2016

2016 Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey among Key Populations in Cameroon:

Female sex workers and men who have sex with men

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Johns Hopkins University, Metabiota Cameroon, CARE USA in collaboration with the National AIDS Coordinating Council

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Acronyms

ART ..... Antiretroviral therapy

CBO..... Community-based organisation

CHAMP .... Continuum of Prevention, Care and Treatment of HIV/AIDS with most at-risk-Populations

CoPCT ..... Continuum of Prevention, Care and Treatment

FSW..... Female sex workers

HIV ..... Human immunodeficiency virus

IBBS..... Integrated biological and behavioral survey

IDU..... Injecting drug use

LDTD ..... Long-distance truck drivers

MSM ..... Men who have sex with men

NACC..... National AIDS Control Committee

NGO ..... Non-governmental organisation

PLWHIV.... People living with HIV

UIC ..... Unique identification code

Executive summary

Background. In Cameroon, HIV is disproportionately high among female sex workers (FSWs; 23.6%) and men who have sex with men (MSM; 37.0%) compared to the overall adult population (4.3%). In 2016 an Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBS) was conducted among these two key populations. The aim of the IBBS was to assess the knowledge, attitude, behavioral and biological factors associated with HIV and syphilis infections among FSWs and MSM in Cameroon in order to inform programmatic interventions and policies to reduce disease prevalence and incidence in these populations.

Methods. A cross-sectional survey was conducted among FSWs and MSM recruited from five locations across five regions. Participants were recruited through respondent driven sampling (RDS), which enables recruitment of hard-to-reach populations. Trained interviewers administered a behavioral questionnaire and conducted rapid serological testing for HIV and syphilis. This report focuses on descriptive indicators of risk, HIV prevalence and active syphilis.

Results. In total, 2255 FSWs and 1323 MSM were recruited.

Female sex workers: Overall, 24.3% (95%CI 22.6%–26.1%) of FSWs tested HIV positive, including 254 (48.3%) with newly diagnosed HIV infection. Syphilis prevalence was 8.2% (95% CI 7.1%–9.4%), and 9.5% of HIV positive FSWs were coinfected with syphilis.

In addition to their clients, FSWs commonly reported regular (83.5%) and casual (27.7%) non-paying partners. Consistent condom use (CCU) was highest with clients (76.9%) followed by casual non-paying partners (50.8%) then regular non-paying partners (19.5%).

The most common negative experiences related to sex work reported by FSWs were blackmail (44.7%), being arrested (33.5%) and being physically harassed or hurt (24.8%). Further, 32.6% of FSWs reported ever being forced to have sex against their will.

Region	Total	HIV positive			Syphilis positive		
	n	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Total FSWs	2255	547	24.3	(22.6, 26.1)	186	8.2	(7.1, 9.4)
Yaoundé	574	134	23.3	(19.9, 26.8)	56	9.8	(7.3, 12.2)
Douala	457	140	30.6	(26.5, 35.0)	65	14.2	(11.0, 17.4)
Bertoua	304	74	24.3	(19.7, 29.5)	5	1.6	(0.2, 3.1)
Bamenda	341	112	32.8	(27.9, 38.0)	0	0	(0.0, 0.0)
Kribi	579	87	15	(12.1, 18.0)	60	10.4	(7.9, 12.9)
Total MSM	1323	272	20.6	(19.7, 24.4)	36	2.7	(1.8, 3.6)
Yaoundé	306	138	45.1	(39.5, 50.7)	17	5.6	(3.0, 8.1)
Douala	354	91	25.7	(22.1, 31.6)	8	2.3	(0.7, 3.8)
Bertoua	251	23	9.2	(5.6, 12.8)	4	1.6	(0.0, 3.2)
Bamenda	208	8	3.8	(1.6, 8.0)	0	0	(0.0, 0.0)
Kribi	204	12	5.9	(6.9, 18.6)	7	3.4	(0.9, 6.0)

Men who have sex with men: Overall, 20.6% (95% CI 19.7%–24.4%) of MSM tested HIV positive, including 158 (58.1%) with newly diagnosed HIV infection. Syphilis prevalence was 2.7% (95% CI 1.8%–3.6%), and 3.3% of HIV positive MSM were coinfected with syphilis.

MSM reported both regular (85.5%) and casual (66.8%) male partners. CCU ranged from 33.8% during insertive sex with regular partners to 41.6% during receptive anal sex with casual partners. In addition to male sex partners, MSM commonly reported ever having regular female (66.2%) or casual female (50.3%) sex partners. CCU was low with female partners (21.5% and 32.4%, respectively).

The most common negative experiences related to having sex with men reported by MSM were blackmail (22.6%), being arrested (14.7%) and verbal harassment (14.8%). Additionally, 16.7% of MSM reported ever being forced to have sex against their will.

Discussion. HIV prevalence is exceptionally high among FSWs and MSM in Cameroon, and at least half of positive cases were previously undiagnosed. Regional disparities were evident for biological and behavioral indicators and should be considered in the design and implementation of HIV prevention and treatment programs. Comprehensive prevention and treatment programs will need to overcome barriers to engaging FSW and MSM in care, including stigma, discrimination, and gender-based violence, which were widely reported in this sample.

Background

In Cameroon, the HIV prevalence among the adult population is 4.3% but exceeds one-in-five among certain sub-populations. Based on a review of available data from 1991–2009, the HIV prevalence was estimated to be 23.6% among female sex workers (FSWs) [1], while a 2009 study estimated prevalence as high as 36.9% among FSWs nationally, with strong regional disparity [2]. Among men who have sex with men (MSM), the estimated HIV prevalence in 2011 was 25.5% in Douala and 44.4% in Yaoundé [3]. In 2004, the prevalence among long distance truck drivers (LDTD), a proxy used for clients of FSWs, was reported to be 16.3% [4]. Based on National strategies put in place in response to HIV and AIDS (2011-2015) in Cameroon, MSM, FSW, clients of FSW and LDTD are defined as key populations for HIV prevention and control.

In addition to increased risk of HIV infection due to engagement in high-risk sexual behaviour, gender-based violence, stigma and discrimination and criminalisation of sexual practices faced by FSWs and MSM may exacerbate HIV risk and threaten safety [5, 6]. Further, in Cameroon these factors are documented barriers to accessing HIV prevention, treatment and care services. A study of antiretroviral treatment (ART) coverage among FSWs and MSM in Cameroon found that 0% to 25% of FSWs and MSM living with HIV were on ART [6], compared to 52% of people living with HIV (PLWHIV) nationally. This falls well below the UNAID targets of 90% ART coverage among PLWHIV [7]. Studies have consistently demonstrated the importance of expanded HIV treatment to improve clinical outcomes for those living with HIV as well as decrease onward sexual and vertical HIV transmission.

In response to the elevated HIV prevalence and barriers to HIV care and treatment among key populations, CARE USA has been awarded a USAID grant to establish the Continuum of Prevention, Care and Treatment (CoPCT) of HIV/AIDS with Most at-risk Populations (CHAMP) in Cameroon. Within the CHAMP project, CARE Cameroon has contracted Johns Hopkins University (JHU) and Metabiota to conduct, in collaboration with National AIDS Control Committee (NACC), an Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBS). The results of this study will inform the national indicators on HIV/AIDS in these populations and programmatic implementation for HIV care and treatment services.

Aims and objectives

The goal of the study was to assess the knowledge, attitude, behavioral and biological factors associated with HIV and syphilis infections among two key populations in Cameroon—FSWs and MSM—in order to inform programmatic interventions and policies to reduce disease prevalence and incidence in these populations.

Specific objectives of the 2016 IBBS were the following:

1. To establish baseline risk behaviors, attitudes and biological factors with respect to HIV and syphilis among FSWs and MSM;
2. To determine the point prevalence of HIV and syphilis among FSWs and MSM; and
3. To refine population size estimates of FSWs and MSM in the CHAMP intervention sites as a means of characterizing baseline coverage of HIV prevention, treatment, and care services.

Methodology

Overview

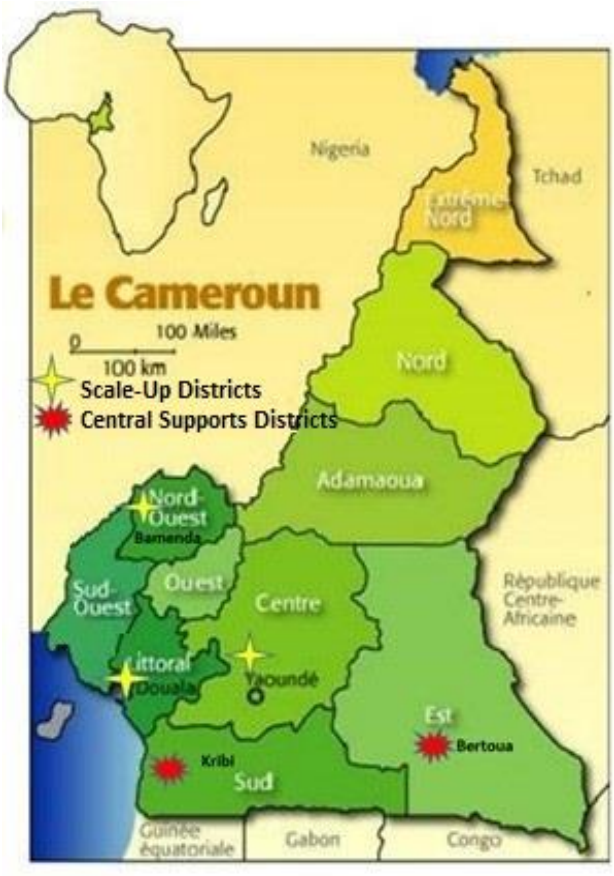
This study is based on cross-sectional data collection for an IBBS among FSWs and MSM in Cameroon.

The IBBS data collection tools and recruitment strategy were informed by formative qualitative research and mapping. A qualitative study was conducted simultaneously to supplement quantitative data and better understand and describe issues surrounding HIV and HIV risk, including practices, perceptions, stigma, and violence. These findings will be reported elsewhere. This report focuses on the descriptive analysis (aims one and two) of the primary quantitative survey, which assessed the biological and behavioral factors associated with HIV and Syphilis. Further analytical enquiry, results of mapping exercises and population size estimates (aim three) will be provided in future reports.

Study sites

The IBBS was conducted at CHAMP's five intervention sites in Cameroon: Douala, Yaoundé, Bamenda, Bertoua and Kribi (Figure 1).

Figure 1. CHAMP intervention sites in Cameroon



Inclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria for enrolment in the IBBS were based on the following characteristics defined for each key population in Table 1:

Table 1. Inclusion criteria of 2016 IBBS

FSWs	MSM
• Born female • 18 years of age or older • Reports practice sex work in the past 12 months • Sex work is the principal source of income	• Born male • 18 years of age or older • Reports having anal sex (insertive or receptive) with another man in the past 12 months
• Capable of providing verbal informed consent • Speaks and understand English or French • Did not participate in a similar study in the past 6 months • Presents a valid RDS coupon for the study • Have resided in a study site for the last three months (residency card not needed)	

Participant recruitment & data collection procedures

Recruitment of FSWs and MSM was based on RDS methodology, a chain-referral sampling scheme. For each key population group, sampling begun with selection of 2–6 seeds, and each seed was asked to recruit up to three members of their social network who satisfied the study's eligibility criteria. Recruited members, known as nodes, in turn recruited up to three members of their own social networks, repeating in waves until the desired sample size was met.

Recruitment of seeds was based on convenience sampling, informed by the formative study and mapping exercise, with selection based on meeting the following criteria:

1) Understand recruitment process;
2) Able to recruit peers;
3) Knows many other peers; and
4) Shows interest in being a recruiter.

Study staff explained the study to potential seeds and provided willing participants with contact information to arrange eligibility screening and interviews at the study site. After screening and providing informed consent, seeds completed an interviewer-assisted behavioral questionnaire and underwent serologic testing. Thereafter, seeds were provided with three coupons to distribute to peers.

Participants who tested positive for HIV and/or syphilis were referred to CHAMP-supported health facilities for care and treatment and to CHAMP supported DIC/non-DIC for continuous uptake of prevention services. Those who tested negative for HIV and Syphilis were referred to CHAMP-supported DIC/non DIC for uptake of prevention services and promotion of routine HIV and STI testing.

Sample size

The required sample size was calculated using a design effect to adjust for the quasi-random nature of RDS. The estimated sample size was therefore determined by the following: the level of confidence (95%) type I error; 80% power; the acceptable margin of error (6%); the design effect (2); presumed refusal rate of 10%; and presumed missing data rate of 10%. For FSWs, calculations considered the estimated HIV prevalence among FSWs by region (Littoral: 33.7%; Center: 28.7%; Northwest: 41.5%; South 28.4%; East 44.8). For MSM, calculations considered report of consistent condom use during anal sex among MSM in Douala (52.0%) Bamenda (61.6%), and proportion who never used female condom during vaginal sex in the last month for

MSM in Bertoua (55.4%) and Kribi (62.2%). Calculated sample size targets by study site are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Target sample sizes for FSWs and MSM by study site

Region	FSW	MSM
Douala	460	350
Yaoundé	571	306
Bamenda	340	203
Bertoua	301	250
Kribi	578	203
Total	**2250**	**1312**

Integrated biological and behavioral questionnaire

Questionnaires were developed by the technical working group including input from Ministerial departments, local and international organisations and the NACC. Trained interviewers administered questionnaires to participants in a secure and private setting. Completion took approximately 45–60 minutes and was done prior to biological testing. Questionnaires covered the following domains:

1. Socio-demographic status;
2. Drug use history;
3. Sexual behavior and condom use;
4. History and knowledge of HIV and syphilis;
5. History of tuberculosis and blood donations;
6. Stigma and discrimination;
7. Exposure to Drop-in-centers;
8. Network size and population size; estimation questions; and
9. HIV and Syphilis test results.

Testing procedure

Serological testing was based on venous blood draw and followed national procedures, including both pre- and post-test counselling. HIV testing utilised dual rapid testing (Alere Determine ™ HIV – ½ and OraQuick HIV – ½) based on the national testing protocol (Figure 2). Syphilis testing utilised rapid VDRL and *Treponema pallidum* hemagglutination assays (TPHA) for detection of syphilis antibodies and classification of primary, active and past infection (Figure 3). The testing algorithm was based on the national protocol (Annex 1) but confirmatory testing with FTA-ABS was not available. Subsequently, we could not exclude false-positive VDRL tests. Following blood-draw, participants received post-test counselling until results were available 30–40 minutes after testing.

Figure 2. HIV testing algorithm based on national protocol

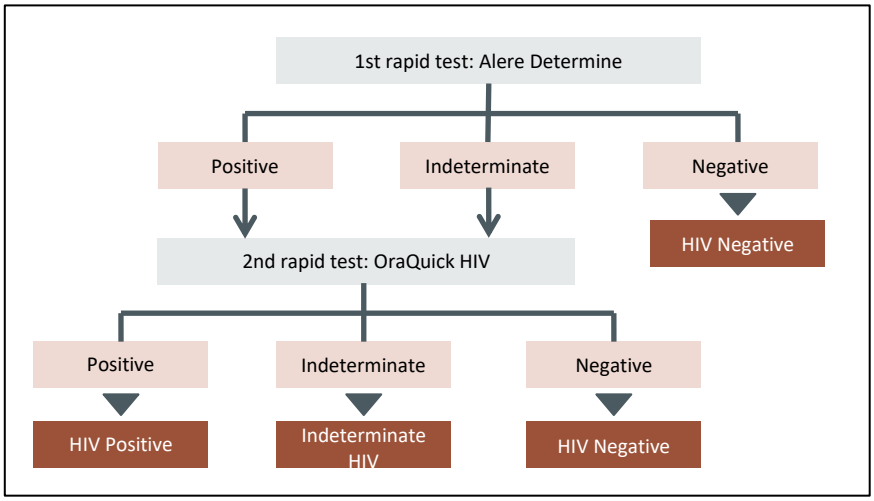
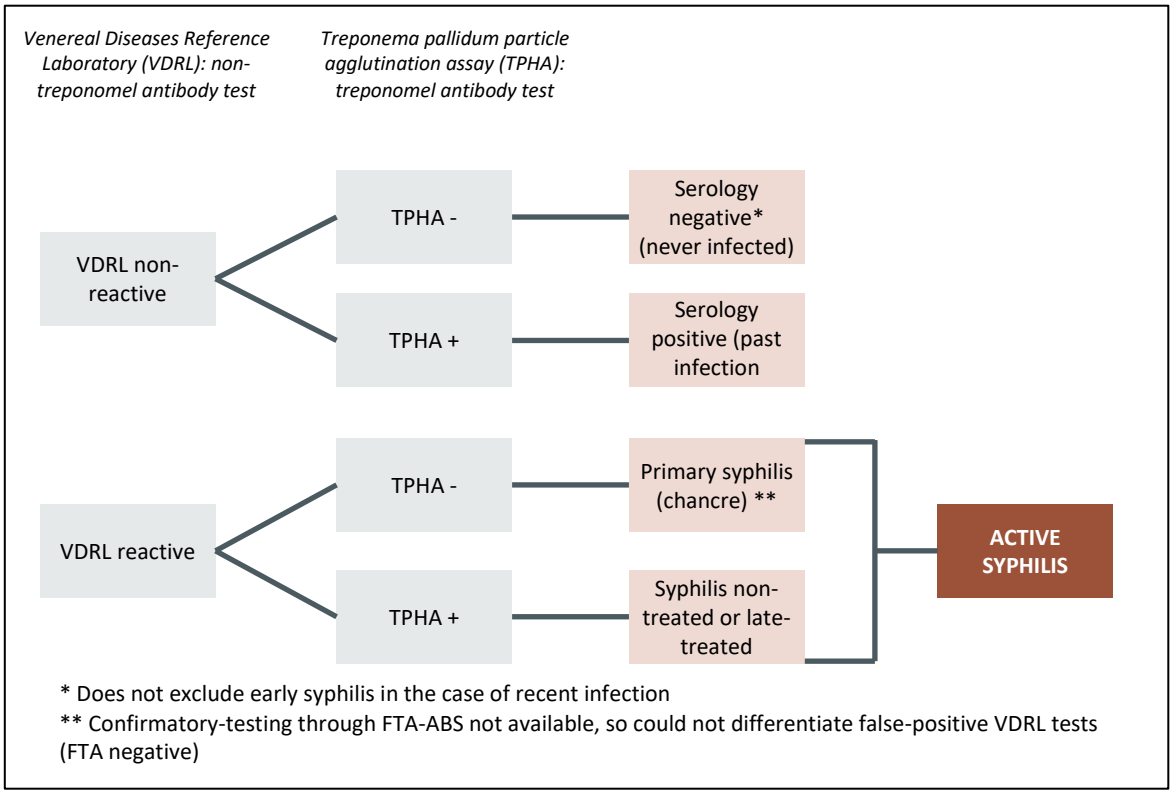


Figure 3. Syphilis testing algorithm adapted from the national protocol



Participant reimbursement

Coupons allocated to seeds and subsequent participants entitled them to collection of 2000 FCFA (~4 USD) for reimbursement of transportation costs and an additional 1000 FCFA (~2 USD) for each referred participant who was recruited and completed the study. Based on a maximum three participants/recruiter), participants received a maximum of 5000 FCFA (~10 USD). Transport reimbursement was paid in cash after survey completion, and additional recruitment payments were made following recruitment of referred participants.

Data analysis

Questionnaires and test results were doubled entered into STATA at the JHU/Metabiota Office based in Yaoundé. Data were checked for skip patterns, consistency and validity.

The primary outcomes were HIV and active syphilis prevalence. Secondary outcomes included knowledge and behavioral variables such as condom use (at last sex and consistent condom use), experience of stigma and discrimination and gender-based violence. Exploratory data analysis (i.e. frequencies and cross-tabulations) were performed for indicator variables. We report unadjusted proportions of indicator variables and biological testing outcomes. RDS-adjusted proportions will be provided in the final report. Full frequency and proportions are provided in Annex 1. Except where indicated, denominators exclude answer refusals, don't know or missing data.

Ethical considerations

This study was approved by the National Ethics Committee of Cameroon in May 2015 (No. 2015/05/591/CE/CNERSH/SP), amended in June 2016 (No. 2016/06/782/CE/CNERSH/SP) and received administrative authorisation from the Ministry of Public Health in June 2015 (No. 631 2315). To maintain confidentiality and privacy, all data are non-identifiable and personal or location identifiers were not collected. Participants received a unique identification code (UIC) generated at enrolment using information known only to them based on questions that are easily answered, reproducible, culturally appropriate, individually unique, and that members of the target populations would be comfortable answering. The UIC for each participant was developed using the following guide:

1. What is the first two letters of your mother maiden? L1L2
2. What is the first two letters of the village you were born? L3L4
3. What is the month of your birth? (''00'' if don't know) N1N2
4. What is the year of your birth? (''00" if don't know) N3N4
5. What is the first two letters of the quarter you are living in? L5L6

L1 L2 L3 L4 N1 N2 N3 N4 L5 L6
L=Letter N=Number
Example: BAYA0185BI

The UIC was used on coupons to verify participant information for the purpose of reimbursement and to establish network ties in RDS sampling.

Paper forms were transported securely in locked boxes and stored in a secure facility at JHU/Metabiota office premises. Electronic data were password-protected. Access to data was restricted to the study investigators, the study coordinator, and the data manager only. All data and sample blood collections will be destroyed after five years.

Results

Part 1. Female sex workers

Population size estimates

Population size estimates are under review and will be presented in the final report.

Socio-demographic profile

A total of 2255 FSWs were recruited from five cities nationally (Table 3). Ages ranged from 18 to 70 years. The mean age was 30.1 years (median 28 years; IQR 23–36) with a relatively younger sample recruited in Bertoua and Kribi. The level of education was low throughout the sample, with only 88 (3.9%) FSW reporting any post-high school education. The majority of FSWs were single and never married, ranging from 46.9% in Bamenda to 88.4% in Kribi. FSWs predominantly lived alone (1012/2255; 44.9%) or lived with family (1050/2255; 46.6%). Across all regions, most FSWs (1824/2255; 80.9%) reported having 1–5 biological children.

The majority of FSWs reported currently being unemployed (1228/2254; 54.5%) or an independent worker (599/2254; 26.6%). Overall, 29.5% (663/2247) of FSWs earned less than 50,000 FCFAs through formal and/or informal work, and 38.8% (871/2247) earned 50,000–100,000 FCFAs on average monthly. FSWs in Douala reported higher monthly earnings than other regions, with 66.3% (303/457) reporting earning over 100,000 FCFA.

Table 3. Socio-demographic characteristics of FSWs

	Yaoundé (n=574)	Douala (n=457)	Bertoua (n=304)	Bamenda (n=341)	Kribi (n=579)	Total (n=2255)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Mean age (years)	30.8	32.5	26.3	32.6	28.1	30.1
Education						
Never attended school	1.7	5.9	3.0	1.2	0.7	2.4
Primary school incomplete	12.4	19.3	18.8	11.4	7.3	13.2
Primary school	10.6	12.3	5.6	36.7	15.9	15.6
Secondary school incomplete	65.5	57.3	63.7	34.6	70.3	60.2
Secondary school	3.8	2.2	6.6	11.7	2.8	4.8
Technical or professional training	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.7
University	5.7	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.2
Marital status						
Single/Never married	81.9	84.0	69.0	46.9	88.4	77.0
Married	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0
Married but separated	2.4	1.8	0.3	10.6	0.9	2.8
Stable partner (boyfriend)	4.5	4.8	23.4	21.1	6.2	10.1
Divorced	5.7	3.5	2.6	5.6	0.9	3.6
Widowed	4.5	5.0	3.6	14.7	1.6	5.3
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Living situation						
Live alone	35.7	58.9	42.4	44.6	44.4	44.9
Live with family	54.0	33.7	53.0	45.2	46.8	46.6
Live with roommates/friends	10.3	7.2	3.6	9.1	7.6	7.9
Biological children						

	Yaoundé (n=574)	Douala (n=457)	Bertoua (n=304)	Bamenda (n=341)	Kribi (n=579)	Total (n=2255)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No biological children	15.7	12.3	18.1	11.7	19.3	15.7
1 to 5 biological children	79.8	84.7	78.3	84.5	78.2	80.9
More than 5 biological children	4.5	3.1	3.6	3.8	2.4	3.5
Average monthly income[1]						
<50 000 FCFA	25.5	8.8	20.2	65.1	33.6	29.5
50 001-100 000 FCFA	40.7	24.9	51.2	31.4	45.8	38.8
100 001-150 000 FCFA	18.0	21.7	17.8	2.6	11.4	14.7
150 001-200 000 FCFA	6.3	14.0	5.1	0.3	5.2	6.5
200 001-250 000 FCFA	4.9	18.6	3.0	0.6	1.7	6.0
250 001-300 000 FCFA	2.6	8.1	2.4	0.0	1.6	3.0
>300 000 FCFA	2.1	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.6
Profession[2]						
None/Unemployed/Looking for work	56.8	72.6	57.9	40.5	44.4	54.5
Training/Student	8.5	4.2	12.2	3.8	11.7	8.3
Independent worker	27.4	21.7	22.7	12.9	39.7	26.6

[1]Acquired through formal and/or informal work

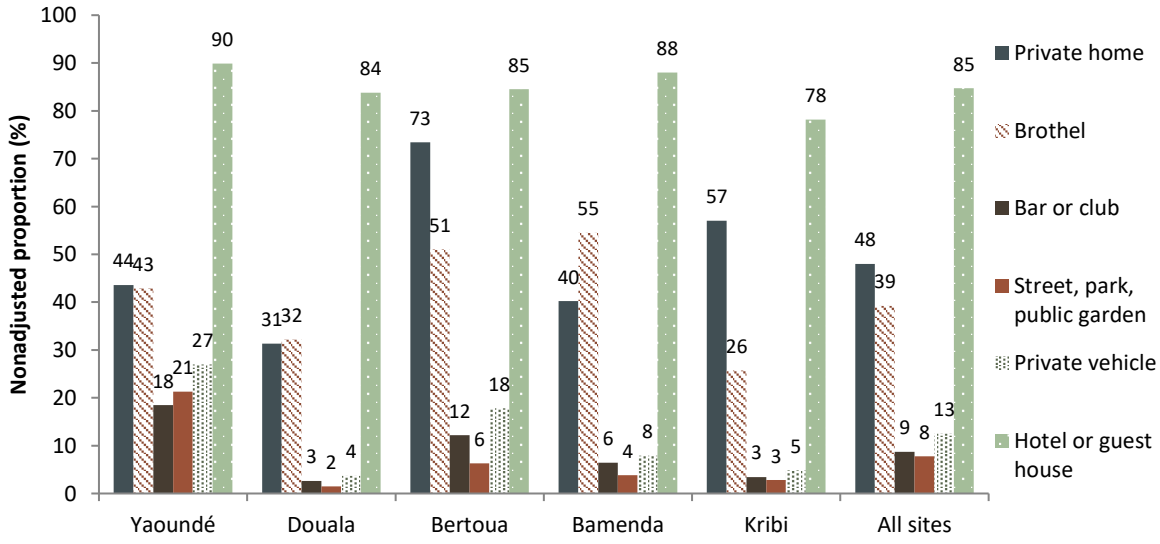
[2]Professional employment other than sex work

Risk behaviours

Paying and non-paying sex partners

The mean ages of first sex in exchange for goods and money were 23.3 years (median 22; IQR 19–27) and 24.4 years (median 23; IQR 20–28) respectively. Participants reported being involved in sex in exchange for money/goods for an average of 5.2 years. Sex with clients most commonly occurred in a hotel or guesthouse (1909/2255; 84.7%), followed by private home (1083/2255; 48.0%) or brothel (883/2255; 39.2%). The relative frequency of other locations differed by regional location (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Reported locations for having sex with clients among FSWs



Nearly all FSWs reported both regular (1975/2254; 87.6%) and casual (2097/2255; 93.0%) clients. Nearly all FSWs reported vaginal sex with regular (1958/1974; 99.2%) and casual (2076/2097; 99.0%); a small proportion reported anal sex with regular (90/1975; 4.6%) and casual (52/2096; 2.5%) clients. Based on average clients per day and working days per month, across all regions FSWs had on average 111 clients per month.

In addition to paying clients, the majority (1883/2255; 83.5%) of FSWs reported regular non-paying sex partner(s), and 27.7% (625/2253) reported casual non-paying sex partner(s). Nearly all FSWs reported vaginal sex with regular (100%) and casual (598/624; 95.8%); a small proportion reported anal sex with regular (85/1882; 4.5%) and casual (18/625; 2.9%) clients.

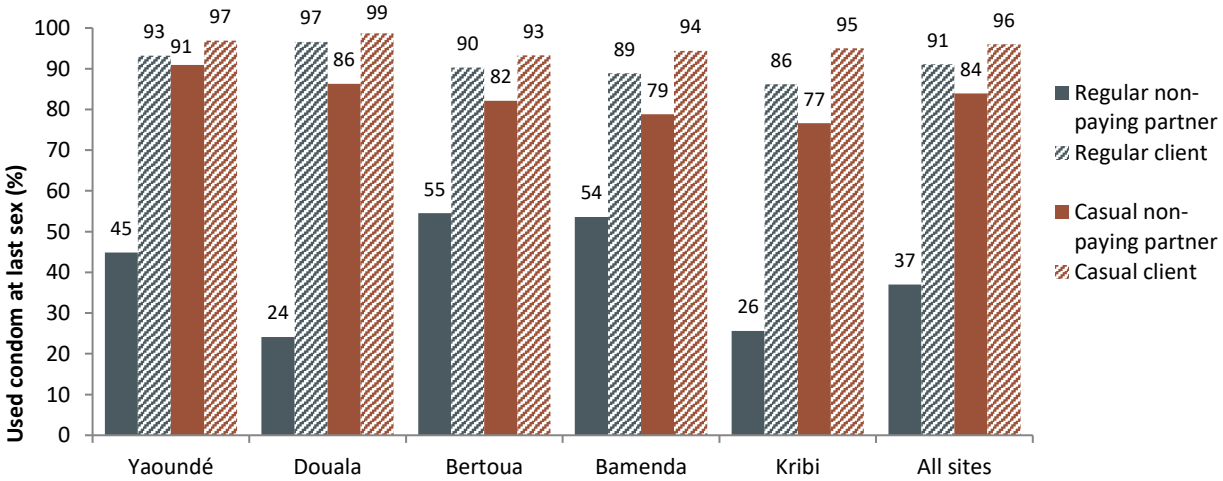
Table 4. Sexual behaviour of FSWs

	Yaoundé (n=574)	Douala (n=457)	Bertoua (n=304)	Bamenda (n=341)	Kribi (n=579)	All sites (n=2255)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Transactional sex						
Mean age of first sex in exchange for money (years)	24.4	26.6	21.6	24.8	23.9	24.4
Mean age of first sex in exchange for goods	22.9	25.3	21.5	24.5	22.2	23.3
Mean total years of sex in exchange of money	5.2	5.1	4.5	7.6	3.8	5.2
Ever had a regular client	92.2	84.6	83.6	92.7	84.6	87.6
Ever had a casual client	95.6	99.6	85.9	94.7	87.9	93.0
Average number of clients a day	6.3	7.4	6.4	5.1	5.4	6.1
Average number of working days per month	18.1	19.6	18.5	20.1	15.8	18.2
Non-transactional sex						
Have ever had a regular non-paying male partner	78.7	94.5	77.3	70.1	90.7	83.5
Have ever had a casual non-paying male partner	35.7	12.1	48.7	39.6	14.2	27.7

Condom use and negotiation

Condom use at last vaginal sex was lowest with regular non-paying partners at all sites (overall 673/1818; 37.0%) and relatively similar between casual non-paying partners (501/597; 83.9%), regular clients (1782/1957; 91.1%) and casual clients (1993/2076; 96.0%; Figure 5). In the past month, overall FSWs reported being offered more money for sex without a condom an average of 5.2 times, and of these, accepted more money for sex without a condom an average of 2.3 times (of average 111 clients per month).

Figure 5. Condom use at last vaginal sex by partner type among FSWs



Among those reporting the relevant partner type in the previous 12 months, consistent condom use (CCU; always using a condom) during vaginal sex was highest with clients (76.9%; 1677/2181) followed by casual non-paying partners (50.8%; 212/417). CCU was lowest (19.5%; 315/1614) with regular non-paying partners.

The most common reported issue in negotiating condom use was with suggesting the use of a condom with regular non-paying partners, with 27.5% (403/1466) reporting that negotiation was difficult or very difficult. Less FSWs reported that it was difficult to negotiate condom use with regular (118/1952; 6.0%) and casual (83/2075; 4.0%) clients. A higher proportion of FSWs in Bamenda and Bertoua reported difficulties in negotiating condom use than in other regions (Table 5).

Table 5. Condom use and negotiation among FSWs

	Yaoundé (n=574)	Douala (n=457)	Bertoua (n=304)	Bamenda (n=341)	Kribi (n=579)	All sites (n=2255)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Condom & lubricants use						
Mean age of first time condom use (years)	23.6	24.6	22.7	23.2	21.9	23.2
Ever used lubricants during sex	62.4	76.6	44.7	54.0	50.3	58.5
Consistent condom use:						
Always used condom during sex with all clients[a]	79.5	90.9	66.1	62.6	77.0	76.9
Always used condom during sex with regular non-paying partners [a]	23.7	13.7	32.3	22.2	10.6	18.7
Always used condom during sex with casual non-paying partners [a]	48.8	54.6	59.7	42.7	51.0	50.8
Mean times offered more money to have sex without condom in past month	7.0	8.3	2.3	5.3	2.6	5.2
Mean times accepted more money to have sex without condom in past month	2.9	1.4	1.4	4.6	1.3	2.3
Condom negotiation: difficult/very difficult to suggest use of condom with the following partners:						
Regular non-paying partner	22.9	28.2	37.3	41.5	16.0	27.5
Casual non-paying partner	5.7	4.0	19.3	32.8	6.3	15.0
Regular client	3.2	1.6	12.3	11.8	5.6	6.0
Casual client	1.3	1.8	9.8	8.4	3.2	4.0

[a] % is of those eligible for that item

Drug use

Overall, 211 (9.4%) of FSWs reported any non-injecting illegal drug use, ranging from 4.6% in Bertoua to 16.4% in Bamenda. Only 49 (2.2%) of FSWs reported ever using an injectable substance, of which 59.6% (28/47) reported using an illegal injectable drug (Table 6). Report of a sexual partner injecting drugs was relatively higher (378/2255; 16.8%).

Table 6. Drug use among FSWs

	Yaoundé (n=574)	Douala (n=457)	Bertoua (n=304)	Bamenda (n=341)	Kribi (n=579)	All sites (n=2255)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ever used injectable substance	3.5	1.3	0.7	4.7	0.9	2.2
Ever used an illegal injectable drug[a]	50.0	100.0	0.0	71.4	40.0	59.6
Ever shared needles[a]	15.0	50.0	0.0	6.3	20.0	16.3
Sexual partner ever injected illegal drug	22.1	28.7	3.9	26.1	3.3	16.8
Ever used non-injectable drug	8.7	11.8	4.6	16.4	6.4	9.4

[a] % is of those eligible for that item

Access to HIV and sexual health services

HIV prevention services

Overall, half to two-thirds of FSWs reported receiving HIV prevention information in the past six months (Table 7). Information on how to prevent HIV was most commonly received (1469/2255; 65.1%) and highest in Douala (78.8%) and Kribi (75.0%). Information on how to treat HIV was also more commonly received in Douala (68.1%) and Kribi (70.3%) than other districts. The most common sources of information on HIV prevention were healthcare facilities (927/1501; 61.8%), internet/media (769/1501; 51.2%) and peer educators (728/1501; 48.5%); only 14.4% (216/1501) had received information from a CBO or NGO.

In all districts other than Douala, the majority of FSWs (overall 64.0%; 1382/2160) reporting only buying condoms in the past six months, and 23.1% (499/2160) reporting both buying and receiving condoms for free. Accordingly, the most common source of condoms was stores (1877/2170; 86.5%). In Douala, a similar proportion of FSWs reporting only buying, receiving for free, or both buying and receiving condoms (Table 7).

Table 7. Exposure to HIV prevention services among FSWs

	Yaoundé (n=574)	Douala (n=457)	Bertoua (n=304)	Bamenda (n=341)	Kribi (n=579)	All sites (n=2255)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Received the following HIV prevention information in the past 6 months:						
How to prevent HIV	59.6	78.8	42.8	59.5	75.0	65.1
How often to get HIV testing	47.4	66.5	38.5	57.8	64.8	56.1
How to treat and care for yourself if you have HIV	53.5	68.1	38.2	59.2	70.3	59.6
Source of information on HIV prevention:						
CBO/NGO	17.7	23.8	5.9	21.8	3.0	14.4
Peer educator	54.2	72.1	45.9	40.5	29.4	48.5
Internet/Media	67.5	43.1	35.6	20.0	65.6	51.2
Healthcare facility	82.0	53.3	48.2	55.5	60.1	61.8
Participated in an educational session conducted by a peer educator in the past 3 months	17.9	35.0	14.1	17.0	4.7	17.3
Usual location for getting condoms in the past 6 months:						
Public areas	1.6	34.4	2.7	10.4	33.0	17.4
Stores	93.3	74.6	92.0	80.2	90.6	86.5
CBO/NGO	24.3	58.6	13.0	26.3	8.8	26.6
Healthcare facility	3.7	0.2	6.0	12.4	3.3	4.6
Method of condom acquisition in past 6 months:						
Bought condoms	69.1	38.3	73.8	62.7	76.5	64.0
Received condoms for free	8.4	23.6	11.9	13.1	8.8	12.9
Bought and received condoms for free	22.6	38.1	14.3	24.2	14.7	23.1

STI and HIV testing history

Overall, 48.9% (1087/2222) of FSWs reported ever having an STI test, of which 48.4% (526/1087) were tested in the past 12 months. Based on the past 12 months, FSWs commonly self-reported symptoms of STIs such as blister or sores (495/2255; 22.0%), unusual discharge (692/2255; 30.7%), and pain or burning when urinating (561/2255; 24.9%) (Table 8).

Approximately half of FSWs (1046/2253; 46.4%) reported being worried about HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months. Overall, 173 (7.7%) FSWs reported ever taking ARVs to prevent HIV (pre-exposure prophylaxis), reaching 16.4% (75/457) in Douala. The majority of FSWs (2029/2252; 90.1%) reported ever previously testing for HIV, of which 97% (1969/2029) had always received their HIV test result. Less FSWs (1329/2247; 59.1%) reported being tested for HIV in the past 12 months. Overall, 14.9% (297/2000) of FSWs self-reported being HIV positive, ranging from 5.9% (Kribi) to 24.0% (Bamenda). Of those self-reporting being HIV positive, 81% (245/297) reported ever initiating ARVs, of which 99% reported currently taking ARVs. Eighty-seven per cent (224/257) self-reported receiving a CD4 test, which varied by region. Overall, 28.7% (74/258) of FSWs reported disclosing their HIV status to some or all of the non-paying sex partners, ranging from 13.3% (Kribi) to 53.6% (Bamenda).

Table 8. STI and HIV history among FSWs

	Yaoundé (n=574)	Douala (n=457)	Bertoua (n=304)	Bamenda (n=341)	Kribi (n=579)	All sites (n=2255)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
STI history Ever been tested for STI	40.1	60.3	34.9	68.8	44.1	48.9
Tested for STI in the past 12 months[a]	48.5	27.6	74.5	59.8	49.4	48.4
Experienced STI symptoms in the past 12 months:						
Blisters or sores in genital region or anus	31.2	12.0	10.2	53.4	8.3	22.0
Pain or burning sensation during urination	35.7	16.2	11.2	51.0	12.8	24.9
Vaginal discharge or unusual white discharge	44.3	16.4	20.4	63.3	14.7	30.7
Irregular vaginal bleeding	12.5	4.8	4.3	7.6	2.4	6.5
Ever had genital warts	7.8	17.3	4.6	7.6	4.3	8.4
Ever had anal warts	2.6	3.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.8
HIV testing and treatment						
Reported ever taken ARVs to prevent HIV	9.2	16.4	6.6	5.3	1.2	7.7
Have been worried about HIV/AIDS over the *past 12 months*	60.1	35.4	49.2	65.1	29.1	46.4
Have ever been tested for HIV infection	89.7	92.6	85.9	97.1	86.7	90.1
Reported to have always received HIV test results[a]	98.8	95.3	96.6	95.5	98.0	97.0
Tested for HIV in past 12 months	56.8	66.1	60.6	65.6	51.5	59.1
Self reported living with HIV	14.8	19.8	12.5	24.0	5.9	14.9
Self reported to have ever initiated ARV[a]	82.7	88.0	59.4	94.9	41.4	80.8
Self reported currently on ARVs[a]	98.4	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	99.2
Self reported to have ever stopped taking ARVs[a]	24.6	12.3	21.1	9.6	8.3	15.1
Self reported to have had CD4 test[a]	80.6	93.9	61.9	93.5	80.0	87.2
Disclosed HIV status to some or all regular non paying sex partners[a]	23.0	17.3	22.7	54.6	13.3	28.7

[a] % is of those eligible for that item

Stigma, discrimination and violence

Disclosure of sex work to uniformed officers (145/2255; 6.4%) and healthcare workers (306/2255; 13.6%), were low. Where relevant, 5.9% (5/85) and 18.5% (42/227) of FSWs reported

disclosing their engagement in sex work to their husband or boyfriend, respectively, and 4.1% (77/1902) disclosed to their children.

Table 9. Disclosure of sex work and experience of stigma and discrimination among FSWs

	Yaoundé (n=574)	Douala (n=457)	Bertoua (n=304)	Bamenda (n=341)	Kribi (n=579)	Total (n=2255)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ever disclosed having sex in exchange for money/goods to:						
Healthcare worker	14.8	32.2	5.6	3.2	7.9	13.6
Uniformed officer	9.6	14.4	2.6	2.3	1.4	6.4
Husband[a]	5.9	8.3	25.0	5.1	0.0	5.9
Child[a]	6.0	4.7	2.0	3.7	2.8	4.1
Boyfriend[a]	23.1	50.0	5.6	23.6	11.1	18.5
Healthcare related						
Ever felt afraid seeking health services because of sex work activities	6.1	2.8	7.9	14.7	3.1	6.2
Ever avoided seeking health services because of sex work activities	6.3	3.1	3.9	6.8	3.8	4.7
Ever been denied health services because of sex work activities	0.5	0	0.7	1.5	0	0.4
Ever heard health care provider making discriminatory remarks because of sex work activities	5.9	1.8	2	9.1	1.6	3.9
Ever felt not well treated in a health center	0.5	0.2	0.7	10.6	0.2	1.9
Ever been tested for HIV against will because of sex activities	4.2	1.1	1.3	6.5	1.7	2.9
Police/justice						
Ever been arrested on charges related to sex work	40.6	63.5	14.8	19.7	20.6	33.5
Ever been blackmailed because of sex work activities	53.2	64.7	30.9	20.3	42	44.7
Violence						
Ever been physically harassed or hurt because of sex work activities	30.4	26.1	23.1	26.5	18.3	24.8
Been physically harassed or hurt because of sex work activities in the *past 6 months*	12.9	14.7	13.2	11.5	8.1	11.9
Ever forced to have sex against will	39.4	21	38.3	50.1	21.8	32.6
Believed forced to have sex due to sex work activities[b]	56.4	44.7	51.8	62.4	32.5	51.5
Been forced to have sex against will in the *past 6 months*	10.5	5	20.1	21.1	3.1	10.4

[a] Among those reporting existing relation
[b] % is of those eligible for that item

The most common negative experiences related to sex work reported by FSWs were being blackmailed because of sex work activities (1006/2252; 44.7%), being arrested on charges related to sex work (754/2254; 33.5%), and being physically harassed or hurt (559/2251; 24.8%). History of arrest was highest in Douala (96.7%) and Yaoundé (88.9%). Overall, 735 (32.6%) FSW reported ever being forced to have sex against their will, of which 52% (370/719) believed this was due to involvement in sex work. Recent (past six months) report of being forced to have sex against will was most commonly reported in Bertoua (61/303; 20.1%) and Bamenda (72/341; 21.1%). Some

FSWs reported exclusion (7.4%) and discrimination (11.9%) from family members. Report of negative experiences when receiving healthcare were low (Table 9).

HIV and syphilis prevalence

Among FSWs, the proportion testing HIV positive ranged from 15.0% (Kribi) to 32.8% (Bamenda); overall, HIV positivity was 24.3% (547/2255; 95%CI 22.6%–26.1%) (Figure 6). Among those testing HIV positive, 254 (48.3%) represented newly diagnosed HIV infections based on self-reported HIV status (Figure 6). Of those testing HIV positive, 9.5% (52/547) were coinfected with syphilis, ranging from 0% (Bamenda) to 23.0% (Kribi; Table 10).

Figure 6. HIV and syphilis positivity among FSWs

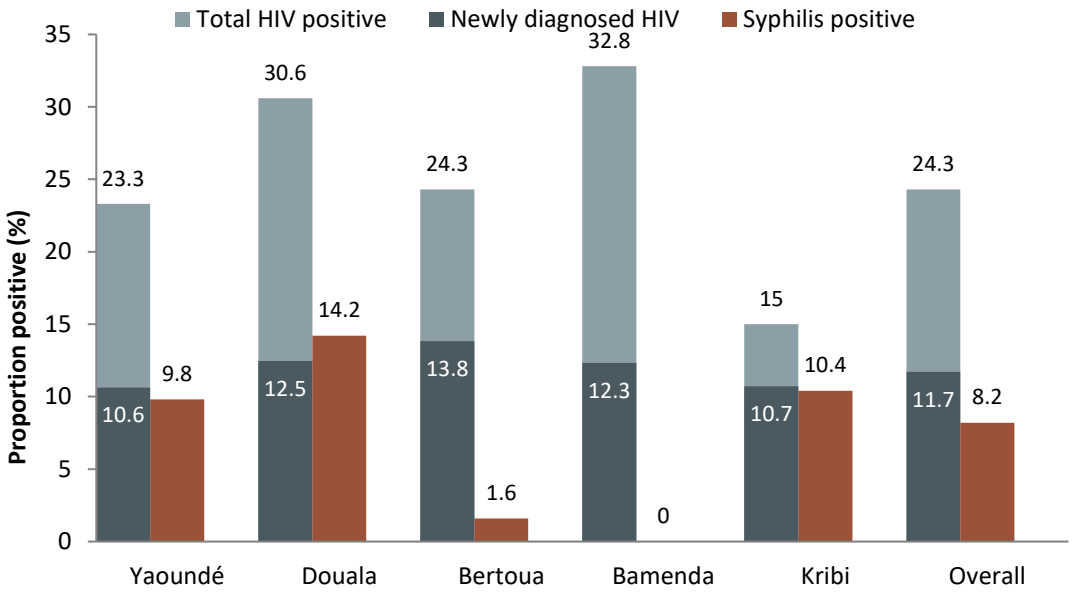


Table 10. Unadjusted prevalence estimates for HIV, syphilis and coinfection among FSWs

Region	Total	HIV positive			Syphilis positive			Syphilis coinfection[b]		
	n	n	%[a]	95% CI	n	%[a]	95% CI	n	%[a]	95% CI
Yaoundé	574	134	23.3	(19.9, 26.8)	56	9.8	(7.3, 12.2)	15	11.2	(5.8, 16.6)
Douala	457	140	30.6	(26.5, 35.0)	65	14.2	(11.0, 17.4)	15	10.7	(5.5, 15.9)
Bertoua	304	74	24.3	(19.7, 29.5)	5	1.6	(0.2, 3.1)	2	2.7	(-1.1, 6.5)
Bamenda	341	112	32.8	(27.9, 38.0)	0	0	(0.0, 0.0)	0	0	(0.0, 0.0)
Kribi	579	87	15	(12.1, 18.0)	60	10.4	(7.9, 12.9)	20	23	(14.0, 32.0)
Overall	2255	547	24.3	(22.6, 26.1)	186	8.2	(7.1, 9.4)	52	9.5	(7.0, 12.0)

[a] Non-adjusted prevalence estimate
[b] Proportion of HIV positive individuals who were coinfected with syphilis

Part 2. Men who have sex with men

Population size estimates

Population size estimates are under review and will be presented in the final report.

Socio-demographic profile

A total of 1323 MSM were recruited from five cities nationally (Table 11). Ages ranged from 18 to 57 years, and the mean age was 24.3 years (median 23 years; IQR 21–26). Approximately half the sample had some secondary school education, and 310 (23.5%) reported any post-high school education. A higher proportion of MSM recruited from Yaounde reported post-high school education than other regions. The majority of MSM were single and never married, ranging from 54.9% in Yaounde to 92.3% in Bamenda; 232 (17.5%) MSM reported a stable partner. MSM predominantly lived with family (824/1323; 62.3%%) or lived alone (361/1323; 27.3%). Across all regions, one-quarter of MSM (342/1323) reported having 1–5 biological children.

MSM most frequently reported being a student or in training (484/1321; 36.6%), an independent worker (369/1321; 27.9%) or unemployed (225/1321; 17.0%). Where reported, 60.1% (757/1260) of MSM earned less than 50,000 FCFAs through formal and/or informal work, 25.7% (323/1260) earned 50,000–100,000 FCFAs, and 14.2% (178/1260) earned more than 100,000 FCFAs on average monthly.

Most MSM identified as male (899/1323; 68.0%) but an additional 376 (28.4%) identified as female and 45 (3.4%) as another gender. The majority reported a bisexual (789/1319; 59.8%) or homosexual/gay (524/1319; 39.7%) sexual identity.

Table 11. Socio-demographic characteristics of MSM

	Yaoundé (n=306)	Douala (n=354)	Bertoua (n=251)	Bamenda (n=208)	Kribi (n=204)	Total (n=1323)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Mean age (years)	24.5	24.9	22.7	23.8	25.8	24.3
Education						
Never attended school	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.4	0.5	0.8
Primary school incomplete	0.7	1.1	2.4	3.8	4.4	2.2
Primary school	4.2	2.5	7.2	9.1	9.3	5.9
Secondary school incomplete	40.2	59.0	59.0	49.5	76.5	55.9
Secondary school	9.5	8.8	21.9	16.3	3.9	11.9
Technical or professional training	6.2	4.5	1.2	0.0	1.5	3.1
University	39.2	24.0	7.6	17.8	3.9	20.3
Living situation						
Live alone	22.9	23.7	25.5	31.7	37.7	27.3
Live with family	68.3	70.6	59.8	52.9	51.5	62.3
Live with roommates/friends	8.8	4.8	9.6	8.7	9.3	7.9
Marital status						
Single/Never married	54.9	88.4	73.3	92.3	92.2	79.0
Married	2.0	1.1	2.8	5.3	0.5	2.2
Married but separated	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Stable partner (boyfriend/girlfriend)	41.2	8.8	23.1	1.9	6.4	17.5
Divorced	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

	Yaoundé (n=306)	Douala (n=354)	Bertoua (n=251)	Bamenda (n=208)	Kribi (n=204)	Total (n=1323)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Widowed	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.4
Biological children						
No biological children	77.8	80.8	76.9	76.9	50.0	74.0
1 to 5 biological children	22.2	19.2	23.1	23.1	49.0	25.9
More than 5 biological children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2
Profession[1]						
None/Unemployed/Looking for work	16.7	21.5	17.1	8.7	18.1	17.0
Training/Student	52.0	37.6	37.5	33.0	14.7	36.6
Independent worker	15.7	18.6	35.1	40.8	40.7	27.9
Short-term contract	7.5	10.2	2.0	7.8	15.2	8.4
Indefinite contract	7.2	11.0	4.8	0.0	9.8	7.0
Average monthly income[2]						
<50 000 FCFA	70.8	66.0	63.5	52.2	36.1	60.1
50 001-100 000 FCFA	17.7	18.1	25.2	35.9	43.6	25.7
100 001-150 000 FCFA	8.2	11.1	6.3	5.0	11.4	8.8
150 001-200 000 FCFA	2.0	4.0	3.4	5.0	5.0	3.7
200 001-250 000 FCFA	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0
250 001-300 000 FCFA	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2
>300 000 FCFA	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.6
Sexual orientation						
Heterosexual	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Bisexual	61.7	53.4	48.2	72.6	69.5	59.8
Homosexual/gay	37.6	45.8	51.4	27.4	30.1	39.7
Other	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gender identity						
Male	62.1	68.4	55.8	76.0	82.8	68.0
Female	30.4	25.7	43.8	23.6	16.2	28.4
Other	6.9	5.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	3.4
Don't know	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

[1]Professional employment other than sex work

[2]Acquired through formal and/or informal work

Risk behaviours

Sexual partners and condom use

The majority of MSM (1129/1320; 85.5%) reported ever having a regular male partner, of which most (989/1126, 87.8%) reported a regular male partner in the past month. A higher proportion of MSM reported ever having insertive anal sex with their regular male partner (886/1128; 78.5%) compared to receptive anal sex (578/1128; 51.2%). Condom use was similar for insertive and receptive anal sex: 75.8% (670/884) and 76.5% (441/575) reported using a condom use at last sex respectively (Figure 7). Report of CCU with regular male partner was lower than for last sex, at 33.8% (273/809) for insertive and 34.2% (178/521) for receptive anal sex.

Two-thirds of MSM (882/1321; 66.8%) reported ever having a casual male partner, of which 69.1% (607/878) reported a casual male partner in the past month. Insertive anal sex (686/880; 78.0%) was more commonly reported than receptive anal sex (449/878; 51.1%) with casual male partners. Condom use was similar for insertive and receptive anal sex: 81.4% (557/684) and 81.7% (365/447) reported using a condom use at last sex respectively (Figure 7). Report of CCU with casual male partner was lower than for last sex and marginally higher than for regular male sex partners, at 41.0% for insertive (229/558) and 41.6% for receptive (152/365) anal sex (Table 12).

In addition to male sex partners, MSM commonly reported ever having regular female (875/1322; 66.2%) and casual female (665/1322; 50.3%) sex partner(s). Of these, 69.0% (602/872) reported regular and 58.9% (390/662) reported casual female partners in the past month. Among MSM reporting ever having a regular or casual female partner, 278 (31.8%) and 221 (33.3%) respectively reported ever having anal sex with their female partners. CCU with female partners was low, but a relatively higher proportion of MSM reported always using a condom during vaginal and anal sex with their casual female partners (193/596; 32.4%) than regular female partners (177/824; 21.5%).

Transactional sex was common, and overall 54.5% of MSM (720/1322) reported ever having sex in exchange for money, goods or favours.

In regards to all sex partners, 64.6% (855/1323) of MSM reported ever using lubricant during sex.

Figure 7. Condom use at last sex with male sex partners among MSM

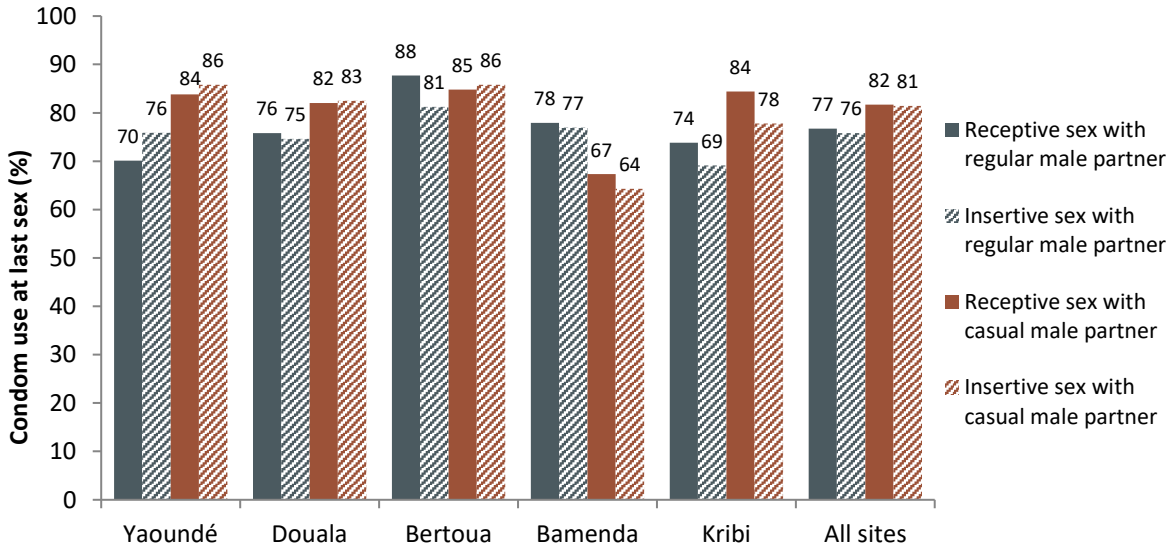


Table 12. Sexual behaviour of MSM

	Yaoundé (n=306)	Douala (n=354)	Bertoua (n=251)	Bamenda (n=208)	Kribi (n=204)	Total (n=1323)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Regular male partner						
Ever had regular male partner	89.8	83.3	92.0	80.3	80.4	85.5
Number of regular male partners in the past month[a]						
None	21.0	19.1	3.9	4.2	4.9	12.2
1 or 2	76.1	74.8	81.3	79.0	88.3	79.0
3+	2.9	6.1	14.8	16.8	6.8	8.8
Ever had insertive anal sex with regular male partner[a]	72.9	75.9	84.3	77.8	85.4	78.5
Always used condoms for insertive anal sex with regular male partner[a]	32.6	42.4	28.8	19.8	41.9	33.8
Ever had receptive anal sex with regular male partner[a]	71.4	45.1	57.2	46.1	25.6	51.2
Always used condoms for receptive anal sex with regular male partner[a]	39.2	42.0	27.8	22.2	32.5	34.2
Casual male partners						
Ever had casual male partner	79.4	75.4	59.8	47.6	60.8	66.8
Number of casual male partners in the past month[a]						
None	32.6	33.0	27.7	22.5	33.3	30.9
1 or 2	49.2	38.2	54.1	61.2	53.7	48.6
3+	18.2	28.8	18.2	16.3	13.0	20.5
Ever had insertive anal sex with casual male partner[a]	75.7	79.4	81.6	71.7	79.8	78.0
Always used condoms for insertive anal sex with casual male partner[a]	43.6	49.1	22.2	17.0	60.5	41.0
Ever had receptive anal sex with casual male partner[a]	67.4	41.6	62.4	52.5	25.8	51.1
Always used condoms for receptive anal sex with casual male partner[a]	51.1	51.9	23.8	11.4	66.7	41.6
Female sex partners						
Ever regular female partner	70.3	63.6	56.4	65.9	77.0	66.2
At least 1 regular female partner in the past month[a]	67.8	58.2	66.4	88.2	72.0	69.0
Always used condom using vaginal and anal sex with regular female partners[a]	31.3	26.1	19.4	13.4	11.0	21.5
Ever casual female partner	47.5	47.2	51.4	47.6	61.3	50.3
At least 1 casual female partner in the past month[a]	51.0	47.9	75.8	73.7	53.6	58.9
Always used condom using vaginal and anal sex with casual female partners[a]	44.6	42.4	25.4	14.0	28.0	32.4
Transactional sex						
Ever had sex in exchange for money, goods or favours	39.5	53.1	64.9	57.7	63.1	54.5

[a] % is of those eligible for that item

Drug use

Overall, 22.0% (289/1316) of MSM reported any non-injecting drug use, ranging from 7.7% in Bamenda to 41.2% in Kribi. Only 116 (8.8%) of MSM reported ever using an injectable substance, of which 31.9% (37/116) reported using an illegal injectable drug (Table 13).

Table 13. Drug use among MSM

	Yaoundé (n=306)	Douala (n=354)	Bertoua (n=251)	Bamenda (n=208)	Kribi (n=204)	Total (n=1323)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ever used non-injectable drug	11.9	23.1	28.7	7.7	41.2	22.0
Ever used injectable substance	7.8	5.1	6.0	3.4	25.5	8.8
Ever injected an illicit drug [a]	54.2	38.9	46.7	42.9	13.5	31.9
Ever shared needles [a]	45.8	11.1	46.7	42.9	5.9	22.6
Sexual partner ever injected illegal drug	4.9	6.2	10.4	1.4	4.4	5.7

[a] % is of those eligible for that item

Access to HIV and sexual health services

HIV prevention services

Overall, one-third to half of MSM had received HIV prevention information in the past six months (Table 14). Information of how to prevent HIV was most commonly received (610/1321; 46.2%) and highest in Yaoundé (75.4%). The most common sources of information on HIV prevention were peer educators (422/644; 65.5%), internet/media (327/644; 50.8%) and healthcare facilities (301/644; 46.7%); only 12.0% had received information from a CBO or NGO.

Overall, most MSM reported only buying condoms (715/1196; 59.8%), but both buying and receiving condoms for free was also common, particularly in Yaoundé (42.1%) and Douala (45.5%). The most common locations for getting condoms were stores (801/1201; 67.5%) and CBO or NGOs (356/1200; 29.7%). However, CBOs were less important sources of condoms in Bertoua, Bamenda and Kribi than in Yaoundé and Douala (Table 14).

STI and HIV testing history

Overall, 37.7% (498/1322) of MSM reported ever having an STI test, of which 72.9% (363/498) reported an STI test in the past 12 months. Based on the past 12 months, a small proportion of MSM self-reported symptoms of STIs such as pain or burning when urinating (168/1323; 12.7%), blister or sores (130/1323; 9.8%) or penile discharge (112/1323; 8.5%; Table 15).

Approximately half of MSM (643/1319; 48.7%) reported being worried about HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months. Overall, 7% (92/1318) of MSM reported ever taking ARVs to prevent HIV (pre-exposure prophylaxis), reaching 13.4% (41/306) in Yaoundé. Approximately three-quarters of MSM (959/1323; 72.5%) reported ever previously testing for HIV, of which 93% (888/957) had always received their HIV test result. Less MSM (728/1321; 55.1%) reported being tested for HIV in the past 12 months. Overall, where known 13.3% (121/912) of MSM self-reported being HIV positive, ranging from 0% (Bamenda) to 27.2% (Yaoundé). Of those self-reporting HIV positive, 77% (44/121) reported ever initiating ARVs, of which 97% reported currently taking ARVs. Seventy-five per cent (89/119) self-reported receiving a CD4 test. Overall, 50.4% (58/115) and 20.2% (22/109) of MSM reported disclosing their HIV status to some or all of the regular and casual sex partners, respectively.

Table 14. Access to HIV prevention services among MSM

	Yaoundé (n=306)	Douala (n=354)	Bertoua (n=251)	Bamenda (n=208)	Kribi (n=204)	Total (n=1323)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Received the following HIV prevention information in the past 6 months:						
How to prevent HIV	75.4	55.4	16.3	23.6	46.3	46.2
How often to get HIV testing	48.0	54.5	13.3	24.0	39.9	38.2
How to treat and care for yourself if you have HIV	47.9	49.2	12.4	15.4	43.4	35.7
Source of information on HIV prevention:						
CBO/NGO	5.5	14.7	17.0	0.0	25.5	12.0
Peer educator	62.0	77.3	37.3	94.2	52.0	65.5
Internet/Media	58.7	35.9	27.1	42.3	80.6	50.8
Healthcare facility	51.5	26.8	49.2	86.5	53.1	46.7
Participated in an educational session conducted by a peer educator in the past 3 months	44.4	34.2	6.0	1.0	17.2	23.4
Usual location for getting condoms in the past 6 months:						
Public areas	3.7	2.0	21.2	2.0	0.5	5.7
Stores	51.7	58.1	70.5	93.9	76.3	67.5
CBO/NGO	52.4	49.8	8.3	0.5	16.9	29.7
Healthcare facility	2.4	0.7	17.1	6.1	1.6	5.1
Method of condom acquisition in past 6 months:						
Bought condoms	28.4	43.2	78.1	98.0	74.2	59.8
Received condoms for free	42.1	45.5	14.4	1.5	20.0	27.8
Bought and received condoms for free	29.5	11.2	7.4	0.5	5.8	12.4

Stigma, discrimination and violence

Disclosure of male-to-male sexual behaviour to healthcare workers (103/1323; 7.8%), a parent (90/1322; 6.8%) or girlfriend (26/666; 3.9%) was low.

The most common negative experiences related to having sex with men reported by MSM were being blackmailed (299/1323; 22.6%), being arrested in relation to homosexuality (194/1323; 14.7%) and verbal harassment (196/1323; 14.8%). Overall, 221 (16.7%) MSM reported ever being forced to have sex against their will, of which 67% (137/204) believed this was due to having sex with men. One-quarter of MSM (335/1308) reported that they had experienced stigma mostly due to being MSM, and another 26% of MSM reported stigma due to other reasons. MSM reported some exclusion (8.0%) and discrimination (13.9%) from family members. Perceived stigma was also a reason for being afraid (182/1323; 13.8%) or avoiding (178/1323; 13.5%) healthcare services (Table 16).

Table 15. STI and HIV history among MSM

	Yaoundé (n=306)	Douala (n=354)	Bertoua (n=251)	Bamenda (n=208)	Kribi (n=204)	Total (n=1323)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
STI history						
Ever been tested for STI	59.0	36.2	31.5	32.7	21.1	37.7
Tested for STI in the past 12 months [a]	84.4	69.5	73.4	60.3	53.5	72.9
Experienced STI symptoms in past 12 months:						
Blisters or sores in the genital region or in the anus	18.3	5.1	14.7	5.8	3.4	9.8
Pain or burning sensation when urinate	14.1	6.8	21.1	11.1	12.3	12.7
Penis discharge or unusual white discharge	9.8	9.0	7.2	5.8	9.8	8.5
Bleeding from the penis	6.2	1.7	15.5	3.4	0.5	5.5
Genital warts	2.0	2.3	5.2	1.0	0.0	2.2
Anal warts	2.6	4.2	5.6	1.0	0.5	3.0
HIV testing and treatment						
Reported ever taken ARVs to prevent HIV	13.4	8.8	3.6	2.0	3.4	7.0
Have been worried about HIV/AIDS over the *past 12 months*	71.5	47.3	53.4	31.6	28.9	48.7
Have ever been tested for HIV infection	83.0	81.6	61.0	52.9	75.0	72.5
Reported to have always received HIV test results [a]	89.8	95.8	84.2	98.2	96.7	92.8
Tested for HIV in past 12 months	68.5	67.2	41.0	32.2	54.7	55.1
Self-reported living with HIV	27.2	15.6	3.4	0.0	5.6	13.3
Self-reported to have ever initiated ARV [a]	84.1	80.0	100.0	NA	100.0	83.7
Self-reported currently on ARVs [a]	97.3	100.0	66.7	NA	100.0	97.4
Self-reported to have ever stopped taking ARVs [a]	8.3	41.9	0.0	NA	60.0	25.7
Self-reported to have had CD4 test [a]	73.8	79.1	66.7	NA	62.5	74.8
Disclosed HIV status to some or all regular sex partners [a]	58.3	39.5	40.0	NA	57.1	50.4
Disclosed HIV status to some or all casual sex partners [a]	26.8	7.3	40.0	NA	28.6	20.2

[a] % is of those eligible for that item

Table 16. Disclosure of sex with men and experience of stigma and discrimination among MSM

	Yaoundé (n=306)	Douala (n=354)	Bertoua (n=251)	Bamenda (n=208)	Kribi (n=204)	Total (n=1323)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ever disclosed sex with men to:						
Healthcare worker	14.4	13.6	2.8	0.5	1.5	7.8
Parent(s)	11.1	12.2	2.8	0.5	2.5	6.8
Girlfriend[a]	6.9	4.8	3.5	1.6	1.6	3.9
Healthcare related						
Ever felt afraid seeking health services because worried someone may learn you have sex with men	20.3	19.2	18.7	1.4	1.0	13.8
Ever avoided seeking health services because worried someone may learn you have sex with men	20.9	18.4	17.9	1.0	1.0	13.5
Ever been denied health services because have sex with men	7.5	2.3	11.2	0.5	0.5	4.6
Ever heard discriminatory remarks from healthcare providers because have sex with men	16.3	7.4	12.8	1.0	1.0	8.5
Ever felt not well treated in a health center	8.8	5.1	12.5	1.4	0.5	6.1
Police/justice						
Ever been arrested on charges related to homosexuality	21.9	13.0	14.3	2.4	19.6	14.7
Ever blackmailed because of having sex with men	36.9	27.7	15.1	6.7	17.6	22.6
Ever felt scared to be in public places because have sex with men	7.5	15.6	12.0	1.0	2.9	8.8
Ever lost employment because have sex with men	9.2	6.2	8.8	1.0	1.0	5.7
Violence						
Been physically harassed or hurt because of sex work activities in the past 6 months	9.8	5.1	7.2	2.9	2.5	5.8
Ever forced to have sex against will	25.8	19.0	15.5	12.0	5.4	16.7
Believed forced to have sex due to sex with men [b]	62.7	82.1	71.1	54.2	36.4	67.2
Been forced to have sex against will in the past 6 months	8.2	6.8	11.2	8.7	1.0	7.3
Experience of stigma:						
Experienced most stigma because of being MSM	39.1	31.5	12.1	23.7	14.3	25.6
Experienced most stigma due to other reasons	29.0	22.2	41.8	0.5	36.0	26.2
Have not experienced stigma	32.0	46.3	46.2	75.9	49.8	48.2

[a] Among those a regular female partner in the previous 12 months
[b] % is of those eligible for that item

HIV and syphilis prevalence

Among MSM, the proportion testing HIV positive ranged from 3.8% (Bamenda) to 45.1% (Yaoundé); overall, HIV positivity was 20.6% (272/1323; 95% CI 19.7%–24.4%) (Table 17). Among those testing HIV positive, 158 (58.1%) represented newly diagnosed HIV infections based on self-reported HIV status (Figure 8). Of those testing HIV positive, 3.3% (9/272) were coinfected with syphilis (Table 17). Syphilis coinfection was limited to Yaoundé and Bertoua.

Figure 8. HIV and syphilis positivity among MSM

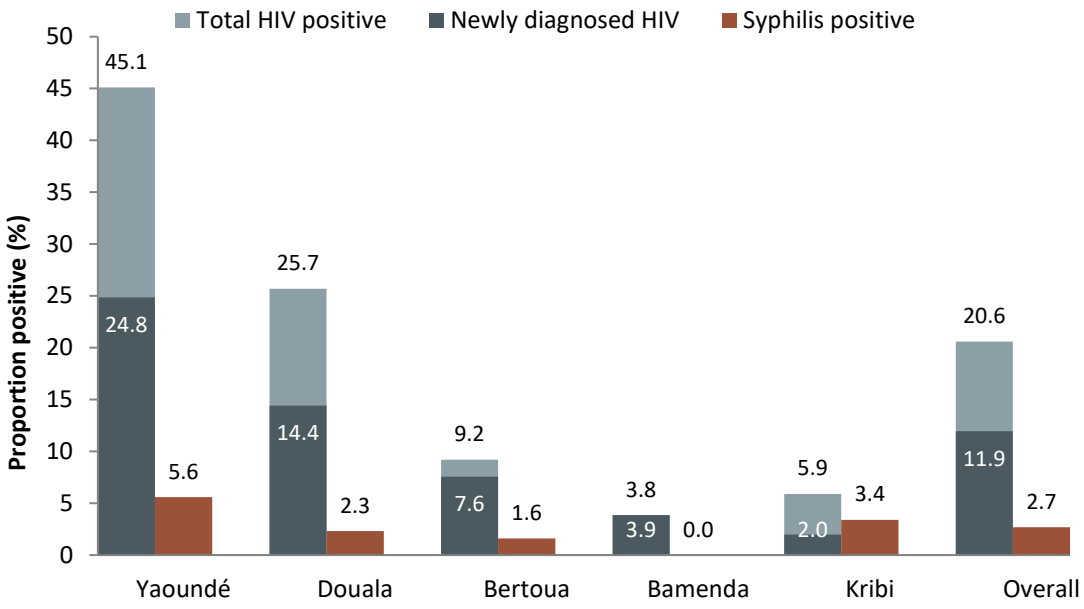


Table 17. Unadjusted prevalence estimates for HIV, syphilis and coinfection among MSM

Region	Total	HIV positive			Syphilis positive			Syphilis coinfection[b]		
	n	n	%[a]	95% CI	n	%[a]	95% CI	n	%[a]	95% CI
Yaoundé	306	138	45.1	(39.5, 50.7)	17	5.6	(3.0, 8.1)	8	5.8	(1.8, 9.7)
Douala	354	91	25.7	(22.1, 31.6)	8	2.3	(0.7, 3.8)	0	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
Bertoua	251	23	9.2	(5.6, 12.8)	4	1.6	(0.0, 3.2)	1	4.4	(-4.7, 13.4)
Bamenda	208	8	3.8	(1.6, 8.0)	0	0	(0.0, 0.0)	0	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
Kribi	204	12	5.9	(6.9, 18.6)	7	3.4	(0.9, 6.0)	0	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
Overall	1323	272	20.6	(19.7, 24.4)	36	2.7	(1.8, 3.6)	9	3.3	(1.2, 5.4)

[a]Non-adjusted prevalence
[b]Proportion of HIV positive individuals who were coinfected with syphilis

Discussion

The 2016 IBBS among key populations in Cameroon revealed exceptionally high prevalence of HIV among FSWs and MSM. The highest prevalence estimates were seen among MSM in Yaoundé and FSWs in Doula and Bamenda. Results were comparable to previous estimates of HIV among these populations in Cameroon. Of concern, at least half of HIV infections were new diagnoses based on self-reported HIV status. HIV testing and knowledge of status is the first step in the treatment cascade and essential to realizing global 90–90–90 targets of treatment and viral suppression. While report of ever testing was high, results suggest that HIV testing frequency falls well below the national recommendation of every three months in key populations and there are clear opportunities for improvement in the HIV treatment cascade; less than 60% of FSWs and MSM had tested for HIV in the past year. Comprehensive treatment programs will need to overcome barriers to engaging FSW and MSM in care, including stigma, discrimination, and gender-based violence, which were widely reported in this sample.

Prevalence of active syphilis was also substantial among FSWs in this sample, at approximately 8%. Further, symptoms associated with STIs were commonly self-reported, particularly among FSWs. STIs may increase the risk of HIV prevention, and STI management is an essential component of HIV prevention programs.

Regional disparities were evident for biological and behavioral indicators in both key populations. However, regional patterns differed between FSWs and MSM. Among FSWs, Bamenda notably had the highest HIV prevalence and report of STI symptoms, as well as more common report of problems negotiating condom use and lower condom use with clients. Among MSM, despite greater receipt of HIV prevention information in Yaoundé and a more highly educated sample, HIV prevalence was exceptionally higher in this region. Experience of stigma, discrimination and violence was also more commonly reported among MSM recruited in Yaoundé than other regions. Regional differences should be considered in the design and implementation of HIV prevention and treatment programs, including strategies for outreach and prevention.

Among FSWs, report of difficulties negotiating condom use were low, with the exception of regular non-paying partners. However only three-quarters of FSWs used condoms consistently with clients. Condom use with regular non-paying partners was low, and based on minimal disclosure of sex work activities to FSWs husbands and boyfriends, regular non-paying partners of FSWs may not have an accurate perception of their HIV risk. Further work is needed to determine how best to target these men through HIV programming and prevention initiatives.

Bisexual behavior was widespread among MSM. Coupled with high prevalence of HIV, common report of anal sex and high rates of unprotected sex, there is high risk of HIV and STI transmission between MSM and their female partners. Further analysis and research is needed to understand how HIV risk compares between MSM with bisexual and homosexual behavior and transmission patterns within their respective sexual networks.

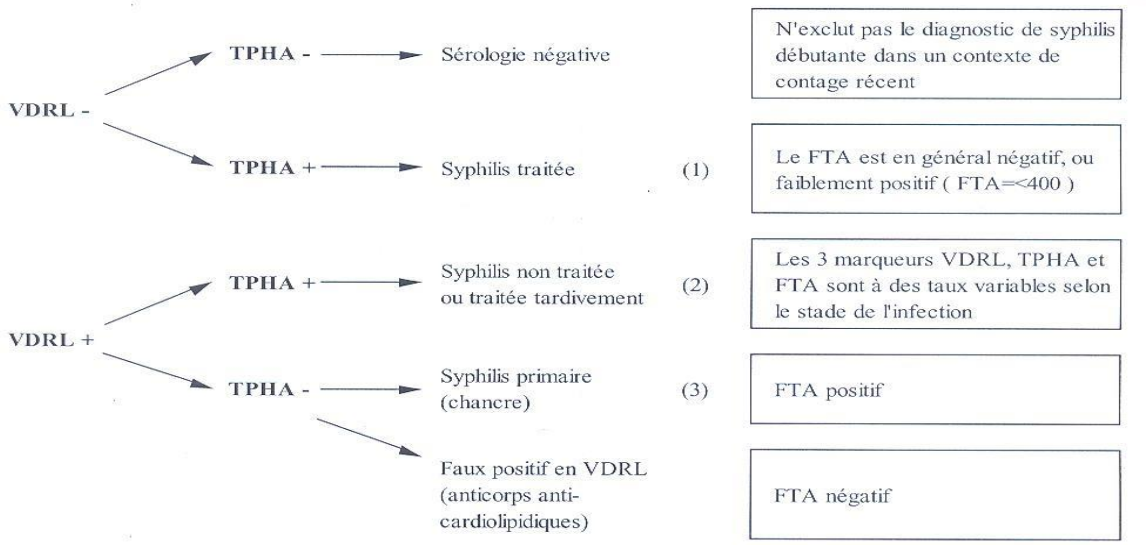
Physical and sexual violence against FSWs was prevalent, impacting women's HIV risk as well as general safety and wellbeing. MSM in Cameroon also experienced prevalent physical and sexual violence. Same-sex relations are currently criminalized in Cameroon, and laws against rape in Cameroon are not inclusive of male victims. The high prevalence of violence and associated HIV risks indicates the need to address violence within HIV programming for key populations.

Findings from the 2016 IBBS suggest a demand for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), with 7–8% of key populations reporting using ART for prevention purposes. Ongoing qualitative data analysis will provide a clear understanding of the usage of ART for prevention in these populations and overall demand and acceptability of PrEP.

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Annex 1: National syphilis testing algorithm



Annex 2: FSWs data tables

	Yaoundé		Douala		Bertoua		Bamenda		Kribi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total recruited	574		457		304		341		579		2255	
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC												
Age group												
18-19	20	3.5	12	2.6	32	10.5	9	2.6	53	9.2	126	5.6
20-24	156	27.2	81	17.7	129	42.4	63	18.5	169	29.2	598	26.5
25-29	122	21.3	94	20.6	59	19.4	72	21.1	151	26.1	498	22.1
30-34	99	17.2	88	19.3	43	14.1	64	18.8	98	16.9	392	17.4
35-39	67	11.7	79	17.3	21	6.9	52	15.2	56	9.7	275	12.2
40-45	59	10.3	62	13.6	13	4.3	50	14.7	32	5.5	216	9.6
45+	51	8.9	41	9.0	7	2.3	31	9.1	20	3.5	150	6.7
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
Education												
Never attended school	10	1.7	27	5.9	9	3.0	4	1.2	4	0.7	54	2.4
Primary school school incomplete	71	12.4	88	19.3	57	18.8	39	11.4	42	7.3	297	13.2
Primary school	61	10.6	56	12.3	17	5.6	125	36.7	92	15.9	351	15.6
Secondary school incomplete	376	65.5	262	57.3	193	63.7	118	34.6	407	70.3	1356	60.2
Secondary school	22	3.8	10	2.2	20	6.6	40	11.7	16	2.8	108	4.8
Technical or professional training	1	0.2	4	0.9	2	0.7	6	1.8	2	0.3	15	0.7
University	33	5.7	10	2.2	5	1.7	9	2.6	16	2.8	73	3.2
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	303	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2254	100.0
Marital status												
Single/Never married	470	81.9	384	84.0	209	69.0	160	46.9	512	88.4	1735	77.0
Married	3	0.5	4	0.9	3	1.0	4	1.2	8	1.4	22	1.0
Married but seperated	14	2.4	8	1.8	1	0.3	36	10.6	5	0.9	64	2.8
Stable partner (boyfriend)	26	4.5	22	4.8	71	23.4	72	21.1	36	6.2	227	10.1
Divorced	33	5.7	16	3.5	8	2.6	19	5.6	5	0.9	81	3.6
Widowed	26	4.5	23	5.0	11	3.6	50	14.7	9	1.6	119	5.3
Other	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.7	6	0.3
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	303	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2254	100.0
Living situation (past 12 months)												
Homeless	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Live alone	205	35.7	269	58.9	129	42.4	152	44.6	257	44.4	1012	44.9
Live with family	310	54.0	154	33.7	161	53.0	154	45.2	271	46.8	1050	46.6
Live with roommates/friends	59	10.3	33	7.2	11	3.6	31	9.1	44	7.6	178	7.9
Brothel	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.2	6	1.0	10	0.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	4	0.2
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
Biological children												
No biological children	90	15.7	56	12.3	55	18.1	40	11.7	112	19.3	353	15.7
1 to 5 biological children	458	79.8	387	84.7	238	78.3	288	84.5	453	78.2	1824	80.9
More than 5 biological children	26	4.5	14	3.1	11	3.6	13	3.8	14	2.4	78	3.5
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
Profession												
None/Unemployed/Looking for work	326	56.8	331	72.6	176	57.9	138	40.5	257	44.4	1228	54.5
Training/Student	49	8.5	19	4.2	37	12.2	13	3.8	68	11.7	186	8.3
Intern	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	4	1.2	1	0.2	6	0.3
Independant worker	157	27.4	99	21.7	69	22.7	44	12.9	230	39.7	599	26.6
Short-term contract	11	1.9	3	0.7	9	3.0	57	16.7	10	1.7	90	4.0
Indefinite contract	4	0.7	1	0.2	9	3.0	7	2.1	7	1.2	28	1.2
Other	27	4.7	2	0.4	4	1.3	78	22.9	6	1.0	117	5.2
Total	574	100.0	456	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2254	100.0
Average monthly income (formal/informal work)												
0 FCFA	13	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	15	0.7
<50 000 FCFA	133	23.2	40	8.8	60	20.2	222	65.1	193	33.3	648	28.8
50 001-100 000 FCFA	233	40.7	114	24.9	152	51.2	107	31.4	265	45.8	871	38.8
100 001-150 000 FCFA	103	18.0	99	21.7	53	17.8	9	2.6	66	11.4	330	14.7
150 001-200 000 FCFA	36	6.3	64	14.0	15	5.1	1	0.3	30	5.2	146	6.5
200 001-250 000 FCFA	28	4.9	85	18.6	9	3.0	2	0.6	10	1.7	134	6.0
250 001-300 000 FCFA	15	2.6	37	8.1	7	2.4	0	0.0	9	1.6	68	3.0
>300 000 FCFA	12	2.1	18	3.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.7	35	1.6
Total	573	100.0	457	100.0	297	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2247	100.0
SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND CONDOM USE												
Ever had a regular client(s)												
No	45	7.8	70	15.4	50	16.4	25	7.3	89	15.4	279	12.4
Yes	529	92.2	386	84.6	254	83.6	316	92.7	490	84.6	1975	87.6
Total	574	100.0	456	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2254	100.0
Condom use at last vaginal sex with regular clients												
No	36	6.8	13	3.4	24	9.7	35	11.1	67	13.8	175	8.9
Yes	490	93.2	373	96.6	223	90.3	279	88.9	417	86.2	1782	91.1
Total	526	100.0	386	100.0	247	100.0	314	100.0	484	100.0	1957	100.0
Ever had a casual client(s)												
No	25	4.4	2	0.4	43	14.1	18	5.3	70	12.1	158	7.0
Yes	549	95.6	455	99.6	261	85.9	323	94.7	509	87.9	2097	93.0

Annex 2: FSWs data tables

	Yaoundé		Douala		Bertoua		Bamenda		Kribi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
Condom use at last vaginal sex with casual clients												
No	17	3.1	6	1.3	17	6.7	18	5.6	25	5.0	83	4.0
Yes	531	96.9	448	98.7	238	93.3	303	94.4	473	95.0	1993	96.0
Total	548	100.0	454	100.0	255	100.0	321	100.0	498	100.0	2076	100.0
Consistent condom use during vaginal sex with all clients												
Not always	116	20.5	41	9.1	95	33.9	125	37.4	127	23.1	504	23.1
Always	450	79.5	409	90.9	185	66.1	209	62.6	424	77.0	1677	76.9
Total	566	100.0	450	100.0	280	100.0	334	100.0	551	100.0	2181	100.0
Ever had a regular non-paying partner(s)												
No	122	21.3	25	5.5	69	22.7	102	29.9	54	9.3	372	16.5
Yes	452	78.7	432	94.5	235	77.3	239	70.1	525	90.7	1883	83.5
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
Condom use at last vaginal sex with regular non-paying partners												
No	239	55.1	312	75.9	101	45.5	109	46.4	384	74.4	1145	63.0
Yes	195	44.9	99	24.1	121	54.5	126	53.6	132	25.6	673	37.0
Total	434	100.0	411	100.0	222	100.0	235	100.0	516	100.0	1818	100.0
Consistent condom use with regular non-paying partner(s)												
Not always	283	75.3	287	85.4	153	68.6	172	77.5	404	88.4	1299	80.5
Always	93	24.7	49	14.6	70	31.4	50	22.5	53	11.6	315	19.5
Total	376	100.0	336	100.0	223	100.0	222	100.0	457	100.0	1614	100.0
Ever had a casual non-paying partner(s)												
No	369	83.3	400	97.1	156	71.9	206	78.3	497	95.8	1628	87.8
Yes	74	16.7	12	2.9	61	28.1	57	21.7	22	4.2	226	12.2
Total	443	100.0	412	100.0	217	100.0	263	100.0	519	100.0	1854	100.0
Condom use at last vaginal sex with casual non-paying partners												
No	18	9.1	7	13.7	25	17.9	28	21.2	18	23.4	96	16.1
Yes	179	90.9	44	86.3	115	82.1	104	78.8	59	76.6	501	83.9
Total	197	100.0	51	100.0	140	100.0	132	100.0	77	100.0	597	100.0
Consistent condom use with casual non-paying partner(s)												
Not always	65	51.2	10	45.5	46	40.4	59	57.3	25	49.0	205	49.2
Always	62	48.8	12	54.6	68	59.7	44	42.7	26	51.0	212	50.8
Total	127	100.0	22	100.0	114	100.0	103	100.0	51	100.0	417	100.0
Condom reuse in the past 6 months												
Never re-used condom	559	97.4	451	98.7	302	99.3	338	99.1	572	99.0	2222	98.6
Reused condoms	15	2.6	6	1.3	2	0.7	3	0.9	6	1.0	32	1.4
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	578	100.0	2254	100.0
Difficulty to suggest condom use with a regular non-paying partner												
Not difficult	253	77.1	219	71.8	143	62.7	138	58.5	310	84.0	1063	72.5
Difficult/very difficult	75	22.9	86	28.2	85	37.3	98	41.5	59	16.0	403	27.5
Total	328	100.0	305	100.0	228	100.0	236	100.0	369	100.0	1466	100.0
Difficulty to suggest condom use with a casual non-paying partner												
Not difficult	182	94.3	48	96.0	117	80.7	90	67.2	75	93.8	512	85.0
Difficult/very difficult	11	5.7	2	4.0	28	19.3	44	32.8	5	6.3	90	15.0
Total	193	100.0	50	100.0	145	100.0	134	100.0	80	100.0	602	100.0
Difficulty to suggest condom use with a regular client												
Not difficult	508	96.8	378	98.4	221	87.7	276	88.2	451	94.4	1834	94.0
Difficult/very difficult	17	3.2	6	1.6	31	12.3	37	11.8	27	5.6	118	6.0
Total	525	100.0	384	100.0	252	100.0	313	100.0	478	100.0	1952	100.0
Difficulty to suggest condom use with a casual client												
Not difficult	540	98.7	446	98.2	230	90.2	294	91.6	482	96.8	1992	96.0
Difficult/very difficult	7	1.3	8	1.8	25	9.8	27	8.4	16	3.2	83	4.0
Total	547	100.0	454	100.0	255	100.0	321	100.0	498	100.0	2075	100.0
Location of sex with clients												
Private home	250	43.6	143	31.3	223	73.4	137	40.2	330	57.0	1083	48.0
Brothel	246	42.9	147	32.2	155	51.0	186	54.5	149	25.7	883	39.2
Bar/club	106	18.5	12	2.6	37	12.2	22	6.5	20	3.5	197	8.7
Street/park/garden	122	21.3	7	1.5	19	6.3	13	3.8	16	2.8	177	7.8
Private vehicle	155	27.0	17	3.7	54	17.8	27	7.9	28	4.8	281	12.5
Hotel/guest house	516	89.9	383	83.8	257	84.5	300	88.0	453	78.2	1909	84.7
Total	574		457		304		341		579		2255	
DRUG USE												
Ever used non-injecting illegal drug												
No	524	91.3	403	88.2	290	95.4	285	83.6	542	93.6	2044	90.6
Yes	50	8.7	54	11.8	14	4.6	56	16.4	37	6.4	211	9.4
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
Injecting drug use												
Never used injectable substance	554	96.5	451	98.7	302	99.3	325	95.3	574	99.1	2206	97.8
Ever used injectable substance	20	3.5	6	1.3	2	0.7	16	4.7	5	0.9	49	2.2
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
Illegal injection drug use												
Never used illegal injectable drug	10	50.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	4	28.6	3	60.0	19	40.4
Ever used an illegal injectable drug	10	50.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	10	71.4	2	40.0	28	59.6

Annex 2: FSWs data tables

	Yaoundé		Douala		Bertoua		Bamenda		Kribi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	20	100.0	6	100.0	2	100.0	14	100.0	5	100.0	47	100.0
Ever shared needles												
No	17	85.0	3	50.0	2	100.0	15	93.8	4	80.0	41	83.7
Yes	3	15.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	20.0	8	16.3
Total	20	100.0	6	100.0	2	100.0	16	100.0	5	100.0	49	100.0
Sexual partner ever injected drugs												
No	382	66.6	301	65.9	243	79.9	177	51.9	488	84.3	1591	70.6
Yes	127	22.1	131	28.7	12	3.9	89	26.1	19	3.3	378	16.8
Don't know	65	11.3	25	5.5	49	16.1	75	22.0	72	12.4	286	12.7
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
ACCESS HIV PREVENTION												
Received the following HIV prevention information in the past 6 months:												
How to prevent HIV	342	59.6	360	78.8	130	42.8	203	59.5	434	75.0	1469	65.1
How often to get HIV testing	272	47.4	304	66.5	117	38.5	197	57.8	375	64.8	1265	56.1
How to treat and care for yourself if you have	307	53.5	311	68.1	116	38.2	202	59.2	407	70.3	1343	59.6
Total	574		457		304		341		579		2255	
Source of information on HIV prevention:												
CBO/NGO	61	17.7	86	23.8	8	5.9	48	21.8	13	3.0	216	14.4
Peer educator	187	54.2	261	72.1	62	45.9	89	40.5	129	29.4	728	48.5
Internet/Media	233	67.5	156	43.1	48	35.6	44	20.0	288	65.6	769	51.2
Healthcare facility	283	82.0	193	53.3	65	48.2	122	55.5	264	60.1	927	61.8
Total	345		362		135		220		439		1501	
Participated in an educational session conducted by a peer educator in the past 3 months												
No	471	82.1	297	65.0	261	85.9	283	83.0	552	95.3	1864	82.7
Yes	103	17.9	160	35.0	43	14.1	58	17.0	27	4.7	391	17.3
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
Usual location for getting condoms in the past 6 months												
Public areas	9	1.6	157	34.4	8	2.7	35	10.4	169	33.0	378	17.4
Stores	526	93.3	341	74.6	275	92.0	271	80.2	464	90.6	1877	86.5
CBO/NGO	137	24.3	268	58.6	39	13.0	89	26.3	45	8.8	578	26.6
Healthcare facility	21	3.7	1	0.2	18	6.0	42	12.4	17	3.3	99	4.6
Total	564		457		299		338		512		2170	
Method of condom acquisition in past 6 months												
Bought condoms	389	69.1	175	38.3	217	73.8	210	62.7	391	76.5	1382	64.0
Received condoms for free	47	8.4	108	23.6	35	11.9	44	13.1	45	8.8	279	12.9
Bought and received condoms for free	127	22.6	174	38.1	42	14.3	81	24.2	75	14.7	499	23.1
Total	563	100.0	457	100.0	294	100.0	335	100.0	511	100.0	2160	100.0
STIGMA & DISCRIMATION												
Disclosed sex work to a healthcare worker												
No	489	85.2	310	67.8	287	94.4	330	96.8	533	92.1	1949	86.4
Yes	85	14.8	147	32.2	17	5.6	11	3.2	46	7.9	306	13.6
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
Disclosed sex work to a uniformed officer												
No	519	90.4	391	85.6	296	97.4	333	97.7	571	98.6	2110	93.6
Yes	55	9.6	66	14.4	8	2.6	8	2.3	8	1.4	145	6.4
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
Disclosed sex work to your husband												
No	16	94.1	11	91.7	3	75.0	37	94.9	13	100.0	80	94.1
Yes	1	5.9	1	8.3	1	25.0	2	5.1	0	0.0	5	5.9
Total	17	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	39	100.0	13	100.0	85	100.0
Disclosed sex work to your child												
No	455	94.0	382	95.3	244	98.0	290	96.4	454	97.2	1825	96.0
Yes	29	6.0	19	4.7	5	2.0	11	3.7	13	2.8	77	4.1
Total	484	100.0	401	100.0	249	100.0	301	100.0	467	100.0	1902	100.0
Disclosed sex work to your boyfriend												
No	20	76.9	11	50.0	67	94.4	55	76.4	32	88.9	185	81.5
Yes	6	23.1	11	50.0	4	5.6	17	23.6	4	11.1	42	18.5
Total	26	100.0	22	100.0	71	100.0	72	100.0	36	100.0	227	100.0
Ever felt excluded from family												
No	538	93.7	430	94.1	269	88.8	297	87.4	552	95.3	2086	92.6
Yes	36	6.3	27	5.9	34	11.2	43	12.6	27	4.7	167	7.4
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	303	100.0	340	100.0	579	100.0	2253	100.0
Ever heard discriminatory remarks from family												
No	519	90.7	415	90.8	251	83.4	249	73.7	544	94.1	1978	88.1
Yes	53	9.3	42	9.2	50	16.6	89	26.3	34	5.9	268	11.9
Total	572	100.0	457	100.0	301	100.0	338	100.0	578	100.0	2246	100.0
Ever felt afraid seeking health services because of sex work												
No	538	93.9	444	97.2	280	92.1	290	85.3	561	96.9	2113	93.8
Yes	35	6.1	13	2.8	24	7.9	50	14.7	18	3.1	140	6.2
Total	573	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	340	100.0	579	100.0	2253	100.0
Ever avoided seeking health services because of sex work activities												
No	538	93.7	443	96.9	292	96.1	317	93.2	557	96.2	2147	95.3
Yes	36	6.3	14	3.1	12	3.9	23	6.8	22	3.8	107	4.7

Annex 2: FSWs data tables

	Yaoundé		Douala		Bertoua		Bamenda		Kribi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	340	100.0	579	100.0	2254	100.0
Ever denied health services because of sex work												
No	571	99.5	457	100.0	302	99.3	335	98.5	579	100.0	2244	99.6
Yes	3	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.7	5	1.5	0	0.0	10	0.4
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	340	100.0	579	100.0	2254	100.0
Ever heard discriminatory remarks from health care provider												
No	540	94.1	449	98.2	297	98.0	309	90.9	570	98.4	2165	96.1
Yes	34	5.9	8	1.8	6	2.0	31	9.1	9	1.6	88	3.9
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	303	100.0	340	100.0	579	100.0	2253	100.0
Ever felt were not treated well at health services due to sex work												
No	571	99.5	456	99.8	302	99.3	304	89.4	578	99.8	2211	98.1
Yes	3	0.5	1	0.2	2	0.7	36	10.6	1	0.2	43	1.9
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	340	100.0	579	100.0	2254	100.0
Ever been arrested on charges related to sex work												
No	341	59.4	167	36.5	259	85.2	274	80.4	459	79.4	1500	66.6
Yes	233	40.6	290	63.5	45	14.8	67	19.7	119	20.6	754	33.5
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	578	100.0	2254	100.0
Ever been tested for HIV against will because of sex work												
No	548	95.8	452	98.9	299	98.7	319	93.5	569	98.3	2187	97.1
Yes	24	4.2	5	1.1	4	1.3	22	6.5	10	1.7	65	2.9
Total	572	100.0	457	100.0	303	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2252	100.0
Ever blackmailed because of sex work												
No	268	46.8	161	35.3	210	69.1	271	79.7	336	58.0	1246	55.3
Yes	305	53.2	295	64.7	94	30.9	69	20.3	243	42.0	1006	44.7
Total	573	100.0	456	100.0	304	100.0	340	100.0	579	100.0	2252	100.0
Ever physically harassed or hurt because of sex work												
No	399	69.6	337	73.9	233	76.9	250	73.5	473	81.7	1692	75.2
Yes	174	30.4	119	26.1	70	23.1	90	26.5	106	18.3	559	24.8
Total	573	100.0	456	100.0	303	100.0	340	100.0	579	100.0	2251	100.0
Recently physically harassed or hurt because of sex work (past 6 months)												
No	499	87.1	389	85.3	263	86.8	301	88.5	532	91.9	1984	88.1
Yes	74	12.9	67	14.7	40	13.2	39	11.5	47	8.1	267	11.9
Total	573	100.0	456	100.0	303	100.0	340	100.0	579	100.0	2251	100.0
Ever forced you to have sex against will												
No	348	60.6	361	79.0	187	61.7	170	49.9	452	78.2	1518	67.4
Yes	226	39.4	96	21.0	116	38.3	171	50.1	126	21.8	735	32.6
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	303	100.0	341	100.0	578	100.0	2253	100.0
Recently forced to have sex against will (past 6 months)												
No	514	89.5	434	95.0	242	79.9	269	78.9	560	96.9	2019	89.6
Yes	60	10.5	23	5.0	61	20.1	72	21.1	18	3.1	234	10.4
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	303	100.0	341	100.0	578	100.0	2253	100.0
STI & HIV TESTING HISTORY												
Ever had an STI test												
No	342	59.9	181	39.7	198	65.1	106	31.2	308	55.9	1135	51.1
Yes	229	40.1	275	60.3	106	34.9	234	68.8	243	44.1	1087	48.9
Total	571	100.0	456	100.0	304	100.0	340	100.0	551	100.0	2222	100.0
Tested for STIs in past 12 months												
No	118	51.5	199	72.4	27	25.5	94	40.2	123	50.6	561	51.6
Yes	111	48.5	76	27.6	79	74.5	140	59.8	120	49.4	526	48.4
Total	229	100.0	275	100.0	106	100.0	234	100.0	243	100.0	1087	100.0
Experienced STI symptoms in past 12 months												
Blisters or sores in genital region or anus	179	31.2	55	12.0	31	10.2	182	53.4	48	8.3	495	22.0
Pain or burning sensation when urinate	205	35.7	74	16.2	34	11.2	174	51.0	74	12.8	561	24.9
Vaginal discharge or unusual white discharge	254	44.3	75	16.4	62	20.4	216	63.3	85	14.7	692	30.7
Irregular vaginal bleeding	72	12.5	22	4.8	13	4.3	26	7.6	14	2.4	147	6.5
Anal warts	15	2.6	17	3.7	0	0.0	8	2.3	0	0.0	40	1.8
Total	574		457		304		341		579		2255	
PrEP: ever taken ARVs to prevent HIV												
No	521	90.8	382	83.6	282	93.4	323	94.7	571	98.8	2079	92.3
Yes	53	9.2	75	16.4	20	6.6	18	5.3	7	1.2	173	7.7
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	302	100.0	341	100.0	578	100.0	2252	100.0
Worried about HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months												
No	229	39.9	295	64.6	154	50.8	119	34.9	410	70.9	1207	53.6
Yes	345	60.1	162	35.4	149	49.2	222	65.1	168	29.1	1046	46.4
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	303	100.0	341	100.0	578	100.0	2253	100.0
Ever previously tested for HIV												
No	59	10.3	34	7.4	43	14.1	10	2.9	77	13.3	223	9.9
Yes	515	89.7	423	92.6	261	85.9	330	97.1	500	86.7	2029	90.1
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	340	100.0	577	100.0	2252	100.0
Tested for HIV in past 12 months												
No	248	43.2	155	33.9	119	39.4	116	34.4	280	48.5	918	40.9
Yes	326	56.8	302	66.1	183	60.6	221	65.6	297	51.5	1329	59.1
Total	574	100	457	100	302	100	337	100	577	100	2247	100

Annex 2: FSWs data tables

	Yaoundé		Douala		Bertoua		Bamenda		Kribi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Receipt of HIV test results												
Has not always received	6	1.2	20	4.7	9	3.4	15	4.5	10	2.0	60	3.0
Always received	509	98.8	403	95.3	252	96.6	315	95.5	490	98.0	1969	97.0
Total	515	100.0	423	100.0	261	100.0	330	100.0	500	100.0	2029	100.0
Received last HIV test result												
No	2	0.4	0	0.0	3	1.2	3	0.9	4	0.8	12	0.6
Yes	510	99.6	420	100.0	255	98.8	325	99.1	491	99.2	2001	99.4
Total	512	100.0	420	100.0	258	100.0	328	100.0	495	100.0	2013	100.0
Self-reported HIV status												
HIV positive	75	14.8	83	19.8	32	12.5	78	24.0	29	5.9	297	14.9
HIV negative	433	85.2	337	80.2	223	87.5	247	76.0	463	94.1	1703	85.2
Total	508	100.0	420	100.0	255	100.0	325	100.0	492	100.0	2000	100.0
Ever taken ARVs to treat HIV												
No	13	17.3	10	12.1	13	40.6	4	5.1	17	58.6	57	19.2
Yes	62	82.7	73	88.0	19	59.4	74	94.9	12	41.4	240	80.8
Total	75	100.0	83	100.0	33	100.0	78	100.0	31	100.0	297	100.0
Currently on ARV												
No	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.8
Yes	61	98.4	73	100.0	19	100.0	73	98.6	12	100.0	238	99.2
Total	62	100.0	73	100.0	19	100.0	74	100.0	12	100.0	240	100.0
Self-report ever stopping antiretroviral therapy												
No	46	75.4	64	87.7	15	78.9	66	90.4	11	91.7	202	84.9
Yes	15	24.6	9	12.3	4	21.1	7	9.6	1	8.3	36	15.1
Total	61	100.0	73	100.0	19	100.0	73	100.0	12	100.0	238	100.0
Self-report ever receiving CD4 test												
No	12	19.4	5	6.1	8	38.1	5	6.5	3	20.0	33	12.8
Yes	50	80.6	77	93.9	13	61.9	72	93.5	12	80.0	224	87.2
Total	62	100.0	82	100.0	21	100.0	77	100.0	15	100.0	257	100.0
Disclosed HIV status to principle non-paying partner(s)												
No	57	77.0	67	82.7	17	77.3	30	45.5	13	86.7	184	71.3
Disclosed to some or all	17	23.0	14	17.3	5	22.7	36	54.6	2	13.3	74	28.7
Total	74	100.0	81	100.0	22	100.0	66	100.0	15	100.0	258	100.0
BIOLOGICAL TEST RESULTS												
HIV test result												
Positive	134	23.3	140	30.6	74	24.3	112	32.8	87	15.0	547	24.3
Negative	440	76.7	316	69.1	227	74.7	228	66.9	490	84.6	1701	75.4
Indeterminate/ invalid	0	0.0	1	0.2	3	1.0	1	0.3	2	0.3	7	0.3
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0
Syphilis test result												
Positive	56	9.8	65	14.2	5	1.6	0	0.0	60	10.4	186	8.2
Negative	518	90.2	392	85.8	299	98.4	341	100.0	519	89.6	2069	91.8
Total	574	100.0	457	100.0	304	100.0	341	100.0	579	100.0	2255	100.0

Annex 3: MSM data tables

	Yaoundé		Douala		Bertoua		Bamenda		Kribi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
TOTAL RECRUITED	**306**		**354**		**251**		**208**		**204**		**1,323**	
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC												
Age group												
18-19	52	17.0	26	7.3	37	14.7	34	16.3	15	7.4	164	12.4
20-24	134	43.8	191	54.0	155	61.8	114	54.8	82	40.2	676	51.1
25-29	75	24.5	85	24.0	50	19.9	33	15.9	64	31.4	307	23.2
30-34	26	8.5	32	9.0	6	2.4	16	7.7	29	14.2	109	8.2
35-39	11	3.6	11	3.1	1	0.4	7	3.4	10	4.9	40	3.0
40-45	6	2.0	6	1.7	1	0.4	3	1.4	4	2.0	20	1.5
45+	2	0.7	3	0.8	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	7	0.5
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Education												
Never attended school	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	7	3.4	1	0.5	10	0.8
Primary school school incomplete	2	0.7	4	1.1	6	2.4	8	3.8	9	4.4	29	2.2
Primary school	13	4.2	9	2.5	18	7.2	19	9.1	19	9.3	78	5.9
Secondary school incomplete	123	40.2	209	59.0	148	59.0	103	49.5	156	76.5	739	55.9
Secondary school	29	9.5	31	8.8	55	21.9	34	16.3	8	3.9	157	11.9
Technical or professional training	19	6.2	16	4.5	3	1.2	0	0.0	3	1.5	41	3.1
University	120	39.2	85	24.0	19	7.6	37	17.8	8	3.9	269	20.3
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Marital status												
Single/Never married	168	54.9	313	88.4	184	73.3	192	92.3	188	92.2	1045	79.0
Married	6	2.0	4	1.1	7	2.8	11	5.3	1	0.5	29	2.2
Married but seperated	3	1.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	7	0.5
Stable partner (boyfriend/girlfirend)	126	41.2	31	8.8	58	23.1	4	1.9	13	6.4	232	17.5
Divorced	2	0.7	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3
Widower	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Other	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.5	5	0.4
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Biological children												
No biological children	238	77.8	286	80.8	193	76.9	160	76.9	102	50.0	979	74.0
1 to 5 biological children	68	22.2	68	19.2	58	23.1	48	23.1	100	49.0	342	25.9
More than 5 biological children	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	2	0.2
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Living situation (past 12 months)												
Homeless	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.4	4	1.9	1	0.5	7	0.5
Live alone	70	22.9	84	23.7	64	25.5	66	31.7	77	37.7	361	27.3
Live with family	209	68.3	250	70.6	150	59.8	110	52.9	105	51.5	824	62.3
Live with roommates/friends	27	8.8	17	4.8	24	9.6	18	8.7	19	9.3	105	7.9
Other	0	0.0	2	0.6	12	4.8	10	4.8	2	1.0	26	2.0
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Profession												
None/Unemployed/Looking for work	51	16.7	76	21.5	43	17.1	18	8.7	37	18.1	225	17.0
Retired	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Training/Student	159	52.0	133	37.6	94	37.5	68	33.0	30	14.7	484	36.6
Intern	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	9	4.4	1	0.5	11	0.8
Independant worker	48	15.7	66	18.6	88	35.1	84	40.8	83	40.7	369	27.9
Short-term contract	23	7.5	36	10.2	5	2.0	16	7.8	31	15.2	111	8.4
Indefinite contract	22	7.2	39	11.0	12	4.8	0	0.0	20	9.8	93	7.0
Other	2	0.7	4	1.1	8	3.2	11	5.3	2	1.0	27	2.0
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	206	100.0	204	100.0	1321	100.0
Average monthly income (formal/informal work)												
0 FCFA	42	13.8	177	50.1	46	19.3	19	12.0	21	9.9	305	24.2
<50 000 FCFA	174	57.1	56	15.9	105	44.1	64	40.3	53	26.2	452	36.0
50 001-100 000 FCFA	54	17.7	64	18.1	60	25.2	57	35.9	88	43.6	323	25.7
100 001-150 000 FCFA	25	8.2	39	11.1	15	6.3	8	5.0	23	11.4	110	8.8
150 001-200 000 FCFA	6	2.0	14	4.0	8	3.4	8	5.0	10	5.0	46	3.7
200 001-250 000 FCFA	2	0.7	1	0.3	3	1.3	2	1.3	4	2.0	12	1.0
250 001-300 000 FCFA	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5	3	0.2
>300 000 FCFA	2	0.7	1	0.3	1	0.4	0	0.0	3	1.5	7	0.6
Total	306	100.0	353	100.0	238	100.0	160	100.0	203	100.0	1260	100.0
Gender identity												
Male	190	62.1	242	68.4	140	55.8	158	76.0	169	82.8	899	68.0
Female	93	30.4	91	25.7	110	43.8	49	23.6	33	16.2	376	28.4
Other	21	6.9	20	5.6	1	0.4	1	0.5	2	1.0	45	3.4
Don't know	2	0.7	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Sexual orientation												
Heterosexual	1	0.3	3	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	5	0.4
Bisexual	187	61.7	189	53.4	121	48.2	151	72.6	141	69.5	789	59.8
Homosexual (Gay, MSM)	114	37.6	162	45.8	129	51.4	57	27.4	62	30.1	524	39.7
Other	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Total	303	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	203	100.0	1319	100.0

Annex 3: MSM data tables

	Yaoundé		Douala		Bertoua		Bamenda		Kribi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND CONDOM USE												
REGULAR MALE PARTNER												
Ever had a regular male partner (e.g. boyfriend)												
No	31	10.2	59	16.7	20	8.0	41	19.7	40	19.6	191	14.5
Yes	273	89.8	295	83.3	230	92.0	167	80.3	164	80.4	1129	85.5
Total	304	100.0	354	100.0	250	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1320	100.0
Number of regular male partners in the past month												
None	57	21.0	56	19.1	9	3.9	7	4.2	8	4.9	137	12.2
1 or 2	207	76.1	220	74.8	187	81.3	132	79.0	144	88.3	890	79.0
3+	8	2.9	18	6.1	34	14.8	28	16.8	11	6.8	99	8.8
Total	272	100.0	294	100.0	230	100.0	167	100.0	163	100.0	1,126	100.0
Ever had receptive anal sex with a regular male partner												
No	78	28.6	162	54.9	98	42.8	90	53.9	122	74.4	550	48.8
Yes	195	71.4	133	45.1	131	57.2	77	46.1	42	25.6	578	51.2
Total	273	100.0	295	100.0	229	100.0	167	100.0	164	100.0	1128	100.0
Condom use at last sex during receptive anal sex with regular male partner												
No	58	29.9	32	24.2	16	12.3	17	22.1	11	26.2	134	23.3
Yes	136	70.1	100	75.8	114	87.7	60	77.9	31	73.8	441	76.7
Total	194	100.0	132	100.0	130	100.0	77	100.0	42	100.0	575	100.0
Frequency of condom use during receptive anal sex with regular male partner(s)												
Not always	104	60.8	65	58.0	91	72.2	56	77.8	27	67.5	343	65.8
Always	67	39.2	47	42.0	35	27.8	16	22.2	13	32.5	178	34.2
Total	171	100.0	112	100.0	126	100.0	72	100.0	40	100.0	521	100.0
Number of times had receptive anal sex with a regular male partner in prior week												
<3 times	158	85.4	92	74.8	95	76.6	48	64.0	35	83.3	428	78.0
3+ times	27	14.6	31	25.2	29	23.4	27	36.0	7	16.7	121	22.0
Total	185	100.0	123	100.0	124	100.0	75	100.0	42	100.0	549	100.0
Ever had insertive anal sex with a regular male partner												
No	74	27.1	71	24.1	36	15.7	37	22.2	24	14.6	242	21.5
Yes	199	72.9	224	75.9	193	84.3	130	77.8	140	85.4	886	78.5
Total	273	100.0	295	100.0	229	100.0	167	100.0	164	100.0	1128	100.0
Condom use at last sex during insertive anal sex with regular male partner												
No	48	24.1	57	25.4	36	18.8	30	23.1	43	30.9	214	24.2
Yes	151	75.9	167	74.6	156	81.2	100	76.9	96	69.1	670	75.8
Total	199	100.0	224	100.0	192	100.0	130	100.0	139	100.0	884	100.0
Frequency of condom use during insertive anal sex with regular male partner(s)												
Not always	116	67.4	117	57.6	131	71.2	97	80.2	75	58.1	536	66.3
Always	56	32.6	86	42.4	53	28.8	24	19.8	54	41.9	273	33.8
Total	172	100.0	203	100.0	184	100.0	121	100.0	129	100.0	809	100.0
Number of times had insertive anal sex with a regular male partner in prior week												
<3 times	140	77.8	149	70.0	131	70.1	85	60.3	108	81.2	605	72.0
3+ times	40	22.2	64	30.1	56	30.0	56	39.7	25	18.8	235	28.0
Total	180	100.0	213	100.0	187	100.0	141	100.0	133	100.0	840	100.0
CASUAL MALE PARTNER												
Ever had a casual male partner												
No	63	20.6	87	24.6	100	40.2	109	52.4	80	39.2	439	33.2
Yes	243	79.4	267	75.4	149	59.8	99	47.6	124	60.8	882	66.8
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	249	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1321	100.0
Number of casual male partners in the past month												
None	79	32.6	88	33.0	41	27.7	22	22.5	41	33.3	271	30.9
1 or 2	119	49.2	102	38.2	80	54.1	60	61.2	66	53.7	427	48.6
3+	44	18.2	77	28.8	27	18.2	16	16.3	16	13.0	180	20.5
Total	242	100.0	267	100.0	148	100.0	98	100.0	123	100.0	878	100.0
Ever had receptive anal sex with a casual male partner												
No	78	32.6	156	58.4	56	37.6	47	47.5	92	74.2	429	48.9
Yes	161	67.4	111	41.6	93	62.4	52	52.5	32	25.8	449	51.1
Total	239	100.0	267	100.0	149	100.0	99	100.0	124	100.0	878	100.0
Condom use at last sex during receptive anal sex with casual male partner												
No	26	16.2	20	18.0	14	15.2	17	32.7	5	15.6	82	18.3
Yes	134	83.8	91	82.0	78	84.8	35	67.3	27	84.4	365	81.7
Total	160	100.0	111	100.0	92	100.0	52	100.0	32	100.0	447	100.0
Frequency of condom use during receptive anal sex with casual male partner(s)												
Not always	65	48.9	39	48.2	61	76.3	39	88.6	9	33.3	213	58.4
Always	68	51.1	42	51.9	19	23.8	5	11.4	18	66.7	152	41.6
Total	133	100.0	81	100.0	80	100.0	44	100.0	27	100.0	365	100.0
Number of times had receptive anal sex with a casual male partner in prior week												
<3 times	123	91.1	88	88.9	61	71.8	45	88.2	31	96.9	348	86.6
3+ times	12	8.9	11	11.1	24	28.2	6	11.8	1	3.1	54	13.4
Total	135	100.0	99	100.0	85	100.0	51	100.0	32	100.0	402	100.0
Ever had insertive anal sex with a casual male partner												
No	59	24.3	55	20.6	27	18.4	28	28.3	25	20.2	194	22.0
Yes	184	75.7	212	79.4	120	81.6	71	71.7	99	79.8	686	78.0
Total	243	100.0	267	100.0	147	100.0	99	100.0	124	100.0	880	100.0

Annex 3: MSM data tables

	Yaoundé		Douala		Bertoua		Bamenda		Kribi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Condom use at last sex during insertive anal sex with casual male partner												
No	26	14.2	37	17.5	17	14.2	25	35.7	22	22.2	127	18.6
Yes	157	85.8	175	82.5	103	85.8	45	64.3	77	77.8	557	81.4
Total	183	100.0	212	100.0	120	100.0	70	100.0	99	100.0	684	100.0
Frequency of condom use during insertive anal sex with casual male partner(s)												
Not always	84	56.4	89	50.9	77	77.8	49	83.1	30	39.5	329	59.0
Always	65	43.6	86	49.1	22	22.2	10	17.0	46	60.5	229	41.0
Total	149	100.0	175	100.0	99	100.0	59	100.0	76	100.0	558	100.0
Number of times had insertive anal sex with a casual male partner in prior week												
<3 times	132	93.0	156	77.6	94	81.7	52	77.6	90	95.7	524	84.7
3+ times	10	7.0	45	22.4	21	18.3	15	22.4	4	4.3	95	15.4
Total	142	100.0	201	100.0	115	100.0	67	100.0	94	100.0	619	100.0
FEMALE PARTNERS												
Ever had a regular female partner (e.g. wife, girlfr girlfriend)												
No	91	29.7	129	36.4	109	43.6	71	34.1	47	23.0	447	33.8
Yes	215	70.3	225	63.6	141	56.4	137	65.9	157	77.0	875	66.2
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	250	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1322	100.0
Number of regular female partners in the past month												
None	69	32.2	94	41.8	47	33.6	16	11.8	44	28.0	270	31.0
1+	145	67.8	131	58.2	93	66.4	120	88.2	113	72.0	602	69.0
Total	214	100.0	225	100.0	140	100.0	136	100.0	157	100.0	872	100.0
Frequency of condom use during vaginal/anal sex with regular female partner(s)												
Not always	136	68.7	150	73.9	116	80.6	116	86.6	129	89.0	647	78.5
Always	62	31.3	53	26.1	28	19.4	18	13.4	16	11.0	177	21.5
Total	198	100.0	203	100.0	144	100.0	134	100.0	145	100.0	824	100.0
Ever had a casual female partner												
No	160	52.5	187	52.8	122	48.6	109	52.4	79	38.7	657	49.7
Yes	145	47.5	167	47.2	129	51.4	99	47.6	125	61.3	665	50.3
Total	305	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1322	100.0
Frequency of condom use during vaginal/anal sex with casual female partner(s)												
Not always	72	55.4	83	57.6	91	74.6	80	86.0	77	72.0	403	67.6
Always	58	44.6	61	42.4	31	25.4	13	14.0	30	28.0	193	32.4
Total	130	100.0	144	100.0	122	100.0	93	100.0	107	100.0	596	100.0
Number of casual female partners in the past month												
None	71	49.0	86	52.1	31	24.2	26	26.3	58	46.4	272	41.1
1+	74	51.0	79	47.9	97	75.8	73	73.7	67	53.6	390	58.9
Total	145	100.0	165	100.0	128	100.0	99	100.0	125	100.0	662	100.0
Ever had sex in exchange for money, goods or favours												
No	185	60.5	166	46.9	88	35.1	88	42.3	75	37.0	602	45.5
Yes	121	39.5	188	53.1	163	64.9	120	57.7	128	63.1	720	54.5
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	203	100.0	1,322	100.0
Mode of condom acquisition in past 6 months												
Bought condoms	83	28.4	131	43.2	168	78.1	192	98.0	141	74.2	715	59.8
Received condoms for free	123	42.1	138	45.5	31	14.4	3	1.5	38	20.0	333	27.8
Bought and recieved condoms for free	86	29.5	34	11.2	16	7.4	1	0.5	11	5.8	148	12.4
Total	292	100.0	303	100.0	215	100.0	196	100.0	190	100.0	1196	100.0
Condom reuse												
Never re-used condom in the past 6 months	252	82.6	352	99.4	142	57.5	200	96.6	201	98.5	1147	87.1
Reused condoms	53	17.4	2	0.6	105	42.5	7	3.4	3	1.5	170	12.9
Total	305	100.0	354	100.0	247	100.0	207	100.0	204	100.0	1317	100.0
Ever used lubricants during sex												
No	24	7.8	70	19.8	140	55.8	147	70.7	87	42.6	468	35.4
Yes	282	92.2	284	80.2	111	44.2	61	29.3	117	57.4	855	64.6
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
DRUG USE												
Injecting drug use												
Never used injectable substance	282	92.2	336	94.9	236	94.0	200	96.6	152	74.5	1206	91.2
Ever used injectable substance	24	7.8	18	5.1	15	6.0	7	3.4	52	25.5	116	8.8
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	207	100.0	204	100.0	1322	100.0
Ever injected an illicit drug												
No	11	45.8	11	61.1	8	53.3	4	57.1	45	86.5	79	68.1
Yes	13	54.2	7	38.9	7	46.7	3	42.9	7	13.5	37	31.9
Total	24	100.0	18	100.0	15	100.0	7	100.0	52	100.0	116	100.0
Ever shared needles												
No	13	54.2	16	88.9	8	53.3	4	57.1	48	94.1	89	77.4
Yes	11	45.8	2	11.1	7	46.7	3	42.9	3	5.9	26	22.6
Total	24	100.0	18	100.0	15	100.0	7	100.0	51	100.0	115	100.0
Injecting drug use by sexual partner												
Sexual partners never used an injectable drug	253	83.0	280	79.1	220	87.6	172	82.7	190	93.1	1115	84.3
Sexual partner ever used illegal injectable drug	15	4.9	22	6.2	26	10.4	3	1.4	9	4.4	75	5.7
Dont know	37	12.1	52	14.7	5	2.0	33	15.9	5	2.5	132	10.0
Total	305	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1322	100.0
Ever used non-injecting illegal drug												

Annex 3: MSM data tables

	Yaoundé		Douala		Bertoua		Bamenda		Kribi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
No	267	88.1	270	76.9	179	71.3	191	92.3	120	58.8	1027	78.0
Yes	36	11.9	81	23.1	72	28.7	16	7.7	84	41.2	289	22.0
Total	303	100.0	351	100.0	251	100.0	207	100.0	204	100.0	1316	100.0
STIGMA, DISCRIMATION & VIOLENCE												
Disclosed having sex with men to a healthcare worker												
No	262	85.6	306	86.4	244	97.2	207	99.5	201	98.5	1220	92.2
Yes	44	14.4	48	13.6	7	2.8	1	0.5	3	1.5	103	7.8
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Ever avoided seeking health services because worried someone may learn you have sex with men												
No	242	79.1	289	81.6	206	82.1	206	99.0	202	99.0	1145	86.5
Yes	64	20.9	65	18.4	45	17.9	2	1.0	2	1.0	178	13.5
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Ever heard discriminatory remarks from healthcare providers because have sex with men												
No	256	83.7	326	92.6	218	87.2	206	99.0	202	99.0	1208	91.5
Yes	50	16.3	26	7.4	32	12.8	2	1.0	2	1.0	112	8.5
Total	306	100.0	352	100.0	250	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1320	100.0
Ever felt afraid seeking health services because worried someone may learn you have sex with men												
No	244	79.7	286	80.8	204	81.3	205	98.6	202	99.0	1141	86.2
Yes	62	20.3	68	19.2	47	18.7	3	1.4	2	1.0	182	13.8
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Ever felt not treated well at health service because have sex with men												
No	279	91.2	336	94.9	218	87.6	205	98.6	202	99.5	1,240	93.9
Yes	27	8.8	18	5.1	31	12.5	3	1.4	1	0.5	80	6.1
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	249	100.0	208	100.0	203	100.0	1,320	100.0
Ever denied health services because have sex with men												
No	282	92.5	345	97.7	222	88.8	207	99.5	203	99.5	1259	95.4
Yes	23	7.5	8	2.3	28	11.2	1	0.5	1	0.5	61	4.6
Total	305	100.0	353	100.0	250	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1320	100.0
Ever been arrested on charges related to homosexuality												
No	239	78.1	308	87.0	215	85.7	203	97.6	164	80.4	1129	85.3
Yes	67	21.9	46	13.0	36	14.3	5	2.4	40	19.6	194	14.7
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Ever felt excluded from family activities because have sex with men												
No	254	83.3	324	91.5	233	93.2	208	100.0	196	96.1	1215	92.0
Yes	51	16.7	30	8.5	17	6.8	0	0.0	8	3.9	106	8.0
Total	305	100.0	354	100.0	250	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1321	100.0
Ever heard discriminatory remarks from family												
No	234	76.7	272	76.8	231	92.4	207	99.5	192	95.0	1136	86.1
Yes	71	23.3	82	23.2	19	7.6	1	0.5	10	5.0	183	13.9
Total	305	100.0	354	100.0	250	100.0	208	100.0	202	100.0	1319	100.0
Ever felt rejected by non-MSM friends												
No	262	85.9	315	89.0	233	93.2	207	99.5	191	93.6	1208	91.4
Yes	43	14.1	39	11.0	17	6.8	1	0.5	13	6.4	113	8.6
Total	305	100.0	354	100.0	250	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1321	100.0
Ever blackmailed because of having sex with men												
No	193	63.1	256	72.3	213	84.9	194	93.3	168	82.4	1024	77.4
Yes	113	36.9	98	27.7	38	15.1	14	6.7	36	17.6	299	22.6
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Ever felt scared to be in public places because have sex with men												
No	283	92.5	298	84.4	221	88.0	206	99.0	198	97.1	1206	91.2
Yes	23	7.5	55	15.6	30	12.0	2	1.0	6	2.9	116	8.8
Total	306	100.0	353	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1322	100.0
Ever lost employment because have sex with men												
No	278	90.8	331	93.8	229	91.2	206	99.0	202	99.0	1246	94.3
Yes	28	9.2	22	6.2	22	8.8	2	1.0	2	1.0	76	5.7
Total	306	100.0	353	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1322	100.0
Experience of stigma												
Experienced most stigma because of being MSM	116	39.1	111	31.5	30	12.1	49	23.7	29	14.3	335	25.6
Experienced most stigma due to other reasons	86	29.0	78	22.2	104	41.8	1	0.5	73	36.0	342	26.2
Have not experienced stigma	95	32.0	163	46.3	115	46.2	157	75.9	101	49.8	631	48.2
Total	297	100.0	352	100.0	249	100.0	207	100.0	203	100.0	1,308	100.0
Recently physically harassed or hurt because have sex with men (past 6 months)												
No or not in the last 6 months	276	90.2	336	94.9	233	92.8	202	97.1	199	97.5	1246	94.2
Yes	30	9.8	18	5.1	18	7.2	6	2.9	5	2.5	77	5.8
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Ever verbally harassed you because have sex with men												
No or not in the last 6 months	239	78.1	279	78.8	230	91.6	194	93.3	185	90.7	1127	85.2
Yes	67	21.9	75	21.2	21	8.4	14	6.7	19	9.3	196	14.8
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Ever harassed (verbally or physically) or intimidated by a uniformed officer because have sex with men												
No	245	80.3	313	88.4	220	87.6	199	95.7	199	97.5	1176	89.0
Yes	60	19.7	41	11.6	31	12.4	9	4.3	5	2.5	146	11.0
Total	305	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1322	100.0

Annex 3: MSM data tables

	Yaoundé		Douala		Bertoua		Bamenda		Kribi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever forced you to have sex against will												
No	227	74.2	285	81.0	212	84.5	183	88.0	193	94.6	1100	83.3
Yes	79	25.8	67	19.0	39	15.5	25	12.0	11	5.4	221	16.7
Total	306	100.0	352	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1321	100.0
Recently forced to have sex against will (past 6 months)												
No	281	91.8	328	93.2	223	88.8	190	91.3	202	99.0	1224	92.7
Yes	25	8.2	24	6.8	28	11.2	18	8.7	2	1.0	97	7.3
Total	306	100.0	352	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1321	100.0
Believe were forced to have sex because have sex with men												
No	28	37.3	10	17.9	11	28.9	11	45.8	7	63.6	67	32.8
Yes	47	62.7	46	82.1	27	71.1	13	54.2	4	36.4	137	67.2
Total	75	100.0	56	100.0	38	100.0	24	100.0	11	100.0	204	100.0
Ever forced to have sex against will because have sex with men												
No	259	84.6	306	86.9	224	89.2	195	93.8	200	98.0	1184	89.6
Yes	47	15.4	46	13.1	27	10.8	13	6.2	4	2.0	137	10.4
Total	306	100.0	352	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1321	100.0
STI & HIV TESTING HISTORY												
Experienced STI symptoms in past 12 months												
Blisters or sores in the genital region or anus	56	18.3	18	5.1	37	14.7	12	5.8	7	3.4	130	9.8
Pain or burning sensation when urinate	43	14.1	24	6.8	53	21.1	23	11.1	25	12.3	168	12.7
Penile discharge or unusual white discharge	30	9.8	32	9.0	18	7.2	12	5.8	20	9.8	112	8.5
Bleeding from the penis	19	6.2	6	1.7	39	15.5	7	3.4	1	0.5	72	5.5
Genital warts	6	2.0	8	2.3	13	5.2	2	1.0	0	0.0	29	2.2
Anal warts	8	2.6	15	4.2	14	5.6	2	1.0	1	0.5	40	3.0
Total	306		354		251		208		204		1323	
Ever had an STI test												
No	125	41.0	226	63.8	172	68.5	140	67.3	161	78.9	824	62.3
Yes	180	59.0	128	36.2	79	31.5	68	32.7	43	21.1	498	37.7
Total	305	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1322	100.0
Tested for STIs in past 12 months												
No	28	15.6	39	30.5	21	26.6	27	39.7	20	46.5	135	27.1
Yes	152	84.4	89	69.5	58	73.4	41	60.3	23	53.5	363	72.9
Total	180	100.0	128	100.0	79	100.0	68	100.0	43	100.0	498	100.0
Self-report having syphilis in past 12 months												
No	131	87.3	78	87.6	48	82.8	33	80.5	21	91.3	311	86.1
Yes	19	12.7	11	12.4	10	17.2	8	19.5	2	8.7	50	13.9
Total	150	100.0	89	100.0	58	100.0	41	100.0	23	100.0	361	100.0
Self-report having gonorrhoea in past 12 months												
No	132	89.2	81	91.0	57	98.3	36	87.8	16	69.6	322	89.7
Yes	16	10.8	8	9.0	1	1.7	5	12.2	7	30.4	37	10.3
Total	148	100.0	89	100.0	58	100.0	41	100.0	23	100.0	359	100.0
Self-report having herpes in past 12 months												
No	142	95.3	89	100.0	56	96.6	41	100.0	23	100.0	351	97.5
Yes	7	4.7	0	0.0	2	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	2.5
Total	149	100.0	89	100.0	58	100.0	41	100.0	23	100.0	360	100.0
Self-report having chlamydia in past 12 months												
No	134	90.5	83	93.3	55	94.8	38	92.7	20	87.0	330	91.9
Yes	14	9.5	6	6.7	3	5.2	3	7.3	3	13.0	29	8.1
Total	148	100.0	89	100.0	58	100.0	41	100.0	23	100.0	359	100.0
Self-report having hepatitis B in past 12 months												
No	146	96.7	87	97.8	55	94.8	41	100.0	23	100.0	352	97.2
Yes	5	3.3	2	2.2	3	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	2.8
Total	151	100.0	89	100.0	58	100.0	41	100.0	23	100.0	362	100.0
Ever taken ARVs to prevent HIV infection												
No	265	86.6	322	91.2	241	96.4	201	98.0	197	96.6	1226	93.0
Yes	41	13.4	31	8.8	9	3.6	4	2.0	7	3.4	92	7.0
Total	306	100.0	353	100.0	250	100.0	205	100.0	204	100.0	1318	100.0
Worried about HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months												
No	87	28.5	186	52.7	117	46.6	141	68.4	145	71.1	676	51.3
Yes	218	71.5	167	47.3	134	53.4	65	31.6	59	28.9	643	48.7
Total	305	100.0	353	100.0	251	100.0	206	100.0	204	100.0	1319	100.0
Ever previously tested for HIV												
No	52	17.0	65	18.4	98	39.0	98	47.1	51	25.0	364	27.5
Yes	254	83.0	289	81.6	153	61.0	110	52.9	153	75.0	959	72.5
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Receipt of HIV test results												
Always	228	89.8	277	95.8	128	84.2	108	98.2	147	96.7	888	92.8
Not always	26	10.2	12	4.2	24	15.8	2	1.8	5	3.3	69	7.2
Total	254	100.0	289	100.0	152	100.0	110	100.0	152	100.0	957	100.0
Self-reported HIV status (where known)												
Negative	174	72.8	233	84.4	140	96.6	110	100.0	134	94.4	791	86.7
Positive	65	27.2	43	15.6	5	3.4	0	0.0	8	5.6	121	13.3
Total	239	100.0	276	100.0	145	100.0	110	100.0	142	100.0	912	100.0

Annex 3: MSM data tables

	Yaoundé		Douala		Bertoua		Bamenda		Kribi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever taken ARVs to treat HIV												
No	28	43.08	11	25.58	2	40	NA	NA	3	37.5	44	36.36
Yes	37	56.92	32	74.42	3	60	NA	NA	5	62.5	77	63.64
Total	65	100.0	43	100.0	5	100.0	NA	NA	8	100.0	121	100.0
Currently on ARV												
No	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	33.3	NA	NA	0	0.0	2	2.6
Yes	36	97.3	32	100.0	2	66.7	NA	NA	5	100.0	75	97.4
Total	37	100.0	32	100.0	3	100.0	NA	NA	5	100.0	77	100.0
Self-report ever stopping antiretroviral therapy												
No	33	91.7	18	58.1	2	100.0	NA	NA	2	40.0	55	74.3
Yes	3	8.3	13	41.9	0	0.0	NA	NA	3	60.0	19	25.7
Total	36	100.0	31	100.0	2	100.0	NA	NA	5	100.0	74	100.0
Self-report ever receiving CD4 test												
No	17	26.2	9	20.9	1	33.3	NA	NA	3	37.5	30	25.2
Yes	48	73.8	34	79.1	2	66.7	NA	NA	5	62.5	89	74.8
Total	65	100.0	43	100.0	3	100.0	NA	NA	8	100.0	119	100.0
Disclosed HIV status to regular sex partner(s)												
No	25	41.7	26	60.5	3	60.0	NA	NA	3	42.9	57	49.6
Disclosed to some or all	35	58.3	17	39.5	2	40.0	NA	NA	4	57.1	58	50.4
Total	60	100.0	43	100.0	5	100.0	NA	NA	7	100.0	115	100.0
Disclosed HIV status to casual sex partner(s)												
No	41	73.2	38	92.7	3	60.0	NA	NA	5	71.4	87	79.8
Disclosed to some or all	15	26.8	3	7.3	2	40.0	NA	NA	2	28.6	22	20.2
Total	56	100.0	41	100.0	5	100.0	NA	NA	7	100.0	109	100.0
BIOLOGICAL TEST RESULTS												
HIV test result												
Positive	138	45.1	91	25.7	23	9.2	8	3.8	12	5.9	272	20.6
Negative	166	54.2	261	73.7	228	90.8	199	95.7	185	90.7	1039	78.5
Indeterminate/ invalid	2	0.7	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.5	7	3.4	12	0.9
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	208	100.0	204	100.0	1323	100.0
Syphilis test result												
Positive	17	5.6	8	2.3	4	1.6	0	0.0	7	3.4	36	2.7
Negative	289	94.4	346	97.7	247	98.4	207	100.0	197	96.6	1286	97.3
Total	306	100.0	354	100.0	251	100.0	207	100.0	204	100.0	1322	100.0