

## **IBBA ROUND 2**

### **Process Document Format for RDS Surveys**

**Name of the State:** Maharashtra  
**Survey Group:** Bar Girl  
**Name of the District:** Mumbai  
**Dates of Data collection:** **Start date:** 13<sup>th</sup> November 2009  
**End date:** 20<sup>th</sup> February 2010

#### **1. Give reasons for applying RDS method.**

In round - I of IBBA pre-assessment was carried out in which we did some group discussion with key population, interviews of key informants and had meeting with stakeholders to understand the dynamic of the Bar Girls and the challenges in covering them through survey like IBBA. Few points that came out were as follows:

- (a) Conducting interview and biological specimen collection in the bars would be difficult.
- (b) Due to the congested place, noisy atmosphere and volatile situation in the bars, it will be difficult for bar girls to give much time also it would not be possible to maintain privacy and confidentiality while conducting the survey.
- (c) The amount of the compensation being given for their time seemed to be less motivating for them to participate in the survey.
- (d) Bar Girls are not very comfortable to spend money and travel to distance places just for the sake of participation thus, the interview place should be as close as possible to their residential places.
- (e) Eligibility criteria should be flexible. Criteria of having sold sex within last month will make bar girls uncomfortable to participate.

After analyzing the issues that came out from the pre-assessment it was felt that applying conventional or time location cluster sampling method will not be advisable and fruitful in covering the Bar Girls. Thus, in this situation respondent driven sampling was the best suited method to cover the bar girls. When it was finally decided to implement few points were re-considered and revised for bar girls survey. Following are the points on which it was decided:

- a. Eligibility criteria should be modified.
- b. Interview places should be nearer to their residential or working place.
- c. Compensation would be revised.

With this modifications Mumbai Bar Girls survey was conducted through RDS method in round - I.

Since in round 1, bar girls were covered using respondent-driven sampling and it was very fruitful thus in this round also it was decided that same methodology will be adopted and survey will be conducted in similar manner.

**2. Give the eligibility criteria. If there were differences from IBBA 1, please specify the differences and the reasons for the same.**

The same eligibility criteria used in the second round also. Any female/girl, 18 years and above, currently working in any type of bar, either living or working in Mumbai was considered as eligible for the survey.

**3. Give Geographic Coverage. If there was any difference from IBBA 1, please specify and give reasons for the same.**

Entire Mumbai was covered in both the rounds.

**4. Was the survey stopped at all and then restarted? If so, give dates during which it was stopped and reasons for the same.**

The study was conducted uninterruptedly from the beginning to the end. There was no break during the entire survey period of the study except local holidays and Sundays. After completion of planned sample size i.e. of 400 it was decided to stop the survey. Total sample were covered in three months time.

**5. How did screeners ensure eligibility? Were there any issues/concerns about people who were not eligible coming to the center to participate? Please explain.**

In each established RDS centers, a community liaison was hired. She was from the community itself. In all centers mostly CLs were experienced in working with BGs and few of them had also worked in round I.

Any respondent coming with a valid coupon was first contacted by CL. The role of CL was to do a primary or we can say first level scrutiny. It was done by asking the respondent few questions like, who has given coupon? When? Where she is currently working (area)? What are the duty hours? etc. If CL feels that the respondent is eligible then she took her to the screener. At screeners place, the second level i.e. in-depth screening was done. Screener take note of her age, who has given coupon, relationship with the recruiter, since when the respondent knows the recruiter etc.

If the respondent fulfilled CLs and screeners eligibility then she is considered as eligible respondent. If any one of them i.e. CL or screener had doubt about the eligibility then supervisor is informed and he/she decides whether the respondent need to be considered for study. Supervisor decides after reviewing the point of doubts or differences raised by the screener and CL and once they are clear about it then they take final decision.

In entire round - II coverage very few cases of non-eligible respondents was recorded and the main reasons for no-eligibility was mainly that the respondents were not currently working in bar.

## 6. RDS venues:

Venue name and location	Operational days & timing of the centre	Duration (Start and End Date) of venue being operational	Was the venue closed at any time during the survey? Give approx. duration
Matoshree Ramabai Thackeray Maternity Hospital of BMC at Ghatkopar (West)	All week days from 1000-1700 hrs. Closed on Sunday, local holidays	13 <sup>th</sup> November 2009 to 20 <sup>th</sup> February 2010	No
Matoshree Ramabai Ambedkar Maternity Hospital of BMC at Chembur (East)	All week days from 1000-1700 hrs. Closed on Sunday, local holidays	14 <sup>th</sup> November 2009 to 20 <sup>th</sup> February 2010	No
Shatabdi Hospital of BMC at Borivali (East)	All week days from 1000-1700 hrs. Closed on Sunday, local holidays	17 <sup>th</sup> November 2009 to 20 <sup>th</sup> January 2010	No, This center was shifted to Kamathipura from 21 <sup>st</sup> Jan. due to low productivity of the center
DIC of Asha Mahila Sansthan at Kamathipura (12th lane)	All week days from 1000-1700 hrs. Closed on Sunday, local holidays	21 <sup>st</sup> January 2010 to 20 <sup>th</sup> February 2010	No
Urban Health Centre (UHC) of KEM Hosp. at Malwani near Malad (West)	All week days from 1000-1700 hrs. Closed on Sunday, local holidays	1 <sup>st</sup> February 2010 to 20 <sup>th</sup> February 2010	No, This center was started from 1 <sup>st</sup> Feb. Malwani area is a residential area of BGs. To capture this population this center was started at the later stage

\* BMC = Brihan Mumbai Municipal Corporation

### a. Describe if there were any issues with identifying venues.

All the venues selected in round - II were the same as of round - I. Thus there were no major issues in identification of venues. All venues were government hospitals, which were most accessible for BGs and they were comfortable in coming to public hospitals.

To capture the bar girls from South Mumbai, which we were unable to cover from established venues we in the later part of the survey shifted the centre of Borivali to Kamathipura. A venue near the residential and working area of BGs in Kamthipura was set up in the last month of the survey. This venue was earlier used as DIC with MDACS funding but was later on closed so there was no problem for us to get it.

### b. If a particular venue was closed at any time during the survey or started later, explain why?

Initially three centers were started one after another. The team was new so it was decided to start the centers one after another.

After the assessment of Borivali center, it was observed that the center was having very low productivity, recruitment was very slow and seeds were unable to fetch recruitments to the center. Therefore it was decided to shift Borivali venue to Kamathipura and Malwani. Thus Kamathipura and Malwani centers started in later stage of the survey.

**c. Were any of the venues very successful? Give reasons the team felt this venue worked well.**

Overall all the venues performed satisfactorily. However the venue originally operated from Borivali was a bit slow in attracting respondents due to the distance factor between the place of residence /workplace to the RDS venue (Dahisar to Borivali). However, later on it was closed when there was no more chance of getting respondent at that center and a venue was opened in Kamathipura and Malwani which happened to be the residential place of majority of the Bar Girls, it soon matched its performance with those of other two venues viz. Ghatkopar and Chembur.

Malwani center performed exceptionally well in terms of recruitments. It was a residential area of BG and the timing was very convenient for them. Before going to the work they can easily manage to come to the center and participated in the survey.

**d. Did any of the venues have unusually low participation? If yes, explain the reasons.**

The centre originally operated from Borivali was a bit slow in recruiting the respondents due to the distance factor between the place of residence /workplace to the RDS centre (Dahisar to Borivali).

During the visits and discussion with NGOs and KPs, it was understood that, timings of the bars have changed and most of the girls were working in the afternoon shift. Afternoon shift starts from 11am till 7pm. Once the girl entered in to the bar, she is not allowed to come out of the bar. So it was difficult for bar girls from Dahisar and Malad area to come to this venue and give at least 1 hour for the survey.

Many of the participants had given feedback that time taken at the center was too much. It was too long to wait there and participate in the survey. This may be one of the reasons for low participation at this venue.

**e. If more than one venue was used, did crossover between the venues take place?**

Three venues were operational initially at different places. At the end of the study period, four venues were operational. However, instances of cross over between the venues did not occur.

**f. If any venue shifted to another place? If yes, explain the reasons.**

Shatabdi hospital, Borivali was shifted to Kamathipura and another centre was opened in Malwani. This was done at the behest of the joint decision taken by the CAB Chairperson and officials from NARI and Research agency CORT - Vadodara who opined that the venue had to be relocated to a place which is very near to the place of residence of the bar girls and thus was more accessible to them.

The center at Borivali was active for two months but after first month the pace of recruitment was very slow and it later there were no new recruitments for almost fifteen days. When we explored the reason for it, we came to know that the center position was not convenient for bar girls living in different areas. They come to work here but the timing of center and their work time use to overlap. Thus, to cover those bar girls it was decided to shift the center at place where most of the bar girls reside so that they can easily access the center and participate in the study. Thus, Borivali center was shifted to Kamathipura and also another center was opened in Malwani which was residential hub for the bar girls.

## 7. Referral Clinics

Name and Location of the clinic	Number of people referred to the clinic	Number of people collected test results from the Clinic
ASTHA Clinic, Vijay Krida Mandal VKM, at Ghatkopar (W)	80	45
ASTHA Clinic, Nagari sewa Prabodhini, at Chembur Camp, Chembur	6	6
Clinic of MDACS at Adarshnagar, Chembur	75	32
DIC and STI clinic of CORO, at Shivajinagar Chembur (E)	19	7
ASTHA clinic, Rashtriya Swasthya Prabodhini (RSP) at Dahisar Naka	23	15
Drop in Centre of MDACS partner organisation Nagari sewa Prabodhini, at Kamathipura	44	26
ASTHA clinic, Sanmitra Trust, at Malwani, Malad (W)	153	40

## 8. Seed Recruitment

### a. Describe, in general, how seeds were identified including agencies that were involved. Which strategies worked best? (seed selection criterion and methods of seed selection)

Seeds were identified with the help of PE/ORW and field staff of NGOs working for the bar girls. Initially we had one to one meetings with NGOs to explain them about IBBA, RDS methodology and what kind of support we require from there side. Then we organized a combined meeting in which we invited NGO staff, KPs, PE/ORWs. The RDS method was explained to them and briefed them about the nature of the survey. After the meeting, we requested the NGO staff's to identify KPs who they think have good hold on the community and have a wider network which will help in further recruitment of BGs in the survey. Frequent discussions with NGOs, KIs, Peer educators and other staff gave potential seeds from the diverse area. These suggested potential seeds, were contacted individually and our team assessed their eligibility; currently working in bars, having good contact and wider network with bar girls of other bars and they are comfortable in discussing and spreading information about the study to the other community members.

Also, they were assessed for their network size and ability to recruit further bar girls subsequently and they were selected as a “seed”.

Survey team comprising of NARI RA, RA’s field coordinator and DC approached the Project Officer of the NGO operating in the vicinity of the concerned survey and appraised them about the study and sought their assistance in the recruitment of seeds as per the above mentioned selection criteria. The step by step approach to the community and well established rapport with NGOs and community worked very well in this round.

**b. List the general profile characteristics on which seed profile varied and briefly reason for selecting that variable (e.g. “type of drug used because IDU networks may differ depending on the drugs they use”)**

Most of the bar girls had minimum 10 network size. All seeds were operating in bars and were active in sex work.

Mainly working duration in bars, marital status and their working area were taken as general profile characteristics of seeds. Variation in these profile characteristics may have impact on the network size and other risk/safe sex behavior of the BGs within the network.

Generally while selecting the seeds following information was sought:

- Age
- Education
- Marital status
- Living with whom
- Place of residence
- Place of work
- Network size

**c. Description of Seeds - Fill table below adding rows if needed.**

\* use DD/MM/YYYY

Centre	Seed Number	Profile of the seed	Date of participation	Was the seed able to recruit anyone to the survey?	Number of total recruitments	Number of waves completed	Number of Non eligible recruitments	Number of Non response recruitments
<u>Centre 1 Ghatkopar</u>	Seed - 1	age -32 edu. - 6 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 8 yr. current bar in - Kurla resi. - Chembur	13 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009	Yes	06	02	01	01
<u>Centre 1 Ghatkopar</u>	Seed - 2	Age - 32 edu.- 7 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 7 yr resi. - Wadala	20 <sup>th</sup> Nov.2009	Yes	39	4	02	02
<u>Centre 2 Chembur</u>	Seed - 3	Age - 40 illiterate working in bars - 8 yr. resi. - Chembur	14 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009	Yes	94	10	07	07
<u>Centre 2 Chembur</u>	Seed - 4	Age -38 edu. - 7 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 13 yr. current in bars - Chembur resi. - Chembur	14 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009	Yes	09	2	0	01
<u>Centre 2 Chembur</u>	Seed - 5	Age -29 edu. - 8 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 8 yr. current in bars - Chembur	14 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009	Yes	13	3	01	00

		resi.- Chembur						
<u>Centre 2 Chembur</u>	Seed - 6	Age -32 illiterate working in bars - 1 yr. current in bars - Vashi resi.- Chembur	14 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009	Yes	03	1	00	01
<u>Centre 3 Borivali</u>	Seed - 7	Age -31 edu. - 08 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 7 yr. resi.- Goregaon	17 <sup>th</sup> Nov.2009	Yes	09	2	01	00
<u>Centre 3 Borivali</u>	Seed - 8	Age -23 illiterate working in bars - 12 yr. Goregaon resi.- Kandivali	17 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009	Yes	03	1	00	01
<u>Centre 3 Borivali</u>	Seed - 9	Age -29 edu. 07 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 2 yr.	25 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009	Yes	25	4	02	01
<u>Centre 1 Ghatkopar</u>	Seed - 10	Age -29 Illiterate Working in bars - 8 yr. resi.- Wadala	26 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009	Yes	24	4	01	00
<u>Centre 1 Ghatkopar</u>	Seed - 14	Age -35 edu. - 08 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 9 yr. current bar in - Ghatkopar	1 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2009	Yes	04	1	00	00
<u>Centre 3 Borivali</u>	Seed - 15	Age -33 Illiterate working in bars - 7 yr	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2009	Yes	11	2	00	00
<u>Centre 3 Borivali</u>	Seed - 16	Age -35 edu. - 08 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 9 yr.	19-December- 2009	Yes	01	00	00	00

		current in bars - Ghatkopar						
<u>Centre 2 Chembur</u>	Seed - 17	Age -39 illiterate working in bars - 18 yr. resi.- Chembur camp	22 <sup>nd</sup> Dec. 2009	Yes	03	1	00	00
<u>Centre 1 Ghatkopar</u>	Seed - 18	Age -35 edu.- 7 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 15 yr. resi.- Vashi current in bars - Ghatkopar	24 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2009	Yes	15	3	00	01
<u>Centre 2 Chembur</u>	Seed - 19	Age -34 edu. - 10 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 9 yr. current in bars - Kurla resi.- Chembur camp	16 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 2010	Yes	38	5	02	03
<u>Centre 4 Kamathipura</u>	Seed - 20	Age -35 edu. - 8 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 10 yr.	21 <sup>st</sup> Jan. 2010	Yes	08	2	00	00
<u>Centre 4 Kamathipura</u>	Seed - 24	Age -31 edu. - 7 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 10 yr	21 <sup>st</sup> Jan. 2010	Yes	38	5	03	00
<u>Centre 2 Chembur</u>	Seed - 25	Age -37 edu. - 5 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 10 yr. resi.- Shivajinagar	25 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 2010	Yes	12	3	01	00

<u>Centre 5 Malwani</u>	<b>Seed - 26</b>	Age -37 edu.-10 <sup>th</sup> Working in bars - 8 yr.	1 <sup>st</sup> Feb. 2010	Yes	14	3	03	00
<u>Centre 5 Malwani</u>	<b>Seed - 27</b>	Age -32 edu.- 5 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 5 yr.	1 <sup>st</sup> Feb. 2010	Yes	98	9	06	01
<u>Centre 5 Malwani</u>	<b>Seed - 28</b>	Age -26 edu.- 8 <sup>th</sup> working in bars - 6 yr.	11 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 2010	Yes	21	4	00	00

**d. Were there any issues in recruiting seeds or having them recruit respondents? Please describe the difficulty and reasons for the same.**

During the survey there were no exemplary issues regarding the recruitment of seeds but overall, response for recruiting respondents was found to be low. When centers shifted to the vicinity of the residential areas of bar girls then recruitment rate increased.

The main reason for low recruitments was the waiting period at the center and length of the interview. The distance of the center from the place of residence and the change in working timing at bars were some reasons that affected the recruitment.

**e. How was network size of the seeds ensured? How was network size of the seeds defined?**

There were no specific criteria fixed for ensuring network size. But for seed's recruitment, network size was assessed through few questions like, how many bar girls you know personally, how often you meet these girls, how many of them work in your bar, live near your place, how many girls you would say to participate etc. From this assessment it was determined that how seed is comfortable and able in fetching recruitment.

In a questionnaire, one particular question was specifically asked – regarding the number of community members a respondent know and meet in the last month, how many girls will participate in the survey Based on this, the network size of the seed and the subsequent recruitment was ensured.

**9. Coupon Trading: Were there any instances of coupon trading? Please describe the situation and how this was dealt with.**

The appointed community liaison persons and the screeners in their preliminary and informal self introductory conversation specifically focused on this particular aspect, but no particular instance was recorded.

**10. Briefly describe the coupon management process maintained by the coupon manager. Explain any issues that arose.**

After consent, interview and biological sample collections respondents were taken to the coupon manager. Coupon manager explained all the procedure of recruitment and compensation to the respondent. Generally the respondent was accompanied by the recruiter (previous respondent) along with her redemption coupon. These recruitment coupons were cross-matched to ensure that coupons were in tandem (with regard to coupon numbers, expiry dates, etc.). If any mismatch in coupon number or expiry date was found then it was immediately reported to the screener and supervisor. They take the final call and decide whether to include the respondent in the study or not.

For every successful recruitment (wherein the interview process was completed and the biological samples collected in sufficient quantities as per the norms), the coupon manager conveys the supervisor to release the compensation and also the redemption amount to the recruiter.

For unsuccessful recruitments (in case of either insufficient quantity of biological sample or no biological sample given) the coupon manager informs the supervisor and the payment of compensation amount to the respondent is only given but recruiter do not get any redemption amount.

All the coupon logs for each seed and its recruitment were maintained at each center by coupon manger and supervised by respective center's supervisor and district coordinator. After the completion of the survey, final logs were compiled and maintained.

**11. Was coupon tuning done? Describe when this was used and how it was done. For how many seeds coupon tuning was done?**

In case of one or two seeds, waves have gone upto 10th, so it was decided to stop the recruitment after 13th wave.

Those seeds were recruiting respondents at very good pace were later given only two coupons to restrict the speed of recruitment and letting other seeds to recruit the fair number of respondents. Thus coupon tuning was done.

**12. Compensation:**

**Primary: Rs. 300/-      Secondary: Rs. 50/-**

**13. Sample Storage and Transport: Briefly describe how samples were stored and transported from the field to the district to the state. Were there any issues that the team faced in this process (e.g. gel packs, distance, safety)? If so, please describe the situation and how it was handled.**

A courier boy was appointed at every centre who was responsible for the transporation of the sample from the centre to the district lab and required materials from district labs to the centre. He use to visit the district laboratory at J. J. Hospital, Mumbai (district lab for Mumbai) in the pre noon hours and collects the sample storage box with adequate number of frozen gel packs and take it to the centre.

The laboratory technician at the centre pack all the samples and matches the id numbers with the records and place them in the cool box after completion of every days field work. He/she fills the details in the relevant sheet and then courier boy take the samples to the district lab and handover the samples and a copy of the record sheet. The district lab technician cross checks each and every sample, their ID and then signs on the records sheet. If there is any mismatch in id on sample or any sample is not properly packed or is not usable then he records the same in record sheet which courier boy carries back to the centre.

In case of samples not being collected on any particular given day, even then the same procedure would be followed by the laboratory technician and the courier boy.

The whole process was carried out under the guidance and inspection of the concerned centre supervisor.

Anything that happened with the sample or the status of material being obtained from district lab is reported to supervisor and he keep note of it. This is later on shared with the district coordinator and the NARI team. In bar girls survey during the last days of the survey when earlier collected samples reached NARI we came to know that few samples were hymolised and lipemik but it was not communicated to the field team nor to NARI. As it was a RDS, interruption in the recruitment chains caused the loss of further recruitments of the respective inadequate or bad samples. Thus, since after removing those samples and chain of samples from that network the overall sample size as planned was not achieved hence, bar girls survey was extended for some more time to adjust for the loss.

**14. Date of starting community preparation activities (DD/MM/YYYY):**

Community preparation for BG survey started in the last week on October 2009. Actual contacting NGOs and conducting meetings was started on 3.11.09.

**15. Which organizations, consultants, researchers etc. were met with during community preparation to discuss IBBA round - II?**

The following individuals of the respectively mentioned organizations were met during community preparation to discuss IBBA Round 2:

Name of the Organisation	Name of the responsible Officer
NSP (Astha unit,Chembur camp)	Sachin Katkar
NSP (MDACS Unit, Chembur)	Vilas Gaikwad
NSP (MDACS Unit, Kamathipura)	Dadasaheb
VKM	Santosh Shinde
RSP	Anand Uttekar
SMT	Dr. Bhosale
CORO	Lakshmi Yadav

**16. CAB:**

**a. Details of CAB members**

Name	Designation	Organization
Mr. Anand Uttekar	Chairperson, IBBA R 2 CAB	RSP, Project Coordinator
Mr. Santosh Shinde	CAB member	VKM, PC
Mr. Sachin Katkar	CAB member	NSP, PC
Mr. Dadasaheb	CAB member	NSP (MDACS), PC
Dr. Bhosale	CAB member	SMT, PC
Ms. Madhuri Pathare	CAB member	AMS, Unit in-charge

**b. How was the CAB involvement important in the survey? What was their main feedback and contribution?**

- For minimizing refusals and increasing response for biological samples.
- Issue of compensation was discussed with CAB and it was decided that CAB members will spread a clear and positive message on compensation so that NGO's working for the bar girls will not face any problem after IBBA.
- During the mid part of the study, the second CAB meeting was held and the overall view was taken, it was observed that the study was progressing slowly. Immediately probable corrective steps were suggested by the CAB members which were immediately adhered. As per the suggestion of CAB, Borivali center was shifted to Kamthipura and a new center was opened at Malwani.

**17. CMB**

**a. Describe process followed in identifying and selection of CMB members and total number of members identified**

As it was RDS survey, CMB was not formed. In RDS method, respondents are coming on their own to the established centers so researchers do not know from where the recruitments are coming. But, the roles of CMS was played by the stakeholders working and associated with the community.

**b. Major feedback from CMB and how their concerns were addressed, if any.**

There were no CMBs but timely visits were made to the NGOs and meetings were conducted with field staff. Feedback about the study was given in the meeting by the NGO staff. During these meetings we came to know that the time was an issue for the bar girls, some of them reported that the questionnaire is too long and one need to wait for long for the interview. Accordingly measures were taken to reduce the waiting period and fasten the process.

**18. Data confidentiality and management: Briefly describe data confidentiality and management procedure from field staff to state level.**

- All staff of the IBBA including mapping investigators, coordinators, community liaisons, supervisors, interviewers, doctors, lab technicians (including state team), have signed confidentiality agreement before starting any field activity as they have access to sensitive information.
- All staff of IBBA was trained in important component of harm minimization and confidentiality to ensure that they understand the sensitive nature of the surveys and the importance of confidentiality. Research agency staff was trained on procedures for ensuring data confidentiality and on reporting and responding to incidences of breaches of confidentiality.

- Data confidentiality guidelines were shared with research agency staff. At field level list of all staff including contact information was maintained.
- Sampling frame development data, sampling frame, detailed field plan etc. was shared only with field coordinator through soft copies. In the field district coordinator and team supervisors have maintained all the necessary field records or updates no member of the team had access to these records.
- All hard or soft copies of data was retain at state team. All data (hard and soft copy) was given to the state institute upon completion of the surveys. In between, all data was stored in a locked cabinet with only the supervisor or data manager having access to this cabinet at the field level. Along with behavioral data, biological test results were safeguarded and not discussed with anyone aside from designated persons on the IBBA team; and all reports were dispatched in sealed envelope.
- Filled up questionnaires, consent forms, clinical formats, and other documents where IBBA ID has been stick were separated out. Consents and questionnaires were kept separately in district office. All filled up data collection tools were transported to Head Quarters of the research agency personally every fortnight. After a completion of one survey data manager from research agency transfers the raw and entered data (both soft and hard copies) to state institute. All the deliverables were dispatched to NARI by hand along with the required enclosures.
- Data entry training was given to the designated staff of the research agency. Assigned staff only had access to data. Even the computer access was restricted at HQ of research agency. First and second data entry was done at research agency but with different persons at different point of time. After the completion of data entry, data manger from RA have handed over data files to persons responsible for data management at NARI. After receiving the acknowledgement from the NARI, the Research Agency was asked to delete the data set from the computer and to keep the soft copy of data set in CD as security backup.
- At NARI, at the time of receipt of data (soft and hard copy) a designated person checked all the deliverables and maintained a record of data. Data was kept in locked cabinets. After the analysis of each group, questionnaires, clinical formats, BCRC forms, PSU forms, CIS etc. were stored in boxes whereas consents were kept separately. Even for biological data processing and data entry, lab personnel were given specific tasks. Data access was restricted to the concerned staff only.
- All the measures were taken to ensure data confidentiality. Frequent field monitoring was done during field work. Additionally HQ of research agency was visited by designated NARI staff for data management purpose.
- In addition to this, all the filled up seed logs (e.g. coupon tracking log, financial tracking log and seed tree) and eligibility/non-eligibility forms, coupon refusal tracking forms, non-response forms and collected recruitment/redemption coupons were stored at the center in locked cabinets. The access was only given to supervisor and District Coordinators.

## 19. Adverse Events

No. of AE	Describe each event in one sentence *
None	Not applicable

\*Be brief as the reader can refer to the reports for more detail

## 20. Intervention

### a. Organizations (FHI/ASTHA/PATHFINDER partners to provide information)

Organization name	Donor	Target Group of Intervention	Geographic Coverage of Intervention (e.g entire district?)
Nagari Seva Prabodhini (NSP)	ASTHA-FPAI	BG	Chembur, Cheetah camp, Mahim, Ray road
Nagari Seva Prabodhini (NSP)	MDACS	BG	Chembur, Sion, Dharavi
Nagari Seva Prabodhini (NSP)	MDACS	BG	Mumbai central, Dadar, and South Mumbai
Vijay Krida Mandal (VKM)	ASTHA-SOSVA	BG	Ghatkopar, Mulund, Vashi
Sanmitra Trust (SMT)	ASTHA-FPAI/MDACS	BG	Malad, Andheri
Rashtriya Swasthya Prabodhini (RSP)	ASTHA - SOSVA	BG	Dahisar, Borivali, Kandivali, Goregaon, Malad
CORO	ASTHA-FPAI	BG	Vashinaka, Tromby

### b. Briefly describe the services/strategy of these interventions. If the strategy is different depending on donor, describe both separately.

Astha project funded by BMGF is being implemented by FHI, Mumbai. For bar girls FHI has further split funds to NGO's like Family Planning Association of India (FPAI) and Society for Service to Voluntary Agencies (SOSVA) for intervention. The goal of the programme is to reduce the HIV and STI prevalence among bar girls in the districts. Mumbai has Astha and MDACS intervention. The core strategy of the project is to:

1. Build an enabling environment through empowering communities at risk so that their vulnerability is reduced.
2. Increase access to condoms at intervention sites
3. Increase condom use with non-paying and regular partners and increase the current levels of high condom use with paying partners
4. Increase the utilization of STI/HIV/AIDS related services by sex worker

Another intervention is being implemented by MDASC funding. The objective of Targeted Intervention Programme is to reduce the rate of transmission among the most vulnerable and marginalized population. One of the ways of controlling the disease from further

spread is to carry out direct intervention programmes among these groups through multi-pronged strategies, beginning from behavior change communication, counseling, providing health care support, treatment for STD, and creating an enabling environment that will facilitate behavior change.

**c. Are the interventions and their activities the same as they were in IBBA 1? If they are different, describe the differences.**

Most of the services catered through ASTHA or MDACS interventions were same in both the rounds. MDACS has started interventions with bar girls recently. MDACS intervention among BG group was not there in round one.

**21. Size Estimation**

Survey District and Group	Size Estimation Methods
Mumbai (Bar Girls)	NA

*\*Describe strengths and weaknesses in terms of implementation of the method.*

**22. Community Environment**

**a. Briefly describe any characteristics of the population that have changed from Round I to Round 2 (e.g. change in typology)**

- Compared to round 1, it was observed that BG community is more organized this time. NGOs are helping them to form SHGs and few also have started to establish CBOs on their own.
- Timing of bars has changed.

**b. Describe any other contextual/environmental factors, which would help understand the data (e.g. legal issues, weather, delays in FW, NGO resistance, differences in context between Round I and II).**

- This time survey went well. NGOs were very supportive to the survey; even project and field staff knew what is IBBA and RDS. So it was easier to convince them and seek required help from them.