

NATIONAL BASELINE
HIGH RISK AND BRIDGE
POPULATION BEHAVIOURAL
SURVEILLANCE SURVEY

2002

R E P O R T

P A R T 2

*Men who have Sex with Men
and
Injecting Drug Users*



NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL ORGANISATION

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PREFACE

The key objectives of the National AIDS Control Program are the reduction of the spread of HIV infection in the country and strengthening India's response to HIV/AIDS on a long-term basis. To meet these objectives, data on the current situation in the country needs to be collected. Such information provides a backdrop for evidence based planning of strategic interventions for the control of HIV/AIDS. The impact of the interventions also needs to be periodically monitored through continuous surveillance.

Till recently surveillance systems only concentrated on tracking of AIDS cases and the spread of HIV virus. But such surveillance only documents the damage that has already been wrought on the individuals, families, communities and the country. This does not help in identifying factors like current behaviour, which fuels the HIV pandemic. Documenting such behaviour and documenting behavioural change, which predisposes to the spread of HIV/AIDS is of crucial importance for prevention of HIV/AIDS. Therefore a new framework for HIV surveillance has been developed. The Behavioural Surveillance Surveys, aptly called the Second Generation Surveillance System are based on tracking behavioural changes in the country.

A general population BSS was undertaken earlier and this was followed by BSS among high-risk groups and bridge populations. The present report (Part 2) highlights findings from the two high-risk groups of Men having Sex with Men and Injecting Drug Users. Part I of the Report covered Female Sex Workers and their Clients. The surveys have been contracted to ORG-CSR, so as to facilitate an independent evaluation of the existing situation. I appreciate the efforts of the ORG-CSR team in ensuring a high quality and for completion of the work in time.

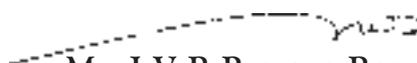
I hope NACO and State AIDS Control Societies and all other concerned agencies will use the findings to plan effective interventions and to identify critical 'grey' areas, which need urgent attention. This wave of BSS is intended to furnish base line information and future waves will be undertaken over the next five years to monitor changes in behavioural parameters.

I wish to complement UNAIDS for their signal contribution in terms of financial and technical support to setting up the Baseline Behavioural indicators.

I thank the World Bank, APAC, DFID and FHI for supporting this endeavour. I thank Dr. Laxmi Bai (APAC), Ms. Stella Manoharan (FHI) for coordinating the Training of Trainers Workshop and contributing to standardization of the survey instruments.

I congratulate Dr. P.Salil (Joint Director) and Dr. GVS Murthy (Consultant) for successfully coordinating the survey and for ensuring a speedy compilation of this crucial report.

A survey of this magnitude would not have been possible without the unstinted cooperation and patience of the many men having sex with other men and injecting drug users.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
APAC	AIDS Prevention And Control Project
BB/bb	Brothel based
BSS	Behavioral Surveillance Survey
DFID	Department for International Development
FHI	Family Health International
FSW	Female Sex Workers
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ID	Injecting Drugs
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
ISSA	Integrated System for Statistical Analysis
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MSM	Men who have sex with Men
NACO	National AIDS Control Organization
NACP	National AIDS Control Program
NBB/nbb	Non Brothel based
NE	North Eastern
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
ORG-CSR	Operations Research Group – Center for Social Research
SACS	State AIDS Control Society
SD	Standard Deviation
SI	Sampling Interval
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UT	Union Territory
WHO	World Health Organization

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NGOS WHO ASSISTED IN COVERING MSM POPULATIONS

Sl. No.	Location	Name of NGO
1.	Kolkatta	Integration Kolkata – 700 019
2.	Delhi	Development Advocacy and Research Trust (DART) New Delhi – 49
3.	Bangalore	GELAYA Bangalore
4.	Mumbai	The Humsafar Trust Mumbai
5.	Chennai	Social Welfare Association for Men (SWAM) Chennai 600083

NGOS WHO ASSISTED IN COVERING IDU POPULATIONS

Sl. No.	Location	Name of NGO
1	Kolkatta	Human Development and Research Institute Kolkata – 700 009
2	Delhi	Sharan New Delhi
		Sahara New Delhi
3	Manipur	Kripa Society Imphal
		Lamka Rehabilitation Research Centre (LRRC) Churachandpur
		Institute for Social Disease Moreh, Distr. – Chandel
4	Mumbai	Sankalp Rehabilitation Trust Mumbai
5	Chennai	Address Centre Chennai 600013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

- The National AIDS Control Program was launched in 1992. The increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the country necessitated the launch of a second phase of the National Program in 1999 (NACP-II). The major objectives of NACP-II are reduction in spread of HIV infection in the country and strengthening the country's response to HIV/AIDS on a long-term basis. Specific objectives include interventions to change behavior, especially among high-risk groups, decentralization of service delivery, protection of human rights, operational research and management reform.
- Monitoring and Evaluation has been given key importance in NACP-II. This is to facilitate evidence based planning for NACP. This will be done through a regular Computerized Management Information System and through conduct of a series of Behavioral Surveillance Surveys (BSS) in the general population, bridge populations and the high-risk groups.
- BSS in the general population and high-risk groups is to be undertaken three times during the period 2001 – 2005. To provide an independent evaluation of NACP-II activities, an external agency was contracted for BSS. ORG-CSR was identified for this purpose and will be involved in conducting a baseline, mid-term and end evaluation by BSS in the general population and the high-risk groups.
- The present report details the observations of the national baseline BSS survey among high-risk groups, Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDU), which was conducted in 5 cities/States across the country. This baseline provides basic information needed to strategize and prioritize programs under NACP-II during its five years of implementation.

2.0 Methodology and Sampling Design

- Among MSM, the survey was carried out across the five locations of Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore. Among IDUs, it was carried out in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Manipur.
- A total of 1387 MSM and 1355 IDU were interviewed across all the sampling units. A two-stage cluster sampling design was adopted for selecting respondents for both the target categories. In Manipur, a three-stage cluster sampling design was adopted for selecting respondents among injecting drug users.
- Fieldwork was initiated in mid February 2002 and was completed by end March 2002. The entire fieldwork for both the target groups was carried out simultaneously in almost all locations.

- Standardisation and uniformity during the survey were ensured by conducting a training of key trainers workshop in Delhi, organised by the technical group at NACO. Extensive six-day training for supervisors and investigators was organised in each city/State. Schedules were back translated and tight quality control was maintained during data collection. Teams were briefed every morning and debriefed every evening during data collection.
- Data entry was done in the ISSA package at four locations in the country while the final data analysis was done using the SPSS (10.0) software in Delhi. Adequate checks were built in at data entry and data analysis stages to ensure data quality.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Men who have Sex with Men

3.1.1 Profile of Men who have Sex with Men

- The operational definition of the respondents was Men who had sex (manual/oral/anal) with other men in the past six months.
- At the national level, a total of 1387 interviews were completed.
- Overall, 42% of the respondents were aged 19–25 years while 39% were in the age group of 26-35 years. Less than 5% of the respondents were aged below 19 years. The mean age of all respondents was 28 years (SD 7.4).
- About 9 percent of the sampled respondents were illiterate. Nearly 11% studied up to the primary level. About 19% of the respondents had completed secondary education.
- At the aggregate level, there were more respondents engaged in service (21%), self-employment (13%) and petty business/ small shop owner (13%) than other primary occupations. 7% were students and 13% were unemployed.
- Cumulating responses across the five locations it was observed that about one-third of the respondents had ever been married to a female partner. This proportion was highest in Delhi (46%) and lowest in Mumbai (29%).
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of the respondents were not currently married nor living with any female partner. One-fourth (26%) of the respondents were currently married and living with their wives (female).
- Most of the respondents (95%) were staying in the same city where they were interviewed. Among local residents, about two-third (67%) said that they were living there since birth. Overall, about 15 percent respondents reported to be living alone and about 94% were staying at their regular residence.
- More than half the respondents (57%) said that they usually traveled to other places, of whom, 17% said that they traveled at least every 7-14 days. About 20% respondents said that they traveled out at least once in a month. These trips were usually meant for socializing with relatives / friends (47%) or for pleasure (27%).

- Around two-thirds (67%) of the respondents reported ever having consumed alcohol. Nearly 16% consumed alcohol everyday followed by 35% who consumed at least once in a week and 28% who consumed once a fortnight. 15% regularly took alcoholic drinks prior to sex.
- Intoxicating drug use was reported by nearly 13% of the total respondents. Of them, about three-fourths (76%) reportedly tried *Ganja*, 42% mentioned *Bhang*, 24% tried *charas*, 8% had tried *Afim* and consumption of brown sugar and heroin was reported by 4% each. A significant proportion (12%) had also reported injecting addictive drugs without a medical prescription within the last 12 months.

3.1.2 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

- Most of the respondents (97%) across all the five selected cities, reported that they had heard of HIV/AIDS.
- A high proportion of respondents (83%) reported that the correct and consistent use of condoms could protect from HIV.
- Overall, around three-fourths of the respondents reported that having one uninfected faithful sex partner could protect from HIV (73%). Awareness was maximum in Mumbai (95%) and minimum in Bangalore (62%).
- Nearly 69% of the respondents were aware of two methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and sex with a mutually faithful partner. This proportion was high in Mumbai (87%) and Chennai (74%).
- About 84% of the respondents were aware that HIV is not transmitted through sharing a meal with an infected person.
- About 78% of the respondents reported to be aware that HIV is not transmitted through mosquito bites. The variation across the cities was considerable and varied from 55% in Kolkata to 89% in Bangalore.
- Nearly three-fourths (71%) of the respondents were reportedly aware that a healthy looking person might be suffering from HIV. This varied from 89% in Mumbai to 55% in Bangalore.
- Around half the respondents could correctly identify all three issues (54%).

3.1.3 Awareness of STD, Self Reported STD prevalence, and treatment seeking behavior

- Most of the MSM (79%) had heard of sexually transmitted diseases. This proportion was as high as 94% in Delhi.
- Besides genital discharge and genital ulcer / sore, nearly three-fourths (73%) of the respondents were aware of other important STD symptoms in men. Similarly, about two-thirds (65%) were aware of other important STD symptoms in women.
- Overall, about 16% of the respondents reported that they suffered from genital discharge while 24% of the respondents reported genital ulcer/sore and around 30 % had burning pain during urination in last 12 months. About 41% of respondents reported that they suffered from at least one of the above mentioned symptoms in the past 12 months while about 22%

reported more than one symptom. A third (31.3%) reported that they suffered from either genital discharge or ulcer/sore in last 12 months.

- Around 44% and 28% of the respondents reportedly visited private hospital/clinic and government hospital/clinic respectively during the last episode. Around 14% of respondents purchased medicines from chemist shops and an almost equal proportion (15%) went to NGO peer educators. About 11% of the respondents took home-based remedies and one-tenth did not take any treatment.
- About 81% of the respondents took allopathic medicine to treat the symptoms of STD. About 11% of the respondents took Ayurvedic/ herbal treatment while 3% took homeopathic medicine.
- Overall, more than half the respondents (54%) reported that they would seek treatment from a private hospital/clinic as compared to 28% of the respondents who preferred going to a government hospital/clinic. About 13 % of the respondents reported that they would approach an NGO peer educator for future STI episodes. Only 1% of the respondents preferred home based remedies

3.1.4 Sexual behaviour and condom usage

- Overall, 31% of the respondents had sexual intercourse with any female partner in the last 6 months. This varied from 8% in Bangalore to 52% in Delhi. The mean number of female partners in the last 6 months was 2.4. This was as high as around 5.8 in Bangalore and as low as 1.2 in Kolkata.
- The mean age at first sex with any male partner was 16.6 years. Around 32% of the respondents reported their age at first sex with any male partner as less than 15 years. Only about 4% of the respondents reported that they had their first sex after the age of 25 years.
- Overall about 47% of respondents reported their friends as their first male partners followed by 22% and 16% of respondents who reported neighbours and relatives respectively. 10% of the respondents reported a commercial partner and/or co-worker as their first male partner.
- The median age at first sex with any commercial male partner was 19 years. It was 16 years in case of non-commercial partners.
- Across the country 36% of respondents reported that they had sex with a commercial partner during the last one month prior to the survey. Nearly 80% of respondents reported sex with non-commercial partners during the last one month prior to the survey.
- The mean number of commercial and non-commercial male partners in the last one-month was 9.1 and 5.2 respectively. The mean number of commercial male partners in the last one month ranged from 6.1 in Bangalore to as high as 13.7 in Chennai, whereas the mean number of non-commercial male partners ranged between 5.1 in Bangalore to 8.3 in Chennai.
- The mean number of commercial and non-commercial male partners in the last 7 days was reported as 3.8 and 2.3 respectively. The mean number

of commercial male partners in the last 7 days varied from 3 in Bangalore to 5.2 in Chennai, whereas the mean number of non-commercial male partners ranged between 1.8 in Delhi and Mumbai to 2.9 in Chennai.

- Overall, 39% of the respondents reported using condoms last time they had sex with any commercial male partner. 53% of the respondents reported using condoms last time they had sex with non-commercial male partners.
- Overall about 13% of the respondents reported that they used condoms consistently with all commercial partners in the last one month. In all, about 30% of the respondents reported consistent condom use with their non-commercial male partners.
- Queried on reason for not using condoms with commercial partners, 33% stated that their partners did not like to use condoms, while an additional 27% stated that they did not think condoms were necessary. 22% respondents stated that they did not use condoms as their partners objected.
- Perceptions regarding non-use of condoms with non-commercial partners were different compared to reasons cited for commercial partners. 59% did not use condoms because they did not feel it was necessary. Interestingly, 86% did not use condoms, because either the partner did not like condoms (53%) or partners objected to condom use (33%).

3.1.5 Other Salient Observations

- Nearly 29% of the respondents reported that they perceived themselves to be at moderate risk of getting HIV while 27% felt that their chances were very high and 18% respondents reported that they had “no chance” of getting infected.
- In all, about 70% of the respondents reported that it was possible for them to get a confidential test done to find out if they were infected with HIV. Overall 35% of the respondents reported having undergone an HIV test. The variation across the cities ranged from a low of 6% in Kolkata to a high of 65% in Mumbai.
- Overall nearly half (52%) the respondents had some inter-personal communication on STI/HIV/AIDS in the past one-year. The proportion varied from 85% in Chennai to 12% in Kolkata. Nearly one-fourth (26%) of the respondents had attended/participated in campaigns on STI/HIV/AIDS in the past one year.

4.2 Injecting Drug Users

4.2.1 Profile of the IDUs

- Operational definition of the respondents was Men and Women who have injected drugs without a medical prescription in the past three months.
- At the national level a total of 1355 interviews were completed.
- Overall, about three-fourths of the IDUs were aged between 19 to 35 years. The mean and median age of the respondents were 31 years and 30 years respectively.

- Nearly one-third of all the respondents were illiterate or had no formal schooling. More than 8% studied beyond secondary level (grade XII).
- Overall, nearly 42% of the respondents reported that they had ever been married. The mean age at marriage was 23 years.
- 59% of the IDUs reported that they were not married and not living with any sexual partner. About 27% of the respondents were currently married and living with their spouse.
- Overall, about one-fourth of the respondents were non-agricultural or casual laborers. Nearly 20% of all the respondents were unemployed or retired, 13% were petty business/small shop owners, 8% were transport workers and 6% were students.
- More than 95% of the IDUs reported that they were living in the city where they were interviewed. Overall, about 69% of the IDUs interviewed were living in the city since birth. About 35% respondents were staying alone, and this proportion was significantly higher in Mumbai (65%) as compared to the other four locations.
- Nearly three-fourths of all the IDUs interviewed reported that they consumed alcohol. Of these, 12% consumed alcohol everyday. This proportion was as high as 62% in Manipur.

4.2.2 *Drug Use*

- Overall, mean as well as median age of starting use of any addictive drug was 20 years. Nearly one-fifth of the respondents reported starting using any addictive drug below 19 years of age.
- The mean duration of injecting drugs was 55.6 months, i.e. four years and eight months. The mean varied from 92.6 months in Kolkata to around 35 months in Mumbai.
- Nearly one-third of all the IDUs started injecting drugs between 21 - 25 years of age. The mean age of starting injection (of drugs) was around 26 years.
- More than 60% injected drugs more than 2-3 times in a day. 16% injected at least 4 times a day.
- Over half the respondents reported injecting buprenorphine (53%) usually as cocktail, followed by 34% who injected heroin, 22% who injected crack, 6% who injected dextropropoxyphene, 3% who injected tranquilizers and 1% who injected a cocktail of heroin and cocaine. In Mumbai crack was mostly injected with Avil.

4.2.3 *Needle and Syringe sharing behavior*

- Around 41% respondents reported using previously used needles/syringes. This proportion was the highest in Chennai (62%) and lowest in Kolkata (23%).
- About 4% respondents reported sharing every time they injected in the past one month while 44% never shared needles/syringes while injecting in the past one month.

- Overall, 43% respondents reported cleaning every time they injected in the past month and 3% never cleaned needles/syringes while injecting during the same reference period.
- Nearly 83% respondents who cleaned needles in the past month reported using cold water for cleaning, while 9% used hot water, around 2% used bleach or alcohol respectively and 1% boiled the needles/syringes.
- Overall 45% reported using an unused needle every time and 5% never used an unused needle/syringe in the past month.
- Nearly 44% of respondents never gave/rented/sold used needles/syringes in the past month. A significant proportion (33%) occasionally gave/rented/sold used needles/syringes and 6% always indulged in this practice.
- Cumulative data from all sites shows that 97 percent of respondents could obtain new/unused needles/syringes when they needed them. Nearly all respondents (99%) knew a person/place from where they could obtain new/unused needles/syringes when they needed them. At an overall level, most respondents reported pharmacist/chemist (94%) as the source for obtaining new/unused needles/syringes.
- Nearly 20% respondents had injected drugs from a pre-filled needle/syringe in the past one month. This proportion was significantly lower in Kolkata (9%) but nearly 29% respondents in Chennai and Manipur reported this behavior.
- Overall, nearly two thirds of respondents reported that they never injected drugs by squirting from another used syringe in the past one month (69%). Only 1% respondents reported that they injected drugs after squirting from another used syringe every time in the past month.
- More than half the respondents reported never sharing a cooker / vial / container / filter / rinse water for boiling in the past one month. However, around 21% shared occasionally and 9% shared every time.
- Around 43% respondents never drew drugs from a common container in the past month while 7% reported such a practice every time.
- Over half the respondents had never received treatment for drug use (55%). However, a high proportion of respondents had received treatment at some point of time but they were not currently receiving any treatment (37%). The proportion currently receiving treatment was only 8%.
- Overall, among all respondents who had ever received treatment the commonly reported modes were either counseling (41%) or detoxification (39%). The other types of treatment reported were helped/forced to quit cold turkey (27%), residential rehabilitation (20%), drug substitution (13%), and treatment of abscess and health education (12% each). Around 10% reported going to self help groups.

4.2.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

- The proportion of respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS was significantly high across the country (97%).
- Overall, 84 percent of the respondents among those who were aware of

HIV/AIDS reported that consistent condom use could prevent HIV. Awareness levels were 90% in Manipur and Mumbai, but were significantly lower than the all India proportion in Kolkata (70%).

- Nearly three fourths of respondents were aware that HIV could be prevented by having one, faithful and uninfected partner (71%). This proportion was significantly higher in Mumbai (83%) and relatively lower in Delhi (60%) and Kolkata (60%).
- Overall, the proportion aware that switching to non-injecting drugs could prevent HIV was 55%. The proportion aware of this form of harm reduction was higher in Chennai (74%) and Mumbai (71%) compared to Manipur (42%) and Delhi (36%).
- Around two thirds of the respondents had correct knowledge of both methods of prevention (65%) (I.e. consistent condom use and having a faithful and uninfected partner). Awareness levels were 80% in Mumbai, but were significantly lower in Kolkata (45%) and Delhi (53%).
- The proportion of respondents who were aware that HIV could not be transmitted through sharing a meal with an infected person was 69%. Overall, the proportion of respondents aware that HIV cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites was 67%. The proportion of respondents who were aware that a healthy looking person could be suffering from HIV was 71%. Less than half the respondents could correctly identify all three issues (43%).

4.2.5 Awareness of STD, STD prevalence, and treatment seeking behavior

- Around three-fourths of the respondents had heard of STD (76%). This proportion was significantly higher in Kolkata (88%) and Manipur (84%).
- Overall, 59% respondents were aware of other STD symptoms among women (59%) and around a third were aware of other STD symptoms among men (67%).
- Overall, 11 percent of respondents reported genital discharge in the past 12 months and 12% reported ulcer/sore in the genital area in the past 12 months. 20% reported burning/pain during urination. Nearly 12% of all respondents had suffered from more than one symptom and a fourth of all respondents had suffered from at least one STD symptom in the past 12 months (26%). Overall, 17% respondents reported that they suffered from ulcer/sore or genital discharge in the past 12 months.
- About 37 percent of the respondents, who reported any symptoms of STD, did not take any treatment during the last episode, while 20 percent respondents purchased medicines from a chemist shop. The proportion of respondents who visited any private hospital / clinic and government hospital / clinic last time were 18% and 17% respectively. About 13% of the respondents reported taking some home based remedy.
- More than half the respondents reported that they would seek treatment from a government hospital/clinic (61%) as compared to about 23% of respondents citing private hospital/clinic as their preference if they suffered from any symptom of STD in the future. Around 7% of all

respondents reported that they would seek treatment from an NGO peer educator.

4.2.6 *Sexual behavior and condom usage*

- Overall, nearly 87 percent of all respondents ever had sexual intercourse.
- A significant proportion (66%) of the respondents had their first sex at the age of 16-21 years and 12% had sexual intercourse before 15 years sex. The mean age was 19.4 years while the median age was 19 years.
- It was observed that 16% of all respondents had sex with a commercial partner in the last 12 months while 10% reported sex with “non-regular partners” during the same period and over one fourth of the respondents (27%) reported having sex with regular partners in the last 12 months.
- The mean number of commercial, non-regular and regular female partners was 4.6, 2.0 and 1.0 respectively. The median was 3.0, 1.0 and 1.0 respectively.
- Around 60% respondents’ who had sex with a commercial partner in the last 12 months reported using a condom at last sex. Around a third of the respondents’ who had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months reported using a condom at last sex (34%) and this proportion was similar for those who had sex with their regular partners (34%).
- Around a third of those respondents’ who had sex with commercial partners in the last 12 months reported consistent condom use (32%). Around 12% of the respondents’ who had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months reported consistent condom use while it was 6% with regular partners.

4.2.7 *Other Salient Observations*

- Overall, about 35% respondents felt that they were at a very high risk of contracting HIV and about 20% felt that they only had a moderate chance. Slightly over a fourth felt that they had a low chance of contracting HIV/AIDS while 17% felt that they had no chance of contracting HIV/AIDS.
- Around 60 percent of the respondents reported that it was possible for them to get a confidential test to find out if they were infected with HIV. One fourth of the respondents reported that they had ever undergone an HIV test (26%). Over half the respondents, who had been tested, undertook it voluntarily (56%), except in Mumbai where this proportion was 32%. Overall, around 79% respondents found out the result of their HIV test.
- The proportion of respondents attending /participating in any campaign / meeting on STD/HIV/AIDS was lower (27%) than those who received interpersonal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS (50%). Across the sampling units, around 13 percent respondents reported receiving free medical treatment for STD/HIV/AIDS.

SOME KEY INDICATORS

Figure 1: Profile of sex with females (MSM)

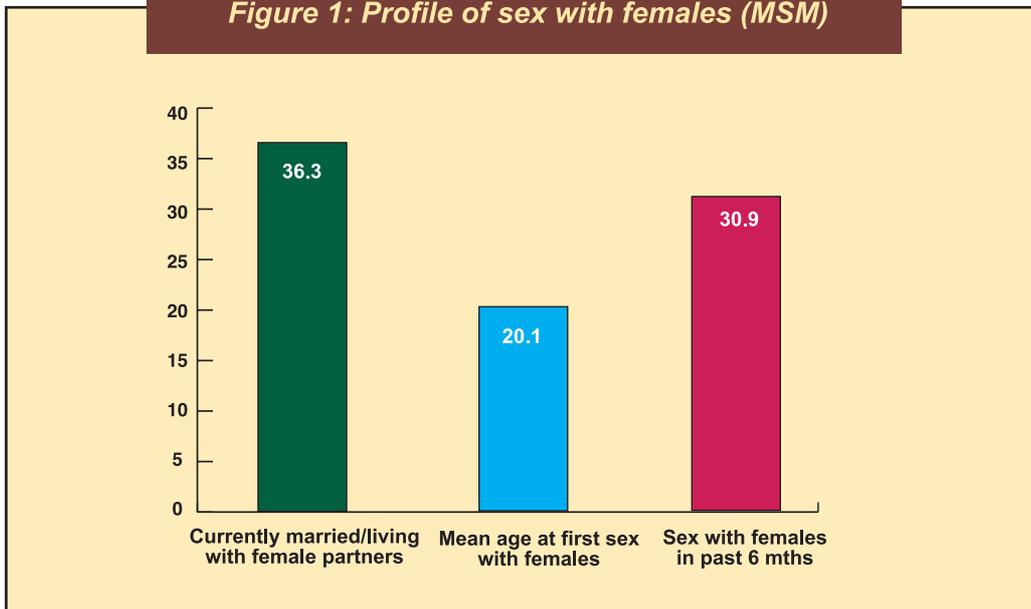


Figure 2: Profile of sex with males (MSM)

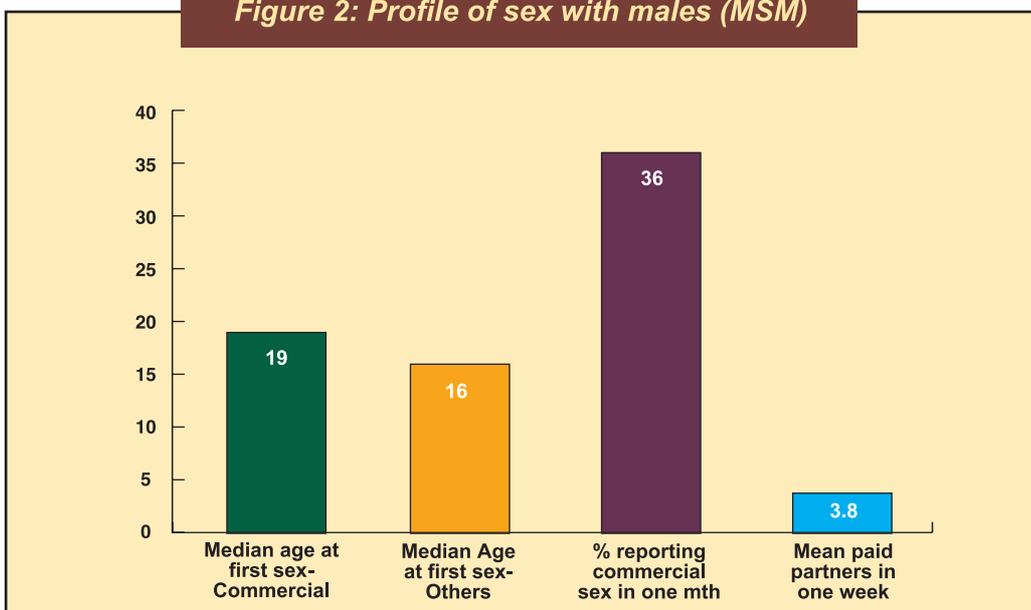


Figure 3: First sex with males (%) - MSM

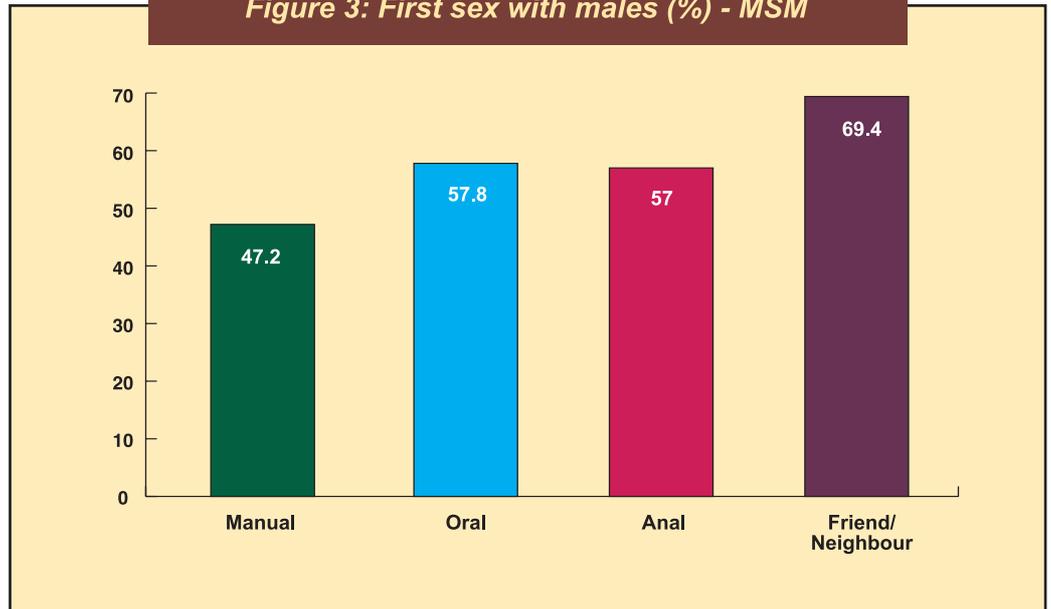


Figure 4: HIV related awareness (MSM)

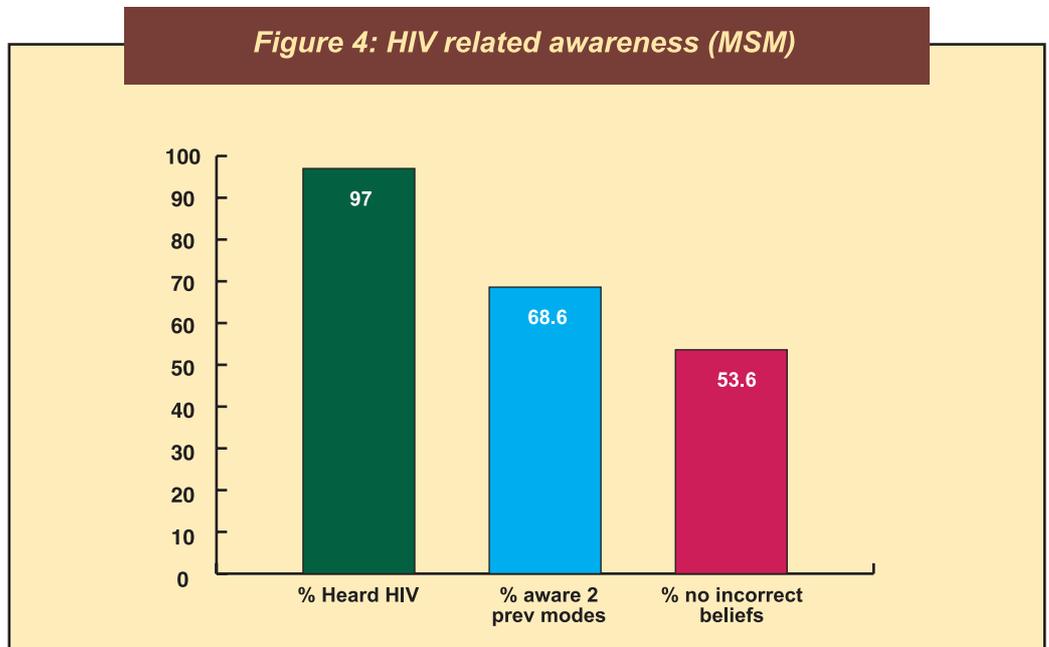


Figure 5: Condom usage & Self Reported STD Prevalence (%)-MSM

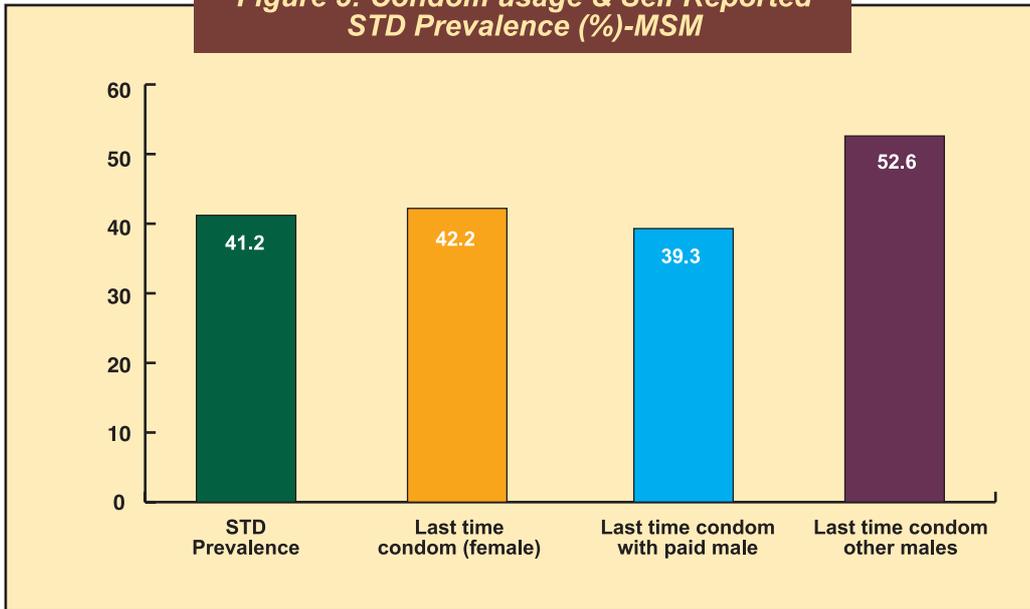


Figure 6: Alcohol & Drug use (IDU)

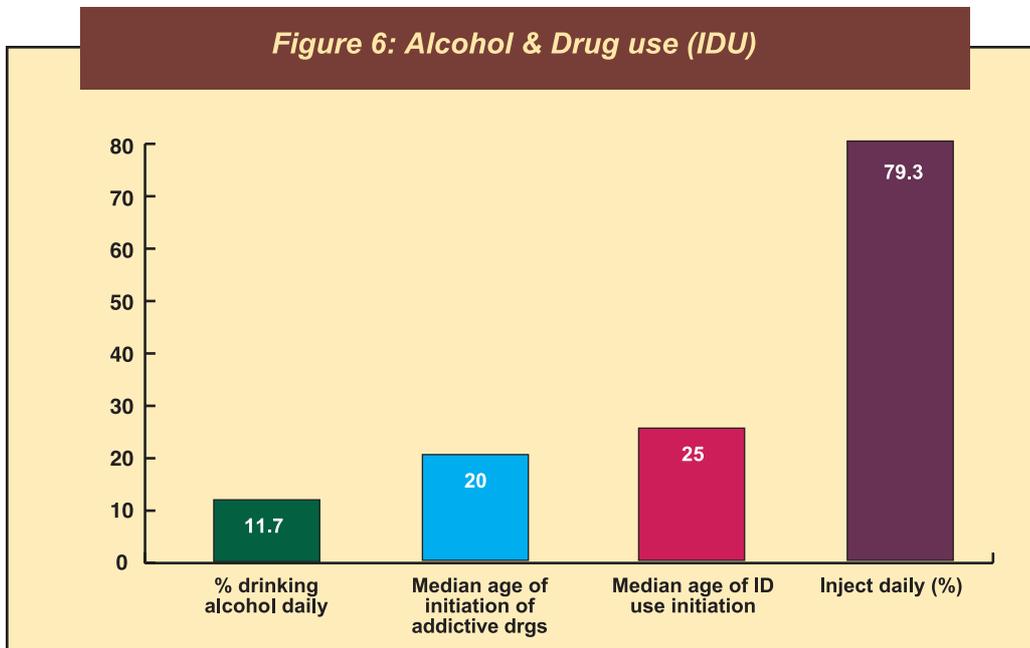


Figure 7: Drugs used and needle sharing behaviour (%)-IDU

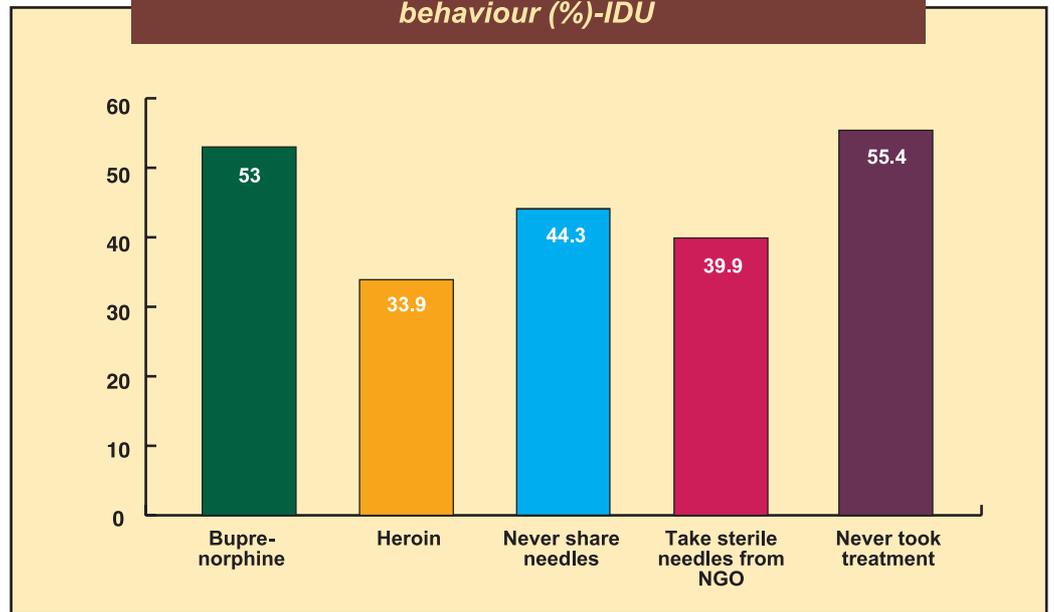


Figure 8: HIV related awareness (IDU)

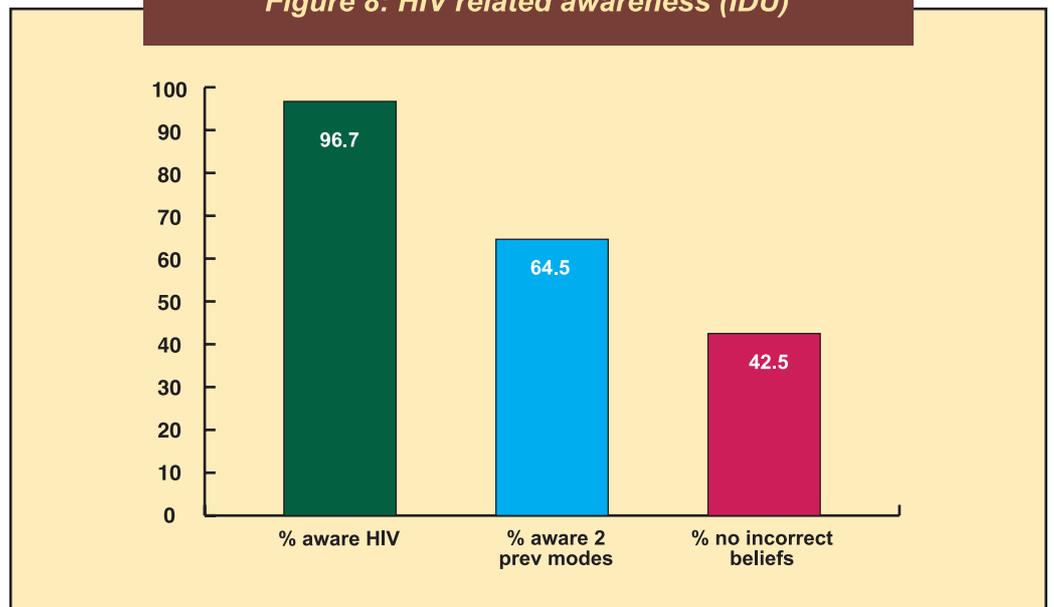


Figure 9: IDU Sexual behaviour and Self Reported STD Prevalence (%)

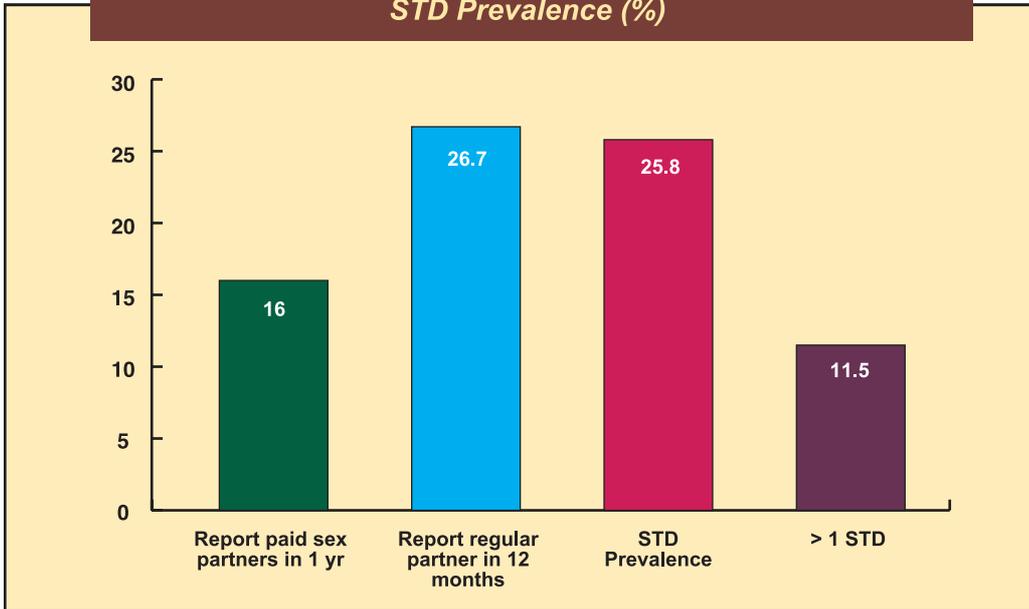


Figure 10: IDU Condom usage (%)

