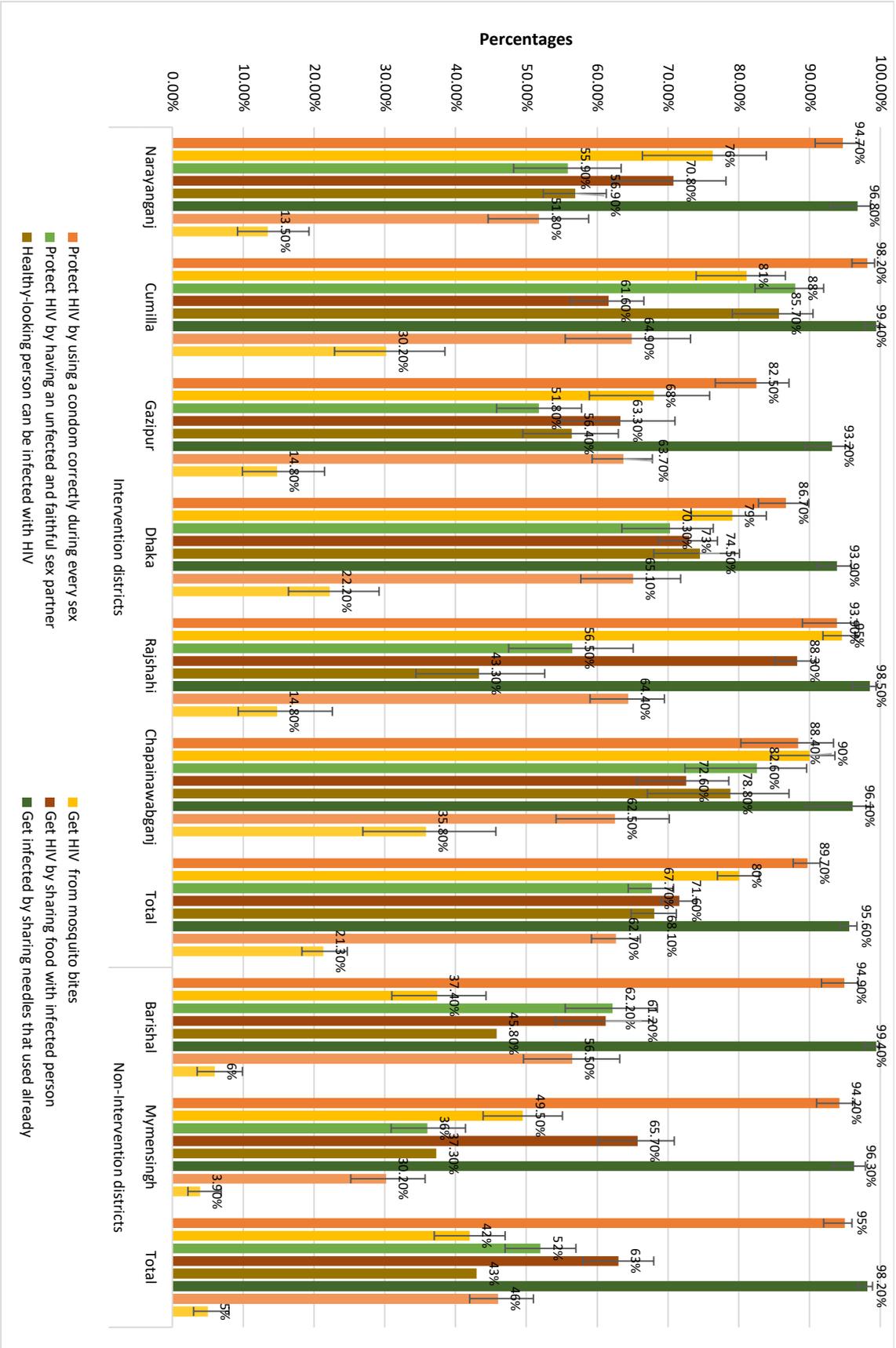
5.10. HIV testing

Overall, 79.3%of the respondents in intervention and 74.5% in non-intervention districts thought that it was possible to get an HIV test in the community in a confidential manner. In intervention districts, 78.6% ever tested for HIV, ranging from 47.3 in Narayanganj to 94.2% in Chapainawbganj. In non-intervention districts, 23% reported that they were ever tested for HIV and the proportion was higher in Mymensingh (40.5%) compared to Barishal (12.5%). (Table 5.10.a)

Table 5.10.a: Availability of HIV testing and ever been tested for HIV

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Possible to get a confidential HIV test in the community	Ever had an HIV test
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	220/380 (57.9%)	178/380 (46.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	63.8% [45.9% - 78.4%]	47.3% [40% - 54.7%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	330/381 (86.6%)	262/381 (68.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87.3% [78.7% - 92.8%]	69.5% [58.3% - 78.8%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	292/372 (78.5%)	272/372 (73.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	78.9% [70.6% - 85.4%]	73.1% [67.9% - 77.7%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	486/652 (74.5%)	576/652 (88.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.8% [67.3% - 84.2%]	87.0% [83.2% - 90%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	311/331 (94%)	308/331 (93.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	94.0% [90.5% - 96.2%]	93.2% [89.6% - 95.6%]
Chapainawbganj	n/N (%)	227/260 (87.3%)	245/260 (94.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87.3% [78.7% - 92.7%]	94.2% [90.3% - 96.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1866/2376 (78.5%)**	**1841/2376 (77.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**79.3% [74.5% - 83.3%]**	**78.6% [76.1% - 80.8%]**
Non-intervention districts			
Barishal	n/N (%)	219/281 (77.9%)	43/281 (15.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	83.3% [78.3% - 87.4%]	12.5% [8.8% - 17.4%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	223/376 (59.3%)	151/376 (40.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	60.1% [54.5% - 65.4%]	40.5% [35.1% - 46%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**442/657 (67.3%)**	**194/657 (29.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**74.5% [70.7% - 77.9%]**	**23.1% [19.8% - 26.7%]**

The main reasons for not taking the HIV test, as reported by the respondents, were that they did not feel that they were at risk of HIV (57.4%), did not have time (13.8%) and did not have money to get the test (6.7%). In non-intervention districts, the main reasons were feeling of not being at risk of HIV (55%) and no money to get the test (10%) (Table 5.10.b).

Table 5.10.b: Main reasons for never testing for HIV

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Main reasons for never testing for HIV						
		I feel I am not at risk of HIV	Fear of positive result	No money to get tested	No time to get tested	Stigma by health care workers	Others	Don't know
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	124/201 (61.7%)	0/201 (0%)	8/201 (4%)	23/201 (11.4%)	0/201 (0%)	14/201 (7%)	32/201 (15.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	66.8% [52.7% - 78.4%]	-	3.5% [1.6% - 7.2%]	10.4% [6.4% - 16.5%]	-	5.9% [2.9% - 11.6%]	13.0% [7% - 22.8%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	90/119 (75.6%)	5/119 (4.2%)	5/119 (4.2%)	6/119 (5%)	0/119 (0%)	1/119 (0.8%)	12/119 (10.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	73.1% [59.7% - 83.3%]	4.5% [1.7% - 11.2%]	5.8% [1.7% - 17.9%]	4.8% [2.1% - 10.7%]	-	0.8% [0.1% - 6%]	11.0% [5.6% - 20.6%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	44/99 (44.4%)	7/99 (7.1%)	7/99 (7.1%)	15/99 (15.2%)	18/99 (18.2%)	0/99 (0%)	8/99 (8.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	45.0% [34.1% - 56.5%]	6.8% [3.1% - 14.5%]	7.6% [3.8% - 14.9%]	14.9% [8.8% - 24.1%]	17.7% [7.8% - 35.4%]	-	7.9% [4.2% - 14.5%]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Main reasons for never testing for HIV						
		I feel I am not at risk of HIV	Fear of positive result	No money to get tested	No time to get tested	Stigma by health care workers	Others	Don't know
Dhaka	n/N (%)	29/76 (38.2%)	4/76 (5.3%)	6/76 (7.9%)	19/76 (25%)	5/76 (6.6%)	6/76 (7.9%)	7/76 (9.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.5% [25.2% - 51.7%]	3.3% [1.2% - 8.7%]	11.5% [5% - 24.3%]	25.3% [15% - 39.5%]	5.7% [1.9% - 15.6%]	6.0% [2.0% - 17.1%]	10.6% [4.2% - 24.3%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	19/23 (82.6%)	0/23 (0%)	1/23 (4.4%)	2/23 (8.7%)	0/23 (0%)	1/23 (4.4%)	0/23 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.4% [55.6% - 93.1%]	--	4.5% [0.6% - 28.7%]	9.5% [2.2% - 32.5%]	-	5.6% [0.7% - 33.6%]	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	8/14 (57.1%)	0/14 (0%)	1/14 (7.1%)	1/14 (7.1%)	2/14 (14.3%)	0/14 (0%)	2/14 (14.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	57.1% [31% - 79.8%]	-	7.1% [1% - 37.3%]	7.1% [0.8% - 41.3%]	14.3% [3% - 46.9%]	-	14.3% [3.5% - 43.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	314/532 (59%)	16/532 (3%)	28/532 (5.3%)	66/532 (12.4%)	25/532 (4.7%)	22/532 (4.1%)	61/532 (11.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	57.4% [50.3% - 64.2%]	2.7% [1.6% - 4.6%]	6.7% [4.2% - 10.4%]	13.8% [10.1% - 18.5%]	4.6% [2.5% - 8.3%]	3.9% [2.2% - 6.8%]	10.9% [7.5% - 15.4%]
Non-intervention districts								
Barishal	n/N (%)	129/238 (54.2%)	2/238 (0.8%)	25/238 (10.5%)	14/238 (238%)	0/238 (0%)	0/238 (0%)	68/238 (28.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	62.4% [55.3% - 69.1%]	1.3% [0.3% - 5.1%]	11.2% [7.2% - 17%]	5.4% [2.9% - 10%]	-	-	19.7% [15.1% - 25.2%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	84/224 (37.5%)	1/224 (0.5%)	17/224 (7.6%)	19/224 (224%)	0/224 (0%)	3/224 (1.3%)	98/224 (43.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.4% [30.7% - 44.7%]	0.4% [0.1% - 3.1%]	7.6% [4.6% - 12.3%]	8.0% [5.0% - 12.6%]	-	1.5% [0.5% - 4.7%]	43.8% [36.7% - 51.1%]
Total	n/N (%)	213/462 (46.1%)	3/462 (0.6%)	42/462 (9.1%)	33/462 (7.1%)	0/462 (0%)	3/462 (0.6%)	166/462 (35.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	55.1% [49.6% - 60.5%]	1.0% [0.2% - 3.6%]	10.1% [7.1% - 14.3%]	6.2% [4.0% - 9.4%]	-	-	26.7% [22.6% - 31.3%]

Overall, 92.6% of the respondents in intervention districts reported that they took the HIV test voluntarily while in non-intervention districts it was the case with 88%.

Testing for HIV in the past 12 months was reported by 84.2% PWID in intervention and 3% in non-intervention districts. (Table 5.10.c)

Table 5.10.c: Voluntary vs. required HIV testing and HIV testing within last 12 months

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Voluntarily undergo the HIV test or required		Last test for HIV		
		Voluntary	Required	Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Don't Know
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	176/178 (98.5%)	2/178 (1.1%)	129/178 (72.5%)	46/178 (25.8%)	3/178 (1.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.7% [92.3% - 99.4%]	1.8% [0.4% - 7.7%]	73.3% [63.1% - 81.5%]	25.3% [17.6% - 34.9%]	1.5% [0.3% - 6.4%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	260/262 (99.2%)	2/262 (0.8%)	239/262 (91.2%)	23/262 (8.8%)	0/262 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.3% [97.2% - 99.8%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.8%]	91.8% [86.2% - 95.3%]	8.2% [4.7% - 13.8%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	238/272 (87.5%)	34/272 (12.5%)	225/272 (82.7%)	42/272 (15.4%)	5/272 (1.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87.7% [82.1% - 91.8%]	12.3% [8.2% - 17.9%]	82.3% [75.8% - 87.3%]	15.5% [11% - 21.4%]	2.2% [1% - 4.6%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	515/576 (89.4%)	61/576 (10.6%)	471/576 (81.8%)	104/576 (18.1%)	1/576 (0.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.8% [80.7% - 93.8%]	11.2% [6.2% - 19.3%]	81.6% [74.2% - 87.3%]	18.2% [12.5% - 25.7%]	0.2% [0% - 1.2%]

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Voluntarily undergo the HIV test or required		Last test for HIV		
		Voluntary	Required	Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Don't Know
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	294/308 (95.5%)	14/308 (4.6%)	271/308 (88%)	36/308 (11.7%)	1/308 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	95.4% [91.5% - 97.5%]	4.6% [2.5% - 8.5%]	87.7% [83.3% - 91%]	12% [8.7% - 16.3%]	0.3% [0% - 2.4%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	244/245 (99.6%)	1/245 (0.4%)	231/245 (94.3%)	14/245 (5.7%)	0/245 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	99.6% [97.1% - 99.9%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.9%]	94.3% [90.1% - 96.7%]	5.7% [3.3% - 9.9%]	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1727/1841 (93.8%)**	**114/1841 (6.2%)**	**1566/1841 (85.1%)**	**265/1841 (14.4%)**	**10/1841 (0.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**92.6% [88.9% - 95%]**	**7.4% [4.9% - 11%]**	**84.2% [80.6% - 87.2%]**	**15.3% [12.4% - 18.9%]**	**0.5% [0.3% - 1%]**
Non-intervention districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	32/43 (74.4%)	11/43 (25.6%)	2/43 (4.7%)	41/43 (95.4%)	0/43 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	72.1% [54.3% - 84.9%]	27.9% [15.1% - 45.7%]	7.0% [1.7% - 24.5%]	93.0% [75.5% - 98.3%]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	146/151 (96.7%)	5/151 (3.3%)	1/151 (0.7%)	148/151 (98%)	2/151 (1.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.8% [92.1% - 98.7%]	3.2% [1.3% - 7.9%]	0.6% [0.1% - 4.2%]	98.5% [95.1% - 99.5%]	0.9% [0.2% - 3.9%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**178/194 (91.8%)**	**16/194 (8.2%)**	**3/194 (1.5%)**	**189/194 (97.4%)**	**2/194 (1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**88.5% [81.7% - 93.0%]**	**11.5% [7.0% - 18.3%]**	**2.7% [0.8% - 8.8%]**	**96.6% [90.9% - 98.8%]**	**0.6% [0.1% - 2.6%]**

Among those who were tested for HIV previously, 99.5% received the test results, and 1.3% (28 out of 1,835) reported a positive HIV test result. The number of HIV positive cases found in the districts were Narayanganj (n=20), Gazipur (n=7) and Dhaka (n=1).

In non-intervention districts none of the respondents, who took the test earlier, reported that they were positive for HIV (Table 5.10.d).

Table 5.10.d: Results of the previous HIV test

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Result of the last HIV test				
		Positive	Negative	Unclear	Did not receive any result	Don't Know
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	20/178 (11.2%)	153/178 (86%)	0/178 (0%)	2/178 (1.1%)	3/178 (1.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	10.4% [5.7% - 18.2%]	86.9% [78.6% - 92.2%]	-	1.3% [0.4% - 4.6%]	1.4% [0.5% - 4.3%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/262 (0%)	256/262 (97.7%)	0/262 (0%)	0/262 (0%)	6/262 (2.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0% [0% - 0%]	97.5% [90.5% - 99.4%]	-	-	2.5% [0.6% - 9.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	7/272 (2.6%)	258/272 (94.9%)	1/272 (0.4%)	0/272 (0%)	6/272 (2.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.6% [0.8% - 7.8%]	94.9% [90.6% - 97.3%]	0.3% [0% - 2.5%]	-	2.2% [1% - 4.6%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	1/570 (0.2%)	563/570 (98.8%)	1/570 (0.2%)	1/570 (0.2%)	4/570 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.2% [0% - 1.4%]	98.7% [96.8% - 99.5%]	0.2% [0% - 1.2%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.1%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	0/308 (0%)	299/308 (97.1%)	3/308 (1%)	5/308 (1.6%)	1/308 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0% [0% - 0%]	96.8% [92.6% - 98.6%]	1% [0.3% - 3%]	1.9% [0.6% - 5.6%]	0.3% [0% - 2.2%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	0/245 (0%)	244/245 (99.6%)	0/245 (0%)	0/245 (0%)	1/245 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	99.6% [97.1% - 99.9%]	-	-	0.4% [0.1% - 2.9%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**28/1835 (1.5%)**	**1773/1835 (96.6%)**	**5/1835 (0.3%)**	**8/1835 (0.4%)**	**21/1835 (1.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**1.3% [0.8% - 2.1%]**	**96.9% [95.7% - 97.8%]**	**0.3% [0.1% - 0.6%]**	**0.5% [0.2% - 1%]**	**1.0% [0.6% - 1.9%]**
Non-intervention districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/43 (0%)	41/43 (95.4%)	0/43 (0%)	0/43 (0%)	2/43 (4.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	98.6% [94.2% - 99.7%]	-	-	1.4% [0.3% - 5.8%]

Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/151 (0.7%)	148/151 (98%)	1/151 (0.7%)	1/151 (0.7%)	1/151 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	98.5% [94.7% - 99.6%]	0.3% [0% - 2.3%]	0.9% [0.1% - 6%]	0.3% [0% - 2.4%]
Total	n/N (%)	0/194 (0%)	189/194 (97.4%)	1/194 (0.5%)	1/194 (0.5%)	3/194 (1.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0	98.5% [96.1% - 99.4%]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.5%]	0.6% [0.0% - 4.0%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.2%]

All the positive cases except one (27 out of 28) reported that they received medical care including ART from the healthcare providers. However, 81% (23 out of 28) of the self-reported positive cases were on ART at the time of data collection and 48% were ever tested for viral load (Table 5.10.e).

Table 5.10.e: Received HIV medical services (medical care, ART and viral load test) among those with self-reported positive HIV test

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever received medical care from any healthcare provider	Ever received ART	Currently receiving ART	Ever had a viral load test
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	19/20 (95%)	20/20 (100%)	18/20 (90%)	8/20 (40%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	94.4%	100.0%	91.1%	43.8%
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	7/7 (100%)	7/7 (100%)	5/7 (71.4%)	5/7 (71.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100.0%	100.0%	74.3%	74.3%
Dhaka	n/N (%)	1/1 (100%)	1/1 (100%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Total	n/N (%)	27/28 (96.4%)	28/28 (100%)	23/28 (82.1%)	13/28 (46.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.0%	100.0%	81.0%	48.0%
Non-intervention districts					
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Total	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-

Among those who were ever tested for HIV viral load87.2% (11 out of 13) had the test during the past 12 months before data collection and 10 out of 13 knew the results of their last viral load test (Table 5.10.f).

Table 5.10.f: Testing for HIV viral load

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Time of last viral load HIV test			Know the result of most recent viral load test
		In the past 12 months	More than a year ago	Don't Know	
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	8/8 (100%)	0/8 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	8/8 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-		-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	3/5 (60%)	1/5 (20%)	1/5 (20%)	2/3 (66.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	65.4% [23.5% - 92.1%]	17.3% [1% - 81.6%]	17.3% [1% - 81.6%]	34.6% [1.1% - 96.2%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-

Total	n/N (%)	11/13 (84.6%)	1/13 (7.7%)	1/13 (7.7%)	10/13 (76.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87.2% [60.2 - 96.8%]	6.4% [0.4 - 52%]	6.4% [0.4 - 52%]	75.7% [34% - 95%]
Non-intervention districts					
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Total	n/N (%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)	0/0 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-

Table 5.10.g shows the results of the viral load test. Overall, 90% of the respondents (9 out of 10) reported that they knew the results of the viral load test that occurred in the last 12 months. However, in majority of the cases the viral load was not suppressed (Table 5.10.g).

Table 5.10.g: Results of the viral load test that occurred in the past 12 months

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Results of the viral load test in the past 12 months			
		Suppressed	Not Suppressed	Didn't tell me the result	Don't Know
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	0/8 (0%)	8/8 (100%)	0/8 (0%)	0/8 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gazipur	n/N (%)	1/2 (50%)	0/2 (0%)	0/2 (0%)	1/2 (50%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
Dhaka	n/N (%)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	n/N (%)	1/10 (10%)	8/10 (80%)	0/10 (0%)	1/10 (10%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	10%	90%	0%	10%
Non intervention districts					
Barishal	n/N (%)	0	0	0	0
	PE %, [95% CI]	0	0	0	0
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	0	0	0	0
	PE %, [95% CI]	0	0	0	0
Total	n/N (%)	0	0	0	0
	PE %, [95% CI]	0	0	0	0

5.11.   Stigma, Discrimination and Physical Violence

Tables 5.11.a to 5.11.f describe the attitude of the respondents towards people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as stigma, discrimination and physical violence they experienced.

In intervention districts, 48.6%of PWID expressed their willingness to share meals with a person who is HIV infected. In addition, 62.6% thought that a student who is HIV positive but not sick should be allowed to continue attending the school and similarly62.1% agreed that if a teacher is HIV positive but is not sick, he/ she should be allowed to continue teaching at the school.

In non-intervention districts, most of the respondents (79%) expressed their unwillingness to share meals with a person who is known to have HIV/AIDS. In addition, 34% thought that an HIV positive student, who is not sick, should be allowed to attend the school, and similarly 35% stated that an HIV positive teacher, who is not sick, should be allowed to continue teaching at the school. (Figure 5.11.a)

Figure: 5.11.a: Attitude of respondents towards people living with HIV/AIDS
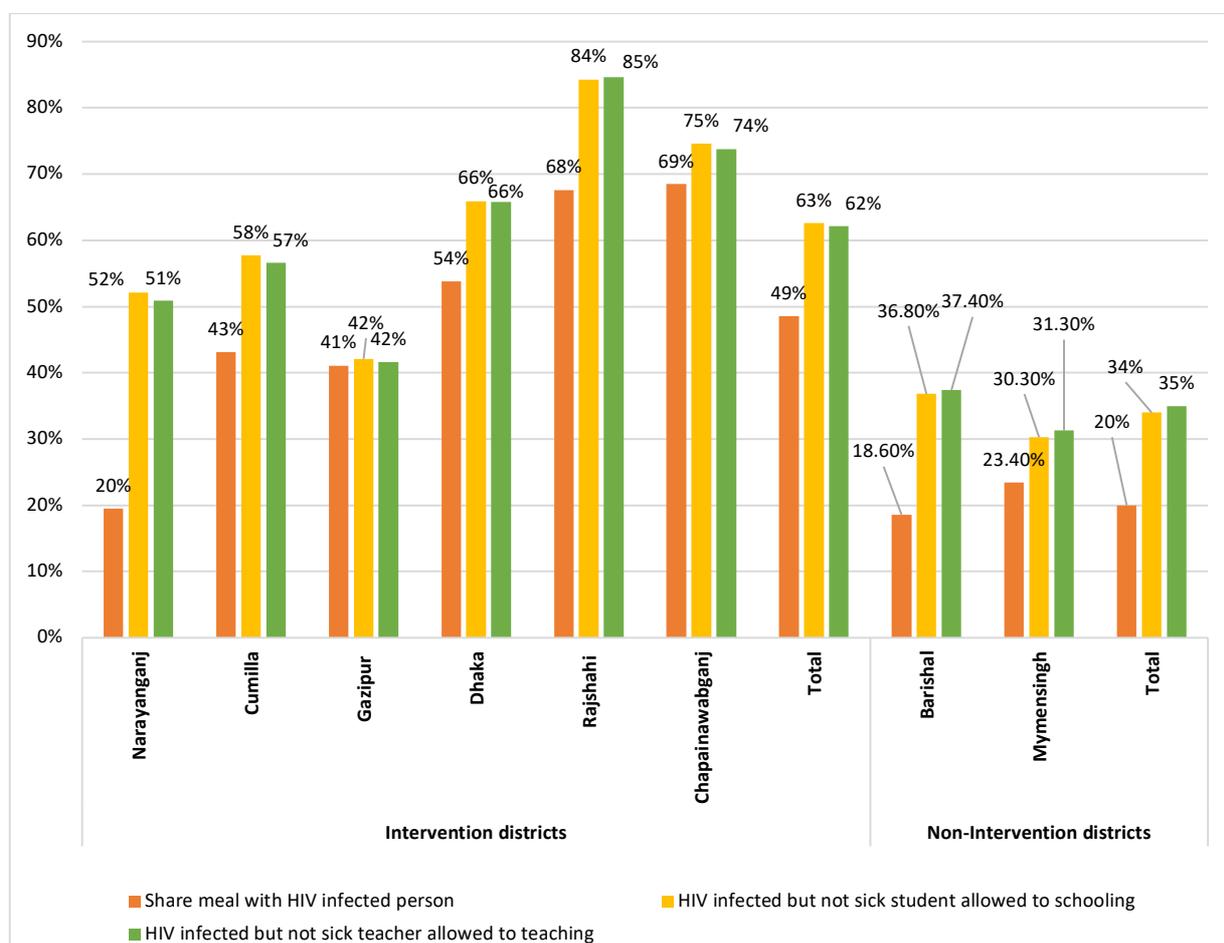
In the intervention districts, 87.8% of respondents felt ashamed to be an injection drug user, which was the case with more than 90% of the respondents in non-intervention districts - either strongly agreed (36%) or agreed (56%) that they were ashamed of being a drug user. (Table 5.11.a)

Table 5.11.a: Feeling ashamed to be an injection drug user

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ashamed to be an injection drug user				
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	148/380 (39%)	196/380 (51.6%)	11/380 (2.9%)	23/380 (6.1%)	2/380 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.8% [30.3% - 45.9%]	52.8% [44.7% - 60.7%]	2.5% [1% - 6.3%]	6.4% [3.8% - 10.8%]	0.5% [0.1% - 2%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	77/381 (20.2%)	283/381 (74.3%)	6/381 (1.6%)	15/381 (3.9%)	0/381 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.5% [12.9% - 28.5%]	75.0% [66% - 82.2%]	1.5% [0.8% - 3.1%]	4.0% [2.6% - 6.1%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	58/372 (15.6%)	271/372 (72.9%)	21/372 (5.7%)	22/372 (5.9%)	0/372 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	15.6% [11.3% - 21.2%]	72.6% [67.1% - 77.4%]	6.1% [3.7% - 10.1%]	5.7% [3.8% - 8.5%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	185/652 (28.4%)	360/652 (55.2%)	30/652 (4.6%)	72/652 (11%)	2/652 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	27.7% [21.6% - 34.8%]	56.0% [49.5% - 62.2%]	4.5% [2.7% - 7.2%]	11.1% [8.3% - 14.8%]	0.3% [0% - 1.8%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	73/331 (22.1%)	214/331 (64.7%)	11/331 (3.3%)	33/331 (10%)	0/331 (0%)

	PE %, [95% CI]	22.0% [18.1% - 26.4%]	64.8% [59.2% - 70%]	3.4% [2.2% - 5.1%]	9.9% [6.6% - 14.6%]	-
Chapainawabg anj	n/N (%)	40/260 (15.4%)	204/260 (78.5%)	2/260 (0.8%)	13/260 (5%)	1/260 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	15.4% [10.6% - 21.8%]	78.5% [71.2% - 84.3%]	0.8% [0.2% - 3%]	5.0% [2.7% - 9.1%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**581/2376 (24.5%)**	**1528/2376 (64.3%)**	**81/2376 (3.4%)**	**178/2376 (7.5%)**	**5/2376 (0.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**24.9% [21.8% - 28.3%]**	**62.9% [59.6% - 66.1%]**	**3.6% [2.7% - 4.8%]**	**8.2% [6.8% - 9.9%]**	**0.2% [0.1% - 0.7%]**
Non-intervention districts						
Barishal	n/N (%)	96/281 (34.2%)	153/281 (54.5%)	5/281 (1.8%)	26/281 (9.3%)	1/281 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	27.3% [21.9% - 33.5%]	60.9% [54.1% - 67.2%]	1.0% [0.4% - 2.5%]	10.7% [7.1% - 15.8%]	-
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	186/376 (49.5%)	177/376 (47.1%)	9/376 (2.4%)	4/376 (1.1%)	0/376 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	49.4% [43.8% - 55%]	47.7% [42.2% - 53.3%]	2.0% [1% - 3.8%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.5%]	0.2% [0% - 1.4%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**282/657 (42.9%)**	**330/657 (50.2%)**	**14/657 (2.1%)**	**30/657 (4.6%)**	**1/657 (0.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**35.7 [31.5% - 40.0%]**	**55.9% [51.2% - 60.5%]**	**1.4% [0.8% - 2.4%]**	**7.0% [4.7% - 10.2%]**	**0.1% [0.0% - 0.9%]**

Overall, 31.8% of the respondents reported that they felt excluded from the family activities because of being PWID in intervention districts and 23% in non-intervention districts.

The majority (83.7%) reported that they did not avoid seeking health services because of the fear that someone might learn that they were injecting drug users, which was the case with 91.1% in non-intervention districts. (Table 5.11.b).

Table 5.11.b: Ever felt excluded from family activities and avoided seeking health services because of injecting drugs

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever felt excluded from family activities because of being a PWID				Avoided seeking health services because of injecting drugs			
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	No Response	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	No Response
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	240/380 (63.2%)	30/380 (7.9%)	106/380 (27.9%)	4/380 (1.1%)	286/380 (75.3%)	15/380 (4%)	76/380 (20%)	3/380 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	64.2% [57.2% - 70.7%]	7.9% [5.6% - 11.1%]	27% [21.4% - 33.4%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.7%]	76.2% [71.3% - 80.4%]		18.3% [13.8% - 23.9%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.7%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	307/381 (80.6%)	24/381 (6.3%)	50/381 (13.1%)	0/381 (0%)	364/381 (95.5%)	8/381 (2.1%)	9/381 (2.4%)	0/381 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.5% [74.6% - 85.3%]	6.2% [3.8% - 9.8%]	13.3% [10% - 17.6%]	-	94.7% [89.2% - 97.5%]	2.5% [1% - 6.3%]	2.8% [1.3% - 5.8%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	238/372 (64%)	23/372 (6.2%)	110/372 (29.6%)	1/372 (0.3%)	317/372 (85.2%)	7/372 (1.9%)	48/372 (12.9%)	0/372 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	64.8% [56.4% - 72.3%]	5.7% [3% - 10.6%]	29.1% [22.3% - 37.1%]	0.4% [0.1% - 3%]	85.1% [78.6% - 89.9%]	1.7% [0.9% - 3.3%]	13.2% [8.6% - 19.6%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	401/652 (61.5%)	85/652 (13%)	156/652 (23.9%)	10/652 (1.5%)	492/652 (75.5%)	35/652 (5.4%)	118/652 (18.1%)	7/652 (1.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	60.6% [54.4% - 66.5%]	11.3% [8.3% - 15.2%]	26.7% [20.8% - 33.7%]	1.4% [0.5% - 3.4%]	77.0% [71.3% - 81.9%]	4.4% [2.8% - 6.9%]	17.6% [13.4% - 22.8%]	1% [0.4% - 2.5%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	230/331 (69.5%)	8/331 (2.4%)	93/331 (28.1%)	-	310/331 (93.7%)	0/331 (0%)	21/331 (6.3%)	0/331 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	69.7% [63.1% - 75.5%]	2.5% [1.2% - 5.1%]	27.9% [22.1% - 34.5%]	-	93.9% [88.7% - 96.8%]	-	6.1% [3.2% - 11.3%]	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	228/260 (87.7%)	9/260 (3.5%)	22/260 (8.5%)	1/260 (0.4%)	252/260 (96.9%)	4/260 (1.5%)	4/260 (1.5%)	0/260 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	87.7% [81.3% - 92.1%]	3.5% [1.5% - 7.7%]	8.5% [5% - 14%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.8%]	96.9% [94% - 98.4%]	1.5% [0.5% - 3.8%]	1.5% [0.5% - 4.9%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	1644/2376 (69.2%)	179/2376 (7.5%)	537/2376 (22.6%)	16/2376 (0.7%)	2021/2376 (85.1%)	69/2376 (2.9%)	276/2376 (11.6%)	10/2376 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	67.4% [64.2% - 70.4%]	7.8% [6.4% - 9.5%]	24% [21% - 27.3%]	0.8% [0.4% - 1.6%]	83.7% [81.1% - 86%]	3.2% [2.3% - 4.3%]	12.7% [10.6% - 15.1%]	0.5% [0.2% - 1.1%]
Non-intervention districts									
Barishal	n/N (%)	227/281 (80.8%)	9/281 (3.2%)	45/281 (16%)	0/281 (0%)	260/281 (92.5%)	5/281 (1.8%)	14/281 (5%)	2/281 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	81.5% [75.6% - 86.3%]	2.5% [1.3% - 5.1%]	15.9% [11.5% - 21.7%]	-	90.7% [85.4% - 94.2%]	2.9% [1.1% - 7.1%]	5.9% [3.3% - 10.5%]	0.5% [0.1% - 2.2%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	258/376 (68.6%)	23/376 (6.1%)	93/376 (24.7%)	2/376 (0.5%)	342/376 (91%)	13/376 (3.5%)	20/376 (5.3%)	1/376 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	69.4% [64% - 74.3%]	5.4% [3.5% - 8.4%]	24.6% [20% - 29.8%]	0.6% [0.1% - 2.5%]	91.7% [88.2% - 94.2%]	3.0% [1.7% - 5.4%]	5.0% [3.1% - 8%]	0.2% [0% - 1.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	485/657 (73.8%)	32/657 (4.9%)	138/657 (21%)	2/657 (0.3%)	602/657 (91.6%)	18/657 (2.7%)	34/657 (5.2%)	3/657 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.9% [72.9% - 80.5%]	3.6% [2.5% -	19.2% [15.8% -	0.2% [0.0% -	91.1% [87.7% -	2.9% [1.6% - 5.3%]	5.6% [3.7% - 8.5%]	0.4% [0.1% -

In intervention districts 49% of PWID reported that they were ever physically harassed or hurt because of injecting drugs, which was reported by a similar proportion (47%) in non-intervention districts. Ever been arrested because of injecting drug use was reported by 54.9% and 44%, respectively (Table 5.11.c).

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever felt excluded from family activities because of being a PWID				Avoided seeking health services because of being a PWID			
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	No Response	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	No Response
	[95% CI]	5.4%	23.1%	1.0%	-	93.6%			1.4%

Table 5.11.c: Ever physically harassed or hurt and ever been arrested

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever physically harassed or hurt because of being a PWID				Ever arrested because of injecting drug use			
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	No Response	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	No Response
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	161/380 (42.4%)	48/380 (12.6%)	171/380 (45%)	0/380 (0%)	170/380 (44.7%)	21/380 (5.5%)	188/380 (49.5%)	1/380 (0.3%)
	PE %	43.9%	12.6%	43.5%	-	46.5%	5.2%	48.0%	0.2%
	[95% CI]	38.6% - 49.3%	10% - 15.7%	38.5% - 48.7%		38.6% - 54.7%	3.3% - 8.2%	40.6% - 55.5%	0% - 1.6%
Cumilla	n/N (%)	231/381 (60.6%)	40/381 (10.5%)	109/381 (28.6%)	1/381 (0.3%)	213/381 (55.9%)	40/381 (10.5%)	126/381 (33.1%)	2/381 (0.5%)
	PE %	58.7%	10.9%	29.9%	0.4%	55.0%	10.2%	34.3%	0.5%
	[95% CI]	50.3% - 66.7%	7.4% - 15.8%	23.7% - 37%	0.1% - 2.7%	49% - 60.9%	7.1% - 14.4%	29.5% - 39.4%	0.1% - 2%
Gazipur	n/N (%)	157/372 (42.2%)	64/372 (17.2%)	151/372 (40.6%)	0/372 (0%)	196/372 (52.7%)	41/372 (11%)	135/372 (36.3%)	0/372 (0%)
	PE %	43.0%	17.3%	39.7%	-	53.2%	10.6%	36.1%	-
	[95% CI]	37.8% - 48.5%	13.4% - 22%	34.8% - 44.9%		44.2% - 62.1%	7.7% - 14.6%	28.9% - 44.1%	
Dhaka	n/N (%)	330/652 (50.6%)	96/652 (14.7%)	220/652 (33.7%)	6/652 (0.9%)	266/652 (40.8%)	92/652 (14.1%)	285/652 (43.7%)	9/652 (1.4%)
	PE %	50.5%	14.6%	34.2%	0.7%	38.9%	14.4%	45.5%	1.2%
	[95% CI]	42.9% - 58.2%	10.8% - 19.4%	28.2% - 40.7%	0.3% - 1.6%	33.8% - 44.3%	11.5% - 17.8%	39.6% - 51.4%	0.7% - 2.2%
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	133/331 (40.2%)	14/331 (4.2%)	181/331 (54.7%)	3/331 (0.9%)	120/331 (36.3%)	9/331 (2.7%)	202/331 (61%)	0/331 (0%)
	PE %	40.5%	4.3%	54.3%	0.9%	36.3%	2.8%	60.9%	-
	[95% CI]	33.8% - 47.7%	2.4% - 7.7%	47.7% - 60.6%	0.3% - 2.6%	30% - 43.1%	1.4% - 5.6%	53.8% - 67.6%	
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	193/260 (74.2%)	11/260 (4.2%)	56/260 (21.5%)	0/260 (0%)	127/260 (48.9%)	19/260 (7.3%)	113/260 (43.5%)	1/260 (0.4%)
	PE %	74.2%	4.2%	21.5%	-	48.8%	7.3%	43.5%	0.4%
	[95% CI]	64.3% - 82.2%	2.3% - 7.8%	14.5% - 30.8%		41.6% - 56.1%	3.7% - 13.9%	35.7% - 51.5%	0.1% - 2.7%
Total	n/N (%)	1205/2376 (50.7%)	273/2376 (11.5%)	888/2376 (37.4%)	10/2376 (0.4%)	1092/2376 (46%)	222/2376 (9.3%)	1049/2376 (44.1%)	13/2376 (0.5%)
	PE %	50.5%	12.2%	36.8%	0.4%	44.4%	10.2%	44.7%	0.6%
	[95% CI]	46.9% - 54.2%	10.4% - 14.4%	33.9% - 39.9%	0.2% - 0.8%	41.4% - 47.5%	8.8% - 11.8%	41.7% - 47.8%	0.4% - 1.1%
Non-intervention districts									
Barishal	n/N (%)	152/281 (54.1%)	20/281 (7.1%)	108/281 (38.4%)	1/281 (0.4%)	176/281 (62.6%)	12/281 (4.3%)	93/281 (33.1%)	0/281 (0%)
	PE %	55.0%	7.4%	37.4%	0.2%	68.4%	3.7%	27.9%	-
	[95% CI]	48.1% - 61.7%	4.5% - 12%	31% - 44.2%	0% - 1.7%	61.9% - 74.2%	1.9% - 7%	22.4% - 34.2%	
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	187/376 (49.7%)	28/376 (7.5%)	159/376 (42.3%)	2/376 (0.5%)	131/376 (34.8%)	29/376 (7.7%)	213/376 (56.7%)	3/376 (0.8%)
	PE %	48.4%	6.8%	44.1%	0.7%	35.9%	7.7%	55.8%	0.6%
	[95% CI]	42.9% - 54%	4.6% - 9.9%	38.6% - 49.8%	0.2% - 2.6%	30.7% - 41.4%	5.1% - 11.4%	50.2% - 61.3%	0.2% - 1.8%

A similar proportion in intervention and non-intervention districts reported ever being detained and imprisoned – 63% and 24%, respectively among those who ever been arrested. Overall, 4% of the respondents reported that they had ever injected drugs while they were in the prison. (Table 5.11.d).

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever physically harassed or hurt because of being a PWID				Ever arrested because of injecting drug use			
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	No Response	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months	No Response
Total	n/N (%)	339/657 (51.6%)	48/657 (7.3%)	267/657 (40.6%)	3/657 (0.5%)	307/657 (46.7%)	41/657 (6.2%)	306/657 (46.6%)	3/657 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	52.5% [47.7% - 57.2%]	7.2% [5.1% - 10.1%]	39.9% [35.4% - 44.6%]	0.4% [0.2% - 1.3%]	56.0% [51.6% - 60.4%]	5.2% [3.6% - 7.5%]	38.5% [34.3% - 42.9%]	0.2% [0.0% - 0.7%]

Table 5.11.d: Ever been detained or imprisoned and ever injected drugs while in prison

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever been detained or imprisoned among arrested				Ever injected drugs while in prison		
		Yes, Detained	Yes, Imprisoned	No	No Response	Yes	No	No Response
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	115/210 (54.8%)	77/210 (36.7%)	18/210 (8.6%)	0/210 (0%)	2/77 (2.6%)	75/77 (97.4%)	0/77 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	58.9% [43.2% - 73%]	33.1% [20.9% - 48%]	8.1% [5.3% - 12.2%]	0% [0% - 0%]	2.5% [0.8% - 7.6%]	97.5% [92.4% - 99.2%]	0% [0%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	116/168 (69.1%)	14/168 (8.3%)	37/168 (22%)	1/168 (0.6%)	0/14 (0%)	14/14 (100%)	0/14 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	68.9% [60.8% - 76%]	7.8% [4.7% - 12.7%]	22.2% [15.8% - 30.2%]	1.2% [0.2% - 7.7%]			
Gazipur	n/N (%)	142/176 (80.7%)	16/176 (9.1%)	18/176 (10.2%)	0/176 (0%)	1/16 (6.3%)	15/16 (93.8%)	0/16 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	79.9% [70.8% - 86.7%]	9.5% [4.5% - 19.1%]	10.6% [6.9% - 15.8%]	0% [0% - 0%]	5.5% [0.6% - 36%]	94.5% [64% - 99.4%]	
Dhaka	n/N (%)	202/386 (52.3%)	123/386 (31.9%)	61/386 (15.8%)	0/386 (0%)	6/123 (4.9%)	116/123 (94.3%)	1/123 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	50.3% [41.2% - 59.3%]	36.1% [26.4% - 47%]	13.7% [9% - 20.1%]	0% [0% - 0%]	5% [2% - 11.8%]	94.5% [87.9% - 97.6%]	0.5% [0.1% - 4.1%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	186/211 (88.2%)	16/211 (7.6%)	9/211 (4.3%)	0/211 (0%)	0/15 (0%)	15/15 (100%)	0/15 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.2% [82.7% - 92.1%]	7.6% [4.6% - 12.4%]	4.2% [2% - 8.6%]	0% [0% - 0%]			
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	103/133 (77.4%)	15/133 (11.3%)	15/133 (11.3%)	0/133 (0%)	0/16 (0%)	16/16 (100%)	0/16 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	77.4% [65.2% - 86.3%]	11.3% [5.3% - 22.4%]	11.3% [5.9% - 20.4%]	0% [0% - 0%]			
Total	n/N (%)	864/1284 (67.3%)	261/1284 (20.3%)	158/1284 (12.3%)	1/1284 (0.1%)	9/261 (3.5%)	251/261 (96.2%)	1/261 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	63.3% [57.9% - 68.5%]	24.5% [19.2% - 30.7%]	12.1% [9.6% - 15.1%]	0.1% [0% - 0.9%]	4% [1.8% - 8.6%]	95.6% [91.1% - 97.9%]	0.4% [0% - 2.7%]
Non intervention districts								
Barishal	n/N (%)	68/105 (64.8%)	17/105 (16.2%)	20/105 (19.1%)	0/105 (0%)	0/17 (0%)	17/17 (100%)	
	PE %, [95% CI]	70% [59.1% - 79%]	12.8% [7% - 22.3%]	17.2% [10.7% - 26.6%]	0% [0% - 0%]			
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	146/245 (59.6%)	74/245 (30.2%)	24/245 (9.8%)	1/245 (0.4%)	4/74 (5.4%)	70/74 (94.6%)	
	PE %, [95% CI]	56.7% [49.7% - 63.5%]	33.3% [27% - 40.3%]	9.4% [6.1% - 14.2%]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.8%]	5.6% [2% - 14.8%]	94.4% [85.2% - 98%]	
Total	n/N (%)	214/350 (61.1%)	91/350 (26%)	44/350 (12.6%)	1/350 (0.3%)	4/91 (4.4%)	87/91 (95.6%)	

The proportion of the respondents who were detained or imprisoned during 12 months before data collection was 23.1% and 10.3%, respectively among those who ever arrested in the past 12 months, while very few proportion (3.1%) reported that they shared injection equipment with others while they were in the prison. In non-intervention districts, this was reported by 20% and 9% detained or imprisoned in the past 12 months respectively (Table 5.11.e).

Table 5.11.e: Ever shared injection equipment with others when imprisoned; and detained or imprisoned in the past 12 months

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever been detained or imprisoned among arrested				Ever injected drugs while in prison		
		Yes, Detained	Yes, Imprisoned	No	No Response	Yes	No	No Response
	PE %, [95% CI]	63% [56% - 68%]	24% [19% - 30%]	13% [9% - 18%]	0% [0% - 2%]	4.3% [1.5% - 11.4%]	95.7% [88.6% - 98.5%]	

Intervention Districts	Estimates	Ever shared injection equipment with others when you were imprisoned			Detained or imprisoned in the past 12 months			
		Yes	No	No Response	Yes, Detained	Yes, Imprisoned	No	No Response
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	1/77 (1.3%)	75/77 (97.4%)	1/77 (1.3%)	50/119 (26%)	23/119 (12%)	119/192 (62%)	0/192 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.2% [0.2% - 7.1%]	97.5% [92.4% - 99.2%]	1.2% [0.2% - 8.1%]	26.7% [19.5% - 35.5%]	12.4% [6.8% - 21.6%]	60.9% [49.5% - 71.1%]	0% [0% - 0%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/14 (0%)	14/14 (100%)	0/14 (0%)	28/93 (21.5%)	7/93 (5.4%)	93/130 (71.5%)	2/130 (1.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]				20.4% [14.1% - 28.7%]	5.4% [2% - 13.6%]	72.3% [63.8% - 79.5%]	1.8% [0.5% - 7%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/16 (0%)	16/16 (100%)	0/16 (0%)	53/94 (33.5%)	11/94 (7%)	94/158 (59.5%)	0/158 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]				32.8% [25.2% - 41.4%]	7.8% [3.4% - 16.7%]	59.4% [48.1% - 69.9%]	0% [0% - 0%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	5/123 (4.1%)	116/123 (94.3%)	2/123 (1.6%)	84/201 (25.9%)	37/201 (11.4%)	201/325 (61.9%)	3/325 (0.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	4.4% [1.5% - 11.7%]	94.5% [88.1% - 97.5%]	1.2% [0.3% - 4.6%]	24% [17% - 32.8%]	14.5% [8.6% - 23.3%]	60.8% [50.6% - 70.1%]	0.7% [0.2% - 2.2%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	0/16 (0%)	16/16 (100%)	0/16 (0%)	15/178 (7.4%)	9/178 (4.5%)	178/202 (88.1%)	0/202 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]				7.3% [4.3% - 12.3%]	4.3% [1.8% - 9.9%]	88.3% [81.8% - 92.7%]	0% [0% - 0%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	0/15 (0%)	15/15 (100%)	0/15 (0%)	33/83 (28%)	2/83 (1.7%)	83/118 (70.3%)	0/118 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]				28% [18% - 40.8%]	1.7% [0.4% - 6.6%]	70.3% [58% - 80.3%]	0% [0% - 0%]
Total	n/N (%)	6/261 (2.3%)	252/261 (96.6%)	3/261 (1.2%)	263/1125 (23.4%)	89/1125 (7.9%)	768/1125 (68.3%)	5/1125 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.1% [1.1% - 8.3%]	95.9% [91.4% - 98.1%]	1% [0.3% - 3.2%]	23.1% [19.3% - 27.3%]	10.3% [7.3% - 14.4%]	66.2% [61.1% - 70.9%]	0.5% [0.2% - 1.2%]
Non intervention districts								
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/17 (0%)	17/17 (100%)		16/85 (18.8%)	9/85 (10.6%)	59/85 (69.4%)	1/85 (1.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0%	100%		16.2% [8.9% - 27.5%]	8.6% [4.1% - 17.3%]	74.7% [62.8% - 83.8%]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.7%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	3/74 (4.1%)	71/74 (95.9%)		54/220 (24.6%)	19/220 (8.6%)	146/220 (66.4%)	1/220 (0.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.8% [1.2% - 11.7%]	96.2% [88.3% - 98.8%]		22.8% [17.4% - 29.4%]	9.2% [5.6% - 14.7%]	67.6% [60.5% - 74.1%]	0.3% [0% - 2.3%]
Total	n/N (%)	3/91 (3.3%)	88/91 (96.7%)		70/305 (23%)	28/305 (9.2%)	205/305 (67.2%)	2/305 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.9% [0.9% - 9.1%]	97.1% [90.9% - 99.1%]		20% [15% - 26%]	9% [6% - 13%]	71% [64% - 76%]	0% [0% - 2%]

5.12. Prevalence of HIV, syphilis and HCV among the PWID

The prevalence of HIV among PWID in intervention districts was 4.1% [95% CI: 2.8%-5.9%]. Of those who were positive for HIV (n=72), 13 were from Gazipur (3.8%), 33 were from Dhaka (6.4%) and 26 were from Narayanganj (6.7%). In intervention districts, the prevalence of active syphilis was 4.7% [95% CI: 3.6% - 6.2%], while the prevalence of HCV was 33.2% [95% CI: 30% - 36.5%]. The highest prevalence of syphilis was found in Narayanganj (7.0%) and the lowest in Rajshahi (1.2%). The overall prevalence of HCV was 33.2% - the highest in Chapainawabganj (68.5%) and the lowest in Narayanganj (15.8%).

In non-intervention districts, one HIV positive case was detected in Mymensingh, therefore, the prevalence of HIV in Mymensingh was 0.4%. No case of HIV infection was found in Barishal. The prevalence of syphilis was 0.3% (two cases were detected – one in each district). The overall prevalence of HCV infection was 15.7%, which was a little bit higher in Mymensingh (18.1%) than in Barishal (14.2%).

Table 5.12.a: Prevalence of HIV, syphilis and HCV

Intervention Districts	Estimates	HIV	Active syphilis	HCV
Narayanganj	n/N (%)	26/380 (6.8%)	27/380 (7.1%)	57/380 (15%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.7% [4.5% - 9.7%]	7.0% [4.5% - 10.7%]	15.8% [10.5% - 23%]
Cumilla	n/N (%)	0/381 (0%)	8/381 (2.1%)	75/381 (19.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	2.3% [1% - 5.5%]	20.0% [14.1% - 27.7%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	13/372 (3.5%)	21/372 (5.7%)	150/372 (40.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.8% [2.1% - 6.8%]	5.9% [3.1% - 10.9%]	39.9% [30.3% - 50.3%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	33/652 (5.1%)	30/652 (4.6%)	212/652 (32.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.4% [3.7% - 10.8%]	5.8% [3.7% - 9%]	32.6% [27.1% - 38.6%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	0/331 (0%)	4/331 (1.2%)	130/331 (39.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	1.2% [0.5% - 3.1%]	39.2% [31.5% - 47.5%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	0/260 (0%)	5/260 (1.9%)	178/260 (68.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	1.9% [0.9% - 4.2%]	68.5% [58% - 77.3%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**72/2376 (3%)**	**95/2376 (4%)**	**802/2376 (33.8%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**4.1% [2.8% - 5.9%]**	**4.7% [3.6% - 6.2%]**	**33.2% [30% - 36.5%]**
Non-intervention districts				
Barishal	n/N (%)	0/281 (0%)	1/281 (0.4%)	53/281 (18.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	0.2% [0% - 1.4%]	14.2% [10.4% - 19%]
Mymensingh	n/N (%)	1/376 (0.3%)	1/376 (0.27%)	71/376 (18.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [0% - 2.5%]	0.5% [0.1% - 3.1%]	18.1% [14.2% - 22.8%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1/657 (0.2%)**	**2/657 (0.30%)**	**124/657 (18.9%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**0.1% [0.0% - 0.9%]**	**0.3% [0.1% - 1.2%]**	**15.7 [12.8% - 19.1%]**

Section 06: Summary Findings and Results of Transgender Women/Hijra population (in Intervention Districts)

6.a. Summary findings and results for Transgender/Hijra population:

Indicator	Results (Overall Intervention Districts) PE %, [95% CI]
Prevalence of HIV	1.0% [0.5% - 1.8%]
Prevalence of Syphilis	11.9% [9.4% - 15.1%]
Prevalence of Hepatitis C	0.3% [0.1% - 1.2%]
History of condom use at last anal sex in past 6 months (casual/regular partner)	30.6% [26.7% - 34.8%]
History of Condom use at last sex with men or TGW who paid for sex in past 6 months	41.3% [35.7% - 47.1%]
Received condoms and lubricants in past 3 months	46.3% [39.7% - 52.9%]
Received counselling on condom use and safe sex in last 3 months	42.1% [35.6% - 48.8%]
History of STI testing in past 3 months	13.1% [10.1% - 16.8%]
History of HIV testing in past 12 months	35.5% [30.6% - 40.7%]

In total, 1,172 transgender (TGW) population were recruited. IBBS were carried out in seven selected intervention districts. The results are presented both as sample as well as population estimates.

Below Table 00 describes the information on distribution of identified and selected Guru and Chelas by districts during mapping (For CCS sampling frame) in selected intervention districts.

Table 6.a.: Distribution of identified and selected Guru and Chelas by districts during mapping (For CCS sampling frame)

SL. #	Districts	Total no of gurus identified during Mapping/ Districts	No of chelas/gurus identified during Mapping/ Districts	Mean # of chelas/gurus identified	Median # of chelas/gurus identified	No of selected gurus in sampling frame for IBBS	Mean #of chelas/gurus in the selected/ districts	Median no of chelas/ gurus in the selected /districts
1.	Chattogram	30	301	10.0	10	22	6	6
2.	Gazipur	12	235	19.6	14	12	14	14
3.	Khulna	3	210	70.0	70	3	70	70
4.	Dhaka	53	1691	31.9	30.00	29	41.2	35
5.	Rajshahi	6	177	29.5	29	6	29	29
6.	Chapainawabganj	2	128	64.0	64	2	64	64
7.	Sylhet	9	289	32.1	31	9	31	31
	Total	**115**	**3031**	**257.1**	**248**	**83**	**255.2**	**249**

6.1.   Background characteristics & sociodemographic characteristics

Tables 6.1.a to 6.1.b and Figures 6.1.a to 6.1.b describe the socio-demographic characteristics of transgender women (TGW)/Hijra population. Overall, about one-third (34.9%) were aged less than 25 years, ranging from 24.6% in Khulna to 42.6% in Sylhet (Table 6.1.a). The median age of the respondents was 27 years.

Table 6.1.a: Distribution of Age

Districts	Estimates	Mean ageof the respondents	Age of the respondents	
			Less than 25	25 and above
Chattogram	n/N (%)	29.5 [24.8 - 31.2]	42/125 (33.6%)	83/125 (66.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	28.0 [18.0 – 55.0]	33.6% [23.2% - 46%]	66.4% [54% - 76.8%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	28.9 [27.5 - 30.3]	49/125 (39.2%)	76/125 (60.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	27.0 [18.0 - 50.0]	39.1% [29.7% - 49.4%]	60.9% [50.6% - 70.3%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	32.6 [30.7 - 34.4]	31/128 (24.2%)	97/128 (75.8%)

	Estimates			
	PE %, [95% CI]	30.0 [18.0 – 55.0]	24.6% [16.3 - 35.5%]	75.4% [64.5 - 83.7%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	28.7 [27.9 - 29.6]	112/344 (32.6%)	232/344 (67.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	27.5 [18.0 – 55.0]	32.6% [24.6% - 41.8%]	67.4% [58.2% - 75.4%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	28.8 [27.4 - 30.3]	47/133 (35.3%)	86/133 (64.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	27.0 [18.0 – 50.0]	35.3% [24.5% - 47.8%]	64.7% [52.2% - 75.5%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	28.3 [26.8 - 29.9]	35/101 (34.7%)	66/101 (65.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	26.0 [18.0 – 45.0]	34.8% [25.1% - 46%]	65.2% [54% - 74.9%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	27.1 [26.1 - 28.2]	92/216 (42.6%)	124/216 (57.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	25.0 [21.0 – 32.0]	42.4% [33% - 52.3%]	57.6% [47.7% - 67%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**28.9 [28.4 - 29.4]**	**488/1172 (34.8%)**	**764/1172 (65.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**27.0 [22.0 – 35.0]**	**34.9% [30.2% - 40.0%]**	**65.1% [60% - 69.8%]**

Almost a third of respondents (30.5%) had education below primary, and this was the most pronounced in Chattogram (45.2%). Overall, 80.8% of TGW/Hijra population had below primary or primary education (Figure 6.1.a).

Figure 6.1.a: Level of education
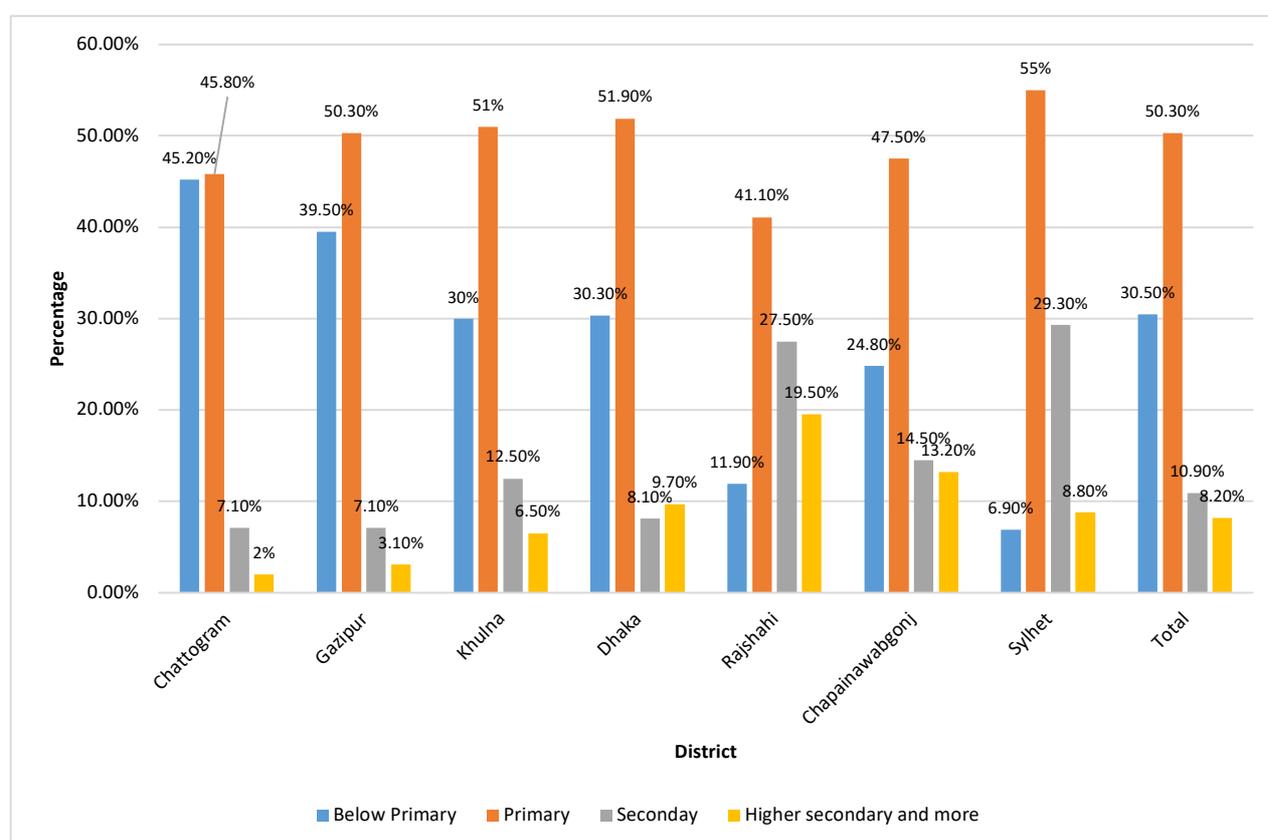
Table 6.1.b: Mobility of TGW/Hijra population and years living in the city

Districts	Estimates	Being away from home for at least 1 month within the last 12 months	Years of living in this city
Chattogram	n/N (%)	10/125 (8.0%)	20.5 [18.5 - 22.6]
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.1% [3.9% - 16.0%]	20.0 [13.0 – 28.0]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	20/125 (16.0%)	15.3 [13.3 - 17.4]
	PE %, [95% CI]	16.0% [10.6% - 23.5%]	13.0 [7.0 - 20.0]
Khulna	n/N (%)	12/128 (9.4%)	30.0 [27.7 - 32.3]

	PE %, [95% CI]	9.2% [5.4% - 15.1%]	30.0 [22.0 – 39.0]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	84/344 (24.4%)	19.0 [17.7 - 20.3]
	PE %, [95% CI]	24.5% [18.8% - 31.2%]	18.0 [9.0 – 27.0]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	24/133 (18.1%)	22.0 [19.9 - 24.1]
	PE %, [95% CI]	18.0% [11.4% - 27.2%]	23.0 [10.0 – 30.0]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	8/101 (7.9%)	20.8 [18.5 - 23.1]
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.9% [4.2% - 14.3%]	20.0 [10.0 – 30.0]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	31/216 (14.4%)	15.3 [13.9 - 16.7]
	PE %, [95% CI]	14.6% [10.4% - 20.1%]	15.0 [7.5 – 20.0]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**189/1172 (16.1%)**	**19.8 [19.1 - 20.5]**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**18.8% [15.7% - 22.4%]**	**19.0 [10.0 – 28.0]**

Overall, 10% of the Hijra respondents had ever married a woman. The lowest percentage was in Gazipur (1.6%), while the highest rates were observed in Sylhet (24.6%) and Rajshahi (19.5%) districts (Figure 6.1.b).

Figure 6.1.b: Ever been married to a woman
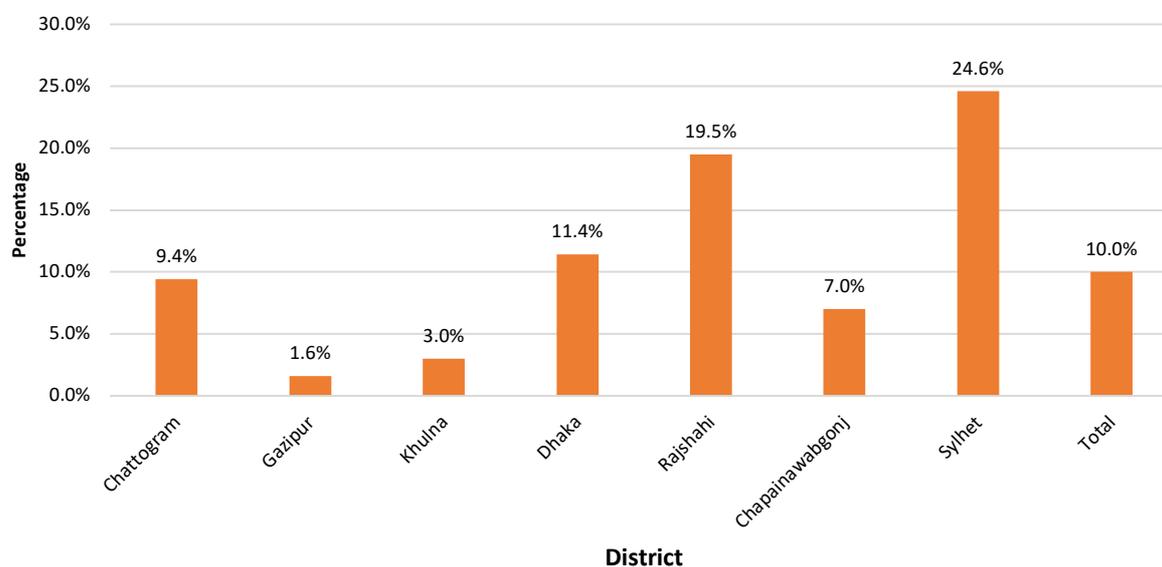
6.2. Sexual History

In total, only 7.8% of respondents ever had vaginal sex, and the highest value was reported from Sylhet (14.9%). A small proportion (less than 1%) reported ever having anal sex with a woman and a transgender woman (Table 6.2.a).

Table 6.2.a: Sex with women

Districts	Estimates	Ever had vaginal sex with a woman	Ever had anal sex with a woman	Ever had anal sex with a transgender woman
		Yes	Yes	Yes
Chattogram	n/N (%)	11/125 (8.8%)	0/125 (0%)	1/125 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.6% [4.3% - 16.6%]	-	0.9% [0.1% - 6.0%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	2/125 (1.6%)	0/125 (0%)	0/125 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.6% [0.4% - 5.8%]	-	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	3/128 (2.3%)	0/128 (0%)	0/128 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.3% [0.8% - 6.0%]	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	37/344 (10.8%)	1/344 (0.3%)	1/344 (0.3%)

	PE %, [95% CI]	10.8% [7.1% - 16.0%]	0.3% [0% - 2.0%]	0.3% [0% - 2.0%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	7/133 (5.3%)	1/133 (0.8%)	2/133 (1.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	5.5% [2.5% - 12.0%]	0.7% [0.1% - 5.1%]	1.5% [0.4% - 5.1%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	7/101 (6.9%)	0/101 (0%)	0/101 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.0% [2.8% - 16.0%]	-	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	32/216 (14.8%)	19/216 (8.8%)	9/216 (4.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	14.9% [8.0% - 25.8%]	9.0% [5.5% - 14.3%]	4.1% [2.2% - 7.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**99/1172 (8.4%)**	**21/1172 (1.8%)**	**13/1172 (1.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**7.8% [5.9% - 10.4%]**	**0.8% [0.4% - 1.6%]**	**0.6% [0.3% - 1.2%]**

The vast majority (99.3%) of respondents had heard about male condom (the lowest percentage of 97.7% was observed in Sylhet), and 92.1% had the experience of using them. The highest proportion of TGW who reported never using condoms was in Khulna (12.2%) and Dhaka (10.2%).

The median age of the first anal intercourse was 12 years, and the mean and median values ranged from 12-13.4 years across the districts.

The rate of condom use at last anal sex in the past 6 months ranged from 12.2% in Chattogram to 75.0% in Rajshahi, and an average value across districts was 30.6% (Figure 6.2.a).

Figure 6.2.a: Condom use at last anal sex in past six months with male or transgender women
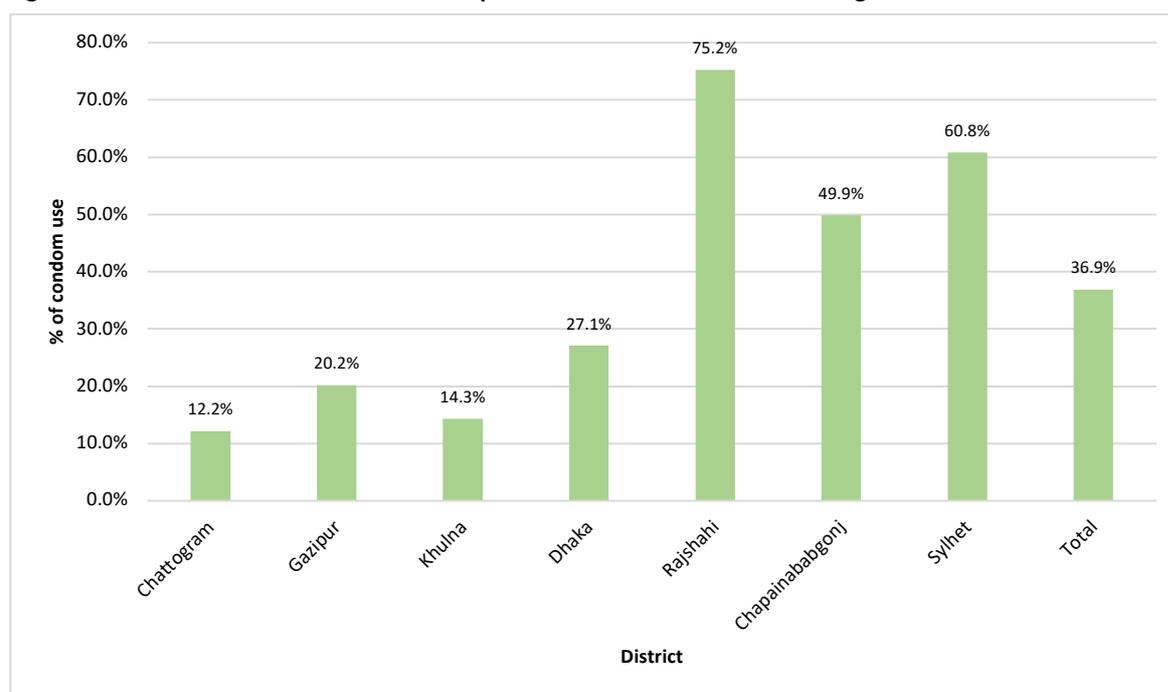
6.3. Sexual History: Numbers and Types of Male Partners

Overall, 29.2%% of the TGW/Hijra population reported that they had oral sex in the last 6 months before data collection. However, majority (75%) did not use condom at last oral sex. The practice of oral sex was found to be the highest in Rajshahi (56.9%), while it was lowest in Khulna (11.7%). Respondents in Khulna reported that they never used condom during oral sex in the past 6 months (Table 6.3.a).

Table 6.3.a: History of oral sex and condom use during last oral sex in the past six months

Districts	Estimates	Had oral sex with a man or TGW in the past 6 months	Condom use at last oral sex in the past six months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	25/125 (20%)	7/25 (28%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.4% [13.7 - 29.3%]	27.6% [15.6 - 43.9%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	26/125 (20.8%)	6/26 (23.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.7% [14.8 - 28.3%]	24% [10.8 - 45.2%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	15/128 (11.7%)	0/15 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	11.7% [7.1 - 18.6%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	111/344 (32.3%)	28/111 (25.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	32.3% [26 - 39.4%]	25.6% [17.2 - 36.3%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	76/133 (57.1%)	17/76 (22.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	56.9% [50.2 - 63.4%]	22.3% [13.6 - 34.3%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	28/101 (27.7%)	6/28 (21.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	28.2% [16.3 - 44.1%]	21.7% [6.2 - 54%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	57/216 (26.4%)	20/57 (35.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	26.5% [18.7 - 36.2%]	34.7% [24.9 - 45.9%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**338/1172 (28.8%)**	**84/338 (24.8%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**29.2% [25.5 - 33.2%]**	**25% [19.4 - 31.7%]**

More than a third of the respondents reported that they had used condoms every time (38.5%) or most of the times (40.8%) during anal sex within 6 months before data collection though there are wide variations across the districts. Every time condom use was the highest in Rajshahi (49.7%), while it was the lowest in Sylhet (28.7%) (Table 6.3.b).

Table 6.3.b: Frequency of condom use during anal sex in the last 6 months with male or transgender women

Districts	Estimates	Every Time	Almost Every Time	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Chattogram	n/N (%)	7/15 (46.7%)	3/15 (20%)	3/15 (20%)	2/15 (13.3%)	0/15 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	47.1% [24.1 - 71.4%]	20.1% [5.8 - 50.7%]	18.9% [6.6 - 43.2%]	13.9% [3.1 - 45.2%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	9/25 (36.0%)	13/25 (52.0%)	1/25 (4.0%)	1/25 (4.0%)	1/25 (4.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	35.7% [20.3 - 54.8%]	51.3% [37.8 - 64.7%]	3.9% [0.5 - 23.5%]	3.9% [0.5 - 25.1%]	5.2% [0.6 - 33.1%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	7/18 (38.9%)	6/18 (33.3%)	4/18 (22.2%)	0/18 (0%)	1/18 (5.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	40.1% [17.5 - 67.8%]	32.8% [13.8 - 59.7%]	22.0% [6.9 - 51.8%]	-	5.1% [0.6 - 33.2%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	34/93 (36.6%)	37/93 (39.8%)	15/93 (16.1%)	0/93 (0%)	7/93 (7.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	36.1% [25.0 - 49.0%]	40.4% [29.5 - 52.4%]	15.8% [9.3 - 25.5%]	-	7.7% [3.1 - 17.6%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	49/100 (49.0%)	36/100 (36.0%)	11/100 (11.0%)	3/100 (3.0%)	1/100 (1.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	49.7% [33.6 - 65.9%]	35.4% [23.5 - 49.4%]	10.9% [5.4 - 20.8%]	2.9% [0.6 - 12.3%]	1.0% [0.1 - 7.2%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	22/50 (44.0%)	21/50 (42.0%)	6/50 (12.0%)	1/50 (2.0%)	0/50 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	44.0% [39.4 - 48.6%]	42.2% [30.1 - 55.3%]	11.9% [4.5 - 27.7%]	1.9% [0.2 - 18.3%]	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	38/132 (28.8%)	57/132 (43.2%)	34/132 (25.8%)	2/132 (1.5%)	1/132 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	28.7% [14.5 - 48.9%]	42.7% [29.5 - 57%]	26.4% [14.1 - 43.8%]	1.5% [0.4 - 5.3%]	0.8% [0.1 - 4.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**166/433 (38.3%)**	**173/433 (40.0%)**	**74/433 (17.1%)**	**9/433 (2.1%)**	**11/433 (2.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**38.5% [31.4 - 46%]**	**40.8% [34.6 - 47.3%]**	**14.5% [10.5 - 19.6%]**	**2.0% [0.8 - 4.6%]**	**4.4% [2.0 - 9.1%]**

Table 6.3.c describes average number of oral and anal sex partners (men and/or TGW) in the last six months before data collection. The median number of partners that the TGW had oral sex with was 3, which was the in Sylhet

(n=6) and lowest in Gazipurand Khulna (n=2). The median number of anal sex partners was seven (the highest in Sylhet – 30 and the lowest in Khulna -1).

Table 6.3.c: Number of oral and anal sexual partners (men and/or transgender women) in TGW in the past 6 months

Districts	Estimate	Number of partners (men and/or transgender women) with whom had oral sex in the past 6 months	Number of partners (men and/or transgender women) with whom had anal sex in the past 6 months
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	4.8 [2.6 - 7.1]	24 [16.6 - 31.3]
	Median [IQR]	4.0 [1.0 – 5.0]	5.0 [1.0 – 23.0]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	2.3 [1.6 – 3.0]	24.2 [16.1 - 32.4]
	Median [IQR]	2.0 [1.0 – 3.0]	2.0 [1.0 – 20.0]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	4.2 [0.8 - 7.6]	12.1 [7.2 - 16.9]
	Median [IQR]	2.0 [1.0 – 5.0]	1.0 [1.0 - 13.5]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	7.5 [5.6 - 9.4]	24.1 [19.6 - 28.6]
	Median [IQR]	3.0 [1.0 – 10.0]	6.0 [1.0 – 27.0]
Rajshahi	Mean [95% CI]	8.7 [6.1 - 11.4]	12.2 [9.1 - 15.3]
	Median [IQR]	4.0 [1.5 – 10.0]	6.0 [3.0 – 15.0]
Chapainawabganj	Mean [95% CI]	5.0 [2.9 - 7.1]	21.7 [17.5 - 25.9]
	Median [IQR]	3.0 [2.0 – 8.0]	15.0 [6.0 – 30.0]
Sylhet	Mean [95% CI]	9.7 [6.7 - 12.7]	48.9 [41.6 - 56.3]
	Median [IQR]	6.0 [2.0 – 12.0]	30.0 [5.0 – 71.0]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**7.2 [6.1 - 8.2]**	**25.8 [23.3 - 28.2]**
	Median [IQR]	**3.0 [1.0 – 10.0]**	**7.0 [1.0 – 30.0]**

In total, TGW reported a median of four commercial partners in the past 6 months, zero casual and one regular partner. There was wide variation between the mean and median values of the number of commercial partners. The highest median number of commercial partners in the past 6 months was reported in Sylhet (n=25) (Table 6.3.d).

Table 6.3.d: Number of different types of partners with whom TGW had anal sex in the past 6 months

Districts	Estimate	Commercial	Casual Partners	Main, regular partners
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	21.6 [14.5 - 28.8]	1.6 [1.1 - 2.1]	0.7 [0.6 - 0.8]
	Median [IQR]	0 [0.0 – 20.0]	0 [0.0 – 2.0]	1.0 [0.0– 1.0]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	22.8 [14.7 - 30.9]	0.8 [0.4 - 1.2]	0.7 [0.6 - 0.8]
	Median [IQR]	0 [0.0 – 20.0]	0 [0.0 – 0.0]	1.0 [0.0 – 1.0]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	10.3 [5.4 - 15.1]	0.9 [0.6 - 1.2]	0.9 [0.8 – 1.0]
	Median [IQR]	0 [0 - 7.5]	0 [0 – 1.0]	1.0 [1.0 – 1.0]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	21.1 [16.8 - 25.5]	2.3 [2.0 - 2.6]	0.7 [0.6 - 0.7]
	Median [IQR]	2.0 [0 – 20.0]	1.0 [0 – 4.0]	1.0 [0 – 1.0]
Rajshahi	Mean [95% CI]	9.5 [6.5 - 12.6]	1.8 [1.4 - 2.2]	0.8 [0.7 - 0.9]
	Median [IQR]	4.0 [1.0 – 11.0]	1.0 [0.0 – 3.0]	1.0 [1.0 – 1.0]
Chapainawabganj	Mean [95% CI]	18.4 [14.3 - 22.4]	2.6 [2 - 3.2]	0.7 [0.6 - 0.8]
	Median [IQR]	12.0 [2.0 – 25.0]	2.0 [0.0 – 5.0]	1.0 [0.0 – 1.0]
Sylhet	Mean [95% CI]	46.2 [38.9 - 53.4]	2.0 [1.6 - 2.4]	0.8 [0.7 - 0.9]
	Median [IQR]	25.0 [4.0 - 69.5]	0 [0.0 – 3.0]	1.0 [0.0 – 1.0]
Total	**Mean [95% CI]**	**23.2 [20.8 - 25.6]**	**1.8 [1.6 - 1.9]**	**0.74 [0.71 - 0.78]**
	Median [IQR]	**4.0 [0.0 – 25.0]**	**0 [0.0 – 3.0]**	**1.0 [0.0 – 1.0]**

6.4. Sexual History: Commercial Partners

Overall, 73.9% of the respondents reported that they had ever sold sex for money or goods, ranging from 53.1% in Khulna to 89.8% in Sylhet (Fig 6.4.a).

Figure 6.4.a: Reporting of ever selling sex for money or goods
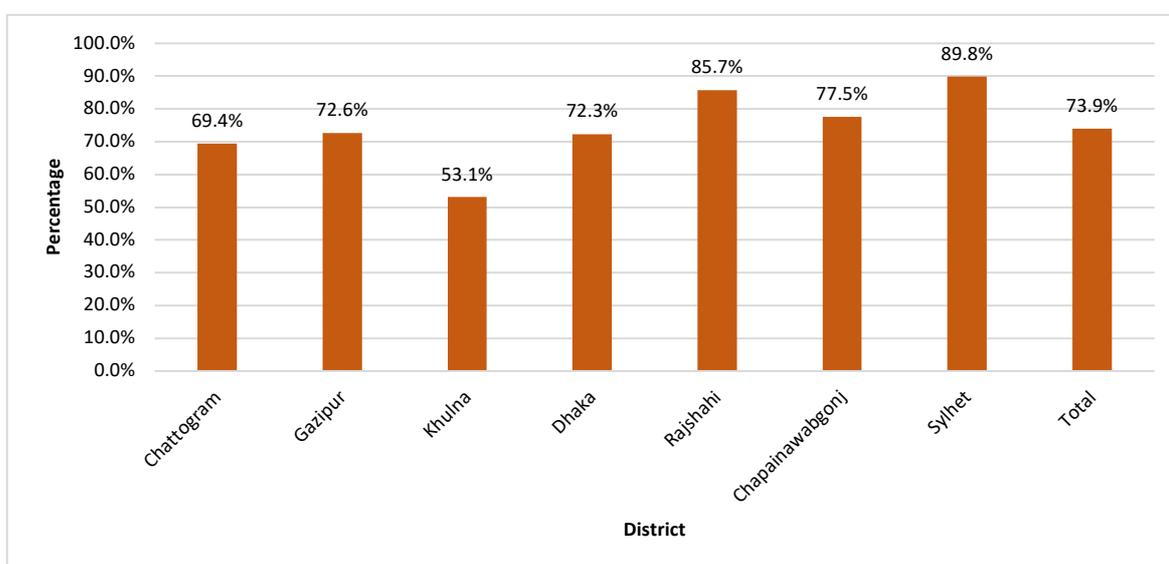
Selling sex as the main source of income was reported by about a quarter (23.6%) of the TGW, ranging from 12.1% in Gazipur to 32.1% in Chapainawabganj.

More than a half (56.9%) of the TGW reported that they had sold sex for money or goods during last 6 months before data collection, ranging from 30% in Khulna to 80.6% in Sylhet.

Table 6.4.a: Selling sex (money and/or goods) as the source of income and selling sex in the past 6 months

Districts	Estimates	Selling sex is the main source of income	Sold sex for money or goods in the past 6 months - whole sample as a denominator
Chattogram	n/N (%)	20/87 (23.0%)	61/125 (48.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	23% [12.8% - 37.9%]	48.8% [36.7% - 61.1%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	11/91 (12.1%)	60/125 (48.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	12.1% [6.2% - 22.2%]	48.2% [39.7% - 56.7%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	14/68 (20.6%)	38/128 (29.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.1% [9.7% - 40.0%]	30% [19.2% - 43.6%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	75/249 (30.1%)	195/344 (56.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	30% [23.3% - 37.7%]	56.6% [46.6% - 66.1%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	15/115 (13.0%)	105/133 (79.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13% [8.0% - 20.4%]	78.1% [61.6% - 88.8%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	25/78 (32.1%)	77/101 (76.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	32.1% [23.2% - 42.6%]	76.5% [65.3% - 84.9%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	61/194 (31.4%)	174/216 (80.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	31.4% [24.9% - 38.6%]	80.6% [77.2% - 83.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**221/882 (25.1%)**	**710/1172 (60.6%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**23.6% [19.6% - 28.1%]**	**56.9% [51.4% - 62.2%]**

Overall, 41.3% of the TGW respondents reported using condom at last sex for which they got money or goods in the past last six months. (Fig 6.4.b). This proportion was the highest in Rajshahi (82.6%) and the lowest in Chattogram (18%).

Figure 6.4.b: Condom use with men or transgender women who paid for sex
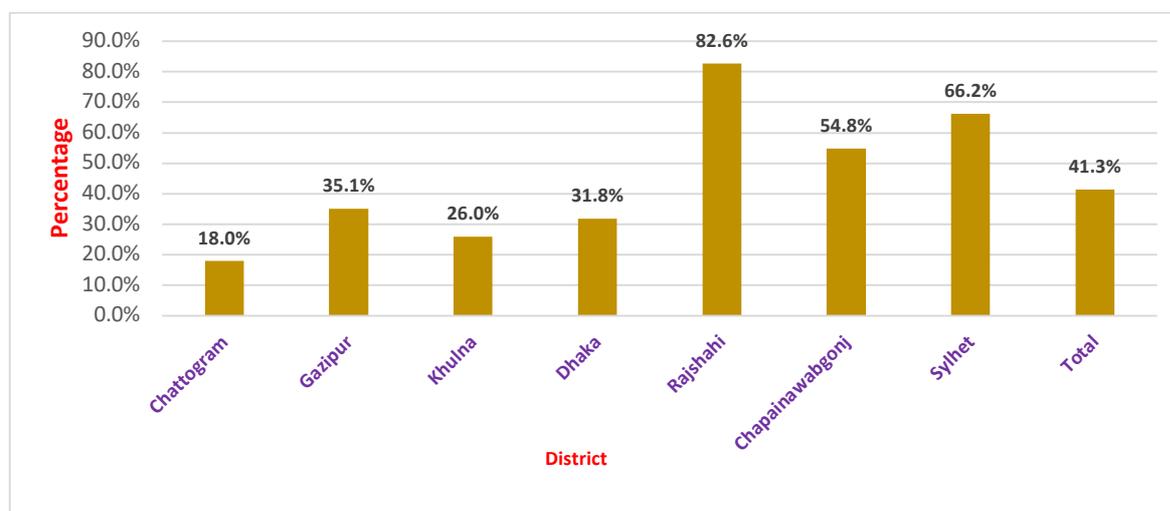
The main reasons, as cited by the respondents, for not using condoms were clients' objection (68.8%), unavailability of condom (39%) and not liking condom (29.3%). (Table 6.4.b).

Unavailability of condoms was frequently mentioned inChattogram (67.5%) and Chapainawabganj (65.3%).

Table 6.4.b: Reasons for not using condom at last anal sex for which respondents received money in the past six months

Districts	Estimates	Not available	Too expensive	Client objected	Don't like them	Didn't think it was necessary	Didn't think of it
Chattogram	n/N (%)	34/50 (68.0%)	11/50 (22.0%)	30/50 (60.0%)	8/50 (16.0%)	2/50 (4.0%)	2/50 (4.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	67.5 [55.2% - 77.7%]	21.9% [9.0% - 44.2%]	60.8% [38.0% - 79.8%]	16.1% [7.2% - 32%]	4.3% [0.9% - 17.5%]	4.3% [0.5% - 27.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	5/39 (12.8%)	2/27 (5.1%)	27/39 (69.2%)	19/39 (48.7%)	3/39 (7.7%)	2/39 (5.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13.4% [4.7% - 32.7%]	5.0% [1.3% - 17.9%]	69.7% [51.3% - 83.5%]	48.3% [35.9% - 61%]	7.6% [1.8% - 26.6%]	5.0% [1.3% - 17.3%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	17/28 (60.7%)	0/20 (0%)	20/28 (71.4%)	6/28 (21.4%)	1/28 (3.6%)	1/28 (3.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	58.9% [38.6% - 76.5%]	-	70.5% [54.4% - 82.7%]	23.1% [8.9% - 47.9%]	3.3% [0.4% - 22.2%]	3.3% [0.5% - 19.8%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	57/133 (42.9%)	15/92 (11.3%)	92/133 (69.2%)	35/133 (26.3%)	1/133 (0.8%)	1/133 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	42.9% [32.2% - 54.2%]	11.3% [5.6% - 21.3%]	69.1% [59% - 77.7%]	26% [18.1% - 35.9%]	0.7% [0.1% - 5.4%]	0.7% [0.1% - 5.1%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	8/18 (44.4%)	1/11 (5.6%)	11/18 (61.1%)	5/18 (27.8%)	2/18 (11.1%)	1/18 (5.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	45.1% [30.1% - 61.1%]	5.4% [0.6% - 35.9%]	61.6% [43.7% - 76.9%]	27.2% [14.7% - 44.8%]	10.7% [2.4% - 36.9%]	5.4% [0.7% - 30.4%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	23/35 (65.7%)	1/33 (2.9%)	33/35 (94.3%)	12/35 (34.3%)	0/35 (0%)	0/35 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	65.3% [53.4% - 75.6%]	2.7% [0.3% - 20.1%]	94.5% [76.6% - 98.9%]	33.7% [12.8% - 63.8%]	-	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	17/58 (29.3%)	0/39 (0%)	39/58 (67.2%)	6/58 (10.3%)	3/58 (5.2%)	0/58 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	29.1% [8.4% - 64.5%]	-	67.3% [46% - 83.2%]	10.3% [5.7% - 18%]	5.2% [2.1% - 12.5%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	161/361 (44.6%)	30/361 (8.3%)	252/361 (69.8%)	91/361 (25.2%)	12/361 (3.3%)	7/361 (1.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39% [31.9% - 46.6%]	9.6% [5.8% - 15.4%]	68.8% [61.7% - 75.2%]	29.3% [23.3% - 36.2%]	3.3% [1.4% - 7.4%]	2.2% [0.9% - 5.3%]

More than half (54.1%) of respondents ever paid money for anal sex with men or TGW (Table 6.4.c). The percentage was comparatively low in Chapainawabganj (17.3%), but was high in Rajshahi (71.9%) and Gazipur (66.9%).

More than one-third (36.1%) of respondents gave money for anal sex with men during last 6 months before data collection, ranging from 4.1% in Chapainawabganj to 52.1% in Rajshahi.

Table 6.4.c: Ever gave money for anal sex with men or transgender women in the past 6 months buying sex from men or other TGW

District	Estimates	Ever gave money for anal sex with men or transgender women	Gave money in exchange for anal sex with men or transgender women in the last 6 months- (denominator is whole sample)
Chattogram	n/N (%)	55/125 (44.0%)	33/125 (26.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	43.9% [36.5% - 51.7%]	26.6% [20.1% - 34.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	84/125 (67.2%)	54/125 (43.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	66.9% [56.1% - 76.2%]	43.3% [35.5% - 51.5%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	49/128 (38.3%)	23/128 (18.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	38.5% [29.9% - 47.8%]	18.3% [11.0% - 29.0%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	171/344 (49.7%)	112/344 (32.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	49.7% [41.6% - 57.8%]	32.6% [26.1% - 39.9%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	97/133 (72.9%)	70/133 (52.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	71.9% [54.4% - 84.6%]	52.1% [34.8% - 68.8%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	17/101 (16.8%)	4/101 (4.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	17.3% [8.1% - 33.0%]	4.1% [1.5% - 10.4%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	114/216 (52.8%)	104/216 (48.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	52.8% [44.8% - 60.6%]	48.1% [41.3% - 55.1%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**587/1172 (50.1%)**	**400/1172 (34.1%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**54.1% [49.3% - 58.8%]**	**36.1% [32.1% - 40.3%]**

Table 6.4.d shows the use of condom at last sex for which TGW paid within 6 months before data collection. Forty two percent reported that they had used condom at last anal sex for which they paid, ranging from 21.2% in Chattogram to 78.5% in Rajshahi and 100% in Chapainawabganj (however, denominator was only 4).

Table 6.4.d: Condom use at last anal sex for which TGW paid in the past 6 months

District	Estimates	Condom use at last sex for which TGW paid to men or other TGW in the past 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	7/33 (21.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.2% [12.1% - 34.4%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	16/54 (29.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	29.1% [14.6% - 49.6%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	10/23 (43.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	42.5% [28.5% - 57.9%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	44/112 (39.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.3% [29.3% - 50.3%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	55/70 (78.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	78.5% [63% - 88.7%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	4/4 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%
Sylhet	n/N (%)	64/104 (61.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	61% [46.4% - 73.9%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**200/400 (50.0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**42.1% [34.6% - 49.9%]**

It was observed that a very small percentage (1.5%, n=24) of the TGW population paid money for vaginal or anal sex with women during the last 6 months before data collection. The proportion reporting this was the highest in Rajshahi (5.2%). Among those who paid money for sex, 58.2% reported using condom.

Table 6.4.e shows the frequency of condom use by the TGW with all the commercial partners during last 6 months before data collection. Using condoms every time was reported by 12.9%, ranging from 7.4% in Khulna to 39.1% in Rajshahi.

Table 6.4.e: Frequency of condom use with commercial partners by TGW in the past 6 months

District	Estimates	Frequency of condom use with all commercial partners during the last 6 months				
		Every time	Almost every time	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Chattogram	n/N (%)	5/61 (8.2%)	4/61 (6.6%)	28/61 (45.9%)	15/61 (24.6%)	9/61 (14.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.3% [4.0 - 16.5%]	6.7% [1.8 - 22.2%]	45.9% [31.8% - 60.8%]	24.4% [14.8% - 37.5%]	14.6% [8.8% - 23.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	6/60 (10.0%)	15/60 (25.0%)	15/60 (25.0%)	17/60 (28.3%)	7/60 (11.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	9.8% [4.0 - 22.3%]	25.3% [17.2% - 35.7%]	25.1% [15.1% - 38.5%]	28.1% [18.6% - 40%]	11.7% [6.4% - 20.6%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	3/38 (7.9%)	9/38 (23.7%)	20/38 (52.6%)	5/38 (13.2%)	1/38 (2.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.4% [2.2 - 21.6%]	23.9% [11.3% - 43.6%]	52.1% [37.7% - 66.2%]	13.8% [7.4% - 24.2%]	2.9% [0.4% - 19.8%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	16/195 (8.2%)	40/195 (20.5%)	102/195 (52.3%)	22/195 (11.3%)	15/195 (7.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.3% [6.0% - 11.2%]	20.6% [14.5% - 28.6%]	52.3% [44.8% - 59.6%]	11.3% [7.0% - 17.6%]	7.6% [5.1% - 11.2%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	41/105 (39.1%)	40/105 (38.1%)	13/105 (12.4%)	4/105 (3.8%)	7/105 (6.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.1% [23.8% - 56.9%]	37.8% [26.0% - 51.2%]	12.7% [7.4% - 20.8%]	3.7% [1.2% - 11%]	6.8% [3.3% - 13.5%]
Chapai Nawabganj	n/N (%)	17/77 (22.1%)	26/77 (33.8%)	32/77 (41.6%)	0/77 (0%)	2/77 (2.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.1% [12.2% - 36.6%]	34.0% [25.5% - 43.6%]	41.3% [28.2% - 55.7%]	-	2.6% [0.4% - 14.9%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	23/174 (13.2%)	62/174 (35.6%)	45/174 (25.9%)	8/174 (4.6%)	36/174 (20.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13% [6.5% - 24.4%]	35.5% [26.7% - 45.4%]	26.3% [16.0% - 40.2%]	4.6% [1.3% - 15.0%]	20.5% [11.1% - 35.0%]
Total	n/N (%)	111/710 (15.6%)	196/710 (27.6%)	255/710 (35.9%)	71.1/710 (10.0%)	77/710 (10.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	12.9% [9.8% - 16.8%]	24.5% [20.6% - 29.0%]	38.9% [34.2% - 43.8%]	13.8% [10.6% - 17.8%]	9.9% [7.7% - 12.6%]

The median duration of selling sex in TGW was 7 years. The median number of partners to whom TGW sold anal sex in the past 7 days was 3, as was the median number of anal sex acts with those partners (n=3) (Table 6.4.f).

Table 6.4.f: Duration of selling sex, the number of partners and sex acts in the past 7 days

District	Estimates	Number of years selling sex for money or goods	Number of men and/ or transgender women to whom TGW sold sex in exchange for money in the past seven days	Number of anal sex acts with those who paid for sex during past seven days
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	10.6 [8.6 - 12.5]	5.5 [3.9 - 7.1]	6.9 [4.6 - 9.2]
	Median [IQR]	8.0 [4.0 - 15.0]	3.0 [2.0 - 8.0]	4.0 [2.0 - 10.0]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	9.8 [8.6 - 11]	4.8 [2.9 - 6.7]	5.0 [3.1 - 6.9]
	Median [IQR]	10.0 [5.0 - 15.0]	2.0 [1.0 - 5.0]	2.0 [1.0 - 6.0]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	10.0 [7.9 - 12.0]	4.2 [3.0 - 5.3]	4.5 [3.4 - 5.7]
	Median [IQR]	6.5 [4.0 - 15.0]	4.0 [2.0 - 5.0]	4.0 [2.0 - 5.0]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	8.4 [7.6 - 9.2]	6.3 [5.1 - 7.5]	8.3 [6.7 - 10.0]
	Median [IQR]	7.0 [4.0 - 11.0]	3.0 [1.0 - 6.0]	4.0 [1.0 - 10.0]
Rajshahi	Mean [95% CI]	9.0 [7.8 - 10.3]	2.6 [2.1 - 3.0]	3.2 [2.8 - 3.7]
	Median [IQR]	7.0 [5 - 10]	2.0 [1.0 - 3.0]	3.0 [2.0 - 4.0]
Chapai Nawabganj	Mean [95% CI]	6.9 [5.6 - 8.1]	3.6 [2.9 - 4.3]	4.2 [3.3 - 5]
	Median [IQR]	5.0 [3.0 - 8.0]	2.0 [2.0 - 4.0]	3.0 [2.0 - 4.0]
Sylhet	Mean [95% CI]	8.8 [7.9 - 9.6]	5.6 [4.8 - 6.5]	6.3 [5.4 - 7.2]
	Median [IQR]	7.5 [4.0 - 13.0]	4.0 [2.0 - 7.0]	4.0 [2.0 - 8.0]
Total	Mean [95% CI]	8.8 [8.4 - 9.3]	4.9 [4.5 - 5.4]	6.0 [5.4 - 6.6]
	Median [IQR]	7.0 [4.0 - 12.0]	3.0 [1.0 - 5.0]	3.0 [2.0 - 7.0]

6.5.   Sexual History: Casual Male Partners

Table 6.5.a describes the sexual practices of the TGW with the casual male partners during last six months before data collection. Overall, 43.1% had anal sex with a causal male partner and that was the highest in

Chapainawabganj (55.4%) and the lowest in Gazipur (19.9%). Among those who had anal sex with their casual male partners, 38.4% reported that they had used condoms at last anal sex, and the condom use was the highest in Rajshahi (93.3%) and the lowest in Gazipur (11.8%).

Table 6.5.a: Having casual partners and use of condoms with causal male partners

District	Estimates	Had anal sex with a causal male partner in the past 6 months	Used condom at last anal sex with a casual partner in the past 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	46/125 (36.8%)	6/46 (13.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.3% [23.7% - 53.3%]	13.2% [5.9% - 26.9%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	25/125 (20.0%)	3/25 (12.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.9% [14.3% - 27.2%]	11.8% [3.9% - 31.0%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	34/128 (26.6%)	6/34 (17.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	26.4% [21.3% - 32.1%]	17.4% [7.4% - 35.8%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	184/344 (53.5%)	58/184 (31.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	53.4% [45.7% - 60.9%]	31.5% [23.2% - 41.2%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	73/133 (54.9%)	68/73 (93.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	54.4% [47.2% - 61.5%]	93.3% [82.1% - 97.7%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	56/101 (55.5%)	32/56 (57.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	55.4% [43.0% - 67.1%]	57.3% [47.4% - 66.6%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	117/216 (54.2%)	84/117 (71.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	54.0% [44.9% - 62.8%]	71.6% [56.5% - 83.0%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**535/1172 (45.6%)**	**257/535 (48.0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**43.1% [38.8% - 47.5%]**	**38.4% [32.5% - 44.7%]**

The main reasons for not using condoms during anal sex with the casual sex partners were objection by the partners (69.8%), unavailability of condoms (40.7%) and not liking condoms (24.8%).

Table 6.5.b shows the frequency of condom use with the casual sex partners during last 6 months before data collection. Every time condom use was reported by 32.6%, while 38.9% reported use of condoms most of the time. Of note are small denominators for this indicator.

Table 6.5.b: Frequency of condom use with causal partner in the past 6 months*

District	Estimates	Frequency of condom use with casual sexual partners in the last 6 months			
		Every time	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely
Chattogram	n/N (%)	4/6 (66.7%)	0/6 (0%)	1/6 (16.7%)	1/6 (16.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	67.2% [23.3% - 93.2%]	-	17.7% [1.9% - 70.5%]	15.1% [1.6% - 66.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	2/3 (66.7%)	1/3 (33.3%)	0/3 (0%)	0/3 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	66.7% [9.0% - 97.6%]	33.3% [2.4% - 91.0%]	-	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	4/6 (66.7%)	1/6 (16.7%)	1/6 (16.7%)	0/6 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	66.2% [27.9% - 90.9%]	16% [2.4% - 59.2%]	17.8% [1.7% - 73.2%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	14/58 (24.1%)	21/58 (36.2%)	22/58 (37.9%)	1/58 (1.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	24.0% [15.0% - 36.2%]	36.4% [23.0% - 52.3%]	37.8% [26.4% - 50.8%]	1.8% [0.2% - 13.2%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	30/68 (44.1%)	30/68 (44.1%)	7/68 (10.3%)	1/68 (1.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	44.7% [27.0% - 63.9%]	43.7% [30.7% - 57.6%]	10.1% [3.6% - 25.3%]	1.5% [0.3% - 8.5%]
Chapai Nawabganj	n/N (%)	9/32 (28.1%)	16/32 (50.0%)	7/32 (21.9%)	0/32 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	28.0% [13.2% - 49.8%]	50.1% [34.3% - 65.8%]	22.0% [12.7% - 35.3%]	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	22/84 (26.2%)	37/84 (44.1%)	23/84 (27.4%)	2/84 (2.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	26.0% [12.2% - 47.1%]	43.8% [35.5% - 52.5%]	27.8% [16.5% - 42.9%]	2.3% [0.5% - 9.4%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**85/257 (33.1%)**	**106/257 (41.3%)**	**61/257 (23.7%)**	**5/257 (2.0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**32.6% [24.6% - 41.9%]**	**38.9% [31.1% - 47.3%]**	**26.5% [19.8% - 34.5%]**	**2.0% [0.7% - 5.6%]**

*None of the respondent answered "Never"

Overall, 49% of respondents did not discuss HIV/AIDS and STIs with their casual partners, while about 13% reported that they always discussed those with their casual sex partners (Table 6.5.c).

Table 6.5.c: Ever discussed HIV/AIDS and STIs with casual partners

District	Estimates	Discussed HIV, AIDS or STIs with casual partners		
		Yes, with all	Yes, with some	No, with none
Chattogram	n/N (%)	5/46 (10.9%)	3/46 (6.5%)	38/46 (82.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	10.8% [4.7% - 23.0%]	6.8% [2.2% - 19.3%]	82.4% [64.5% - 92.4%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	1/25 (4.0%)	1/25 (4.0%)	23/25 (92.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.9% [0.5% - 26.2%]	3.9% [0.5% - 26.2%]	92.1% [70.2% - 98.3%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	7/34 (20.6%)	5/34 (14.7%)	22/34 (64.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	20.9% [11.2% - 35.8%]	15.0% [4.5% - 40.1%]	64.0% [42.6% - 81.0%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	17/184 (9.2%)	84/184 (45.7%)	83/184 (45.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	9.3% [6.1% - 13.9%]	45.8% [36.1% - 55.8%]	44.9% [35.7% - 54.5%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	27/73 (37.0%)	32/73 (43.8%)	14/73 (19.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.4% [21.4% - 56.7%]	43.5% [30.5% - 57.5%]	19.1% [7.4% - 41.1%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	4/56 (7.1%)	29/56 (51.8%)	23/56 (41.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.1% [4.6% - 10.8%]	52.3% [36.4% - 67.7%]	40.6% [28.1% - 54.5%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	26/117 (22.2%)	58/117 (49.6%)	33/117 (28.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.2% [12.8% - 35.8%]	49.7% [34.9% - 64.6%]	28.1% [15.9% - 42.5%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**87/535 (16.3%)**	**212/535 (39.6%)**	**235/535 (43.9%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**13.0% [9.7% - 17.1%]**	**37.9% [31.4% - 45.0%]**	**49.0% [42.1% - 56.0%]**

Those who had casual partners reported a median of three casual partners in the previous 4 weeks before data collection, while the mean value was 5.3. The highest median value of 5 partners was reported from Rajshahi and Sylhet.

6.6.   Sexual History: Main Male Partners

Overall, 67.4% of the TGW had anal sex with their main male partners during last 6 months before data collection, which was highest in Khulna (83.5%) and lowest Dhaka (64.3%) (Table 6.6.a). Among those who had anal sex with main partners, 29.2% reported the use of condom at last anal sex, ranging from the lowest in Khulna (8.5%) to the highest in Rajshahi (71.3%).

Table 6.6.a: Anal sex with main male partners in the past six months and the use of condoms

District	Estimates	Had anal sex with a main male partner in the past 6 months	Condom used at last anal sex with main partner in the past 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	87/125 (69.6%)	8/87 (9.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	69.4% [58.4% - 78.6%]	9.6% [4.1% - 20.9%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	81/125 (64.8%)	17/81 (21.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	64.6% [57.2% - 71.3%]	21.5% [10.7% - 38.5%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	107/128 (83.6%)	9/107 (8.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	83.5% [78.5% - 87.5%]	8.5% [4.8% - 14.6%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	221/344 (64.2%)	51/221 (23.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	64.3% [59.3% - 69.1%]	23.2% [17.1% - 30.7%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	102/133 (76.7%)	73/102 (71.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.7% [69.0% - 82.9%]	71.3% [64.6% - 77.2%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	68/101 (67.3%)	35/68 (51.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	67.6% [57.4% - 76.3%]	51.9% [35.3% - 68.0%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	164/216 (75.9%)	100/164 (61.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.1% [68.7% - 82.1%]	61.2% [51.8% - 69.9%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**830/172 (70.8%)**	**293/830 (35.3%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**67.4% [64.3% - 70.4%]**	**29.2% [24.5% - 34.4%]**

The main reasons for not using condoms during anal sex with the main male partners were the objection of the partner (70.3%), not liking to use condom (47.3%) and unavailability of condoms (20.0%).

More than half (51.6%) of the respondents have never discussed HIV/AIDS and STIs with any main sex partners, while 33.7% reported that they discussed those issues with all regular partners. However, there is wide variation of this practice across the districts (Table 6.6.b).

Table 6.6.b: Discussed HIV, AIDS or STIs with main (regular) partners

District	Estimates	Discussed HIV, AIDS or STIs with any main partners			
		Yes, with all	Yes, with some	No, with none	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	17/87 (19.5%)	3/87 (3.5%)	67/87 (77.0%)	0/87 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	19.4% [13.7% - 26.7%]	3.6% [1.3% - 9.8%]	77.0% [67.4% - 84.4%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	31/81 (38.3%)	6/81 (7.4%)	44/81 (54.3%)	0/81 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	38.2% [27.8% - 49.8%]	7.3% [3.1% - 16.4%]	54.5% [42.4% - 66.1%]	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	26/107 (24.3%)	8/107 (7.5%)	73/107 (68.2%)	0/107 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	24.1% [15.5% - 35.6%]	7.7% [2.9% - 18.8%]	68.1% [53.8% - 79.7%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	68/221 (30.8%)	27/221 (12.2%)	126/221 (57.0%)	0/221 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	30.7% [24.7% - 37.5%]	12.2% [7.3% - 19.9%]	57.0% [47.0% - 66.5%]	-
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	51/102 (50.0%)	37/102 (36.3%)	12/102 (11.8%)	2/102 (2.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	50.1% [37.8% - 62.3%]	36.1% [27.0% - 46.2%]	11.9% [5.2% - 24.8%]	2.0% [0.6% - 6.2%]
Chapainawbganj	n/N (%)	20/68 (29.4%)	24/68 (35.3%)	23/68 (33.8%)	1/68 (1.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	29.7% [14.7% - 51.0%]	35.5% [26.0% - 46.2%]	33.4% [21.5% - 48.0%]	1.4% [0.1% - 12.2%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	66/164 (40.2%)	49/164 (29.9%)	47/164 (28.7%)	2/164 (1.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.9% [26.3% - 55.2%]	30.2% [19.2% - 44.1%]	28.7% [18.8% - 41.1%]	1.2% [0.4% - 3.9%]
Total	n/N (%)	279/830 (33.6%)	154/830 (18.6%)	392/830 (47.2%)	5/830 (0.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	33.7% [29.4% - 38.1%]	14.4% [11.1% - 18.4%]	51.6% [45.9% - 57.3%]	0.3% [0.1% - 0.8%]

The median number of times TGW had anal sex with main partners during last 4 weeks before data collection was 5, and the highest frequency was observed in Sylhet (n=10) (Table 6.6.c).

Table 6.6.c: Frequency of anal sex with main partners

District	Estimates	Number of anal sex acts with main partners during the past 4 weeks
Chattogram	Mean [95% CI]	5.7 [4.6 - 6.8]
	Median [IQR]	4.0 [1.0 – 8.0]
Gazipur	Mean [95% CI]	6.3 [5.1 - 7.5]
	Median [IQR]	4.0 [3.0 - 8.0]
Khulna	Mean [95% CI]	4.6 [3.8 - 5.4]
	Median [IQR]	4.0 [2.0 - 6.0]
Dhaka	Mean [95% CI]	4.8 [4.2 - 5.4]
	Median [IQR]	4.0 [2.0 - 6.0]
Rajshahi	Mean [95% CI]	8.2 [6.8 - 9.6]
	Median [IQR]	5.5 [3.0 – 14.0]
Chapainawbganj	Mean [95% CI]	6.1 [5.0 - 7.2]
	Median [IQR]	5.0 [3.0 – 7.0]
Sylhet	Mean [95% CI]	9.9 [8.9 - 10.9]
	Median [IQR]	10.0 [4.0 – 15.0]
Total	Mean [95% CI]	6.5 [6.1 - 6.9]
	Median [IQR]	5.0 [2.0 – 10.0]

6.7. Sexual History: Sex with women

Data shows that more than 95% did not have vaginal or anal sex with a woman during las 6 months, which was more or less similar across the districts (Table 6.7.a). Of those who had vaginal or anal sex during the period (n=50), 10.1% reported using condoms at last sex in the past 6 months.

Table 6.7.a: History of vaginal or anal sex and condom use with women

District	Estimates	Had vaginal or anal sex with a woman in the last 6 months	Condom use at last anal or vaginal sex with women in the past 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	6/125 (4.8%)	0/6 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	4.7% [2.1% - 10.4%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/125 (0%)	0/0
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	1/128 (0.8%)	0/1 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.5%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	22/344 (6.4%)	2/22 (9.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.4% [4.2% - 9.7%]	9%
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	2/133 (1.5%)	1/2 (50%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.6% [0.4% - 6.3%]	45%
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	4/101 (4%)	1/4 (25%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.9% [1.3% - 11.2%]	26%
Sylhet	n/N (%)	15/216 (6.9%)	2/15 (13.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7% [3.2% - 14.6%]	13%
Total	**n/N (%)**	**50/1172 (4.3%)**	**6/50 (12%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**4.1% [3% - 5.7%]**	**10.1%**

The median number of women with whom the TGW had vaginal or anal sex during last six months before data collection was one and was similar across the districts except Sylhet. In Sylhet, the median number of female partners was 10 in the past 10 months.

6.8.   Sexual History: Sex with Transgender women

There was only one respondent in Dhaka who had anal sex with a TGW woman during last 6 months before data collection and she reported not using a condom at last anal sex with a TGW. The median number of TGW partners of this one person in Dhaka in the last 6 months was one.

6.9.   Male Condoms, Lubricants

Overall, more than 90% of the TGW respondents had information about the places where condoms and lubricants are available, ranging from 79.6% in Chattogram to 100% in Chapainawabganj.

The main places from where male condoms could be obtained, as cited by respondents, included peer educator/outreach worker/ NGO (mentioned by 85.1%), pharmacy/clinic (60.9%) and shop/ market (29.3%) (Table 6.9.a).

Table 6.9.a: Awareness of places where male condoms can be obtained from

District	Estimates	Awareness of places where male condoms can be obtained				
		Shop/Market	Pharmacy/Clinic/Hospital/Family Planning	Bar/Guest House/Hotel	Peer Educator/Outreach worker/NGO	Friend
Chattogram	n/N (%)	47/100 (47.0%)	68/100 (68.0%)	0/100 (0.0%)	68/100 (68.0%)	13/100 (13.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	46.4% [38.3% - 54.6%]	68.3% [57.2% - 77.6%]	-	67.6% [58.4% - 75.7%]	13.3% [7.9% - 21.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	21/119 (17.7%)	70/119 (58.8%)	0/119 (0.0%)	92/119 (77.3%)	15/119 (12.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	17.4% [10.2% - 28%]	58.9% [48.2% - 68.8%]	-	77.5% [64.4% - 86.8%]	12.4% [8.0% - 18.8%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	58/113 (51.3%)	69/113 (61.1%)	0/113 (0.0%)	84/113 (74.3%)	14/113 (12.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	51.2% [44.3% - 58.1%]	61.0% [49.6% - 71.3%]	-	74.3% [63.1% - 83.1%]	12.7% [8.3% - 18.8%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	61/308 (19.8%)	157/308 (51.0%)	0/308 (0.0%)	275/308 (89.3%)	28/308 (9.1%)
	PE %,	19.7% [14.6% -	50.9% [44.5% - 57.4%]	-	89.4% [82.8% -	9.1% [5.4% -

District	Estimates	Shop/Market	Pharmacy/Clinical/Hospital/Family Planning	Bar/Guest House/Hotel	Peer Educator/Outreach worker/NGO	Friend
			Awareness of places where male condoms can be obtained			
	[95% CI]	26.1%]			93.6%]	14.9%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	110/132 (83.3%)	127/132 (96.2%)	7/132 (5.3%)	124/132 (93.9%)	54/132 (40.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	83.0% [74.6% - 89.1%]	96.0% [87.8% - 98.7%]	5.3% [2.6% - 10.2%]	94.1% [84.1% - 97.9%]	40.6% [29.6% - 52.7%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	92/101 (91.1%)	101/101 (100%)	0/101 (0.0%)	98/101 (97.0%)	22/101 (21.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	91.1% [83.7% - 95.3%]	100%	-	97.2% [86.2% - 99.5%]	22.1% [13.6% - 33.8%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	29/212 (13.7%)	137/212 (64.6%)	0/212 (0.0%)	195/212 (92.0%)	36/212 (17.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13.5% [7.2% - 23.9%]	64.4% [54.4% - 73.3%]	-	92% [76.6% - 97.6%]	17.2% [10.4% - 27.0%]
Total	n/N (%)	418/1085 (38.5%)	729/1085 (67.2%)	7/1085 (0.7%)	936/1085 (86.3%)	182/1085 (16.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	29.3% [25.3% - 33.6%]	60.9% [56.5% - 65.2%]	0.5% [0.2% - 1.0%]	85.1% [80.8% - 88.6%]	14.1% [11.4% - 17.2%]

Overwhelming majority (90.1%) of the respondents reported that they use lubricants during anal sex ranging from the lowest of 74.1% in Chattogram to 100% in Chapainawabganj.

Around 46.5% of the TGW reportedly used lubricants every time during the past 6 months, ranging from 29% in Chattogram to 70.8% in Rajshahi. Another 27.9% reported using it most of the times (Table 6.9.b).

Among those who have used lubricants, 96.8% used the lubricant tube (water-based lubricant), which is supplied by the HIV program, followed by Vaseline (8%).

Table 6.9.b: Frequency of lubricant use during anal sex in the past 6 months

District	Estimates	Every time	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely
Chattogram	n/N (%)	27/93 (29.0%)	19/93 (20.4%)	37/93 (39.8%)	10/93 (10.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	29.0% [18.4% - 42.4%]	20.5% [12.6% - 31.5%]	39.9% [30.1% - 50.5%]	10.6% [6.0% - 18.0%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	63/109 (57.8%)	27/109 (24.8%)	15/109 (13.8%)	4/109 (3.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	57.5% [47.0% - 67.4%]	24.7% [16.9% - 34.7%]	14.0% [8.7% - 21.7%]	3.8% [1.4% - 9.5%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	39/107 (36.5%)	20/107 (18.7%)	41/107 (38.3%)	7/107 (6.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	36.4% [26.1% - 48.0%]	19.2% [11.4% - 30.6%]	38.1% [26.7% - 51.0%]	6.3% [3.5% - 11.0%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	114/319 (35.7%)	103/319 (32.3%)	88/319 (27.6%)	14/319 (4.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	35.8% [29.7% - 42.6%]	32.3% [26.2% - 39.0%]	27.6% [23.2% - 32.4%]	4.3% [2.5% - 7.4%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	89/126 (70.6%)	29/126 (23.0%)	5/126 (4.0%)	3/126 (2.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	70.8% [56.7% - 81.7%]	22.8% [13.3% - 36.3%]	3.9% [1.7% - 8.5%]	2.5% [0.8% - 7.4%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	56/101 (55.5%)	38/101 (37.6%)	7/101 (6.9%)	0/101 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	55.6% [46.5% - 64.4%]	37.4% [28.6% - 47.1%]	7.0% [4.1% - 11.5%]	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	143/209 (68.4%)	48/209 (23.0%)	13/209 (6.2%)	5/209 (2.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	68.2% [59.2% - 76.0%]	23.0% [17.1% - 30.2%]	6.4% [3.8% - 10.5%]	2.4% [0.5% - 11.7%]
Total	n/N (%)	531/1064 (49.9%)	284/1064 (26.7%)	206/1064 (19.4%)	42/1064 (4.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	46.5% [42.0% - 51.0%]	27.9% [24.0% - 32.1%]	21.4% [18.7% - 24.3%]	4.3% [3.0% - 6.1%]

6.10. Sexually Transmitted Infections

Overall, 93.3% of the respondents heard about STIs, ranging from 73.5% in Sylhet to 100% in Chapainawabganj. About a third (36.1%) could tell three or more symptoms of STIs in women (Table 6.10.a).

Overall, 47.7% of the respondents recognized three or more symptoms of male STIs, ranging from 23.4% in Gazipur and 29.9% in Sylhet, to 94.2% in Chapainawabganj.

Table 6.10.a: Knowledge of STIs

District	Estimates	Number of known symptoms of STIs in women		Number of known symptoms of STIs in men	
		0 - 2	3 and more	0 - 2	3 and more
Chattogram	n/N (%)	83/125 (66.4%)	42/125 (33.6%)	59/125 (47.2%)	66/125 (52.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	66.4% [52.3% - 78.1%]	33.6% [21.9% - 47.7%]	47.4% [38.7% - 56.2%]	52.6% [43.8% - 61.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	107/125 (85.6%)	18/125 (14.4%)	96/125 (76.8%)	29/125 (23.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	85.8% [79.1% - 90.6%]	14.2% [9.4% - 20.9%]	76.6% [67.5% - 83.8%]	23.4% [16.2% - 32.5%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	75/128 (58.6%)	53/128 (41.4%)	60/128 (46.9%)	68/128 (53.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	58.9% [48.4% - 68.6%]	41.1% [31.4% - 51.6%]	46.7% [38.8% - 54.8%]	53.3% [45.2% - 61.2%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	218/344 (63.4%)	126/344 (36.6%)	158/344 (45.9%)	186/344 (54.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	63.4% [56.3% - 70.0%]	36.6% [30.0% - 43.7%]	46% [39.3% - 52.8%]	54% [47.2% - 60.7%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	11/133 (8.3%)	122/133 (91.7%)	30/133 (22.6%)	103/133 (77.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.1% [4.0% - 15.7%]	91.9% [84.3% - 96.0%]	22.5% [15.3% - 31.8%]	77.5% [68.2% - 84.7%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	4/101 (4.0%)	97/101 (96.0%)	6/101 (5.9%)	95/101 (94.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.8% [0.7% - 17.5%]	96.2% [82.5% - 99.3%]	5.8% [1.5% - 19.6%]	94.2% [80.4% - 98.5%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	168/216 (77.8%)	48/216 (22.2%)	151/216 (69.9%)	65/216 (30.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	77.8% [68.4% - 85.1%]	22.2% [14.9% - 31.6%]	70.1% [61.0% - 77.8%]	29.9% [22.2% - 39.0%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**666/1172 (56.8%)**	**506/1172 (43.2%)**	**560/1172 (47.8%)**	**612/1172 (52.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**63.9% [59.7% - 68.0%]**	**36.1% [32.0% - 40.3%]**	**52.3% [48.4% - 56.2%]**	**47.7% [43.8% - 51.6%]**

Having genital and/or anal discharge and/or ulcers during the last 12 months was reported by 15.8% of TGW. The highest proportion reporting was in Rajshahi (35.7%). Among those who had the symptoms of STIs, 64.1% visited a health care provider (Table 6.10.b).

Table 6.10.b: Reported STI symptoms in the last 12 months and health care seeking behaviour

District	Estimates	Had STI symptoms in the last 12 months (includes genital discharge and ulcer, and anal discharge and ulcer)	Visited a healthcare provider because of STI symptoms in the past 12 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	16/125 (12.8%)	10/16 (62.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13.2% [7.0% - 23.5%]	64% [40.1% - 82.5%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	5/125 (4.0%)	4/5 (80.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.9% [1.4% - 10.4%]	80% [21.0% - 98.4%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	8/128 (6.3%)	3/8 (37.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	6.2% [3.0% - 12.5%]	37.4% [16.5% - 64.3%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	61/344 (17.7%)	31/61 (50.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	17.6% [12.8% - 23.6%]	50.7% [35.4% - 65.8%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	48/133 (36.1%)	43/48 (89.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	35.7% [27.6% - 44.6%]	89.8% [75.8% - 96.1%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	24/101 (23.8%)	19/24 (79.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	23.8% [19.8% - 28.3%]	79.3% [59.7% - 90.8%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	59/216 (27.3%)	43/59 (72.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	27.1% [22.5% - 32.3%]	72.8% [54.7% - 85.6%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**221/1172 (18.9%)**	**153/221 (69.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**15.8% [13.1% - 19.0%]**	**64.1% [53.9% - 73.2%]**

6.11. Knowledge, Opinions, and Attitudes Toward HIV/AIDS

Almost all respondents (98.4%) had heard about HIV, and the lowest proportion was in Chattogram (95.1%). Of those, 86.6% believed that correct use of condom during every sex can protect from HIV infection. However, there were misconceptions as 37.9% reported that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites. About two-thirds of respondents (62.2%) believed that HIV can be prevented by having sex with an uninfected and faithful sex partner. This knowledge was found to be the highest in Rajshahi (75.6%) and the lowest in Chapainawabganj (50.2%).

More than 70% of respondents believed that a healthy-looking person might be infected with HIV ranging from the lowest of 57.3% in Chattogram to the highest level in Rajshahi (90.1%).

More than a third (36.5%) believed that sharing food with an infected person could transmit the disease.

Only one in five (19.9%) could correctly answer all the five questions related to HIV transmission. (Figure 6.11.a).

Figure-6.11. a. Knowledge and Opinions about HIV and Attitudes towards HIV/AIDS
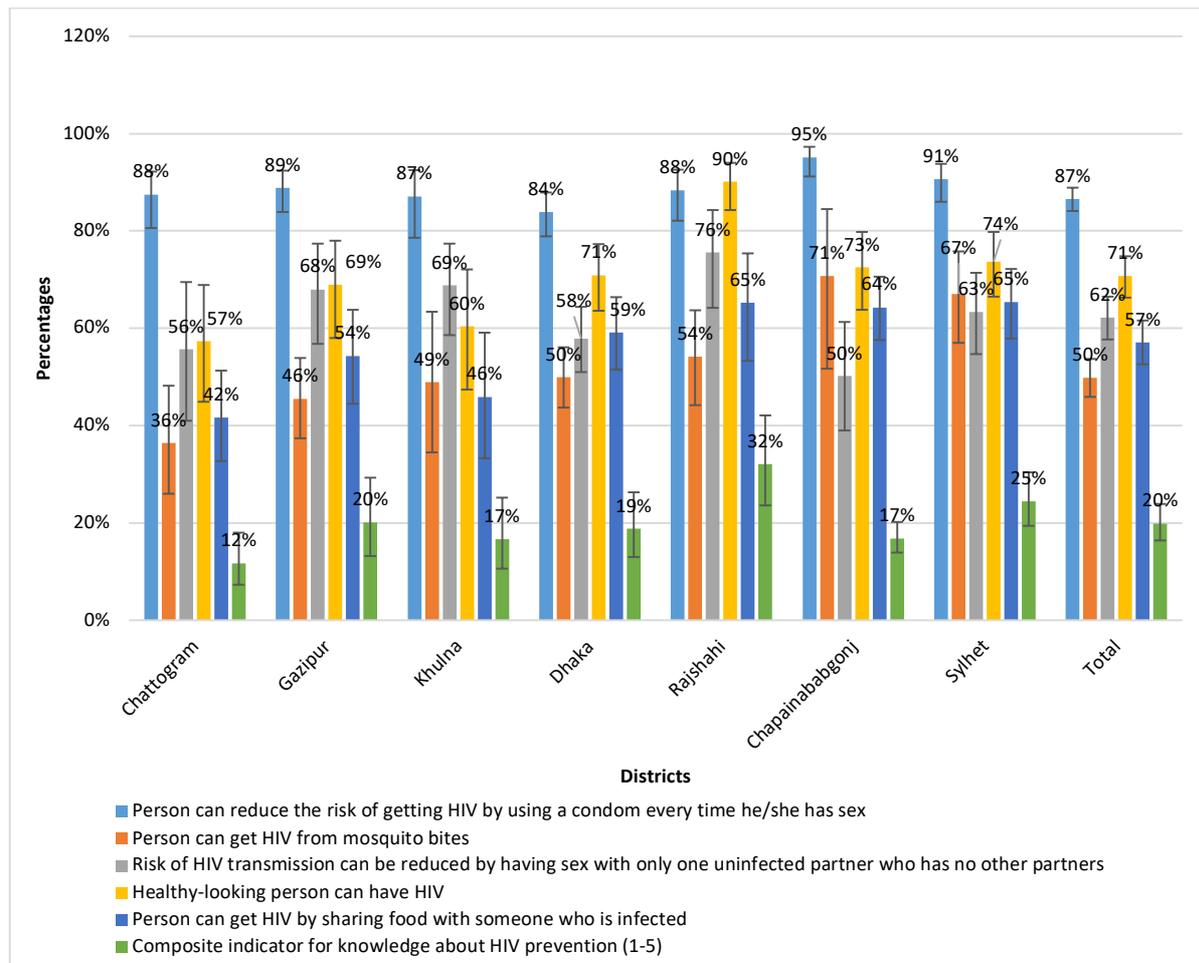
6.12.   HIV testing

Majority of the respondents (95.2%) agreed that it would be possible to get a confidential HIV test in the community (Table 6.12.a).Overall, more than two-thirds (67.3%) reported that they had ever been tested for HIV. The highest proportion of tested earlier for HIV was in Chapainawabganj **(**91.2%) and Rajshahi (85.2%) districts, and the lowest in Gazipur (49.5%).

Table 6.12.a: Ever tested for HIV

District	Estimates	Agrees it is possible to get a confidential HIV test in the community	Ever had an HIV test
Chattogram	n/N (%)	119/125 (95.2%)	80/125 (64.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	95.2% [87.7 - 98.2%]	64% [53.0 - 73.6%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	124/125 (99.2%)	62/125 (49.6%)

		PE %, [95% CI]	99.2% [94.2% - 99.9%]	49.5% [40.3% - 58.7%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	124/128 (96.9%)	81/128 (63.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.9% [92.8% - 98.7%]	63.2% [49.6% - 74.9%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	323/344 (93.9%)	246/344 (71.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.9% [90.5% - 96.1%]	71.6% [62.9% - 79.0%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	124/133 (93.2%)	113/133 (85.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.4% [84.2% - 97.4%]	85.2% [74.7% - 91.9%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	101/101 (100%)	92/101 (91.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	91.2% [77.3% - 96.9%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	194/216 (89.8%)	167/216 (77.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	90.0% [80.2% - 95.3%]	77.1% [60.8% - 88.0%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**1109/1172 (94.6%)**	**841/1172 (71.8%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**95.2% [93.4% - 96.6%]**	**67.3% [62.4% - 71.9%]**

HIV testing was predominantly done on a voluntary basis, as reported by 97.0% of respondents. The lowest proportion of voluntary tests was in Chapainawabganj (88.9%). Having HIV test in the past 12 months were reported by 35.5% of respondents. The lowest reporting of having an HIV test in the past 12 months was in Gazipur (16.3%) while the highest in Chapainawabganj (78.5%) (Table 6.12.b).

Table 6.12.b: Previous HIV testing

District	Estimates	HIV test was voluntarily or required			Last test for HIV – denominator is the whole sample		
		Voluntary	Required	Don't Know	Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Didn't test yet
Chattogram	n/N (%)	79/80 (98.8%)	1/80 (1.3%)	0/80 (0.0%)	35/125 (28.0%)	45/125 (36.0%)	45/125 (36.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.7% [91.1% - 99.8%]	1.3% [0.2% - 8.9%]	-	28.5% [20.5% - 38.0%]	35.5% [26.4% - 45.8%]	36.0% [26.4% - 47.0%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	62/62 (100%)	0/62 (0.0%)	0/62 (0.0%)	20/125 (16.0%)	42/125 (33.6%)	63/125 (50.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	-	-	16.3% [8.6% - 28.7%]	33.2% [24.1% - 43.7%]	50.5% [41.3% - 59.7%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	80/81 (98.8%)	0/81 (0.0%)	1/81 (1.2%)	34/128 (26.6%)	47/128 (36.7%)	47/128 (36.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.8% [91.6% - 99.8%]	-	1.2% [0.2% - 8.4%]	26.5% [18.0% - 37.3%]	36.6% [28.5% - 45.6%]	36.8% [25.1% - 50.4%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	240/246 (97.6%)	6/246 (2.4%)	0/246 (0.0%)	129/344 (37.5%)	117/344 (34.0%)	98/344 (28.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97.6% [94.4% - 99.0%]	2.4% [1.0% - 5.6%]	-	37.5% [30.3% - 45.2%]	34.2% [28.6% - 40.2%]	28.4% [21.0% - 37.1%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	101/113 (89.4%)	11/113 (9.7%)	1/113 (0.9%)	66/133 (49.6%)	47/133 (35.3%)	20/133 (15.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	89.6% [75.3% - 96.0%]	9.6% [3.7% - 22.3%]	0.9% [0.1% - 6.6%]	49.9% [31.7% - 68.1%]	35.3% [22.0% - 51.4%]	14.8% [8.1% - 25.3%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	82/92 (89.1%)	10/92 (10.9%)	0/92 (0.0%)	79/101 (78.2%)	13/101 (12.9%)	9/101 (8.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.9% [78.6% - 94.5%]	11.1% [5.5% - 21.4%]	-	78.5% [58.6% - 90.4%]	12.7% [5.3% - 27.6%]	8.8% [3.1% - 22.7%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	162/167 (97.0%)	5/167 (3.0%)	0/167 (0.0%)	149/216 (69.0%)	18/216 (8.3%)	49/216 (22.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	97% [94.1% - 98.5%]	3% [1.5% - 5.9%]	-	68.9% [53.0% - 81.2%]	8.3% [5.6% - 12.0%]	22.9% [12.0% - 39.2%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**806/841 (95.8%)**	**33/841 (3.9%)**	**2/841 (0.2%)**	**512/1172 (43.7%)**	**329/1172 (28.1%)**	**331/1172 (28.2%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**97.0% [95.1% - 98.2%]**	**2.9% [1.8% - 4.7%]**	**0.1% [0.0% - 0.6%]**	**35.5% [30.6% - 40.7%]**	**31.8% [28.0% - 35.9%]**	**32.7% [28.1% - 37.6%]**

Among those who were previously tested for HIV (n=841), only four (0.5%) reported that they were HIV positive (Table 6.12.b). The HIV positives were from Rajshahi (n=2), Chattogram (n=1) and Dhaka (n=1).

Table 6.12.c: Results of previous HIV tests

District	Estimates	Result of the last HIV test				
		Positive	**Negative**	**Unclear**	**Did not receive any result**	**Don't Know**
Chattogram	n/N (%)	1/80 (1.3%)	76/80 (95.0%)	1/80 (1.3%)	2/80 (2.5%)	0/80 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.3% [0.2% - 9.6%]	94.6% [87.3% - 97.8%]	1.4% [0.2% - 9.3%]	2.7% [0.7% - 9.7%]	-
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/62 (0.0%)	57/62 (91.9%)	0/62 (0.0%)	2/62 (3.2%)	3/62 (4.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	92.0% [83.4% - 96.4%]	-	3.2% [0.9% - 10.5%]	4.8% [1.4% - 14.6%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/81 (0.0%)	80/81 (98.8%)	0/81 (0.0%)	1/81 (1.2%)	0/81 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	98.8% [91.6% - 99.8%]	-	1.2% [0.2% - 8.4%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	1/246 (0.4%)	240/246 (97.6%)	0/246 (0.0%)	4/246 (1.6%)	1/246 (0.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]	97.6% [94.5% - 98.9%]	-	1.6% [0.6% - 4.3%]	0.4% [0.1% - 2.7%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	2/113 (1.8%)	111/113 (98.2%)	0/113 (0.0%)	0/113 (0.0%)	0/113 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.9% [0.5% - 7.1%]	98.1% [92.9% - 99.5%]	-	-	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	0/92 (0.0%)	92/92 (100%)	0/92 (0.0%)	0/92 (0.0%)	0/92 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	100%	-	-	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	0/167 (0.0%)	166/167 (99.4%)	1/167 (0.6%)	0/167 (0.0%)	0/167 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	99.4% [95.7% - 99.9%]	0.6% [0.1% - 4.3%]	-	-
Total	**n/N (%)**	**4/841 (0.5%)**	**822/841 (97.7%)**	**2/841 (0.2%)**	**9/841 (1.1%)**	**4/841 (0.5%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**0.5% [0.2% - 1.4%]**	**96.7% [94.7% - 97.9%]**	**0.2% [0.0% - 0.7%]**	**1.6% [0.8% - 3.2%]**	**1.0% [0.4% - 2.7%]**

All the positive cases (100%) reported that they had received ART from healthcare providers after testing positive. However, one respondent discontinued ART and was not currently on ART regimen (Table 8.12.d). Two out of four HIV positive TGW reported ever having an HIV viral load test.

Table 8.12.d: Receipt of ART and HIV viral load testing among those who self-reported being HIV positive

District	Estimates	Received medical care from any healthcare provider after receipt of a positive HIV test	Ever received ART	Currently receiving ART	Ever had a viral load test
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chattogram	n/N (%)	1/1 (100%)	1/1 (100%)	1/1 (100%)	1/1 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	1/1 (100%)	1/1 (100%)	1/1 (100%)	1/1 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	2/2 (100%)	2/2 (100%)	1/2 (50%)	0/2 (0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	100%	44.5%	-
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-
Total	n/N (%)	4/4 (100%)	4/4 (100%)	3/4 (75%)	2/4 (50%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	100%	100%		61%

Of the four HIV positive TGW, two were tested for viral load within 12 months before data collection and both reported that they were informed about the test results, and that they were virally suppressed (had <1000 viral copies).

6.13. Drug and Alcohol Use

More than three-fourth of the respondents (76.3%) reported that they had never consumed alcohol (Table 6.13.a). However, 17% stated that they consumed alcohol once or less than that in a month and the proportion was relatively high in Dhaka (25.9%).

Table 6.13.a: Frequency of alcohol consumption

District	Estimates	Frequency of drinking alcohol				
		Never	Monthly or less	2-4 times a month	2-3 times a week	4 or more times a week
Chattogram	n/N (%)	96/125 (76.8%)	13/125 (10.4%)	12/125 (9.6%)	2/125 (1.6%)	2/125 (1.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.8% [67.1% - 84.2%]	10.5% [6.0% - 17.7%]	9.6% [5.8% - 15.6%]	1.5% [0.4% - 5.7%]	1.7% [0.4% - 6.1%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	115/125 (92.0%)	8/125 (6.4%)	1/125 (0.8%)	0/125 (0.0%)	1/125 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	92.1% [84.9% - 96.1%]	6.3% [2.9% - 13.0%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.8%]	-	0.8% [0.1% - 5.6%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	110/128 (85.9%)	10/128 (7.8%)	8/128 (6.3%)	0/128 (0.0%)	0/128 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	86.4% [78.5% - 91.7%]	7.6% [3.8% - 14.6%]	6.0% [2.3% - 14.9%]	-	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	228/344 (66.3%)	90/344 (26.2%)	19/344 (5.5%)	6/344 (1.7%)	1/344 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	66.6% [59.0% - 73.5%]	25.9% [20.8% - 31.8%]	5.5% [3.6% - 8.4%]	1.7% [0.6% - 4.6%]	0.3% [0z.0% - 2.0%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	96/133 (72.2%)	18/133 (13.5%)	17/133 (12.8%)	2/133 (1.5%)	0/133 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	72.1% [61.1% - 81.0%]	13.7% [7.6% - 23.3%]	12.8% [7.8% - 20.1%]	1.5% [0.3% - 6.2%]	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	91/101 (90.1%)	6/101 (5.9%)	1/101 (1.0%)	2/101 (2.0%)	1/101 (1.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	90.2% [82.4% - 94.7%]	5.9% [3.4% - 10.0%]	0.9% [0.1% - 8.3%]	2.0% [0.6% - 5.9%]	1.0% [0.2% - 4.9%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	171/216 (79.2%)	36/216 (16.7%)	5/216 (2.3%)	1/216 (0.5%)	3/216 (1.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	79.0% [70.2% - 85.7%]	16.6% [11% - 24.2%]	2.4% [0.8% - 6.8%]	0.5% [0.1% - 2.6%]	1.5% [0.5% - 5.1%]
Total	n/N (%)	907/1172 (77.4%)	181/1172 (15.4%)	63/1172 (5.4%)	13/1172 (1.1%)	8/1172 (0.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	76.3% [72.4% - 79.8%]	17.0% [14.4% - 20.0%]	5.0% [3.7% - 6.6%]	1.1% [0.5% - 2.3%]	0.6% [0.2% - 1.4%]

Across all districts, 13.9% reported ever using drugs for non-medical purposes (Table 6.13.b). This proportion was the highest in Dhaka (21.4%) and lowest in Chapainawabganj (3%). One person (0.1%) reported ever injecting drugs for non-medical purposes.

Table 6.13.b: Use of drugs for non-medical purposes

District	Estimates	Ever used any drugs for non-medical purposes			Ever injected any drugs for non-medical purposes		
		Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	9/125 (7.2%)	116/125 (92.8%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	124/125 (99.2%)	1/125 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.2% [3.6% - 13.9%]	92.8% [86.1% - 96.4%]	-	-	99.3% [94.7% - 99.9%]	0.7% [0.1% - 5.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	11/125 (8.8%)	114/125 (91.2%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	125/125 (100%)	0/125 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.7% [4.3% - 16.6%]	91.3% [83.4% - 95.7%]	-	-	100%	-
Khulna	n/N (%)	16/128 (12.5%)	112/128 (87.5%)	0/128 (0.0%)	0/128 (0.0%)	128/128 (100%)	0/128 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	12.1% [7.3% - 19.5%]	87.9% [80.5% - 92.7%]	-	-	100%	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	74/344 (21.5%)	270/344 (78.5%)	0/344 (0.0%)	0/344 (0.0%)	343/344 (99.7%)	1/344 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.4% [17.0% - 26.6%]	78.6% [73.4% - 83.0%]	-	-	99.7% [97.9% - 100%]	0.3% [0.0% - 2.1%]

District	Estimates	Ever used any drugs for non-medical purposes			Ever injected any drugs for non-medical purposes		
		Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	4/133 (3.0%)	128/133 (96.2%)	1/133 (0.7%)	1/133 (0.8%)	132/133 (99.3%)	0/133 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.1% [1.0% - 9.1%]	96.2% [87.9% - 98.9%]	0.7% [0.1% - 4.9%]	0.7% [0.1% - 5.5%]	99.3% [94.5% - 99.9%]	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	3/101 (3.0%)	97/101 (96.0%)	1/101 (1.0%)	0/101 (0.0%)	101/101 (100%)	0/101 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	3.0% [1.0% - 8.7%]	96.1% [91.2% - 98.3%]	0.9% [0.1% - 8.2%]	-	100%	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	17/216 (7.9%)	199/216 (92.1%)	0/216 (0.0%)	0/216 (0.0%)	216/216 (100%)	0/216 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	7.9% [4.3% - 13.9%]	92.1% [86.1% - 95.7%]	-	-	100%	-
Total	n/N (%)	134/1172 (11.4%)	1036/1172 (88.4%)	2/1172 (0.2%)	1/1172 (0.1%)	1169/1172 (99.7%)	2/1172 (0.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13.9% [11.4% - 16.7%]	86.0% [83.2% - 88.5%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.4%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.4%]	99.7% [99.1% - 99.9%]	0.2% [0.0% - 0.9%]

Table 6.13.c shows the types of non-injectable drug used by the TGW during last 6 months before data collection. The most frequently used drugs were Ganja/Cannabis (11.1%) and amphetamines (5.2%). The use of heroin (0.2%) was found to be very low among the TGW. The use of amphetamines was the highest in Dhaka – 9.0%.

Table 6.13.c: Types of drugs used via non-injecting during the last 6 months by the TGW

District	Estimates	Heroin (not in combination with cocaine)	Cocaine (not in combination with heroin)	Buprenorphine	Dextropropoxyphene	Amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Ecstasy	Phensedyl	Ganja
Chattogram	n/N (%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	5/125 (4.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	8/125 (6.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	3.9% [1.5% - 10.0%]	-	-	-	6.4% [3.0% - 13.3%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	2/125 (1.6%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	10/125 (8.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	1.6% [0.4% - 5.8%]	-	-	-	7.9% [3.9% - 15.1%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/128 (0.0%)	0/128 (0.0%)	0/128 (0.0%)	0/128 (0.0%)	5/128 (3.9%)	0/128 (0.0%)	0/128 (0.0%)	2/128 (1.6%)	16/128 (12.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	3.8% [1.8% - 7.8%]	-	-	1.5% [0.4% - 5.8%]	12.1% [7.3% - 19.5%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	0/344 (0.0%)	0/344 (0.0%)	0/344 (0.0%)	0/344 (0.0%)	31/344 (9.1%)	11/344 (3.2%)	1/344 (0.3%)	13/344 (3.8%)	57/344 (16.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	9.0% [6.2% - 12.9%]	3.2% [1.2% - 8.0%]	0.3% [0.0% - 2.1%]	3.9% [2.0% - 7.5%]	16.4% [12.6% - 21.1%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	0/133 (0.0%)	0/133 (0.0%)	0/133 (0.0%)	0/133 (0.0%)	0/133 (0.0%)	2/133 (1.5%)	0/133 (0.0%)	1/133 (0.8%)	3/133 (2.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	-	1.6% [0.4% - 6.2%]	-	0.9% [0.1% - 6.8%]	2.4% [0.6% - 8.9%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	0/101 (0.0%)	0/101 (0.0%)	0/101 (0.0%)	0/101 (0.0%)	2/101 (1.9%)	1/101 (1.0%)	0/101 (0.0%)	0/101 (0.0%)	1/101 (1.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-	-	-	2.0% [0.6% - 5.9%]	0.9% [0.1% - 8.3%]	-	-	1.0% [0.2% - 4.9%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	1/216 (0.46%)	0/216 (0.0%)	0/216 (0.0%)	0/216 (0.0%)	6/216 (2.8%)	3/216 (1.4%)	0/216 (0.0%)	0/216 (0.0%)	14/216 (6.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.44% [0.6% -	-	-	-	2.8% [1.2% - 6.5%]	1.4% [0.4% -	-	-	6.5% [3.4% - 12.0%]

District	Estimates	Heroin (not in combination with cocaine)	Cocaine (not in combination with heroin)	Buprenorphine	Dextropropoxyphene	Amphetamines	Tranquilizers	Ecstasy	Phensedyl	Ganja
		3.1%]					4.4%]			
Total	n/N (%)	1/1172 (0.8%)	0/1172 (0.0%)	0/1172 (0.0%)	0/1172 (0.0%)	51/1172 (4.3%)	17/1172 (1.5%)	1/1172 (0.09%)	16/1172 (1.4%)	109/1172 (9.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	0.2% [0.0% - 1.7%]	-	-	-	5.2% [3.8% - 7.1%]	1.7% [0.8% - 3.8%]	0.1% [0.0% - 1.0%]	1.9% [1.0% - 3.6%]	11.1% [9.0% - 13.7%]

Only one respondent in Rajshahi reported injecting drugs in the past 6 months, and she reported not using sterile needle/syringe at last injection episode in the past 6 months. She has never received any treatment for drug dependence.

6.14.   Stigma, Discrimination and Experience of Violence

More than 60% of the TGWs were not willing to share meals with an HIV/AIDS positive individual. Similarly, 56.5% of the respondents thought that an HIV positive student, even though not sick, should not be allowed to continue attending school.

Similarly, 50.0% thought that teachers infected with HIV, even though not sick, should not be allowed to continue teaching at school. More than half (57.9%) stated that they would not buy food from a shopkeeper or a food seller who is known to be HIV positive. About one-third reported that they would hide information if any family member got infected with HIV (Table 6.14.a)

Table 6.14.a: Attitude of the respondents towards people living with HIV/AIDS

District	Estimates	Willing to share a meal with a person who has HIV or AIDS				A student who has HIV and who is not sick, should be allowed to continue attending school		
		Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response	Yes	No	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	44/125 (35.2%)	80/125 (64.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	1/125 (0.8%)	45/125 (36.0%)	72/125 (57.6%)	8/125 (6.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	34.8% [25.8% - 45.1%]	64.4% [54.4% - 73.3%]	-	0.7% [0.1% - 5.4%]	35.6% [27.2% - 44.9%]	58.0% [50.4% - 65.3%]	6.4% [2.9% - 13.4%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	43/125 (34.4%)	82/125 (65.6%)	0/125 (0.0%)	0/125 (0.0%)	29/125 (23.2%)	87/125 (69.6%)	9/125 (7.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	34.1% [25.6% - 43.9%]	65.9% [56.1% - 74.4%]	-	-	23.2% [16.3% - 32.0%]	69.7% [60.1% - 77.8%]	7.1% [3.2% - 15.0%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	57/128 (44.5%)	70/128 (54.7%)	1/128 (0.8%)	0/128 (0.0%)	60/128 (46.9%)	66/128 (51.6%)	2/128 (1.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	44.3% [33.1% - 56.2%]	54.8% [42.5% - 66.5%]	0.9% [0.1% - 6.2%]	-	46.6% [35.7% - 57.7%]	51.8% [40.7% - 62.8%]	1.6% [0.4% - 6.1%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	113/344 (32.9%)	228/344 (66.3%)	3/344 (0.9%)	0/344 (0.0%)	133/344 (38.7%)	204/344 (59.3%)	7/344 (2.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	33.0% [28.6% - 37.6%]	66.2% [61.6% - 70.5%]	0.9% [0.3% - 2.5%]	-	38.8% [34.1% - 43.7%]	59.1% [54.1% - 63.9%]	2.0% [0.8% - 5.1%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	100/133 (75.2%)	28/133 (21.1%)	4/133 (3.0%)	1/133 (0.7%)	106/133 (79.7%)	16/133 (12.0%)	11/133 (8.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	75.3% [59.6% - 86.3%]	20.9% [11.3% - 35.4%]	3.0% [1.0% - 8.3%]	0.8% [0.1% - 4.4%]	79.6% [67.1% - 88.2%]	12.2% [7.2% - 19.9%]	8.1% [3.0% - 20.0%]
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	58/101 (57.4%)	42/101 (41.6%)	1/101 (1.0%)	0/101 (0.0%)	67/101 (66.3%)	33/101 (32.7%)	1/101 (1.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	57.7% [46.4% - 68.2%]	41.3% [29.5% - 54.2%]	1.0% [0.2% - 4.9%]	-	66.7% [52.6% - 78.3%]	32.3% [21.2% - 45.8%]	1.0% [0.2% - 6.2%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	87/216 (40.3%)	128/216 (59.3%)	1/216 (0.4%)	0/216 (0.0%)	95/216 (44.0%)	118/216 (54.6%)	3/216 (1.4%)

District	Estimates	Willing to share a meal with a person who has HIV or AIDS				A student who has HIV and who is not sick, should be allowed to continue attending school		
		Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response	Yes	No	Don't Know
	PE %, [95% CI]	40.2% [32.9% - 48.0%]	59.4% [51.5% - 66.8%]	0.4% [0.1% - 3.2%]	-	43.7% [32.1% - 56.1%]	54.8% [42.9% - 66.2%]	1.4% [0.6% - 3.6%]
Total	n/N (%)	502/1172 (42.8%)	658/1172 (56.1%)	10/1172 (0.9%)	2/1172 (0.2%)	535/1172 (45.7%)	596/1172 (50.9%)	41/1172 (3.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	38.4% [34.9% - 42.0%]	60.8% [57.2% - 64.2%]	0.7% [0.4% - 1.5%]	0.1% [0.0% - 0.5%]	39.4% [35.8% - 43.2%]	56.5% [52.8% - 60.2%]	4.0% [2.6% - 6.2%]

Table 6.14.a - continued

District	Estimates	If a teacher has HIV but is not sick, should he or she be allowed to continue teaching in school			If you knew a shopkeeper or food seller had HIV, would you buy food from them			If a member of your family became ill with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, would you want it to remain secret		
		Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	49/125 (39.2%)	69/125 (55.2%)	7/125 (5.6%)	51/125 (40.8%)	73/125 (58.4%)	1/125 (0.8%)	27/125 (21.6%)	95/125 (76%)	3/125 (2.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	39.0% [29.9% - 48.8%]	55.5% [46.2% - 64.4%]	5.6% [2.3% - 13.0%]	40.5% [30.0% - 51.9%]	58.8% [47.6% - 69.1%]	0.7% [0.1% - 5.4%]	21.6% [15.1% - 30.0%]	75.9% [67.9% - 82.5%]	2.4% [0.8% - 7.1%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	42/125 (33.6%)	74/125 (59.2%)	9/125 (7.2%)	38/125 (30.4%)	87/125 (69.6%)	0/125 (0.0%)	32/125 (25.6%)	92/125 (73.6%)	1/125 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	33.7% [27.4% - 40.7%]	59.2% [52.1% - 66.0%]	7.1% [3.2% - 15.0%]	30.2% [20.7% - 41.7%]	69.8% [58.3% - 79.3%]	-	25.7% [18.6% - 34.5%]	73.5% [65.1% - 80.5%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.5%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	62/128 (48.4%)	63/128 (49.2%)	3/128 (2.3%)	54/128 (42.2%)	72/128 (56.3%)	2/128 (1.6%)	29/128 (22.7%)	98/128 (76.6%)	1/128 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	48.1% [35.3% - 61.2%]	49.5% [36.2% - 62.8%]	2.4% [0.8% - 6.8%]	42.0% [28.8% - 56.5%]	56.3% [41.3% - 70.3%]	1.7% [0.4% - 6.4%]	22.7% [15.7% - 31.5%]	76.5% [66.7% - 84.1%]	0.9% [0.1% - 6.2%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	161/344 (46.8%)	176/344 (51.2%)	7/344 (2.0%)	138/344 (40.1%)	201/344 (58.4%)	5/344 (1.4%)	157/344 (45.6%)	183/344 (53.2%)	4/344 (1.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	47.0% [41.7% - 52.3%]	51.0% [45.4% - 56.5%]	2.0% [0.8% - 5.1%]	40.0% [33.4% - 47.0%]	58.5% [51.2% - 65.5%]	1.5% [0.7% - 3.1%]	45.4% [39.7% - 51.3%]	53.4% [47.9% - 58.8%]	1.2% [0.4% - 3.6%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	106/133 (79.7%)	17/133 (12.8%)	10/133 (7.5%)	97/133 (72.9%)	31/133 (23.3%)	5/133 (3.8%)	19/133 (14.3%)	114/133 (85.7%)	0/133 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	79.8% [67.5% - 88.3%]	12.8% [7.8% - 20.3%]	7.4% [2.4% - 20.2%]	73.1% [57.8% - 84.3%]	23.1% [13.4% - 36.8%]	3.8% [1.4% - 10.2%]	15.0% [8.0% - 26.5%]	85.0% [73.5% - 92.0%]	-
Chapai nawabganj	n/N (%)	67/101 (66.3%)	33/101 (32.7%)	1/101 (1.0%)	57/101 (56.4%)	42/101 (41.6%)	2/101 (2.0%)	21/101 (20.8%)	80/101 (79.2%)	0/101 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	66.8% [52.1% - 78.7%]	32.2% [20.5% - 46.7%]	1.0% [0.2% - 6.2%]	56.7% [41.4% - 70.8%]	41.3% [27.1% - 57.1%]	2.0% [1.0% - 4.2%]	20.9% [16.7% - 25.7%]	79.1% [74.3% - 83.3%]	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	96/216 (44.4%)	117/216 (54.2%)	3/216 (1.4%)	90/216 (41.7%)	126/216 (58.3%)	0/216 (0.0%)	68/216 (31.5%)	148/216 (68.5%)	0/216 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	44.2% [32.7% - 56.3%]	54.4% [42.7% - 65.6%]	1.4% [0.6% - 3.6%]	41.5% [30.9% - 53.0%]	58.5% [47.0% - 69.1%]	-	31.3% [22.4% - 41.9%]	68.7% [58.1% - 77.6%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	583/1172 (49.7%)	549/1172 (46.8%)	40/1172 (3.4%)	525/1172 (44.8%)	632/1172 (53.9%)	15/1172 (1.3%)	353/1172 (30.1%)	810/1172 (69.1%)	9/1172 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	46.1% [42.7% - 49.6%]	50.0% [46.5% - 53.4%]	3.9% [2.5% - 6.1%]	40.9% [36.4% - 45.7%]	57.9% [53.1% - 62.5%]	1.2% [0.7% - 2.0%]	33.7% [30.4% - 37.3%]	65.3% [61.9% - 68.5%]	1.0% [0.4% - 2.1%]

More than a quarter (27.6%) of the respondents either strongly agreed (7.5%) or agreed (20.1%) that they were ashamed of being TGW (Fig 6.14.a).

Figure 6.14.a: Ashamed to be a TGW
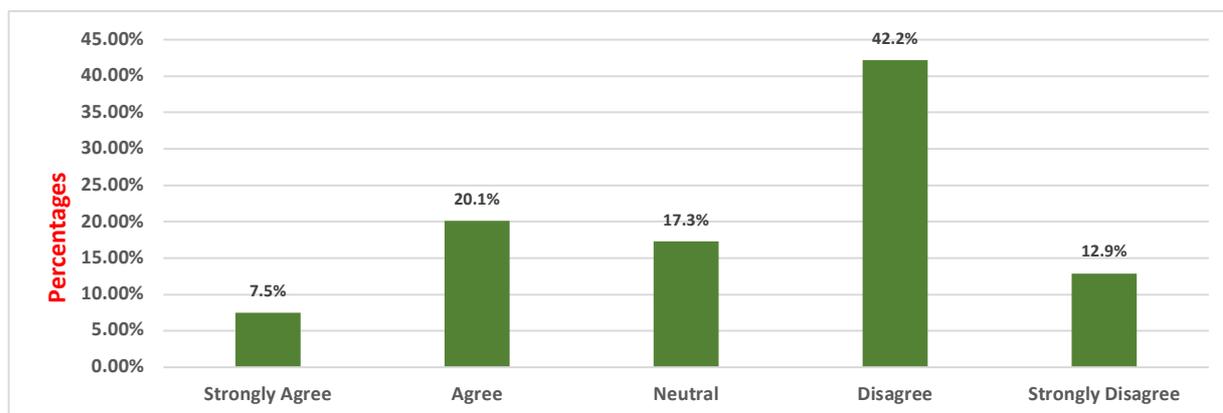
Ever feeling excluded from the family activities because of their gender identity was reported by 49.3% of TGW (Table 6.14.b). This was more prominent in Chapai Nawabganj (73.0%) and Chattogram (61%).

Table 6.14.b. Ever felt excluded from family activities because of being a TGW

District	Estimates	Ever felt excluded from family activities because of being a TGW		
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	47/125 (37.6%)	2/125 (1.6%)	76/125 (60.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	37.4% [27.3% - 48.7%]	1.6% [0.4% - 5.9%]	61.0% [49.1% - 71.7%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	79/125 (63.2%)	1/125 (0.8%)	45/125 (36.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	63.3% [55.4% - 70.5%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.3%]	36.0% [28.8% - 43.8%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	64/128 (50.0%)	2/128 (1.6%)	62/128 (48.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	50.8% [38.4% - 63.0%]	1.7% [0.4% - 6.6%]	47.5% [35.7% - 59.6%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	156/344 (45.4%)	17/344 (4.9%)	171/344 (49.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	45.4% [38.3% - 52.6%]	4.9% [3.0% - 7.8%]	49.7% [42.4% - 57.1%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	75/133 (56.4%)	7/133 (5.3%)	51/133 (38.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	55.6% [42.2% - 68.3%]	5.5% [2.7% - 10.8%]	38.9% [26.7% - 52.7%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	21/101 (20.8%)	6/101 (5.9%)	74/101 (7m3.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.0% [15.6% - 27.6%]	6.0% [2.8% - 12.4%]	73.0% [63.3% - 81.0%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	136/216 (63.0%)	1/216 (0.5%)	79/216 (36.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	63.2% [55.8% - 70.0%]	0.5% [0.1% - 2.6%]	36.4% [30.0% - 43.3%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**578/1172 (49.3%)**	**36/1172 (3.1%)**	**558/1172 (47.6%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**50.7% [46.4% - 54.9%]**	**3.3% [2.3% - 4.7%]**	**46.1% [41.7% - 50.4%]**

Majority (72.4%) of the TGW population did not avoid seeking health services because of the concern that someone may learn about their gender identity. The highest percentage of the TGW population who avoided health care services were from Chapainawabganj (56.4%) followed by Dhaka (31.3%) (Table 6.14.c).

Table 6.14.c: Avoided seeking health care services because of being a TGW

District	Estimates	Avoided seeking health care services because of being a TGW		
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	84/125 (67.2%)	4/125 (3.2%)	37/125 (29.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	66.9% [51.6% - 79.4%]	3.2% [1.3% - 7.7%]	29.9% [18.8% - 43.9%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	110/125 (88.0%)	5/125 (4.0%)	10/125 (8.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.2% [77.9% - 94.1%]	3.9% [1.8% - 8.5%]	7.9% [3.2% - 18.3%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	84/128 (65.6%)	6/128 (4.7%)	38/128 (29.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	65.8% [56.2% - 74.3%]	4.8% [2.6% - 8.9%]	29.4% [21.2% - 39.1%]

Dhaka	n/N (%)	216/344 (62.8%)	20/344 (5.8%)	108/344 (31.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	62.9% [54.7% - 70.4%]	5.8% [3.4% - 9.6%]	31.3% [24.3% - 39.3%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	111/133 (83.5%)	5/133 (3.8%)	17/133 (12.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	82.6% [69.0% - 91.1%]	3.9% [1.6% - 9.3%]	13.5% [6.4% - 26.1%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	41/101 (40.6%)	3/101 (3.0%)	57/101 (56.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	40.7% [35.7% - 45.9%]	2.9% [1.1% - 7.4%]	56.4% [51.9% - 60.7%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	194/216 (89.8%)	8/216 (3.7%)	14/216 (6.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	89.7% [83.0% - 94.0%]	3.9% [1.9% - 7.5%]	6.4% [3.0% - 13.2%]
Total	**n/N (%)**	**840/1172 (71.7%)**	**51/1172 (4.4%)**	**281/1172 (24.0%)**
	PE %, [95% CI]	**72.4% [67.7% - 76.6%]**	**4.7% [3.3% - 6.6%]**	**22.9% [19.0% - 27.3%]**

Overall, 54.4% of respondents reported that they were ever physically harassed or hurt because of their gender identity (being TGW). Of the respondents, 12.7% and 41.7% were harassed within and beyond 6 months of data collection, respectively. The highest occurrence of such events was found in Chapainawabganj (61.3%) and Khulna (59.2%) (Table 6.14.d).

Table 6.14.d: Ever physically harassed or hurt because of being a TGW

District	Estimates	Ever physically harassed or hurt because of being a TGW		
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	51/125 (40.8%)	2/125 (1.6%)	72/125 (57.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	40.2% [27.9% - 53.9%]	1.7% [0.4% - 6.1%]	58.1% [45.0% - 70.2%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	65/125 (52.0%)	7/125 (5.6%)	53/125 (42.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	52.2% [42.9% - 61.4%]	5.5% [2.9% - 10.4%]	42.3% [34.2% - 50.7%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	49/128 (38.3%)	3/128 (2.3%)	76/128 (59.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	38.5% [30.8% - 46.9%]	2.3% [0.8% - 6.6%]	59.2% [50.2% - 67.5%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	140/344 (40.7%)	73/344 (21.2%)	131/344 (38.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	40.6% [34.5% - 47.1%]	21.1% [15.4% - 28.2%]	38.3% [32.0% - 45.0%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	72/133 (54.1%)	11/133 (8.3%)	50/133 (37.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	53.8% [45.6% - 61.9%]	8.6% [5.1% - 14.1%]	37.6% [30.3% - 45.5%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	35/101 (34.7%)	4/101 (4.0%)	62/101 (61.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	34.6% [30.2% - 39.3%]	4.1% [1.5% - 10.4%]	61.3% [56.1% - 66.3%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	130/216 (60.2%)	19/216 (8.8%)	67/216 (31.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	60.1% [50.0% - 69.4%]	9.0% [4.7% - 16.5%]	31.0% [23.4% - 39.8%]
Total	n/N (%)	542/1172 (46.3%)	119/1172 (10.2%)	511/1172 (43.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	45.6% [41.6% - 49.7%]	12.7% [9.9% - 16.2%]	41.7% [37.9% - 45.6%]

Table 6.14.e describes the experience of the TGW population about forced sex of any type within and beyond 6 months before data collection. Data shows that about half of the respondents experienced forced sex (i.e., when the respondents did not want it) either within (4.4%) or beyond (44.4%) 6 months before data collection. The experience of forced sex was most frequently reported from the Chattogram district (52.1%).

Table 6.14.e: Experience of forced sex

District	Ever forced you to have any type of sex when you did not want to		
	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months
Chattogram	60/125 (48.0%)	2/125 (1.6%)	63/125 (50.4%)
	47.9% [37.6% - 58.3%]	1.6% [0.4% - 5.9%]	50.5% [39.9% - 61.0%]
Gazipur	69/125 (55.2%)	1/125 (0.8%)	55/125 (44.0%)
	55.4% [46.4% - 64.0%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.6%]	43.8% [35.4% - 52.6%]
Khulna	64/128 (50.0%)	3/128 (2.3%)	61/128 (47.7%)
	50.5% [41.3% - 59.6%]	2.2% [0.6% - 8.3%]	47.3% [37.8% - 57.1%]
Dhaka	167/344 (48.6%)	21/344 (6.1%)	156/344 (45.4%)
	48.5% [41.4% - 55.7%]	6.1% [3.6% - 10.2%]	45.4% [39.1% - 51.7%]
Rajshahi	74/133 (55.6%)	5/133 (3.8%)	54/133 (40.6%)
	55.3% [47.3% - 63.0%]	3.8% [1.6% - 8.7%]	40.9% [35.4% - 46.6%]
Chapainawabganj	56/101 (55.5%)	2/101 (2.0%)	43/101 (42.6%)

District	Estimates	No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months
		55.3% [46.8% - 63.5%]	2.0% [0.3% - 11.9%]	42.7% [32.0% - 54.0%]
Sylhet		113/216 (52.3%)	24/216 (11.1%)	79/216 (36.6%)
		52.4% [44.5% - 60.1%]	11.2% [6.8% - 17.8%]	36.4% [31.2% - 42.0%]
Total		603/1172 (51.5%)	58/1172 (5.0%)	511/1172 (43.6%)
		51.2% [47.0% - 55.4%]	4.4% [3.0% - 6.4%]	44.4% [40.7% - 48.2%]

The majority (88.7%) of the respondents reported that they were never arrested by the police because of their gender identity (Table 6.14.g). The incidence of arrest was relatively higher in Rajshahi (19.3%) and Dhaka (17.1%).

Table 6.14.g: History of ever been arrested

District	Estimates	Ever been arrested because you are a TGW		
		No	Yes, last 6 months	Yes, but not in last 6 months
Chattogram	n/N (%)	115/125 (92.0%)	2/125 (1.6%)	8/125 (6.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	92.2% [84.6% - 96.3%]	1.6% [0.4% - 6.3%]	6.2% [2.8% - 13.2%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	123/125 (98.4%)	0/125 (0.0%)	2/125 (1.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	98.3% [93.4% - 99.6%]	-	1.7% [0.4% - 6.6%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	124/128 (96.9%)	0/128 (0.0%)	4/128 (3.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	96.9% [92.8% - 98.7%]	-	3.1% [1.3% - 7.2%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	285/344 (82.9%)	11/344 (3.2%)	48/344 (14.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	82.8% [78.5% - 86.5%]	3.3% [1.6% - 6.9%]	13.8% [10.3% - 18.4%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	108/133 (81.2%)	11/133 (8.3%)	14/133 (10.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	80.7% [72.5% - 86.9%]	8.5% [5.0% - 14.2%]	10.8% [6.2% - 18.2%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	95/101 (94.1%)	0/101 (0.0%)	6/101 (5.9%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	93.9% [86.6% - 97.3%]	-	6.1% [2.7% - 13.4%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	199/216 (92.1%)	4/216 (1.9%)	13/216 (6.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	92.1% [88.4% - 94.6%]	1.9% [0.8% - 4.3%]	6.1% [3.3% - 10.9%]
Total	n/N (%)	1049/1172 (89.5%)	28/1172 (2.4%)	95/1172 (8.1%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	88.7% [86.2% - 90.7%]	2.5% [1.5% - 4.0%]	8.9% [6.9% - 11.3%]

6.15.   HIV pre-exposure and post-exposure prophylaxis

Tables 6.15.a describe the knowledge of the respondents about HIV pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis. Data shows that 13.7% and 16.4% of the respondents had heard about pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis, respectively. However, no one reported to have ever used the prophylaxis (not shown in table).

Table 6.15.a: Knowledge on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and on post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

District	Estimates	Heard about PrEP	Heard about PEP
		Yes	Yes
Chattogram	n/N (%)	3/125 (2.4%)	3/125 (2.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.5% [0.8% - 7.3%]	2.6% [0.9% - 7.4%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	30/125 (24.0%)	33/125 (26.4%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	24.3% [16.0% - 35.1%]	26.6% [17.6% - 38.1%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	12/128 (9.4%)	20/128 (15.6%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	9.3% [5.1% - 16.4%]	15.6% [8.8% - 26.2%]
Dhaka	n/N (%)	32/344 (9.3%)	37/344 (10.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	9.3% [5.8% - 14.6%]	10.7% [7.2% - 15.6%]
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	29/133 (21.8%)	43/133 (32.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	21.9% [11.9% - 36.6%]	32.2% [19.1% - 48.9%]
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	0/101 (0.0%)	0/101 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	37/216 (17.1%)	49/216 (22.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	17.2% [12.6% - 22.9%]	22.6% [16.0% - 30.9%]
Total	n/N (%)	143/1172 (12.2%)	185/1172 (15.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13.7% [10.6% - 17.4%]	16.4% [13.1% - 20.3%]

Overall, 46.3% of the TGW population reported receiving condoms and lubricants in the past three months by an NGO or a sexual health clinic (Figure 6.15.a). This was relatively higher in Sylhet (83.6%), Chapainawabganj (81.9%), and lower in Khulna (26.1%) and Chattogram (5.2%).

Figure 6.15.a: Received condom and lubricants through an outreach service, NGO or a sexual health clinic
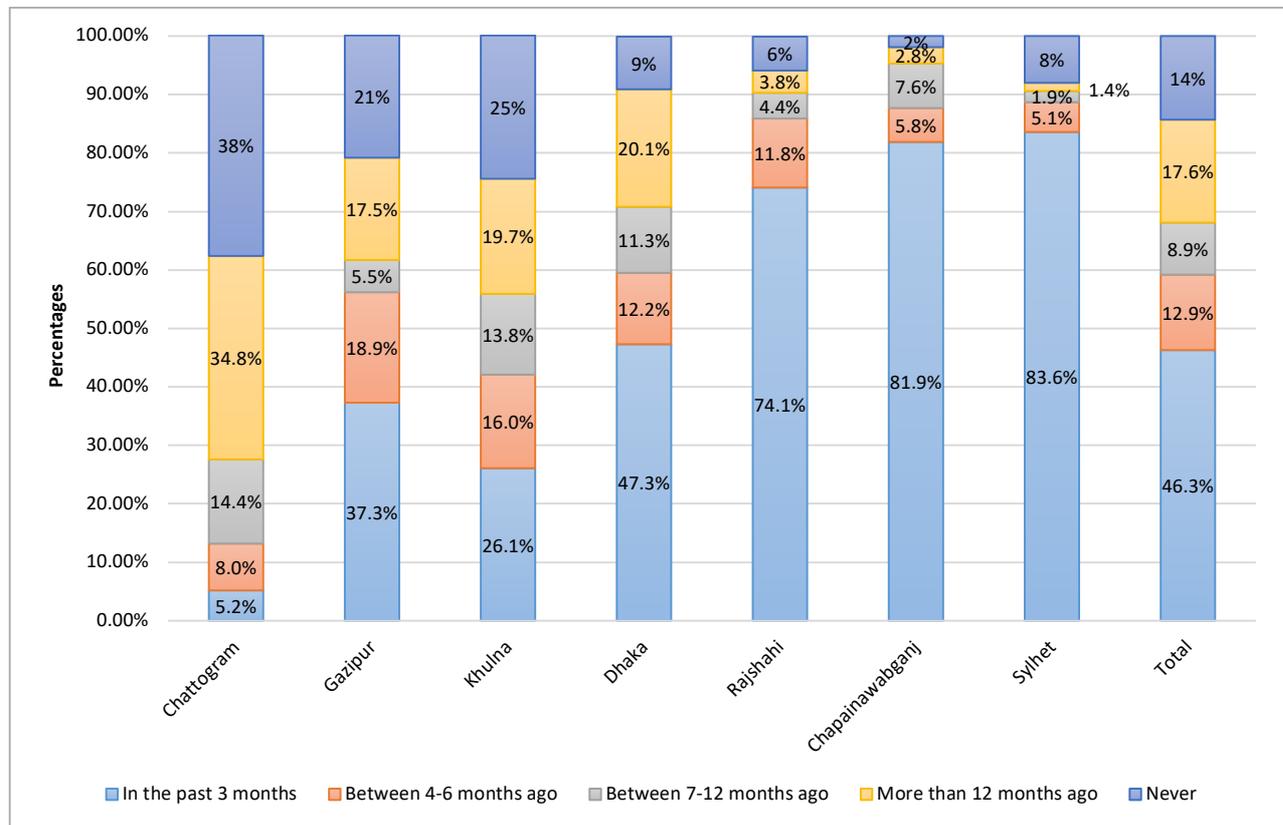
Receipt of counselling on condom use and safe sex in the past 3 months before data collection was reported by 42.1% of TGW (Figure 6.15.b). This proportion was relatively lower in Chattogram (5.2%) and Khulna (24.2%), but was higher in Sylhet (81.7%), Rajshahi (62.3%), and Chapainawabganj (61.2%).

Figure 6.15.b: Received counselling on condom use and safe sex through an outreach service, NGO or a sexual health clinic
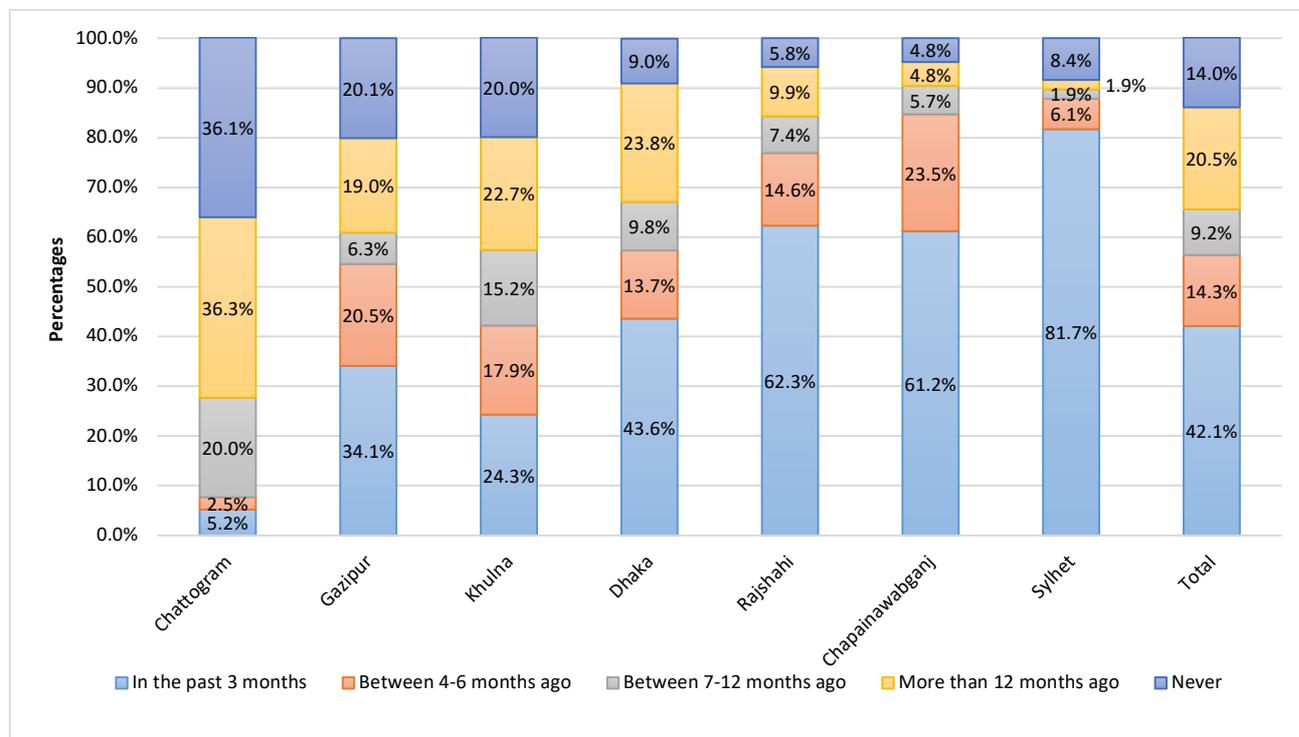
6.16.   Testing for STIs

Testing for STIs in the past three months were reported by 13.1% of respondents, ranging from no one in Khulna to 24.8% in Rajshahi. (Table 6.16.a). Overall, never being tested for STI was reported by 16.9%.

Table 6.16.a: Testing for STIs

District	Estimates	Testing for STIs					
		In the past 3 months	Between 4-6 months ago	Between 7-12 months ago	More than 12 months ago	Never	Don't Know
Chattogram	n/N (%)	3/125 (2.4%)	7/125 (5.6%)	22/125 (17.6%)	49/125 (39.2%)	43/125 (34.4%)	1/125 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.6% [0.3% - 17.3%]	5.7% [3.1% - 10.2%]	17.5% [10.0% - 28.9%]	38.9% [29.1% - 49.7%]	34.5% [24.9% - 45.7%]	0.7% [0.1% - 5.2%]
Gazipur	n/N (%)	10/125 (8.0%)	8/125 (6.4%)	7/125 (5.6%)	70/125 (56.0%)	29/125 (23.2%)	1/125 (0.8%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	8.1% [0.0% - 0.0%]	6.3% [2.5% - 15.2%]	5.8% [2.8% - 11.7%]	55.6% [43.4% - 67.2%]	23.4% [14.3% - 35.7%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.6%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	0/128 (0.0%)	13/128 (10.2%)	19/128 (14.8%)	62/128 (48.4%)	34/128 (26.6%)	0/128 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	10.4% [5.0% - 20.5%]	14.5% [10.2% - 20.2%]	48.5% [40.1% - 57.0%]	26.5% [17.2% - 38.6%]	-
Dhaka	n/N (%)	51/344 (14.8%)	43/344 (12.5%)	47/344 (13.7%)	156/344 (45.4%)	46/344 (13.4%)	1/344 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	14.8% [10.3% - 20.8%]	12.6% [9.5% - 16.5%]	13.6% [9.3% - 19.6%]	45.3% [38.4% - 52.4%]	13.4% [7.3% - 23.4%]	0.3% [0.0% - 2.0%]
Rajshahi	n/N	33/133 (24.8%)	24/133 (18.1%)	30/133 (22.6%)	38/133 (28.6%)	8/133 (6.0%)	0/133 (0.0%)

District	Estimates	Testing for STIs					
		In the past 3 months	Between 4-6 months ago	Between 7-12 months ago	More than 12 months ago	Never	Don't Know
	(%)						
	PE %, [95% CI]	24.8% [12.4% - 43.3%]	18.0% [13.2% - 24.2%]	22.9% [13.9% - 35.3%]	28.4% [18.0% - 41.8%]	5.8% [1.8% - 17.2%]	-
Chapai nawabg anj	n/N (%)	18/101 (17.8%)	37/101 (36.6%)	25/101 (24.8%)	15/101 (14.9%)	6/101 (5.9%)	0/101 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	17.9% [6.7% - 39.9%]	36.9% [27.3% - 47.6%]	24.8% [19.7% - 30.6%]	14.7% [7.1% - 28.2%]	5.7% [0.9% - 28.8%]	-
Sylhet	n/N (%)	49/216 (22.7%)	23/216 (10.7%)	24/216 (11.1%)	102/216 (47.2%)	18/216 (8.3%)	0/216 (0.0%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	22.6% [13.3% - 35.7%]	10.4% [5.8% - 18.0%]	11.1% [8.1% - 15.0%]	47.5% [37% - 58.2%]	8.4% [1.2% - 41.7%]	-
Total	n/N (%)	164/1172 (14.0%)	155/1172 (13.2%)	174/1172 (14.9%)	492/1172 (42.0%)	184/1172 (15.7%)	3/1172 (0.3%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	13.1% [10.1% - 16.8%]	11.3% [9.1% - 13.9%]	12.9% [10.4% - 16.1%]	45.4% [40.6% - 50.2%]	16.9% [12.6% - 22.3%]	0.4% [0.1% - 1.3%]

6.17. Prevalence of infections

The prevalence of HIV among the respondents was found to be 1.0% [95% CI: 0.5% - 1.8%], while the prevalence of active syphilis was 11.9% [95% CI: 9.4% - 15.1%] and   HCV 0.3% [95% CI: 0.1% - 1.2%].

Of those (n=11) who were positive for HIV, two were from Chattogram (1.7%), two from Khulna (1.5%), four were from Dhaka (1.2%) and three were from Rajshahi (2.6%).

On the other hand, the highest prevalence (of the total 125 positive cases) of active syphilis was found in Chattogram (24.7%), Sylhet (13.6%) Dhaka (12.8%) and Gazipur (11.3%), while the prevalence was relatively low in Chapainawabganj (1.0%) and Rajshahi (2.2%).

Table 6.17.a: Prevalence of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis C among the TGW population

District	Estimates	HIV		Active syphilis		HCV	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Chattogram	n/N (%)	2/125 (1.6%)	123/125 (98.4%)	31/125 (24.8%)	94/125 (75.2%)	0/125 (0.0%)	125/125 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.7% [0.4% - 6.1%]	98.3% [93.9% - 99.6%]	24.7% [14.4% - 38.9%]	75.3% [61.1% - 85.6%]	-	100%
Gazipur	n/N (%)	0/125 (0.0%)	125/125 (100%)	14/125 (11.2%)	111/125 (88.8%)	1/125 (0.8%)	124/125 (99.2%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	100%	11.3% [5.8% - 20.9%]	88.7% [79.1% - 94.2%]	0.8% [0.1% - 5.6%]	99.2% [94.4% - 99.9%]
Khulna	n/N (%)	2/128 (1.6%)	126/128 (98.4%)	3/128 (2.3%)	125/128 (97.7%)	0/128 (0.0%)	128/128 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.5% [0.4% - 5.6%]	98.5% [94.4% - 99.6%]	2.4% [0.8% - 7.2%]	97.6% [92.8% - 99.2%]	-	100%
Dhaka	n/N (%)	4/344 (1.2%)	340/344 (98.8%)	44/344 (12.8%)	300/344 (87.2%)	0/344 (0.0%)	344/344 (100%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.2% [0.5% - 2.9%]	98.8% [97.1% - 99.5%]	12.8% [9.3% - 17.5%]	87.2% [82.5% - 90.7%]	-	100%
Rajshahi	n/N (%)	3/133 (2.3%)	130/133 (97.7%)	3/133 (2.3%)	130/133 (97.7%)	0/133 (0.0%)	133/133 (100%)

District	Estimates	HIV		Active syphilis		HCV	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
	PE %, [95% CI]	2.6% [0.5% - 11.1%]	97.4% [88.9% - 99.5%]	2.2% [0.5% - 8.5%]	97.8% [91.5% - 99.5%]	-	100%
Chapainawabganj	n/N (%)	0/101 (0.0%)	101/101 (100%)	1/101 (1%)	100/101 (99%)	1/101 (1%)	100/101 (99%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	100%	1.0% [0.2% - 4.9%]	99% [95.1% - 99.8%]	1.0% [0.2% - 4.9%]	99.0% [95.1% - 99.8%]
Sylhet	n/N (%)	0/216 (0.0%)	216/216 (100%)	29/215 (13.5%)	186/215 (86.5%)	1/216 (0.5%)	215/216 (99.5%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	-	100%	13.6% [8.7% - 20.7%]	86.4% [79.3% - 91.3%]	0.5% [0.1% - 2.6%]	99.5% [97.4% - 99.9%]
Total	n/N (%)	11/1172 (0.9%)	1161/1172 (99.1%)	125/1171 (10.7%)	1046/1171 (89.3%)	3/1172 (0.3%)	1169/1172 (99.7%)
	PE %, [95% CI]	1.0% [0.5% - 1.8%]	99.0% [98.2% - 99.5%]	11.9% [9.4% - 15.1%]	88.1% [84.9% - 90.6%]	0.3% [0.1% - 1.2%]	99.7% [98.8% - 99.9%]

Section 07: Overall Discussions

The 11th round of HIV survey i.e., IBBS 2020 was conducted on representative samples from four key populations (KPs), who are at high risk of HIV transmission. The KPs were the FSW, PWID, MSM and TGW. Data from 10 intervention and two non-intervention districts were collected primarily to assess the prevalence of HIV, syphilis and HCV, sexual behaviors, knowledge on STIs/HIV, and utilization of services. The main strengths of this IBBS are: a) the survey adopted the latest IBBS guideline developed by WHO and UNAIDS; b) used large samples from the four KPs; c) high response rate (99.3%); d) considered the recent high-risk behaviors for defining the study populations; and e) the study subjects were recruited using Time Location Sampling (TLS), Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) and Conventional Cluster-based Sampling (CCS), which are the sampling methods recommended by WHO for IBBS in KPs.

The survey, in general, demonstrated that the prevalence of HIV among all the KPs was ≤1%, except for PWIDs (4.1%). The prevalence of HIV among PWIDs has reached concentrated epidemic level (>5%) in two districts (Dhaka and Narayanganj). On the other hand, the prevalence of active syphilis has increased in all the KPs compared to the previous BBS survey [5]. The overall prevalence of syphilis among the KPs varied from 4.8% to 11.0% in TGW.

A. Female sex workers (FSWs)

In total, data were collected from 3006 FSWs from the targeted districts (n=2,382 in intervention districts and n=624 in non-intervention districts). The majority of FSWs (73%) in the intervention areas were >25 years old and the median age at first selling sex was 21 years, which were similar to the non-intervention areas. This indicates that majority of the FSWs start their sex work profession at an adult age. The median age of initiating the commercial sex was 21 years. Sex work was the main source of income for most of the FSWs (90%). An important reason for selling sex was being forced or pressured, reported by 21.3% in intervention districts, and particularly high in Dhaka and Cumilla (30%).

A substantial proportion did not complete primary education – 22.7% in intervention and 27% in non-intervention districtsLow levels of education may predispose them to STIs and related risk behaviors. Evidence indicates that improving access to and raising the level of education can help curbing the spread of STIs and HIV. The interventions aimed at improving the levels of education can effectively reduce the morbidity, cost, and transmission of STIs [07]. In addition, the FSWs who have higher levels of education may be provided life skills and vocational training based on their needs.

About 16 % of FSWs were mobile (stayed away from home for 1 month or more in the past one year) and a significant proportion (22% in intervention and 27% in non-intervention area) sold sex in other cities in the year before IBBS. The short-term mobility has been found to contribute to the rapid spread of HIV within the larger sexual networks [08]. The HIV prevention interventions for the mobile FSWs should include provision of information about HIV services in places that they travel to.

A significant proportion of the FSWs reported having genital ulcers or discharge in the past 12 months, which varied (37% to 89%) from district to district. Only 46% were tested for STIs in the last 3 months in intervention districts and 15% in non-intervention. The presence of STIs increases the risk for HIV infection. Early diagnosis and treatment of STIs is, therefore, important to reduce the risk of HIV transmission. The heath care and other service providers should encourage the FSWs and their partners to take routine HIV testing and STI screening [09-10]. The routine tests for HIV and STIs may be provided in clinical and non-clinical settings for better coverage and easy access.

A high proportion of FSW reported finding partners via internet and mobile apps (28% in intervention and 51% in non-intervention areas), which may indicate a difficulty in reaching those women with interventions provided at facilities and venues. At least one in five FSW reported being forced to have sex by clients in the past 6 months, which means that there is a need to provide services for women victims of violence.

In intervention districts, 87% of FSWs reported that they used condoms during last sex with clients in the past 12 months, ranging from 74% in Gazipur to 100% in the Khulna district. Condom use at last sex with clients was reported by 27% of FSW in non-intervention districts. The consistent use of condoms with clients in the past four weeks before IBBS in intervention areas was low as only 42% reported it, ranging from 12% in Gazipur to 83% in Khulna.In non-intervention areas only 1% FSWs used condom consistently in the past 4 weeks with clients and never used a condom with clients in this time-period. Overall, 59% of FSWs reported condom use during the last sex with main partners in the past 12 months in intervention districts, while this was reported by 10% of women in non-intervention districts.

In Cox-Bazar and Chattogram districts, 25% never used condoms with their clients. Since these areas are prone to woman trafficking from the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs) in whom HIV prevalence is high, special interventions should be considered. The findings also indicate the needs to involve partners of FSWs in the HIV prevention program, and the programs should focus on consistent use of condoms and negotiation skills for condom use.

Frequent alcohol consumption was reportedly low as 3.9% reported consumption of more than twice per week.

In intervention districts, 11.3% of respondents stated that they had ever used drugs for non-medical purposes and 0.3% ever injected drugs. In non-intervention districts 25% of FSW ever used drugs for non-medical purposes, and only one person (in Barishal) reported ever injecting drugs.

Amphetamine, in non-injectable form, was used by 5.9% FSWs in intervention districts, with the usage being the highest in Narayanganj (10.5%).

When the sex workers are under the influence of alcohol or a drug, it may be difficult for them to negotiate safer sex with the clients [10 & 11].

Overall, 91.2% of FSWs in intervention districts ever had an HIV test, ranging from 76.4% in Gazipur to 100% in Khulna. Only 25% reported that they were ever tested for HIV in non-intervention districts. More than 90% of respondents reported that they did the HIV test voluntarily in intervention districts compared to 52% in non-intervention districts.

Overall, 86% of the FSW in intervention districts reported that they had the last HIV test within 12 months and that was the lowest in Cox's Bazar (74.6%). In non-intervention districts, 4% had an HIV test in the past 12 months.

High rate of voluntary testing in intervention areas indicates the acceptance of the HIV testing services by FSWs. However, a more recent uptake of HIV testing services (within one year) should be higher in all areas and that needs programmatic attention for improvement.

Almost all (greater than 95%) FSWs heard about HIV infection in both areas (intervention and non-intervention). Correct answers on five main HIV knowledge questions were significantly higher in the intervention areas compared to the non-intervention areas (29% vs. 5%). Although the awareness and knowledge about HIV have improved over the time, it is recommended to disseminate comprehensive information packages through multiple channels.

The prevalence of HIV and HCV was 0.2% and 0.3%, respectively in intervention areas while no cases were detected in non-intervention areas. HIV cases were only detected in Narayanganj (0.4%), Gazipur (0.3%) and Dhaka (0.3%). The prevalence of active syphilis was 4.8% in the intervention areas, while it was 1.6% in the non-intervention areas. The prevalence syphilis was the highest in Gazipur (8.9%) and Chattogram (7.3%) districts. Overall, the HIV prevalence remains stable when compared to the earlier surveys. This may indicate the effectiveness of the current intervention programs. However, when compared with the previous BSS (in 2016), there is a two-fold increase (4.8% vs. 2.4%) in the prevalence of syphilis among the FSWs [05]

Discrimination and stigma around HIV were observed among the respondents in both areas. Although somewhat more than 80% did not feel that they were excluded from the family activities because of selling sex, this was the case with 76% in non-intervention areas. In intervention areas 12% reported the experience of sexual violence in the past 6 months because of selling sex, which was the case with 4% in non-intervention areas. A high proportion of the arrested i.e. 49% across all areas reported ever being imprisoned and one in four ever detained.

HIV stigma can negatively affect the health and well-being of people living with HIV by discouraging the individuals from accessing services. The intervention programs should give due attention on these issues.

Majority (90%) of FSWs in intervention areas received condoms, lubricants, and safe sex counselling from the peer educators or outreach workers in the past 3 months before data collection. However, the receipt of educational materials, like pamphlet or brochure, was found to be very low (0.6%). This activity needs to be strengthened and if necessary, alternative methods should be identified to disseminate the information related to HIV infection.

B. Men who have sex with Men (MSM)

The present IBBS survey used the Respondent-Directed Sampling (RDS) method for sampling the MSM population, while all the previous behavioral and serological surveys used the Time Location Sampling (TLS) method. Compared to TLS method, the HIV surveys conducted using the RDS method are found to provide better coverage of the hidden population with lower cost [12 &13]

Educational level below primary was reported by 23% of MSM. Overall, 51% were younger than 25 years, which implies the recruitment of a younger subset of MSM population.

A small proportion (17%) of the MSM/MSWs was mobile, staying elsewhere than their residence for more than one month within 12 months preceding the survey. Increased mobility is found to be associated with higher risk behaviors and acquisition of HIV/STIs [14 & 15]. Strategies need to be developed to reach the mobile high-risk groups under the prevention program.

A high proportion – 21% were married and living with the female spouse at the time of the survey. Since the practice of male-to-male sex is hidden in Bangladesh and other countries, the female partners are often unaware of such risky behavior of their male partners/husbands. Thus, the women partners/ wives of the MSM/MSWs are highly vulnerable to HIV and STIs. These findings suggest the need for specific HIV interventions for the bisexual MSM/MSWs and their female partners. The interventions should address the risks associated with inconsistent use of condoms with both the male and female sexual partners.

In the last six months, across all districts, 31% of respondents reported that they had sold anal sex to men in exchange of money, while about one-fourth (24.6%) bought anal sex from men. This implies that the sample might have included a substantial proportion of MSW. Condom use at last sex with commercial sex partners during last 6 months before data collection was reported by 56% while only 14%   reported using condoms every time during anal sex with commercial partners in this time-period.

The use of condoms at last anal sex in the past 6 months with a male partner was lower in this survey when compared to the previous IBBS (49% vs. 54%) [6]. Approximately 1 in 4 MSM who did not use condom at last commercial anal sex report that condoms were not available. Accessibility/distribution of condoms and lubricants is an important HIV prevention strategy. Data shows that reported accessibility (received condoms from the program) of condoms has declined in this survey compared to the previous one (85% vs. 98%) [16]. The decline in accessibility to condoms may be due to the problems of condom distribution because of the current COVID-19 situation. However, all these findings indicate that all efforts should be given by the HIV prevention program to improve availability of condoms along with the counselling on consistent and correct use of condoms. If necessary, the program may use the outreach activities of the governmental and non-governmental organizations or other innovative strategies to improve accessibility [17].

The average number of commercial and casual sex partners that the respondents had during last 6 months before data collection was 12.1 and 5.6, respectively though the median number was much lower.

Overall, 81.4% of the respondents had anal sex with a causal male partner during 6 months before data collection, and 66.5% reported condom use at last anal sex with casual partners in the past 6 months.

More than a third (38%) of respondents had anal sex with their main male sex partner during 6 months before data collection, and 49% reported using condom at last anal sex.

Ever injecting drug use was reported by 0.2%. The use of amphetamines via non-injecting in the past 6 months was reported by 1.7% of participants, and the highest reported use was in Cumilla (5.3%).

A significant proportion of the respondents were not tested for HIV (27%) and STIs (45%) in a year before data collection. Periodical screening for HIV/STIs is a major prevention strategy of an HIV/STI prevention program. Early detection of HIV and STIs through frequent testing and timely initiation of treatment may have both individual and wider community benefits [18 & 19]. It is, therefore, recommended to improve accessibility to HIV and STI testing services in all the districts, if necessary, by establishing MSM-friendly testing services [20]. Further research may be needed to find the reasons for poor uptake of the screening tests by the MSM/MSW population for designing effective interventions.

In terms of prevention programme coverage, 77% of MSM reported that they had received condoms and lubricants from the program 3 months before data collection. Also, in the past three months, 22% of MSM were tested for STIs. However, 33% reported that they had never taken an STI test before.

As a whole, the prevalence of HIV was found to be 1.5%. Higher prevalence was found in Dhaka (3.4%) and Chattogram (2.5%) districts. When compared with the previous surveys (prevalence was <1%), the prevalence of HIV has increased. The prevalence of active syphilis was 7.6% with the highest prevalence in Chattogram (16.8%) and lowest in Khulna (1.3%). Like HIV, the prevalence of syphilis has also increased by four folds when compared with the previous IBBS, when it was only 1.5%. The increase in prevalence is observed in all the districts. Since syphilis may have a linkage with HIV transmission, there is an urgent need for interventions. The differences in prevalence of HIV and STIs among the districts indicates the needs for focused interventions, especially in the districts where the prevalence is higher to stop further transmission. Simultaneously, in the districts where the prevalence is low, interventions should be continued to prevent the transmission with close monitoring of the situation. The prevalence of HCV was 0.5%.

The MSM population had poor knowledge on HIV/STI transmission and prevention, as only 22% could answer correctly all the five key questions related to HIV transmission and prevention. In the previous survey it was 37%. Knowledge on male and female STI symptoms was also poor among the MSM population. Misconceptions, discriminations, and stigma around HIV infection were also prevalent. For example, 59% reported that they would not share food with a person who is HIV positive. Similarly, 44% thought that an HIV positive student or teacher should not be allowed to attend the schools. About a third (33%) strongly agreed that they were ashamed being an MSM.

About a quarter (24%) of the respondents reported STI symptoms in the past year, which was only 11.4 % in the previous survey [6]. Among those who had STI symptoms, a quarter did not seek services from the health care providers.

Very small number of respondents heard about PrEP (0.9%) and PEP (0.9%) and no one reported ever using these. All these findings indicate a need for designing of evidence-based intervention strategies considering the level of risk behaviours, HIV and STI prevalence and awareness and attitude towards HIV/AIDS. The current HIV/STI prevention program should also review the risks associated with all kinds of sexual practices, including oral, anal and vaginal sex. Lack of consistent condom use in all kinds of sexual actsisanissuethatneedsurgentattention.

Considering the sexual risk behaviors, the HIV/STI interventions need to be strengthened, including the routine screening for HIV/STIs, consistent use of condoms in all sexual acts and increasing accessibility to harm reduction options, such as distribution of condoms and water-based lubricants. Prevention messages should be customized and delivered at the venues where MSM meet their sexual partners.

C. People who inject drugs (PWID)

The majority (96.6%) of PWIDs surveyed were male. Though the distribution of gender was similar, the average age of respondents in intervention areas was higher than in the non-intervention areas (39.4 vs. 31.8 years). The mean age at first use of injecting drug was also higher in intervention areas compared to non-intervention areas (31 years vs. 27 years). In intervention areas 82% of PWID had up to secondary education, which was the case with 73% in non-intervention areas.

A considerable proportion of PWIDs was mobile, i.e. stayed away from home for more than one month during the last 12 months. The mobility was found to be higher in non-intervention areas (19%) compared to the intervention areas (13%). This can accelerate the spread of HIV and hepatitis C infections between high and low-endemic areas. The HIV intervention programs must, therefore, address the risks associated with uncertainty about residence, especially among the injecting drug users, who regularly travel across the regions [21].

The most commonly injected drugs in both the areas were buprenorphine and Dextropropoxyphene. The use of buprenorphine was higher in intervention areas (89% compared to 49% in non-intervention areas), while the use of Dextropropoxyphene was higher in non-intervention areas (63% compared to 32% in intervention areas). Wide variations in the use of Dextropropoxyphene were also observed across the intervention districts.

Although the frequency of injecting drugs varied from district to district, about half of the respondents used injecting drugs 2-3 times a day in the last month, which was 65% in the previous survey [05] and 23% in the non-intervention areas. Since frequency of injecting drug use is related to the likelihood of contact with HIV, HCV, and invasive bacterial infections, reducing injection frequency may influence the reduction of HIV prevalence [22,23&24]. A substantial proportion were using non-injecting amphetamines and heroin – 49% and 25% in intervention districts, respectively and 65% and 32% in non-intervention districts, respectively. Though respondents were addicted to drugs for an average of 17 years, the average duration of using injecting drugs was 8 years. The average duration of the use of injecting drugs was higher in intervention areas compared to the non-intervention areas (8 years vs. 5.3 years).

More than 95% reported that they used sterile injecting equipment last time they injected, and 70% never used a previously used needle/syringe in the last month before data collection. These findings are comparable with the non-intervention areas. However, compared to the previous BSS [05], the proportion of PWIDs using sterile equipment was much higher in this survey compared to the previous (50%). Overall, about half (46%), compared to 33% in non-intervention areas, of the respondents used a new needle every time for injecting drugs in the previous month. More than 90% had not used the pre-filled syringe for injecting drugs in the last month. Of those who shared needles or syringes, majority shared with their friends in both areas. The average number of people with whom PWIDs shared injection equipment in the previous month was 3, which was similar to the non-intervention area (2.3).

In intervention districts 41% of PWID reported ever receiving some form of treatment against drug use, which was the case with 33% in non-intervention districts. Among the respondents who ever received treatment or help, the commonest forms in intervention districts were residential rehabilitation (35.9%) and help received to quit cold turkey (29.2%). Methadone and buprenorphine maintenance treatment were reported by only 4.4% and 0.5%, respectively.

In non-intervention districts the commonest forms of treatment were residential rehabilitation (78%) and help received to quit cold turkey (29%). Methadone and buprenorphine maintenance treatment were reported by no one.

A strong and effective rehabilitation program may have the potential to reintegrate the PWIDs into their family and society.

Partner testing and counselling is an important tool to identify the sexual partners and partners for injecting drug use, which has the potential to greatly reduce HIV transmission. The survey shows that more than a third of the respondents in both the areas (intervention and non-intervention) were living with their spouse or other sexual partners. These (partners) are the people who are more vulnerable to HIV transmission. Strategies need to be developed to involve the partners and family members in supporting behavioral change of the injecting drug users and regular checks for HIV infection for early detection [25].

Data were collected to understand the sexual behavior of PWIDs. The average age at first sexual contact was 18 years. The median number of sexual partners (regular, commercial and casual) in the last 12 months was 1. More than two-thirds had sex in the month before survey data collection in both the areas. The use of condom at last sex with any partner in the previous month was found to be higher in intervention areas (53%) compared to the non-intervention areas (28%).

Among the male respondents, 2.6% reported that they ever had anal sex with a man, and among those 30.5% had it during the last 12 months before data collection.

About a fourth and one-in-ten had sex with commercial and casual partners during the last 12 months and only 60% reported using condoms at last sex, which was similar to the non-intervention areas. A higher proportion of the respondents in intervention areas compared to non-intervention areas (6% vs. 2%) reported having genital or anal discharge or ulcers during the last 12 months, and approximately 50% of them received treatment from the health facilities in intervention areas.

In general, the knowledge on STIs was found to be poor in both the areas.

The distribution of condoms and lubricants is one of the coverage indicators for an HIV/AIDS prevention program. Data shows that 66% received condoms, lubricants and counselling services on condom use and safer sex within the last three months in intervention districts and no one in non-intervention. Majority reported that they received new, clean needles or syringes (98%) from DICs in intervention areas and no one in non-intervention. On the contrary, utilization of STI testing services was found to be poor - only 22.4% were tested for STIs during the last three months before data collection in intervention areas while no one in non-intervention.

Misconceptions about HIV transmission were observed among the respondents in both areas. About 15% and 25% (42% and 43% in non-intervention areas) believed that HIV could be transmitted through mosquito bites and sharing of food with an HIV infected person, respectively. One-in three knew that having sex with a faithful and uninfected sexual partner could prevent HIV infection. However, majority (95.6%) believed that sharing of injection equipment was the leading cause of HIV transmission, which is encouraging.

Stigma around HIV and discrimination were also observed among PWIDs. Higher proportion in non-intervention areas (79%) compared to intervention areas (about 50%) expressed their unwillingness to share food with an HIV infected person. A similar proportion were not in favor of a student, who is HIV positive, to attend school. Sixty-seven percent reported that they were ever excluded from family activities because of their habit of drug use, which was much lower in the non-intervention areas (23%). A significant proportion were ever arrested (63%) and imprisoned (25%).

Only one out-of-five in intervention areas (compared to only 5% in non-intervention areas) could correctly answer all the seven questions related to HIV transmission and prevention.

In intervention areas, 79% ever tested for HIV, ranging from 47.3% in Narayanganj to 94.2% in Chapainawabganj. In non-intervention districts, 23% reported that they were ever tested for HIV and the proportion was higher in

Mymensingh (40.5%) compared to Barishal (12.5%).   At the time of data collection, 80% (23 of 28) of the self-reported positive cases were under the ART. About half of those who were positive, had the viral load test, which was less than 1,000 per microliter in 40% of the cases receiving ART.

The overall prevalence of HIV among PWIDs was 4.1% in intervention areas. The prevalence was more than 5% in Narayanganj (6.7%) and Dhaka (6.4%) districts. On the contrary, only one HIV positive case was detected (out of 657)in the non-intervention areas. The overall prevalence of active syphilis was found to be 4.7% in intervention areas compared to 0.3% in non-intervention areas. The prevalence of syphilis was higher in the districts where HIV prevalence was higher (7.0% in Narayanganj; 5.8% in Dhaka and 5.9% in Gazipur). The overall prevalence of HCV was also higher in intervention areas (33.2%) compared to the non-intervention areas (16.0%) with highest prevalence in Chapainawabganj (68.5%) and lowest in Narayanganj (15.8%) districts. This indicates considerable differences in HCV epidemics across districts.

D. Transgender Women (TGW)

This study revealed that a third of the TGW respondents were <25 years of age and the average age of first anal sex was 12.7 years. It indicates that TGW people start sexual activities in Bangladesh at an early age. Approximately 30% of respondents had education below primary.

About one-in-five were mobile i.e. stayed out of their homes for more than one month within a year before data collection, and that was the highest in Dhaka (24.5%). Overall, 7.8% of TGW reported ever having vaginal sex with a woman, while ever having anal sex with another TGW was reported by 0.6%.

Overall, somewhat more than 70% of respondents ever sold sex for money or goods, and that was the highest in Sylhet (90%). More than a half (56.9%) of the TGW women reported that they had sold sex for money or goods during last 6 months before data collection, ranging from 30% in Khulna to 81% in Sylhet. Also, 36% of TGW paid for sex (i.e., bought sex) with men in the past six months.

The average number of commercial, casual and regular partners of the TGW was 23, 2, and 1, respectively, but the median values were much lower for the number of commercial partners (n=4).

Majority of the respondents (90%) had the experience of using the condoms. In the last 6 months, about 30% of the TG women had oral sex with men, and only 25% used condoms at last oral sex. Consistent (every time) use of condoms during anal sex in the past 6 months was found to be low (38.5%). Condom use at last paid anal sex with men or TG women during the last six months was reported by 41% and there were substantial variations across districts (the lowest of 18% in Chattogram and the highest of 82% in Rajshahi). Though clients' objection and personal choice were the two important reasons for not using condoms, the unavailability of condoms was also mentioned by more than 40% of TGWs. Only 13% reported using condoms at every anal sex with any commercial partners in the past 6 months.

The respondents' knowledge on STI and HIV was found to be unsatisfactory, and there were misconceptions about HIV transmission.

About a third (36%) could tell 3 or more symptoms of STIs in women and 48% recognized 3 or more symptoms of male STIs. On the other hand, only one-in-five (20%) could correctly answer all the five questions related to HIV prevention and in one district it as low as 11%. Though almost all (98.4%) the respondents had heard about HIV, 86.6% believed that consistent use of condoms could prevent HIV infection and 37.9% reported that HIV could be transmitted through mosquito bites. All these findings may indicate that all the TGW have not yet been reached by the prevention efforts, either through general or KP-specific programming. Efforts need to be provided to reach the TG women through extending the outreach activities beyond the current networks.

The stigma around HIV was also observed among the TGW population.

Overall, 50% thought that teachers infected with HIV, even though not sick, should not be allowed to continue teaching at school and 58% stated that they would not buy food from a shopkeeper or a food seller who is known to be HIV positive.

Overall, 28% either strongly agreed or agreed that they were ashamed of being TGW. Though TG women themselves are potentially living in an environment of high stigma, they are also stigmatizing and have discriminatory attitudes towards PLHIV. This indicates that stigma reduction programs around HIV are urgently needed for the TGW population. To better understand how and where the stigma originates, a stigma index survey is recommended to develop effective interventions to address the stigma and attitudes toward PLHIV.

Knowledge on PEP and PrEP was very poor, only 16% and 13% knew about PEP and PrEP, respectively.

Around 46% reported that they were excluded from the family activities within more than 6 months before data collection. It was revealed that nearly half (46%) of the TG women were ever physically harassed or hurt, while 12.7% were harassed within the last 6 months before data collection. The majority (72.4%) of the TGW population did not avoid healthcare services because of the apprehension that someone may know about their sexual practices with men or TGW.

Overall, 67.3% reported that they had ever been tested for HIV. The highest proportion ever tested was in Chapainawabganj and the lowest in Gazipur (49.5%). Only 35% were tested last year, and in one district (Gazipur) it was as low as 16%.

Regarding STI screening, 15% of the respondents were never tested, while only about one in three were tested within a year before data collection. These findings indicate that there are challenges in accessing HIV/STI testing services, which need to be explored for designing effective interventions.

In terms of HIV prevention programme coverage, 47% of the TGW population reported receiving condoms and lubricants in the past three months from an NGO or a sexual health clinic. Testing for STIs in the past three months was reported by 13.1% of respondents.

The prevalence of HIV among the TGW population was found to be 1% (n=11). The prevalence was higher in Rajshahi (2.6%), Chattogram (1.7%), Khulna (1.5%) and Dhaka (1.2%) districts. The prevalence of active syphilis was 12%. A higher prevalence of syphilis was observed in Chattogram (25%) and Dhaka (13%) districts. Among all the KPs, the prevalence of syphilis was the highest in the TGW population. As expected, the prevalence of HCV was very low (0.3%), which may be because of a small proportion (0.1%) reported ever injecting drugs. When compared with the previous surveys, there was an increase in the prevalence of both HIV and syphilis. The increased in the prevalence of HIV and active syphilis among the TGW population indicates the presence of high-risk sexual behaviours.

This study on TG women surmises that in Bangladesh this population remains at an increased risk of HIV/STI transmission, which is mirrored by the rise in HIV and STI prevalence over the time. Risky sexual behaviors, notably inconsistent use of condoms may have exacerbated their vulnerability. In addition, limited coverage by the HIV/AIDS program, poor education and awareness, low condom use and low HIV/STIs testing rate influenced the increases in the prevalence of HIV and syphilis.

Section 08: Limitations Recommendations and Conclusions

8.1.   Limitations:

The findings of this IBBS 2020 should be interpreted in the light of certain limitations described below:
Bangladesh is divided into 64 districts of which 23 are regarded as priority districts for HIV interventions. For the IBBS 2020, only 12 districts were purposely selected from the priority districts and not all the four KPs were surveyed in each district. Therefore, while analysing and interpreting the findings of this study, one should not generalize the results at a national level for any of the four KPs. The survey locations, the number of survey sites, and the methodology followed in this IBBS differ from previous surveys conducted in Bangladesh; therefore, comparisons between surveys done at different time points should be avoided or should be interpreted with caution. Moreover, this study captured the biological and behavioural characteristics of KP using a cross-sectional design that might provide evidence for a statistical association between the biological and behaviouraltraits, but did not provide acause-and-effect relationship between these factors.

Interviews in this study were conducted in person by survey staff using a self-reported questionnaire on behaviours related to HIV and health that may have been subjected to social desirability bias and may have led to over- and under-reporting of some behaviours. In addition, some of the questions were related to exposures in the past 12 months or more, creating possible recall bias. To minimize all types of biases, the survey staff were well trained in interviewing techniques and their commitment to maintaining confidentiality with study participants could have helped to reduce these types of biases. In this survey, respondents might have responded on some sensitive questions inaccurately due to social stigma or private nature of behaviours such as using condoms, drug injections, needles, or having same-gender sex. To address this problem, all interviews were conducted anonymously in private locations and no personally identifiable information was collected.

The monetary incentive given to the participants for each successful interview and for giving blood for testing purposes may have influenced their actual motivation to participate in the study. The interviewers were appropriately trained to understand such an impact on the survey population This incentive payment to participants might have attracted some participants who did not belong to the target KP. To reduce the possibility of having participants who do not meet the eligibility criteria, the IBBS team worked with NGOs / implementing partners as part of the field teams to assist survey staff during the screening. To do this, members from the KPs were recruited as screeners who, through the use of evaluation questions, ensured that all participants met the inclusion criteria of the study. Additionally, the incentive amount, which was kept modest and not very lucrative, was determined based on meetings with the IBBS team and the KP community during the formative assessment. Even after that, people who tried to participate in the survey and who were not eligible and those who had already participated were excluded or their coupons were withdrawn by an employee / team leader and requested to leave the survey premises or area.

The effectiveness of the TLS method, which was used to recruit FSW and PWID in intervention districts relies on the up-to-date and comprehensive mapping of outdoor venues where those KPs congregate. The omission to include some venues might have led to selection bias. In general, the TLS method results in the recruitment of sub-sets of KPs that congregate outdoors and that are more likely to be clients of prevention programs.

The RDS methodology was used to recruit MSM, and FSW and PWID in the non-intervention districts. In RDS, initial seeds are purposively selected. This type of recruitment could be biased towards the participants who are clients of NGOs and drop-in centres. However, subsequent waves of recruitment in the RDS were sufficient to rule out bias introduced by the selection of seeds. Still, it could have happened that some sub-groups of KPs were not recruited via RDS because they are socially too isolated from the others such as FSW or MSM who socialize and seek partners online and via mobile applications. Also, some MSM and FSW of higher socio-economic background might have been less likely to participate in IBBS. The same applies to upper-class PWID or female PWID, as only a few female PWID and a few PWID from the upper socio-economic scalewere recruited in IBBS. It should be explored how to recruit these sub-groups in future IBBS as well as in HIV prevention programs.

Recruitment for certain groups of KPs was more difficult than others, particularly TGW and MSM in some districts. It was challenging to organize interviews and get the time allocation from TGW. To overcome this problem, the study period was extended in some districts.

Those younger than 18 years of age were not included in IBBS due to the need for parental consent to participate. The importance of this limitation is that some KP, for example, TGW who begin their sexual practice early or PWID who begin to inject drugs before age 18 were not possible to be included. This issue should be considered when interpreting results,planning future HIV program and the next IBBS.

During the survey, there were management changes with some implementing partners in some cities and a transition was going on from one program to another, or from one partner to another, or from one location to another. In some places, the lack of an up-to-date list of venues for TLS and the duplications of KP codes were noted. All these might have led to a delay, and incorrect inclusion of participants. IBBS teams working closely with the partners tried to overcome such challenges.

Last but not least, the entire study period, including the data collection, took place during the full-blown global COVID-19 pandemic that created difficulties in many activities. For example, arranging face to face planning meetings with CBOs, self-help groups, authorities, PRs, advisors etc. was not possible. To overcome this difficulty, many online awareness, understanding and advocacy meetings were held, in which participants spontaneously participated with many suggestions that were incorporated into the study process. Unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 situation, the duration of data collection in this survey was reduced to less than 3 months to meet project schedules. It was apprehended before that the country's COVID19- situation could hamper the data collection process. To combat the situation, personal protective equipment (PPE) was provided to interviewers and laboratory technologists to prevent SARS-CoV-2 infection. During the survey, respondents were also offered masks for personal protection and to strengthen their confidence in the survey. Due to all of these measures, only one of the interviewers tested positive for COVID-19 infection during the survey period.

8.2. Recommendations for all KPs (FSW, MSM, PWID and TGW/Hijra)

- Scale up HIV interventions programs to improve the accessibility, availability and coverage of services, including distribution of condoms and lubricants in clinical and non-clinical settings, harm reduction services for PWID, testing and counselling for HIV, HCV and STIs and treatment for these infections.
- Among the surveyed districts HIV testing coverage should be increased particular in Chattogram, Gazipur and Khulna for MSM and TGW, Gazipur and Cox's Bazar for FSW, and Narayanganj, Cumilla and Gazipur for PWID.
- It is necessary to develop the capacity of healthcare providers including the staff of governmental facilities and NGOs involved in HIV intervention programs via education and training about the specific needs of KPs. It is also important to create enabling (welcoming and supporting) environment with zero tolerance for stigma and discrimination at HIV and STI prevention and treatment facilities to encourage KPs to seek services when needed.
- As the rate of active syphilis in all the KPs is increasing compared to the previous surveys, there is an urgent need to initiate screening for syphilis at regular intervals (for example, every six months or upon exposure) with provision of treatment in all the districts. This is specifically important for MSM and TGW in Chattogram, Dhaka, Sylhet, Gazipur; for FSW in Gazipur, Chattogram, Cox's Bazar; and for PWID in Narayanganj, Gazipur and Dhaka.
- The knowledge on HIV and STI prevention in all KPs was not satisfactory. Low level of awareness about HIV and STIs was observed across all the KPs in different districts specially in Chattogram, Cumilla, Narayanganj for MSM, in Chattogram, Cumilla, Narayanganj, Sylhet, Khulna and Chapainawabganj for TGW, in Gazipur for FSW, and Narayanganj, Gazipur, Dhaka, Rajshahi for PWID. Effective health education programs directed to enhance the knowledge on HIV/STI transmission and prevention need to be strengthened in all KPs. Special attention should be given on eliminating the misconceptions about HIV transmission and stigma around HIV in all the KPs across all the districts. Education about HIV and STIs can be provided during counselling sessions but also

via leaflets and brochures that should be given by outreach workers. In addition, education about HIV and STIs and information on where to receive HIV services should be provided on-line, via websites and social apps that are used by MSM and FSW.

- The distribution of condoms and lubricants by HIV prevention services was relatively low in Chattogram, Cumilla and Gazipur for MSM and in Narayanganj and Gazipur for TGW. Therefore, the distribution of condoms and lubricants to KPs should be improved through peer educators and outreach workers urgently. Information on available HIV and STI services, including those that distribute condoms and lubricants, should be widely disseminated through media such as television and social media and via interpersonal communications. Moreover, electronic feedback systems through different apps may be introduced to ensure delivery of the different services including condom, lubricants and counselling.
- Due to low condom use, counselling on condom use and safe sex and distribution of condoms and lubricants should be immediately made available in Chattogram, Cumilla, Gazipur and Sylhet districts for MSM; in Chattogram and Khulna for TGW, in Cox's Bazar for FSW and in Gazipur for PWID.
- Immediate efforts focusing on raising awareness and availability of HIV testing services are required to increase HIV testing uptake, in particular in Cumilla and Chattogram for MSM; in Gazipur, Chattogram, Khulna for TGW; in Gazipur and Cox's Bazar for FSW, and in Narayanganj for PWID. Uptake of HIV testing services in the past 12 months was lower in those than the other districts.
- As 60-70% of MSM, TGW and PWID and 90% of FSW mentioned partners' or clients' objection as one of the reasons for not using condom, there is a pressing need for expansion of HIV/AIDS behavioral change communication services for KPs to promote the consistent use of condoms and negotiation skills.
- Strategies are needed to ensure immediate linkage to care for those who are HIV positive, and initiation of and retention on ART, including the provision of education on ART management and monitoring of viral load. One such strategy is linkage-case management (LCM). Through LCM, HIV-positive clients should receive a package of linkage services recommended by CDC/WHO that may include:
    - several face-to-face counseling sessions on HIV care, disclosure, and resolving real and perceived barriers to care (supplemental sessions can be conducted as needed);
    - escort to the first clinical appointment, assistance with transport and registration at HIV-care facilities
    - follow-up support calls and appointment reminders.
    - support for disclosure, and assistance with testing and linkage to care of HIV-infected sex partners and family members.

LCM should be provided by patient navigators who can be social workers, nurses or HIV positive peers. Their duties include referral to clinical, psychosocial, and other care and support services, accompaniment to appointments (including support with transportation), adherence support, training on treatment literacy, routine appointment reminders, follow-up for missed appointments, and tracking of those lost to follow-up.

Linkage cases management through phone and in-person counseling and support can last up to 3-6 months or longer, depending on capacities of clients to manage their care independently.

- Advocacy to promote favorable political environment and supportive laws are required to strengthen the HIV prevention effectiveness.
- The next round of IBBS should be planned in the next four years and should include a larger number of non-intervention districts for all four KPs
- KP size estimation should be conducted in the next two years.

FSW

- Since educational attainment of FSW was relatively low, FSW programs should aim to educate and provide life skills and vocational training to FSW to help them to earn for their living and leave sex work.

- Multi-sectoral structural interventions are needed for women and girls to protect them from being forced into sex work. In addition, many FSW are victims of violence, which implies a need to establish and scale up medical, legal, social and psychological services for victims of violence and their children.
- As more than 80% of FSWs surveyed were pregnant in their lifetime, there is a need to strengthen antenatal care (ANC), family planning and reproductive health services for FSWs.
- The HIV prevention program should engage owners of hotels and lodges where FSWs live to increase accessibility to services.

MSM

- It is recommended to improve/expand accessibility of comprehensive HIV prevention programs (DIC, HCT/STI clinics) for MSMin governmental facilities along with support from the private/NGO sectors.
- Coverage of HIV prevention should be improved particularly in Chattogram, Cumilla, Dhaka, Gazipur and Sylhet.
- The networks of MSM should be utilized to disseminate HIV interventions and reach individuals who are not yet engaged in HIV services. That can be done via network-based HIV interventions as social network-based HIV testing, self-HIV testing, enhanced peer outreach approach, etc.
- Coverage of recent STI testing in MSM was found to be very low. Therefore, screening for STIs, which includes screening for rectal infections should be substantially improved.
- Screening of MSM for syphilis at regular intervals (every 6 months or upon exposure), particularly at HIV testing centers, and providing immediate treatment for those who are positive. In addition, providing testing and treatment of syphilis for male and female partners of syphilis-positive MSM should be considered.

PWID

- Easily accessible harm reduction services should be designed for PWID. This should include expansion of opioid substitution therapy (OST), with methadone and buprenorphine, high-coverage needle and syringe exchange programs, naloxone therapy to prevent overdose and distribution of condoms and lubricants. Innovative strategies need to be designed to ensure high coverage with harm reduction services.
- Since condom use in PWIDs is low with their commercial, casual, and regular sexual partners, ongoing risk reduction programs need to broaden their focus to include communication about condom use in all relationships.
- HCV treatment should be provided to PWID and ex-PWID, starting from areas where HCV prevalence is the highest such as Chapainawabganj, Rajshahi and Gazipur.
- There is a need to strengthen the adherence to HIV treatment in HIV positive PWID, and that can be achieved with the provision of OST, education and counselling about importance of treatment adherence.
- To alleviate the poor socio-economic conditions and marginalization of PWID, it is necessary to provide employment opportunities to PWIDs.
- It is recommended to improve the availability and affordability of treatment for drug abuse in governmental and private sector, which includes treatment for abuse of opioids and stimulants. Mapping of existing services firstly needs to be done to understand current gaps and needs for scale-up.
- Operational research is needed to understand why the vast majority of PWID included in this round of IBBS inject buprenorphine and what the main sources of buprenorphine are.

TGW

- As TGW are found to be involved in sexual activities at a very early stage of life, interventions should focus on education, delaying sexual debut, prevention of stigma and violence
- There should be continuous dissemination of information through behavior change communication programs focusing on consistent use of condoms with all kinds of sex partners as well as sexual activities, like vaginal, oral or anal sex.

- Screening of TGW for syphilis at regular intervals (every 6 months or upon exposure), particularly at HIV testing centers, and providing immediate treatment for those who are positive.

8.3.   Conclusions:

Risky behaviors were prevailing among all the high-risk groups with low consistent use of condoms during sex and sterile injection equipment for injecting drugs. The knowledge of the high-risk groups on STI symptoms and HIV/STIs transmission and prevention was not satisfactory. Misconceptions, discrimination and stigma related to HIV infection were common among the study groups. Though the STI/HIV prevention services were available, a significant proportion did not utilize the services. However, the distribution of all the indicators was not homogeneous across the intervention districts.

Though the overall prevalence of HIV among FSW was <1%, it was between 1.0 – 4.1% among the other high-risk groups. The HIV prevalence has reached at concentrated epidemic level (>5%) in two districts (Dhaka and Narayanganj) among the PWIDs. When compared with the previous IBBS, the prevalence of HIV has declined among PWIDs and FSWs, but has significantly increased in other high-risk groups.

The prevalence of active syphilis varied from 4.8% to 11.0% across the high-risk groups with the highest prevalence among the TG population (11%). Of note is particularly high active syphilis prevalence among TGW in Chattogram (25%) and Dhaka (13%) districts and MSM in Chattogram (16.8%). In spite of the interventions, the prevalence of syphilis has increased in all the high-risk groups when compared with the previous IBBS survey. The prevalence of HCV was found to be high among the PWIDs, while it was low among the other high-risk groups.

The findings of this survey indicate the needs for continuation and scale up of the evidence-based intervention programs with emphasis on behavior change/life-skills based communications including uninterrupted supply of commodities, like condoms and sterile injection equipment, STI/HIV testing and treatment services to contain the spread of STIs and HIV among the high-risk groups. Especial attention should be given to districts that already reached concentrated epidemic levels as well as non-intervention districts.

Section 09: Annexures and Appendixes

Annex 01: List of Field Research Quality Officers and Field Research Assistants (FRA)

Sl. #	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Mr. Syed Shahnewaz Biplob	Field Research Quality Officer	
2.	Mir Ataur Rahman	Field Research Quality Officer	
3.	Md. Saiful Islam	Field Research Quality Officer	
4.	Md. Nakib Hossain Bhuiyan	Field Research Quality Officer	Department of Virology, BSMMU
5.	Md. Rezaul Hossain Khan	Field Research Quality Officer	
6.	Md. Moniruzzaman	Field Research Quality Officer	
7.	Md. Faruk Hossain	Field Research Quality Officer	
8.	D M Jahirul Islam	Field Research Quality Officer	

Sl. #	Name	Designation	Organization
9.	Rina Khanam	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
10.	Lutfor Rahman	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
11.	Md. Rofiqul Islam	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
12.	Afsana Akter	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
13.	Kamal Hossain	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
14.	Farhana Khan Tuli	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
15.	Mohammad Mahdy Hasan	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
16.	Md. Ariful Karim	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
17.	Md. Bodruddoza	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
18.	Md. Moyen Uddin	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
19.	Md. Tajul Islam	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
20.	Afrin Aktar	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
21.	Md. Sirajul Islam	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
22.	Md. Sadequzzaman	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	Department of Virology, BSMMU
23.	Tanvir Ahmed	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
24.	Bobita Begum	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
25.	Flora Tripty Ratna	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
26.	Avishek Dey	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
27.	Md. Mostafizur Rahman	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
28.	Md. Shahin Howlader	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
29.	Muhammad Hedayet Hussain	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
30.	Khandoker Pervez Ur Rahman	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
31.	Md. Hasibul Islam	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
32.	Md. Mahabubul Alam Biplob	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
33.	Md. Nazim Uddain	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
34.	Md. Arafat Hossain Rahat	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
35.	Md. Sydul Islam	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
36.	Md. Aminur Rahman	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	

Sl. #	Name	Designation	Organization
37.	Md. Asaduzzaman Asad	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
38.	Shomana Shormily Nipa	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
39.	Md. Mahadi Hasan	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
40.	Md. Awlad Hossain	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
41.	Md. Abu Sayed	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
42.	Syed RobuilHaque	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
43.	AKM Ezajul Islam	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
44.	Reakha Akter	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
45.	Pallab Kanti Kundu	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
46.	Ehosan Ali Mollah	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
47.	Sre Shyan Kumar Sarkar	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
48.	Md. Sarwar Jahan	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
49.	Most. Mahfuza Sultana	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
50.	Md. Shamim Al Mamun	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
51.	Md. Rafiqul Haque	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
52.	Nelima Akther Nela	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
53.	Ratna Sarkar	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
54.	Md. Shakhawat Hossain	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
55.	Md. Anower Hosen	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
56.	Md. Ohiduzzaman Patwary	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
57.	Shagor Kumar Biswas	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
58.	Moshammat Shamsunnahar	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
59.	Shova Sarker	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	
60.	Md Arman Ali	Field Research Assistant (FRA)	

Annex 02: List of Laboratory Technologists-Field (LT-F)

Sl. #	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Lucky Khatun	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	Department of Virology, BSMMU
2.	Most. Afruja Jahan	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
3.	Md Shakhawath Hossain	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
4.	Md Nasir Uddin	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
5.	Tonmoy Paul	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
6.	Md AshiqulAlam Khan	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
7.	Masud Rana	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
8.	Masud Rana (2)	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
9.	Monika Debnath	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
10.	Sonia Khatun	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
11.	Abdullah Al Mamun	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
12.	Imranur Rahman	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
13.	Hasan Matiur Rahman	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
14.	Nayma Binta Yunus	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
15.	Suma Rani	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
16.	Selina Akter	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
17.	Most. Tohra Khatun	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
18.	Tanjima Akter	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
19.	Pranab Kumar Gaur	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
20.	Md. Nahid Hasan	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	
21.	Md. Shakil Hossain	Laboratory Technologist (LT-F)	

Annex 03: Parameters used for the sample size calculation for IBBS

Table 1. Parameters used for the sample size calculation for IBBS in FSW

Indicator used	P1	P2	Sig level	Power	design effect	Sample size	Cities
Percentage of FSW who used condoms at last sex with a client in the past 12 months*	35%	55%	95%	90%	2.5	320	Chattogram Narayanganj Cumilla, Gazipur, and Cox's Bazar
	30%	45%	95%	90%	1.5	325	Khulna
	50%	65%	95%	90%	1.5	339	Barishal
	25%	40%	95%	90%	1.5	304	Mymensingh
	60%	75%	95%	90%	2.0	405	Dhaka

* Indicators are available in the report *End Line Survey on Continuation of the Prioritized HIV Prevention Services among key Population in Bangladesh, 2017*

Table 2. Parameters used for the sample size calculation for IBBS in TGW (hijra)

Indicator used	P1	P2	Sig level	Power	design effect	Sample size	Cities
Percentage of hijra who used condoms at last anal sex in the past 12 months*	50%	65%	95%	90%	1,5	339	Dhaka
	66%	80%	95%	90%	1	209	Khulna
	50%	70%	95%	90%	1	124	Chattogram, Gazipur, Rajshahi
	35%	55%	95%	90%	1	128	Chapainawabganj
	27%	40%	95%	90%	1	275	Sylhet

* Indicators are available in the report *End Line Survey on Continuation of the Prioritized HIV Prevention Services among key Population in Bangladesh, 2017.*

Table 3. Parameters used for the sample size calculation for IBBS in MSM

Indicator used	P1	P2	Sig level	Power	design effect	Sample size	Cities
Condom use at last anal sex with a male partner in the past 6 months**	50%	70%	95%	90%	2,5	310	Narayanganj Cumilla, Gazipur, Hilli
	50%	65%	95%	90%	2,5	565	Dhaka*
	40%	60%	95%	90%	2,5	323	Chattogram*
	80%	95%	95%	90%	3	300	Khulna

* Indicators are available in the report *End Line Survey on Continuation of the Prioritized HIV Prevention Services among key Population in Bangladesh, 2017.* The behavioral surveys were not carried out in Narayanganj, Cumilla, Gazipur and Hilli. For these cities, p1 values from surveys in Dhaka were applied.

Table 4. Parameters used for the sample size calculation for IBBS in PWID

Indicator used	P1	P2	Sig level	Power	design effect	Sample size	Cities
Percentage of PWID who did not share needles and syringes in the past month*	30%	50%	95%	90%	3.0	372	Barishal, Cumilla, Gazipur, Mymensingh, Narayanganj
	50%	70%	95%	90%	2.0	248	Rajshahi
	40%	60%	95%	90%	2.5	323	Chapainawabganj
	30%	45%	95%	90%	3.0	650	Dhaka

* Indicators are available in the report *End Line Survey on Continuation of the Prioritized HIV Prevention Services among key Population in Bangladesh, 2017.*

Annex 04: Comparisons of GAM indicators across intervention and non-intervention districts among the key populations

The tables (01-04) below in this section provides summary of some selected GAM indicators for all four key population groups across the intervention and non-intervention districts.

Table 01: Summary of GAM indicators amongst FSW (Overall and age segregated)

3.3 HIV prevalence among FSW

Districts	Overall		
	FSW knows they are living with HIV or FSW reports having tested for HIV in last 12 months and result was negative	Number of FSW	Percentage of FSW who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.
Chattogram	266	321	82.9%
Narayanganj	297	319	93.1%
Cumilla	283	318	89.0%
Gazipur	213	339	62.8%
Cox's Bazar	242	328	73.8%
Khulna	326	330	98.8%
Dhaka	380	427	89.0%
Barishal	2	309	0.6%
Mymensingh	7	315	2.2%

Districts	<25			>25		
	FSW knows they are living with HIV or FSW reports having tested for HIV in last 12 months and result was negative	number of FSW	Percentage of FSW who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.	FSW knows they are living with HIV or FSW reports having tested for HIV in last 12 months and result was negative	number of FSW	Percentage of FSW who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.
Chattogram	89	109	81.7%	177	212	83.5%
Narayanganj	35	38	92.1%	262	281	93.2%
Cumilla	112	127	88.2%	171	191	89.5%
Gazipur	38	79	48.1%	175	260	67.3%
Cox's Bazar	96	138	69.6%	146	190	76.8%
Khulna	81	82	98.8%	245	248	98.8%
Dhaka	74	83	89.2%	306	344	89.0%
Barishal	1	96	1.0%	1	213	0.5%
Mymensingh	1	79	1.3%	6	236	2.5%

3.4 HIV testing among FSW

Districts	Overall		
	Number of FSW who test positive for HIV	Number of FSW tested for HIV	Percentage of the FSW with HIV positive
Chattogram	0	321	0.0%
Narayanganj	1	319	0.3%
Cumilla	0	318	0.0%
Gazipur	1	339	0.3%
Cox's Bazar	0	328	0.0%
Khulna	0	330	0.0%
Dhaka	1	427	0.2%
Barishal	0	309	0.0%
Mymensingh	0	315	0.0%

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of FSW who test positive for HIV	Number of FSW tested for HIV	Percentage of the FSW with HIV positive	Number of FSW who test positive for HIV	Number of FSW tested for HIV	Percentage of the FSW with HIV positive
Chattogram	0	109	0.0%	0	212	0.0%
Narayanganj	0	38	0.0%	1	281	0.4%
Cumilla	0	127	0.0%	0	191	0.0%
Gazipur	0	79	0.0%	1	260	0.4%
Cox's Bazar	0	138	0.0%	0	190	0.0%
Khulna	0	82	0.0%	0	248	0.0%
Dhaka	0	83	0.0%	1	344	0.3%
Barishal	0	96	0.0%	0	213	0.0%
Mymensingh	0	79	0.0%	0	236	0.0%

3.5 Antiretroviral therapy coverage among FSW living with HIV

Districts	Overall		
	Number of FSW who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of FSW living with HIV	Percentage of the FSW with HIV positive who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months
Chattogram	0	0	0.0%
Narayanganj	0	1	0.0%
Cumilla	0	0	0.0%
Gazipur	0	1	0.0%
Cox's Bazar	0	0	0.0%
Khulna	0	0	0.0%
Dhaka	1	1	100.0%
Barishal	0	0	0.0%
Mymensingh	0	0	

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of FSW who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of FSW living with HIV (that means those whose HIV test in IBBS was positive) denominator	Percentage of the FSW with HIV positive people who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of FSW who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of FSW living with HIV (that means those whose HIV test in IBBS was positive) denominator	Percentage of the FSW with HIV positive who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months
Chattogram	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Narayanganj	0	0	0.0%	0	1	0.0%
Cumilla	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Gazipur	0	0	0.0%	0	1	0.0%
Cox's Bazar	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Khulna	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Dhaka	0	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
Barishal	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Mymensingh	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%

3.6 Condom use among FSW

Districts	Overall		
	Number of FSW who reported using a condom with their last client in the past 12 months	Number of FSW who reported having commercial sex (vaginal or anal sex) in the past 12 months	Percentage of FSW reporting using a condom with their most recent client in the past 12 months
Chattogram	264	321	82.2%
Narayanganj	302	319	94.7%
Cumilla	261	318	82.1%
Gazipur	253	339	74.6%
Cox's Bazar	264	328	80.5%
Khulna	329	330	99.7%
Dhaka	370	427	86.7%
Barishal	88	309	28.5%
Mymensingh	84	315	26.7%

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of FSW who reported using a condom with their last client in the past 12 months	Number of FSW who reported having commercial sex (vaginal or anal sex) in the past 12 months	Percentage of FSW reporting using a condom with their most recent client in the past 12 months	Number of FSW who reported using a condom with their last client in the past 12 months	Number of FSW who reported having commercial sex (vaginal or anal sex) in the past 12 months	Percentage of FSW reporting using a condom with their most recent client in the past 12 months
Chattogram	95	109	87.2%	169	212	79.7%
Narayanganj	36	38	94.7%	266	281	94.7%
Cumilla	110	127	86.6%	151	191	79.1%

Gazipur	61	79	77.2%	192	260	73.8%
Cox's Bazar	107	138	77.5%	157	190	82.6%
Khulna	82	82	100.0%	247	248	99.6%
Dhaka	70	83	84.3%	300	344	87.2%
Barishal	26	96	27.1%	62	213	29.1%
Mymensingh	19	79	24.1%	65	236	27.5%

3.7 Coverage of HIV prevention programs among FSW

Districts	Overall		
	Number of FSW who report receiving two or more of the prevention interventions in the past three months	Number of FSW responding to the survey	percentage of FSW reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months
Chattogram	302	321	94.1%
Narayanganj	315	319	98.7%
Cumilla	292	318	91.8%
Gazipur	317	339	93.5%
Cox's Bazar	252	328	76.8%
Khulna	328	330	99.4%
Dhaka	400	427	93.7%
Barishal	0	309	0.0%
Mymensingh	0	315	0.0%

*condom / lubricants and counselling service on condom use and safe

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of FSW who report receiving two or more of the prevention interventions listed	Number of FSW responding to the survey	percentage of FSW reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months	Number of FSW who report receiving two or more of the prevention interventions listed	Number of FSW responding to the survey	percentage of FSW reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months
Chattogram	100	109	91.7%	202	212	95.3%
Narayanganj	38	38	100.0%	277	281	98.6%
Cumilla	117	127	92.1%	175	191	91.6%
Gazipur	76	79	96.2%	241	260	92.7%
Cox's Bazar	106	138	76.8%	146	190	76.8%
Khulna	80	82	97.6%	248	248	100.0%
Dhaka	74	83	89.2%	326	344	94.8%
Barishal	0	96	0.0%	0	213	0.0%
Mymensingh	0	79	0.0%	0	236	0.0%

3.11 Active syphilis among FSW

Districts	Overall		
	Number of FSW who tested positive for active syphilis (positive on a rapid syphilis test AND positive on VDRL/RPR)	Number of FSW who were tested for active syphilis	Percentage of FSW with active syphilis
Chattogram	23	321	7.2%
Narayanganj	14	319	4.4%
Cumilla	5	318	1.6%
Gazipur	27	339	8.0%
Cox's Bazar	21	328	6.4%
Khulna	5	330	1.5%
Dhaka	24	427	5.6%
Barishal	6	309	1.9%
Mymensingh	5	315	1.6%

*Positive on a rapid syphilis test and positive on RPR & TPHA

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of FSW who tested positive for active syphilis (Positive on a rapid syphilis test AND positive on VDRL & RPR)	Number of FSW who were tested for active syphilis	Percentage of FSW with active syphilis	Number of FSW who tested positive for active syphilis (Positive on a rapid syphilis test AND positive on VDRL & RPR)	Number of FSW who were tested for active syphilis	Percentage of FSW with active syphilis
Chattogram	11	109	10.1%	12	212	5.7%
Narayanganj	1	38	2.6%	13	281	4.6%
Cumilla	0	127	0.0%	5	191	2.6%
Gazipur	5	79	6.3%	22	260	8.5%
Cox's Bazar	13	138	9.4%	8	190	4.2%
Khulna	0	82	0.0%	5	248	2.0%
Dhaka	3	83	3.6%	21	344	6.1%
Barishal	0	96	0.0%	6	213	2.8%
Mymensingh	0	79	0.0%	5	236	2.1%

4.2 Avoidance of health care among key populations because of stigma and discrimination

Districts	Overall		
	Number of FSW who avoided health care services because of stigma and discrimination in past 6 months	Total Number of FSWs	Percentages of avoidance of health care among FSW because of stigma and discrimination in last 6 months
Chattogram	18	321	5.6%
Narayanganj	5	319	1.6%
Cumilla	25	318	7.9%

Districts	Overall		
	Number of FSW who avoided health care services because of stigma and discrimination in past 6 months	Total Number of FSWs	Percentages of avoidance of health care among FSW because of stigma and discrimination in last 6 months
Gazipur	25	339	7.4%
Cox's Bazar	25	328	7.6%
Khulna	3	330	0.9%
Dhaka	24	427	5.6%
Barishal	39	309	12.6%
Mymensingh	39	315	12.4%

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of FSW who are stigmatized and discriminant in past 6 months	Number of FSW	Percentages of avoidance of health care among FSW because of stigma and discrimination in past 6 months	Number of FSW who are stigmatized and discriminant in past 6 months	Number of FSW	Percentages of avoidance of health care among FSW because of stigma and discrimination in past 6 months
Chattogram	7	109	6.4%	11	212	5.2%
Narayanganj	1	38	2.6%	4	281	1.4%
Cumilla	10	127	7.9%	15	191	7.9%
Gazipur	4	79	5.1%	21	260	8.1%
Cox's Bazar	9	138	6.5%	16	190	8.4%
Khulna	1	82	1.2%	2	248	0.8%
Dhaka	4	83	4.8%	20	344	5.8%
Barishal	11	96	11.5%	28	213	13.1%
Mymensingh	12	79	15.2%	27	236	11.4%

Table 02: Summary of GAM indicators amongst MSM (Overall and age segregated)

3.3 HIV prevalence among MSM

Districts	Overall		
	Number of MSM who test positive for HIV	Number of MSM tested for HIV	Percentage of MSM with HIV positive
Chattogram	8	332	2.4%
Narayanganj	3	315	1.0%
Cumilla	1	315	0.3%
Gazipur	7	317	2.2%
Khulna	1	308	0.3%
Dhaka	18	573	3.1%
Sylhet	4	316	1.3%

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of MSM who test positive for HIV	Number of MSM tested for HIV	Percentage of MSM with HIV positive	Number of MSM who test positive for HIV	Number of MSM tested for HIV	Percentage of MSM with HIV positive
Chattogram	2	146	1.4%	6	186	3.2%
Narayanganj	0	138	0.0%	3	177	1.7%
Cumilla	0	123	0.0%	1	192	0.5%
Gazipur	3	144	2.1%	4	173	2.3%
Khulna	1	228	0.4%	0	80	0.0%
Dhaka	5	235	2.1%	13	338	3.8%
Sylhet	0	154	0.0%	4	162	2.5%

3.4 HIV testing among MSM

Districts	Overall		
	MSM knows they are living with HIV or MSM reports having tested for HIV in last 12 months and result was negative	Total Number of MSM	Percentage of MSM who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.
Chattogram	234	332	70.5%
Narayanganj	210	315	66.7%
Cumilla	193	315	61.3%
Gazipur	206	317	65.0%
Khulna	243	308	78.9%
Dhaka	426	573	74.3%
Sylhet	229	316	72.5%

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	MSM knows they are living with HIV or MSM reports having tested for HIV in last 12 months and result was negative	Total Number of MSM	Percentage of MSM who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status	MSM knows they are living with HIV or MSM reports having tested for HIV in last 12 months and result was negative	Total Number of MSM	Percentage of MSM who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.
Chattogram	96	146	65.8%	138	186	74.2%
Narayanganj	90	138	65.2%	120	177	67.8%
Cumilla	79	123	64.2%	114	192	59.4%
Gazipur	92	144	63.9%	114	173	65.9%
Khulna	178	228	78.1%	65	80	81.3%
Dhaka	167	235	71.1%	259	338	76.6%
Sylhet	108	154	70.1%	121	162	74.7%

3.5 Antiretroviral therapy coverage among MSM living with HIV in key populations

Districts	Overall		
	Number of MSM who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of MSM living with HIV	Percentage of MSM with HIV positive who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months
Chattogram	5	8	62.5%
Narayanganj	0	3	0.0%
Cumilla	1	1	100.0%
Gazipur	1	7	14.3%
Khulna	0	1	0.0%
Dhaka	10	18	55.6%
Sylhet	3	4	75.0%

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of MSM who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of MSM living with HIV	Percentage of MSM with HIV positive who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of MSM who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of MSM living with HIV	Percentage of MSM with HIV positive who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months
Chattogram	0	2	0.0%	5	6	83.3%
Narayanganj	0	0	0.0%	0	3	0.0%
Cumilla	0	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
Gazipur	1	3	33.3%	0	4	0.0%
Khulna	0	1	0.0%	0	0	
Dhaka	4	5	80.0%	6	13	46.2%
Sylhet	0	0	0.0%	3	4	75.0%

3.6 Condom use among MSM

Districts	Overall		
	Number of MSM who reported using a condom the last time they had anal sex in the past 6 months	Number of MSM who reported having had anal sex with a male partner in the past six months	Percentage of MSM reporting using a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner in the past 6 months
Chattogram	198	332	59.6%
Narayanganj	130	315	41.3%
Cumilla	135	315	42.9%
Gazipur	128	317	40.4%
Khulna	103	308	33.4%
Dhaka	333	573	58.1%
Sylhet	291	316	92.1%

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of MSM who reported using a condom the last time they had anal sex in the past 6 months	Number of MSM who reported having had anal sex with a male partner in the past six months	Percentage of MSM reporting using a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner in the past 6 months	Number of MSM who reported using a condom the last time they had anal sex in the past 6 months	Number of MSM who reported having had anal sex with a male partner in the past six months	Percentage of MSM reporting using a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner in the past 6 months
Chattogram	84	146	57.5%	114	186	61.3%
Narayanganj	59	138	42.8%	71	177	40.1%
Cumilla	52	123	42.3%	83	192	43.2%
Gazipur	57	144	39.6%	71	173	41.0%
Khulna	75	228	32.9%	28	80	35.0%
Dhaka	122	235	51.9%	211	338	62.4%
Sylhet	140	154	90.9%	151	162	93.2%

3.7 Coverage of HIV prevention programs among MSM

Districts	Overall		
	Number of MSM who report receiving two or more of HIV prevention intervention * in the past three months	Number of MSM recruited in IBBS	percentage of MSM having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months
Chattogram	230	332	69.3%
Narayanganj	293	315	93.0%
Cumilla	197	315	62.5%
Gazipur	220	317	69.4%
Khulna	283	308	91.9%
Dhaka	460	573	80.3%
Sylhet	260	316	82.3%

*condom / lubricants and counselling service on condom use and safe

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of MSM who report receiving two or more of the prevention interventions in the past three months	Number of MSM recruited	percentage of MSM reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months	Number of MSM who report receiving two or more of the prevention interventions listed	Number of MSM recruited	percentage of MSM reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months
Chattogram	100	146	68.5%	130	186	69.9%
Narayanganj	130	138	94.2%	163	177	92.1%
Cumilla	67	123	54.5%	130	192	67.7%
Gazipur	90	144	62.5%	130	173	75.1%
Khulna	210	228	92.1%	73	80	91.3%
Dhaka	169	235	71.9%	291	338	86.1%
Sylhet	123	154	79.9%	137	162	84.6%

3.11 Active syphilis among MSM

Districts	Overall		
	Number of MSM who tested positive for active syphilis	Number of MSM who were tested for active syphilis	Percentage of MSM with active syphilis
Chattogram	57	332	17.2%
Narayanganj	16	315	5.1%
Cumilla	12	315	3.8%
Gazipur	23	317	7.3%
Khulna	4	308	1.3%
Dhaka	79	573	13.8%
Sylhet	14	316	4.4%

*Positive on a rapid syphilis test AND positive on RPR & TPHA

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of MSM who tested positive for active syphilis	Number of MSM who were tested for active syphilis	Percentage of MSM with active syphilis	Number of MSM who tested positive for active syphilis	Number of MSM who were tested for active syphilis	Percentage of MSM with active syphilis
Chattogram	21	146	14.4%	36	186	19.4%
Narayanganj	2	138	1.4%	14	177	7.9%
Cumilla	4	123	3.3%	8	192	4.2%
Gazipur	8	144	5.6%	15	173	8.7%
Khulna	3	228	1.3%	1	80	1.3%
Dhaka	24	235	10.2%	55	338	16.3%
Sylhet	5	154	3.2%	9	162	5.6%

4.2 Avoidance of health care among MSM because of stigma and discrimination

Districts	Overall		
	Number of MSM who avoided health care services because of stigma and discrimination in the past 6 months	Number of MSM	Percentages of avoidance of health care among MSM because of stigma and discrimination in the past 6 months
Chattogram	6	332	1.8%
Narayanganj	0	315	0.0%
Cumilla	4	315	1.3%
Gazipur	28	317	8.8%
Khulna	20	308	6.5%
Dhaka	44	573	7.7%
Sylhet	5	316	1.6%

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of MSM who are stigmatized and discriminant in the past 6 months	Number of MSM	Percentages of avoidance of health care among MSM because of stigma and discrimination in the past 6 months	Number of MSM who are stigmatized and discriminant in the past 6 months	Number of MSM	Percentages of avoidance of health care among MSM because of stigma and discrimination in the past 6 months
Chattogram	4	146	2.7%	2	186	1.1%
Narayanganj	0	138	0.0%	0	177	0.0%
Cumilla	0	123	0.0%	4	192	2.1%
Gazipur	11	144	7.6%	17	173	9.8%
Khulna	9	228	3.9%	11	80	13.8%
Dhaka	14	235	6.0%	30	338	8.9%
Sylhet	3	154	1.9%	2	162	1.2%

able 03: Summary of GAM indicators amongst PWID (Overall, age and sex segregated)

3.3 HIV prevalence among PWID

Districts	Overall		
	PWID knows they are living with HIV or PWID tested HIV negative in the past 12 months	Number of PWID recruited	Percentage of PWID who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.
Narayanganj	133	380	35.0%
Cumilla	233	381	61.2%
Gazipur	223	372	59.9%
Dhaka	462	652	70.9%
Rajshahi	265	331	80.1%
Chapainawabganj	230	260	88.5%
Barishal	2	281	0.7%
Mymensingh	1	376	0.3%

Districts	<25			>25		
	PWID knows they are living with HIV or PWID tested HIV negative in the past 12 months	Number of PWID recruited	Percentage of PWID who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.	PWID knows they are living with HIV or PWID tested HIV negative in the past 12 months	Number of PWID recruited	Percentage of PWID who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.
Narayanganj	5	20	25.0%	128	360	35.6%
Cumilla	29	52	55.8%	204	329	62.0%
Gazipur	7	14	50.0%	216	358	60.3%
Dhaka	17	21	81.0%	445	631	70.5%
Rajshahi	3	4	75.0%	262	327	80.1%
Chapainawabganj	2	3	66.7%	228	257	88.7%
Barishal	0	102	0.0%	2	179	1.1%
Mymensingh	0	55	0.0%	1	321	0.3%

Districts	Male			Female		
	PWID knows they are living with HIV or PWID tested HIV negative in the past 12 months	Number of PWID recruited	Percentage of PWID who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.	PWID knows they are living with HIV or PWID tested HIV negative in the past 12 months	Number of PWID recruited	Percentage of PWID who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.
Narayanganj	115	351	32.8%	18	29	62.1%
Cumilla	230	378	60.8%	2	2	100.0%
Gazipur	211	358	58.9%	12	14	85.7%
Dhaka	436	621	70.2%	26	30	86.7%
Rajshahi	263	329	79.9%	2	2	100.0%
Chapainawabganj	230	259	88.8%	0	1	0.0%
Barishal	2	279	0.7%	0	2	0.0%
Mymensingh	1	376	0.3%	0	0	0.0%

3.4 HIV testing among PWID

Districts	Overall		
	Number of PWID who tested positive for HIV	Number of PWID tested for HIV	Percentage of HIV positive PWID
Narayanganj	26	380	6.8%
Cumilla	0	381	0.0%
Gazipur	13	372	3.5%
Dhaka	33	652	5.1%
Rajshahi	0	331	0.0%
Chapainawabganj	0	260	0.0%
Barishal	0	281	0.0%
Mymensingh	1	376	0.3%

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of PWID who tested positive for HIV	Number of PWID tested for HIV	Percentage of HIV positive PWID	Number of PWID who tested positive for HIV	Number of PWID tested for HIV	Percentage of HIV positive PWID
Narayanganj	0	20	0.0%	26	360	7.2%
Cumilla	0	52	0.0%	0	329	0.0%
Gazipur	0	14	0.0%	13	358	3.6%
Dhaka	1	21	4.8%	32	631	5.1%
Rajshahi	0	4	0.0%	0	327	0.0%
Chapainawabganj	0	3	0.0%	0	257	0.0%
Barishal	0	102	0.0%	0	179	0.0%
Mymensingh	0	55	0.0%	1	321	0.3%

Districts	Male			Female		
	Number of PWID who tested positive for HIV	Number of PWID tested for HIV	Percentage of HIV positive PWID	Number of PWID who tested positive for HIV	Number of PWID tested for HIV	Percentage of HIV positive PWID
Narayanganj	25	351	7.1%	1	29	3.4%
Cumilla	0	378	0.0%	0	2	0.0%
Gazipur	11	358	3.1%	2	14	14.3%
Dhaka	31	621	5.0%	2	30	6.7%
Rajshahi	0	329	0.0%	0	2	0.0%
Chapainawabganj	0	259	0.0%	0	1	0.0%
Barishal	0	279	0.0%	0	2	0.0%
Mymensingh	1	376	0.3%	0	0	

3.5 Antiretroviral therapy coverage among PWID people living with HIV

Districts	Overall		
	Number of PWID who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of PWID living with HIV	Percentage of HIV positive PWID who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months
Narayanganj	20	26	76.9%
Cumilla	0	0	0.0%
Gazipur	7	13	53.8%
Dhaka	1	33	3.0%
Rajshahi	0	0	0.0%
Chapainawabganj	0	0	0.0%
Barishal	0	0	0.0%
Mymensingh	0	1	0.0%

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of PWID who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of PWID living with HIV	Percentage of HIV positive PWID who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of PWID who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of PWID s living with HIV	Percentage of HIV positive PWID who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months
Narayanganj	0	0	0.0%	20	26	76.9%
Cumilla	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Gazipur	0	0	0.0%	7	13	53.8%
Dhaka	0	1	0.0%	1	32	3.1%
Rajshahi	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Chapainawabganj	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Barishal	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Mymensingh	0	0	0.0%	0	1	0.0%

Districts	Male			Female		
	Number of PWID who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of PWID living with HIV	Percentage of HIV positive PWID who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of PWID who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of PWID living with HIV	Percentage of HIV positive PWID who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months
Narayanganj	19	25	76.0%	1	1	100.0%
Cumilla	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Gazipur	6	11	54.5%	1	2	50.0%
Dhaka	1	31	3.2%	0	2	0.0%
Rajshahi	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Chapainawabganj	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Barishal	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Mymensingh	0	1	0.0%	0	0	0.0%

3.6 Condom use among PWID

Districts	Overall		
	Number of PWID who reported using a condom the last time they had vaginal or anal sex in the past month	Number of PWID who report having injected drugs and having had sexual intercourse in the past month	Percentage of PWID reporting using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (vaginal or anal sex) in the past month
Narayanganj	126	264	47.7%
Cumilla	161	298	54.0%
Gazipur	99	219	45.2%
Dhaka	245	403	60.8%
Rajshahi	133	251	53.0%
Chapainawabganj	107	204	52.5%
Barishal	51	175	29.1%
Mymensingh	78	245	31.8%

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of PWID who reported using a condom the last time they had vaginal or anal sex in the past one month	Number of PWID who report having injected drugs and having had sexual intercourse in the past month	Percentage of PWID reporting using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (vaginal or anal sex) in the past month	Number of PWID who reported using a condom the last time they had vaginal or anal sex in the past one month	Number of PWID who report having injected drugs and having had sexual intercourse in the past month	Percentage of PWID reporting using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (vaginal or anal sex) in the past month
Narayanganj	11	16	68.8%	115	248	46.4%
Cumilla	18	38	47.4%	143	260	55.0%
Gazipur	2	8	25.0%	97	211	46.0%
Dhaka	6	7	85.7%	239	396	60.4%
Rajshahi	1	2	50.0%	132	249	53.0%
Chapainawabganj	2	3	66.7%	105	201	52.2%
Barishal	11	46	23.9%	40	129	31.0%
Mymensingh	8	27	29.6%	70	218	32.1%

Districts	Male			Female		
	Number of PWID who reported using a condom the last time they had vaginal or anal sex in the past one month	Number of PWID who report having injected drugs and having had sexual intercourse in the past month	Percentage of PWID reporting using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (vaginal or anal sex) in the past month	Number of PWID who reported using a condom the last time they had vaginal or anal sex in the past one month	Number of PWID who report having injected drugs and having had sexual intercourse in the past month	Percentage of PWID reporting using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (vaginal or anal sex) in the past month
Narayanganj	106	240	44.2%	20	24	83.3%
Cumilla	160	296	54.1%	1	2	50.0%
Gazipur	92	206	44.7%	7	13	53.8%
Dhaka	225	379	59.4%	20	23	87.0%
Rajshahi	132	249	53.0%	1	2	50.0%
Chapainawbganj	107	204	52.5%	0	0	0.0%
Barishal	51	175	29.1%	0	0	0.0%
Mymensingh	78	245	31.8%	0	0	0.0%

3.7 Coverage of HIV prevention programs among PWID

Districts	Overall		
	Number of PWID who report receiving two or more of HIV prevention interventions * in the past three months	Number of PWID recruited	percentage of PWID reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months
Narayanganj	218	380	57.4%
Cumilla	281	381	73.8%
Gazipur	201	372	54.0%
Dhaka	443	652	67.9%
Rajshahi	253	331	76.4%
Chapainawbganj	164	260	63.1%
Barishal	30	281	10.7%
Mymensingh	39	376	10.4%

*condom / lubricants and counselling service on condom use and safe

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of PWID who report receiving two or more of the prevention interventions	Number of PWID recruited	percentage of PWID reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months	Number of PWID who report receiving two or more of the prevention interventions listed	Number of PWID recruited	percentage of PWID reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months
Narayanganj	15	20	75.0%	203	360	56.4%
Cumilla	32	52	61.5%	249	329	75.7%
Gazipur	9	14	64.3%	192	358	53.6%
Dhaka	17	21	81.0%	426	631	67.5%
Rajshahi	2	4	50.0%	251	327	76.8%
Chapainawbganj	3	3	100.0%	161	257	62.6%
Barishal	6	102	5.9%	24	179	13.4%
Mymensingh	9	55	16.4%	30	321	9.3%

Districts	Male			Female		
	Number of PWID who report receiving two or more of the prevention interventions listed	Number of PWID recruited	percentage of PWID reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months	Number of PWID who report receiving two or more of the prevention interventions listed	Number of PWID recruited	percentage of PWID reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months
Narayanganj	192	351	54.7%	26	29	89.7%
Cumilla	279	378	73.8%	2	2	100.0%
Gazipur	190	358	53.1%	11	14	78.6%
Dhaka	418	621	67.3%	24	30	80.0%
Rajshahi	251	329	76.3%	2	2	100.0%
Chapainawabganj	164	259	63.3%	0	1	0.0%
Barishal	30	279	10.8%	0	2	0.0%
Mymensingh	39	376	10.4%	0	0	

3.8 Safe injecting practices among PWID

Districts	Overall		
	Number of PWID who report using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected drugs	Number of PWID who report using injecting drugs in the past month	Percentage of PWID reporting using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected in the past month
Narayanganj	376	380	98.9%
Cumilla	369	380	97.1%
Gazipur	327	371	88.1%
Dhaka	633	645	98.1%
Rajshahi	322	331	97.3%
Chapainawabganj	257	260	98.8%
Barishal	263	281	93.6%
Mymensingh	338	375	90.1%

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of PWID who report using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected drugs	Number of PWID who report injecting drugs in the past month	Percentage of PWIDreporting using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected in the past month	Number of PWID who report using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected drugs	Number of PWID who report injecting drugs in the past month	Percentage of PWID reporting using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected in the past month
Narayanganj	19	20	95.0%	357	360	99.2%
Cumilla	48	52	92.3%	321	328	97.9%
Gazipur	13	14	92.9%	314	357	88.0%
Dhaka	19	19	100.0%	614	626	98.1%
Rajshahi	4	4	100.0%	318	327	97.2%
Chapainawabganj	3	3	100.0%	254	257	98.8%
Barishal	95	102	93.1%	168	179	93.9%
Mymensingh	49	55	89.1%	289	320	90.3%

Districts	Male			Female		
	Number of PWID who report using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected drugs	Number of PWID who report injecting drugs in the past month	Percentage of PWID reporting using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected in the past month	Number of PWID who report using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected drugs	Number of PWID who report injecting drugs in the past month	Percentage of PWID reporting using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected in the past month
Narayanganj	347	351	98.9%	29	29	100.0%
Cumilla	366	378	96.8%	2	2	100.0%
Gazipur	317	358	88.5%	10	14	71.4%
Dhaka	602	621	96.9%	30	30	100.0%
Rajshahi	320	329	97.3%	2	2	100.0%
Chapainawbganj	256	259	98.8%	1	1	100.0%
Barishal	261	279	93.5%	2	2	100.0%
Mymensingh	338	375	89.9%	0	0	0.0%

3.14 Viral hepatitis among PWID

Districts	Overall		
	Number of PWID who test positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus AND Number of PWID who also test positive for HIV	Number of PWID tested for both HIV and hepatitis C	Prevalence of hepatitis and coinfection with HIV among PWID
Narayanganj	13	380	3.4%
Cumilla	0	381	0.0%
Gazipur	11	372	3.0%
Dhaka	21	652	3.2%
Rajshahi	0	331	0.0%
Chapainawbganj	0	260	0.0%
Barishal	0	281	0.0%
Mymensingh	1	376	0.3%

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of PWID who test positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus AND Number of PWID who also test positive for HIV	Number of PWID tested for both HIV and hepatitis C	Prevalence of hepatitis and coinfection with HIV among PWID	Number of PWID who test positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus AND Number of PWID who also test positive for HIV	Number of PWID tested for both HIV and hepatitis C	Prevalence of hepatitis and coinfection with HIV among PWID
Narayanganj	0	20	0.0%	13	360	3.6%
Cumilla	0	52	0.0%	0	329	0.0%
Gazipur	0	14	0.0%	11	358	3.1%
Dhaka	1	21	4.8%	20	631	3.2%
Rajshahi	0	4	0.0%	0	327	0.0%
Chapainawbganj	0	3	0.0%	0	257	0.0%
Barishal	0	102	0.0%	0	179	0.0%
Mymensingh	0	55	0.0%	1	321	0.3%

Districts	Male			Female		
	Number of PWID who test positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus AND Number of PWID who also test positive for HIV	Number of PWID tested for both HIV and hepatitis C	Prevalence of hepatitis and coinfection with HIV among PWID	Number of PWID who test positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus AND Number of PWID who also test positive for HIV	Number of PWID tested for both HIV and hepatitis C	Prevalence of hepatitis and coinfection with HIV among PWID
Narayanganj	12	351	3.4%	1	29	3.4%
Cumilla	0	378	0.0%	0	2	0.0%
Gazipur	9	358	2.5%	2	14	14.3%
Dhaka	20	621	3.2%	1	30	3.3%
Rajshahi	0	329	0.0%	0	2	0.0%
Chapainawabganj	0	259	0.0%	0	1	0.0%
Barishal	0	279	0.0%	0	2	0.0%
Mymensingh	1	376	0.3%	0	0	

4.2 Avoidance of health care among key populations because of stigma and discrimination

Districts	Overall		
	Number of PWID who avoided health care services in the past six months because of stigma and discrimination	Number of PWID	Percentages of PWID who avoided health care services in the past six months because of stigma and discrimination
Narayanganj	91	380	23.9%
Cumilla	17	381	4.5%
Gazipur	55	372	14.8%
Dhaka	153	652	23.5%
Rajshahi	21	331	6.3%
Chapainawabganj	8	260	3.1%
Barishal	19	281	6.8%
Mymensingh	33	376	8.8%

Districts	<25			>25		
	Number of PWID who avoided health care services in the past six months because of stigma and discrimination	Number of PWID	Percentages of PWID who avoided health care services in the past six months because of stigma and discrimination	Number of PWID who avoided health care services in the past six months because of stigma and discrimination	Number of PWID	Percentages of PWID who avoided health care services in the past six months because of stigma and discrimination
Narayanganj	7	20	35.0%	84	360	23.3%
Cumilla	2	52	3.8%	15	329	4.6%
Gazipur	1	14	7.1%	54	358	15.1%
Dhaka	5	21	23.8%	148	631	23.5%
Rajshahi	0	4	0.0%	21	327	6.4%
Chapainawabganj	0	3	0.0%	8	257	3.1%
Barishal	5	102	4.9%	14	179	7.8%
Mymensingh	4	55	7.3%	29	321	9.0%

Districts	Male			Female		
	Number of PWID who avoided health care services in the past six months because of stigma and discrimination	Number of PWID	Percentages of PWID who avoided health care services in the past six months because of stigma and discrimination	Number of PWID who avoided health care services in the past six months because of stigma and discrimination	Number of PWID	Percentages of PWID who avoided health care services in the past six months because of stigma and discrimination
Narayanganj	83	351	23.6%	8	29	27.6%
Cumilla	17	378	4.5%	0	2	0.0%
Gazipur	53	358	14.8%	2	14	14.3%
Dhaka	146	621	23.5%	7	30	23.3%
Rajshahi	21	329	6.4%	0	2	0.0%
Chapainawabganj	8	259	3.1%	0	1	0.0%
Barishal	19	279	6.8%	0	2	0.0%
Mymensingh	33	376	8.8%	0	0	0.0%

Table 4: Summary of GAM indicators amongst TGW (Overall and age segregated)

3.3 HIV prevalence among TGW

Districts	Overall		
	Number of TGW who test positive for HIV	Number of TGW tested for HIV	Percentage of TGW with HIV positive
Chattogram	2	125	1.6%
Gazipur	0	125	0.0%
Khulna	2	128	1.6%
Dhaka	4	344	1.2%
Rajshahi	3	133	2.3%
Chapainawabganj	0	101	0.0%
Sylhet	0	216	0.0%

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of TGW who test positive for HIV	Number of TGW tested for HIV	Percentage of TGW with HIV positive	Number of TGW who test positive for HIV	Number of TGW tested for HIV	Percentage of TGW with HIV positive
Chattogram	0	42	0.00%	2	83	2.40%
Gazipur	0	49	0.00%	0	76	0.00%
Khulna	0	31	0.00%	2	97	2.10%
Dhaka	1	112	0.90%	3	232	1.30%
Rajshahi	0	47	0.00%	3	86	3.50%
Chapainawabganj	0	35	0.00%	0	66	0.00%
Sylhet	0	92	0.00%	0	124	0.00%

3.4 HIV testing among TGW

Districts	Overall		
	TGW knows they are living with HIV or TGW reports having tested for HIV in last 12 months and result was negative	Total Number of TGW	Percentage of TGW who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.
Chattogram	35	125	28.0%
Gazipur	20	125	16.0%
Khulna	34	128	26.6%
Dhaka	128	344	37.2%
Rajshahi	66	133	49.6%
Chapainawabganj	79	101	78.2%
Sylhet	148	216	68.5%

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	TGW knows they are living with HIV or TGW reports having tested for HIV in last 12 months and result was negative	Total Number of TGW	Percentage of TGW who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.	TGW knows they are living with HIV or TGW reports having tested for HIV in last 12 months and result was negative	Total Number of TGW	Percentage of TGW who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status.
Chattogram	9	42	21.4%	26	83	31.3%
Gazipur	9	49	18.4%	11	76	14.5%
Khulna	12	31	38.7%	22	97	22.7%
Dhaka	46	112	41.1%	82	232	35.3%
Rajshahi	20	47	42.6%	46	86	53.5%
Chapainawabganj	30	35	85.7%	49	66	74.2%
Sylhet	64	92	69.6%	84	124	67.7%

3.5 Antiretroviral therapy coverage among TGW people living with HIV

Districts	Overall		
	Number of TGW who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of TGW recruited in IBBS who tested positive for HIV	Percentage of TGW with HIV positive who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months
Chattogram	1	2	50.0%
Gazipur	0	0	0.0%
Khulna	0	2	0.0%
Dhaka	1	4	25.0%
Rajshahi	2	3	66.7%
Chapainawabganj	0	0	0.0%
Sylhet	0	0	0.0%

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of TGW who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of TGW living with HIV (that means those whose HIV test in IBBS was positive)	Percentage of TGW with HIV positive who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of TGW who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months	Number of TGW living with HIV (that means those whose HIV test in IBBS was positive)	Percentage of TGW with HIV positive who self-reported receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months
Chattogram	0	0	0.0%	1	2	50.0%
Gazipur	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Khulna	0	0	0.0%	0	2	0.0%
Dhaka	0	1	0.0%	1	3	33.3%
Rajshahi	0	0	0.0%	2	3	66.7%
Chapainawabganj	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Sylhet	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%

3.6 Condom use among TGW

Districts	Overall		
	Number of TGW who reported using a condom at last vaginal or anal sex in the past 6 months	Number of TGW surveyed who reported having vaginal or anal sex in the past six months	Percentage of TGW reporting using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse or anal sex in the past 6 months
Chattogram	15	125	12.0%
Gazipur	25	125	20.0%
Khulna	18	128	14.1%
Dhaka	93	344	27.0%
Rajshahi	100	133	75.2%
Chapainawabganj	51	101	50.5%
Sylhet	132	216	61.1%

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of TGW who reported using a condom at last vaginal or anal sex in the past 6 months	Number of TGW surveyed who reported having vaginal or anal sex in the past six months	Percentage of TGW reporting using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse or anal sex in the past 6 months	Number of TGW who reported using a condom at last vaginal or anal sex in the past 6 months	Number of TGW surveyed who reported having vaginal or anal sex in the past six months	Percentage of TGW reporting using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse or anal sex in the past 6 months
Chattogram	3	42	7.1%	12	83	14.5%
Gazipur	13	49	26.5%	12	76	15.8%
Khulna	8	31	25.8%	10	97	10.3%
Dhaka	39	112	34.8%	54	232	23.3%
Rajshahi	36	47	76.6%	64	86	74.4%
Chapainawabganj	18	35	51.4%	33	66	50.0%
Sylhet	58	92	63.0%	74	124	59.7%

3.7 Coverage of HIV prevention programs among TGW

Districts	Overall		
	Number of TGW who report receiving two or more of HIV prevention interventions* in the past three months	Number of TGW population responding to the survey	percentage of TGW reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months
Chattogram	6	125	4.8%
Gazipur	46	125	36.8%
Khulna	33	128	25.8%
Dhaka	163	344	47.4%
Rajshahi	99	133	74.4%
Chapainawabganj	82	101	81.2%
Sylhet	181	216	83.8%

*condom / lubricants and counselling service on condom use and safe

Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of TGW who report receiving two or more of the prevention interventions listed	Number of TGW responding to the survey	percentage of TGW reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months	Number of TGW who report receiving two or more of the prevention interventions listed	Number of TGW responding to the survey	percentage of TGW reporting having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past 3 months
Chattogram	1	42	2.4%	5	83	6.0%
Gazipur	23	49	46.9%	23	76	30.3%
Khulna	14	31	45.2%	19	97	19.6%
Dhaka	54	112	48.2%	109	232	47.0%
Rajshahi	36	47	76.6%	63	86	73.3%
Chapainawabganj	31	35	88.6%	51	66	77.3%
Sylhet	77	92	83.7%	104	124	83.9%

3.11 Active syphilis among TGW

Districts	Overall		
	Number of TGW who tested positive for active syphilis *	Number of TGW who were tested for active syphilis	Percentage of TGW with active syphilis
Chattogram	31	125	24.8%
Gazipur	14	125	11.2%
Khulna	3	128	2.3%
Dhaka	44	344	12.8%
Rajshahi	3	133	2.3%
Chapainawabganj	1	101	1.0%
Sylhet	29	216	13.4%

**positive on a rapid syphilis test AND positive on RPR & TPHA

| Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of TGW who tested positive for active syphilis (positive on a rapid syphilis test AND positive on VDRL & RPR)	Number of TGW who were tested for active syphilis	Percentage of TGW with active syphilis	Number of TGW who tested positive for active syphilis (positive VDRL and TPHA?) Yes: it should be positive on a rapid syphilis test AND positive on VDRL & RPR)	Number of TGW who were tested for active syphilis	Percentage of TGW with active syphilis
Chattogram	9	42	21.4%	22	83	26.5%
Gazipur	1	49	2.0%	13	76	17.1%
Khulna	0	31	0.0%	3	97	3.1%
Dhaka	16	112	14.3%	28	232	12.1%
Rajshahi	0	47	0.0%	3	86	3.5%
Chapainawabganj	1	35	2.9%	0	66	0.0%
Sylhet	8	92	8.7%	21	124	16.9%

4.2 Avoidance of health care among TGW because of stigma and discrimination

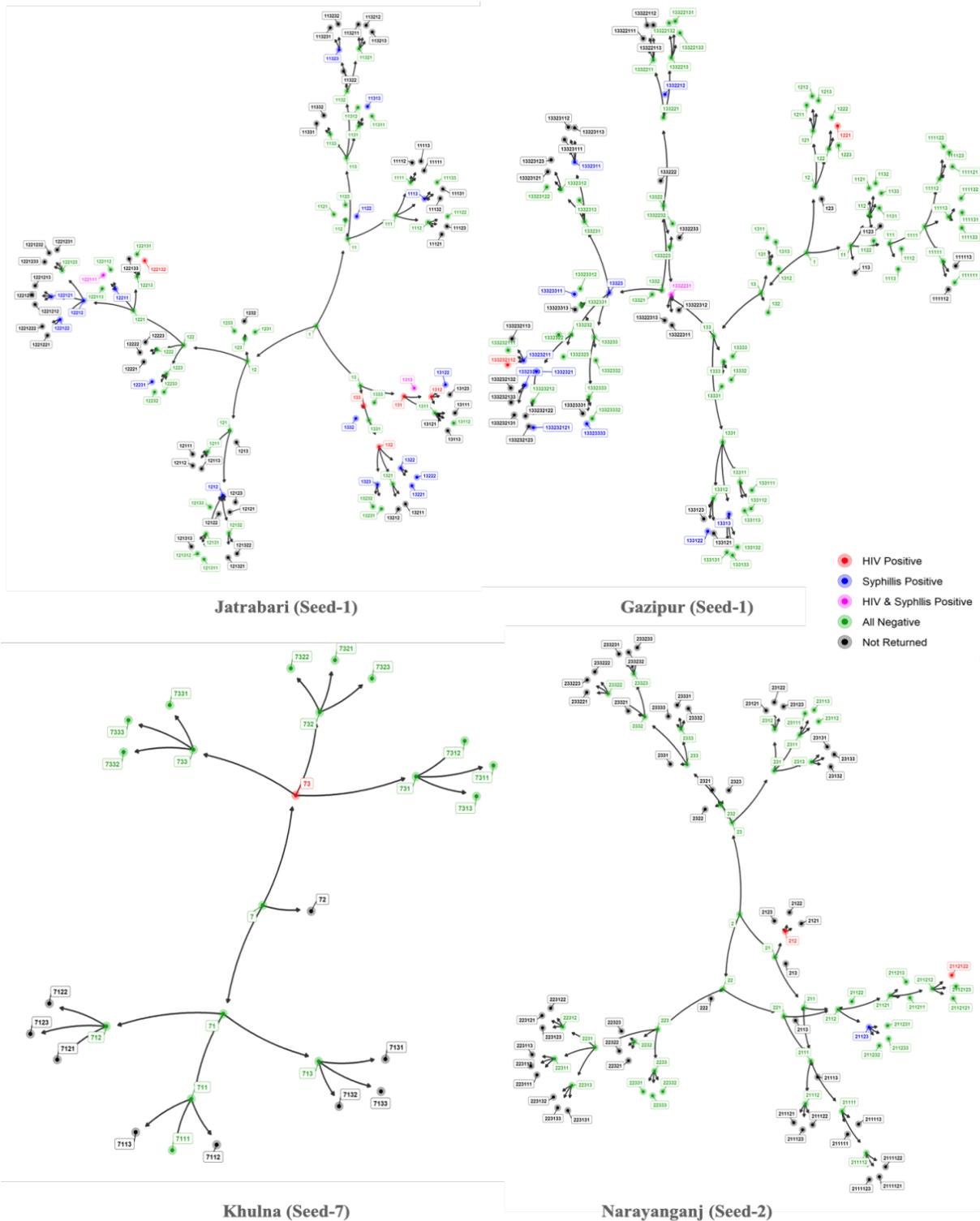| Districts	Overall		
	Number of TGW who reported avoiding health care services because of stigma and discrimination in the past 6 months	Number of TGW	Percentages of TGW who avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination in the past 6 months
Chattogram	41	125	32.8%
Gazipur	15	125	12.0%
Khulna	44	128	34.4%
Dhaka	128	344	37.2%
Rajshahi	22	133	16.5%
Chapainawabganj	60	101	59.4%
Sylhet	22	216	10.2%

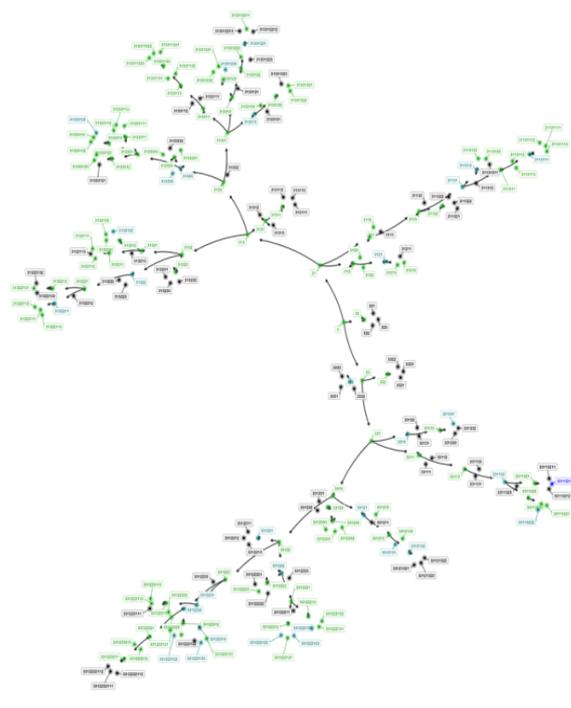| Districts	<25 years			>25 years		
	Number of TGW who are stigmatized and discriminant in the past 6 months	Number of TGW	Percentages of avoidance of health care among TGW because of stigma and discrimination in the past 6 months	Number of TGW who are stigmatized and discriminant in the past 6 months	Number of TGW	Percentages of avoidance of health care among TGW because of stigma and discrimination in the past 6 months
Chattogram	13	42	31.0%	28	83	33.7%
Gazipur	8	49	16.3%	7	76	9.2%
Khulna	11	31	35.5%	33	97	34.0%
Dhaka	40	112	35.7%	88	232	37.9%
Rajshahi	5	47	10.6%	17	86	19.8%
Chapainawabganj	19	35	54.3%	41	66	62.1%
Sylhet	7	92	7.6%	15	124	12.1%

Annex 05: Some representative seeds of RDS recruitment tree of the FSW population (Non-intervention districts) showing HIV, Syphilis and HCV sero-status of the individual participant.
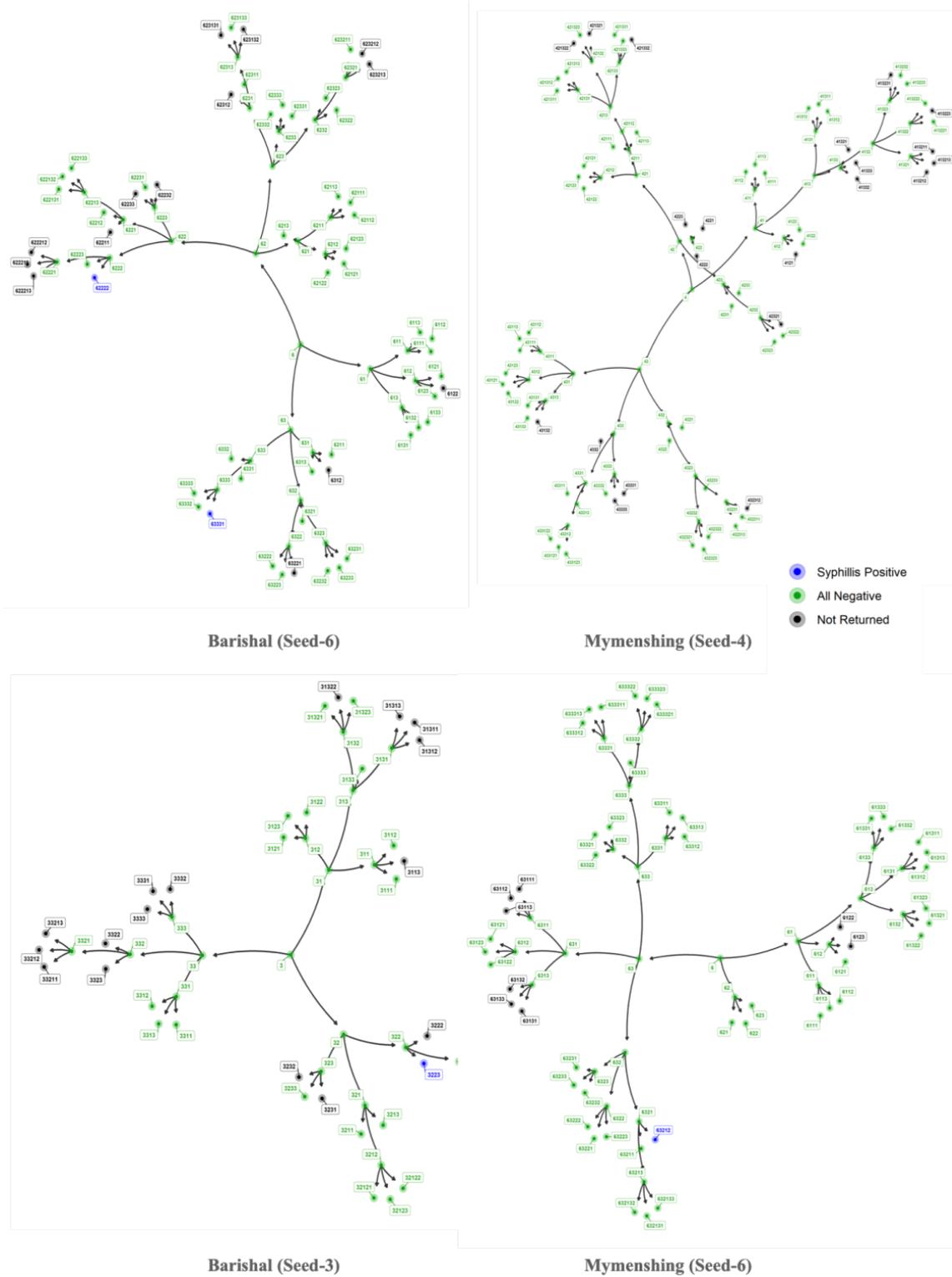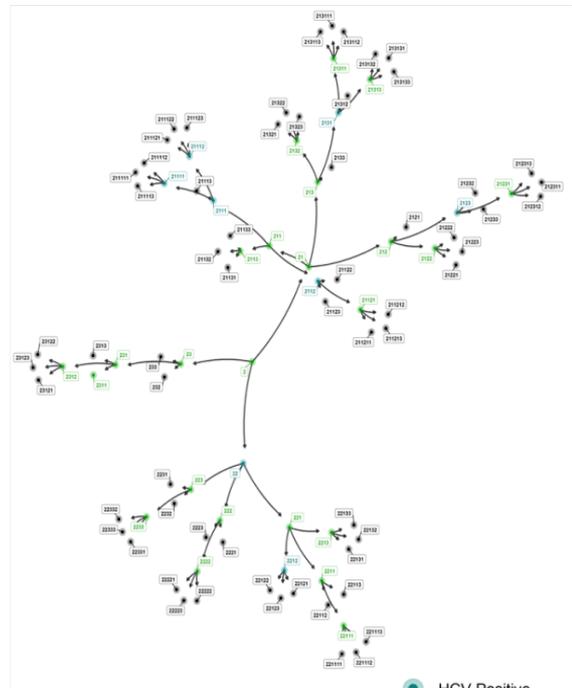

Barishal (Seed-6)

Mymenshing (Seed-4)

Barishal (Seed-3)

Mymenshing (Seed-6)

Syphillis Positive
All Negative
Not Returned

Annex 06: Recruitment tree in RDS-based IBBS in MSM per districts of Bangladesh

Jatrabari (Seed-1)

Gazipur (Seed-1)

Khulna (Seed-7)

Narayanganj (Seed-2)

Legend:
- HIV Positive
- Syphillis Positive
- HIV & Syphllis Positive
- All Negative
- Not Returned

Mymenshing (Seed-3)

Barishal (Seed-2)

- HCV Positive
- HIV & HCV Positive
- All Negative
- Not Returned
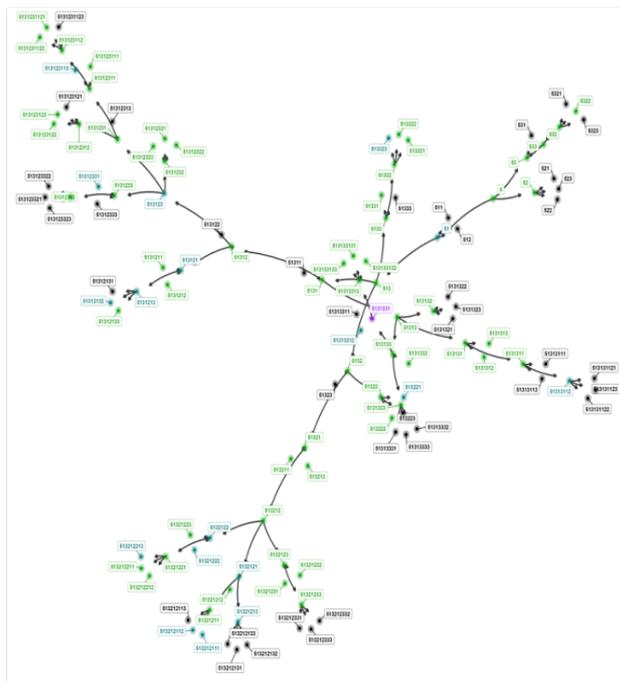
Mymenshing (Seed-3)
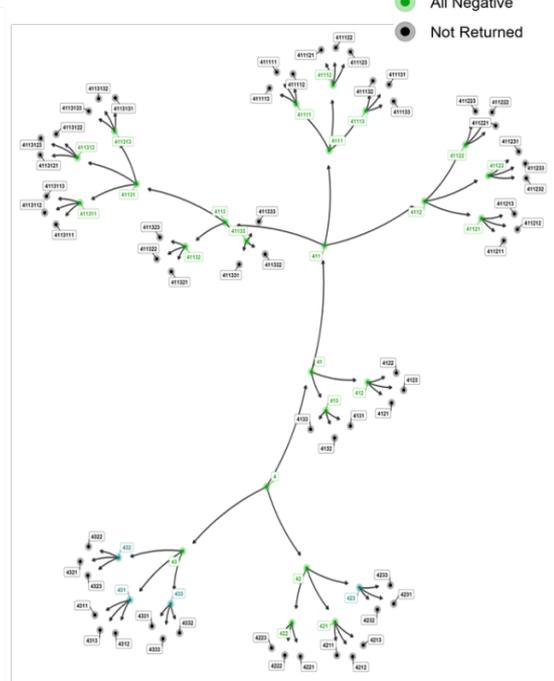
Barishal (Seed-2)

Annex 08: Approval Letter of IRB, BSMMU for conducting the Integrated Bio-Behavioural Survey (IBBS) 2020 among Key Populations at selected districts in Bangladesh

বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিব মেডিক্যাল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University

রেজিস্ট্রার অফিস   Office of the Registrar

NO. BSMMU/2020/8524   *Date:26-09-2020*

Prof. (Dr.) Saif Ullah Munshi
Chairman
Department of Virology
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University
Shahbag, Dhaka-1000.

Sub: Institutional Review Board (I.R.B) Clearance.

With reference to your application on the above mentioned subject, this is to inform you that your Research Proposal entitled **"Behavioral and Serological Surveillance (HIV, HCV, Syphilis) on 'Continuation of the prioritized HIV prevention services among key populations in Selected Areas of Bangladesh"** has been reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University in its 207th meeting held on 19 September' 2020.

You are requested to follow the Institutional Review Board (IRB) guidelines.
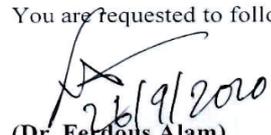
(Dr. Ferdous Alam)
Member Secretary
Institutional Review Board
BSMMU, Shahbag, Dhaka

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