The organisation, operational dynamics and structure of female sex work in Pakistan

Faran Emmanuel,1,2 Laura H Thompson,1 Uzma Athar,2 Momina Salim,1 Altaf Sonia,2 Naeem Akhtar,3 James F Blanchard1

ABSTRACT

Background Pakistan is known to have large populations of female sex workers (FSWs) with considerable geographic heterogeneity in their characteristics. In this paper, we describe the social organisation and structural patterns of female sex work in different geographic regions of Pakistan.

Methods We report geographic and network mapping data collected among FSWs in 15 cities across Pakistan in 2011 as part of the Canada-Pakistan HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project.

Results A total number of 89 178 FSWs were estimated in the target cities for an average of 7.2 FSWs per 1000 adult males. 55% of the estimated number of FSWs concentrated in Karachi and Lahore. Based on the operations of female sex work, two major typologies of FSWs were identified: establishment-based and non-establishment-based. FSWs were further subtyped into those operating through brothels, homes, kothikhanas, streets and by cell phone. Cities varied considerably in terms of predominance of different FSW typologies.

Conclusions There is considerable heterogeneity among FSWs in Pakistan, geographically and in terms of operational typology. Understanding the social organisation of sex work and the influence of social-cultural and legal factors in Pakistan is essential for the design of HIV prevention programmes and other services for FSWs.

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan has a long history of sex work and, although illegal, it is acknowledged to be an ‘open secret’. Female sex workers (FSWs) receive money or goods in exchange for sexual services either regularly or occasionally.1 While sex work has long been established world over, the extent, typology and organisation of sex work vary considerably across different countries, cultures and contexts.2 3

Recently, the social, economic and cultural contexts of sex work have been the subject of much research, often in relation to understanding HIV transmission dynamics.4–6 Blanchard and Aral7 describe female sex work as operating within a complex adaptive system with substantial diversity across various cultures. Behaviours and the ways in which sex work is practiced may be responsive to changes in the socio-cultural, political, economic and technological contexts. They suggest that sex work in any culture is governed by the macro-level context which influences the size, socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the FSW and male client populations. The context also influences the organisation of sex work, including features such as the location and venues of sex work (eg, brothels, ‘red light’ districts), how FSWs and clients connect (eg, by pimps or brokers, through open solicitation, by cell phone), and who controls the work conditions of FSW (eg, individual autonomy, tight controls by madams and pimps). Indeed, FSW and client characteristics and the organisation of sex work influence HIV transmission dynamics. The legal status of sex work in a given region has significant bearings on the way sex work is organised. In settings where legislative frameworks are oriented towards penalising sex workers, as in Pakistan, sexual activities are more likely to be discreet and women may be hesitant to identify themselves as sex workers.8–9

It has been well documented that HIV transmission in the context of sex work plays a significant role in the expansion of HIV epidemics in many countries around the world.10–11 In countries where HIV transmission is mostly through heterosexual sex, HIV epidemics typically begin among FSWs and their clients before becoming established in the general population (if at all).12 In settings with a very low HIV prevalence, monitoring risk behaviours and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections provides an indication of the potential for HIV transmission.13 The trajectory and magnitude of an HIV epidemic are influenced by the prevalence among FSWs and how readily HIV may be transmitted from FSWs to clients, and by the sheer volume of sex workers.14 The Asia AIDS Commission estimates that HIV prevention among the 10 million women in Asia who sell sex to at least 75 million men could contribute to a reduction of new HIV infections of up to 75%.15

In 2011, the weighted HIV prevalence was estimated to be 0.63%16 among FSWs in Pakistan, representing a substantial recent increase. It is difficult to accurately measure the size of the sex industry in Pakistan because of its clandestine nature and the wide varieties and geographic distribution of FSWs. However, mapping results suggest a flourishing commercial sex industry, with an estimated 167 500 FSWs.17 In this paper, we describe the social organisation and structural patterns of female sex work in different geographic regions of Pakistan. This has important implications for HIV transmission dynamics and may be used to inform the development of evidence-based HIV prevention programmes.

METHODS

The Canada-Pakistan HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project conducted a fourth round of data collection in 2011 as part of its second generation surveillance system. Mapping was conducted to locate, enumerate, and characterise populations of injection drug users and male, hijra (transgender) and FSWs, and integrated
biological and behavioural surveillance took place among a sample of each key population. Sex work was defined as the provision of sex to a man in exchange for money or other financial benefits, and the study was restricted to FSWs 15 years of age and older. This paper presents results of FSW population mapping which was conducted in 15 cities across the four provinces of Pakistan; including six cities in Punjab, six in Sindh, two in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and one city in Baluchistan.

Mapping was conducted using parallel geographic and network mapping approaches. The field operations of the geographic approach comprised of two major phases, referred to as ‘levels’. In Level 1, secondary key informants (eg, taxi/rickshaw drivers, shopkeepers, public call office operators, hawkers) were interviewed about the geographic locations (‘hot spots’) where FSWs congregate and solicit clients. This information was validated in Level 2 by interviewing primary key informants (FSWs, pimps and madams). Madams are women who operate brothels. At each hot spot, the field team recruited a group of FSW community members with the help of social mobilisers (FSW community leaders) to validate information collected in Level 1 and to collect more accurate information about the hot spot. Social mobilisers were FSW community members who have detailed knowledge of the operations and spread of sex work in various areas throughout the city and who consented to participate in the study. They were introduced to study staff by secondary key informants. In addition to population size estimates, information about group and operational dynamics and FSW typologies were collected by asking FSWs, pimps and madams about where and how they solicit their clients and where they engage in sexual activity. Network operators control and protect the operation of home-based, brothel-based and kothikhana-based FSWs by bringing them clientele and providing space for sexual activity in exchange for a proportion of the sex workers’ income. To supplement geographic mapping data, network mapping was conducted in an attempt to obtain information about FSWs who may not frequent commonly known hot spots. This process began by interviewing network operators to obtain information about FSW and pimp/madam members of their network and their locations. Network operators introduced willing members of their contact networks to the study team and this snowball approach continued until no new locations and networks were identified. All data were field edited and data were entered using Microsoft Access. FSW population sizes were estimated for the local neighbourhood (zone) and city levels using estimated ranges for each hot spot, with adjustments for duplications.

RESULTS

A total of 11 190 interviews were conducted in the target cities during Level 1 mapping, followed by more than 4000 interviews conducted as part of Level 2 to gather information about the hot spots where FSWs congregate. In addition to these interviews, 2127 network operators and pimps were interviewed about the characteristics of networks of sex work.

Six different FSW typology categories were identified (figure 1). Home-based FSWs live in their homes with families, and rely mostly on network operators to seek clients. There are categories of home-based FSWs: those for whom the family is unaware and sex work takes place elsewhere, and those for whom the family is aware and sex work takes place in the home. Kothikhana-based FSWs live and entertain clients in buildings that are generally small

![Operational model of sex work in Pakistan. FSW, female sex worker.](http://sti.bmj.com/)

**Figure 1** Operational model of sex work in Pakistan. FSW, female sex worker.
premises in residential areas rented by a network operator. Sometimes FSWs who do not live in kothikhanas perform sex work in these venues. Brothel-based sex work is the oldest variant of female sex work in Pakistan when the sex industry was mainly housed in brothels located in designated red light areas and provided sexual services to clients under cover of singing and dancing. Street-based sex workers tend to work alone in non-specific locations and solicit clients at various ‘pick up points’ in public places such as streets, market places and bus stops. They may perform sex work in hotels, houses or kothikhanas. An emerging mechanism which FSWs use to contact clients is through cell phones. A few other typologies of FSWs included hotel-based FSWs, massage parlour-based FSWs and beggars.

FSWs in Pakistan can be broadly classified as ‘establishment-based’ and ‘non-establishment-based’. Establishment-based sex workers refer to FSWs who are connected to a formal structure whereby network operators facilitate commercial sex transactions, usually at specific locations such as brothels, kothikhanas and hotels. Sex workers within this category operate within this closed network of network operators and clients and do not usually find clients independently. As illustrated in figure 1, network operators such as pimps, madams, and sometimes other mediators such as cab drivers and waiters play a significant role in linking FSWs to clients in exchange for a proportion of the sex workers’ income. Network operators may also provide protection to sex workers and places for sexual activity. FSWs based in brothels, kothikhanas, their homes, and other venues such as hotels and massage parlours often rely on network operators to connect with clients.

In contrast, non-establishment-based FSWs usually work alone and solicit clients directly in public places such as on the street and in market areas. Individuals such as cab drivers, hawkers and even family members may act as mediators of these commercial sexual interactions. In particular, cell phone-based and street-based sex workers often connect with clients directly. Home-based sex workers are a variant within this typology, and largely depend on network operators for their clientele and operation. While these high-level classifications encompass a broad spectrum of sex work, there is often considerable overlap between categories, and individual FSWs often do not clearly fit into one category or move between these categories periodically.

We estimated a total number of 89,178 FSWs in the 15 cities where mapping was conducted, with considerable geographic heterogeneity and 55% of the estimated number of FSWs concentrated in Karachi and Lahore (table 1). Nawabshah had the highest estimated number of FSWs per 1000 adult males (14.2) and Peshawar had the smallest ratio with an estimated 3.4 FSWs per 1000 adult males. Cities varied considerably in terms of predominance of different FSW typologies. The largest typology identified was home-based FSWs estimated at 41,313 and representing almost half of the total number of sex workers in Pakistan. A large proportion of FSWs are home-based in DG Khan (66.5%) and Larkana (62.9%), while only 20.4% of FSWs in Haripur are home-based. ’Kothikhana-based FSWs’ are the next largest category, forming 23.5% of the total volume of FSW operating in Pakistan. In Quetta, a large proportion of FSWs are kothikhana-based (37%) compared with Larkana (3.7%). About 18,275 (21%) of the FSW population in Pakistan are street-based, composing a large proportion of the FSW population in Sargodha (41.6%) and a small proportion in Larkana (1.3%) and DG Khan (3.8%). Brothel-based sex work accounts for only 1.4% of the sex worker population in Pakistan, although brothel-based sex workers compose a relatively large proportion of the FSW population in Larkana (11.2%). A relatively small number of sex workers (5.3%) have also been identified as cell phone-based, and this group is well represented in Peshawar, composing 30.5% of the FSW population there.

A total of 12,162 network operators were estimated in the cities included, ranging from 128 in Karachi to 3,623 in Sukkur and 3,359 in Lahore (table 2). On average, there were 5.2 home-based or kothikhana-based FSWs per network operator (3.5 home-based FSWs and 1.7 kothikhana-based FSWs) ranging from 3.1 in Mirpurkhas to 7.9 in Sukkur. On average, there are 4.5 kothikhana-based FSWs per kothikhana ranging from 2 per kothikhana in Larkana to 14.1 per kothikhana in Sukkur.

**DISCUSSION**

Pakistan has large and diverse populations of FSWs with substantial geographic heterogeneity. In particular, Karachi and Lahore have very large FSW populations. The main financial

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**Table 1** Estimated numbers of female sex workers (FSWs) by typology in four cities in Pakistan in 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Total FSWs</th>
<th>BBFSWs</th>
<th>SBFSWs</th>
<th>HBFSWs</th>
<th>KKFSWs</th>
<th>CBFSWs</th>
<th>Other FSWs</th>
<th>FSWs/1000 adult males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>DG Khan</td>
<td>1413</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
<td>4846</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>5303</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>23,766</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1449</td>
<td>5380</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multan</td>
<td>4,566</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rawalpindi</td>
<td>3,623</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sargodha</td>
<td>3,359</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sind</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>25,399</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>25,399</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Larkana</td>
<td>11,114</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>851</td>
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<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mirpurkhas</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPK</td>
<td>Nawabshah</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>14.2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sukkur</td>
<td>23,177</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>7138</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haripur</td>
<td>2994</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>7138</td>
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<td>Peshawar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>Quetta</td>
<td>3,710</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>89,178</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BBFSWs, brothel-based FSWs; CBFSW, cell phone-based FSWs; HBFSWs, home-based FSWs; KKFSW, kothikhana-based FSWs; KPK, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; SBFSWs, street-based sex workers.
The local socio-cultural and legal context influences the size of FSW populations, their characteristics and their operational typologies. Commercial sex work was originally prohibited by the Pakistan Penal Code of 1860 under colonial rule and later through particular street locations known to clients. In smaller cities, sex work is extremely hidden and most FSWs do not have an important role in connecting sex workers and clients. The proportion of sex workers estimated to be primarily using cell phones to reach clients, 5%, represents an increase from 1.8% reported in 2007. This may be a result of sex work becoming more ‘hidden’ due to the increasing presence of the Taliban, with some street-based sex workers beginning to connect with clients through cell phones and arranging to be picked up at specific street locations; anecdotal data from fieldwork support this hypothesis.

Knowledge about the typologies and operational dynamics of female sex work, in concert with local transmission dynamics, may be used to design programmes which provide FSWs with the services they need in a configuration which is accessible and effective. Mapping data can be used to determine the optimal distribution and reach of HIV prevention services by identifying and describing locations where sex work is conducted at high densities, or ‘hot spots’ and is therefore essential for HIV prevention programme design. As Pakistan becomes more socially conservative and female sex work increasingly operates through networks and cell phones, FSWs may be becoming more isolated and vulnerable and also more difficult for HIV prevention programmes to reach. As in other regions of the world, female sex work exhibits considerable heterogeneity in Pakistan, geographically and in terms of operational typology.

The mapping methodology relies on the identification of spots frequented by sex workers by secondary key informants. It is possible that some spots are missed and some ‘hidden’ typologies such as home-based sex work typologies may be underestimated. The mapping data presented in this paper are estimates specific to the cities in which data collection took place and should not be extrapolated to other cities in Pakistan. Moreover, it does not describe the practice of sex work in rural areas. Given the responsiveness of FSW behavioural and operational patterns to local contexts, the data used to design programmes which will be locally implemented should be obtained in those specific contexts.

Despite these limitations, this research has helped us understand the changing trends of sex work in Pakistan. Our findings underscore the extensive spread of sex work in Pakistan, which is evolving and dispersing out of the traditional locales. With the large volume of FSWs in Pakistan and evidence of low rates of condom use, there is a great potential for HIV transmission connecting sex workers and clients. The proportion of sex workers estimated to be primarily using cell phones to reach clients, 5%, represents an increase from 1.8% reported in 2007. This may be a result of sex work becoming more ‘hidden’ due to the increasing presence of the Taliban, with some street-based sex workers beginning to connect with clients through cell phones and arranging to be picked up at specific street locations; anecdotal data from fieldwork support this hypothesis.

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Table 2: Number of network operators and FSWs working in networks in Pakistan in 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>City</th>
<th># Network operators</th>
<th>Average # FSWs per network operator</th>
<th>Average # kothikhanas listed by each network operator</th>
<th>Average # KKFSWs per kothikhana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>DG Khan</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>3.2 1.3 4.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
<td>1013</td>
<td>2.8 1 3.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3559</td>
<td>3.8 1.5 5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multan</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>3.5 1.8 5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawalpindi</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>2.9 1.3 4.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sargodha</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>3.8 3.6 7.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sind</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>3.8 2.2 5.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larkana</td>
<td>521</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nawabshah</td>
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<td>4.6 0.8 5.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sukkur</td>
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<td>6.6 1.3 7.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPK</td>
<td>Haripur</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>4.8 1.8 6.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>3.1 2.2 5.3</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>Quetta</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>3 2.6 5.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12 162</td>
<td>3.5 1.7 5.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FSWs, female sex workers; HBFSW, home-based FSW; KKFSW, kothikhana-based FSW; KPK, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
and a concomitant rapid increase in HIV prevalence among FSWs and their clients. Understanding the social organisation of sex work and the influence of social-cultural and legal factors in Pakistan is essential for the design of HIV prevention programmes and other services for FSWs.

Key messages

► Pakistan is known to have large populations of female sex workers (FSWs) with considerable geographic heterogeneity in their characteristics.

► The fifteen cities included in this study were estimated to have a total of 89 178 FSWs, 55% concentrated in Karachi and Lahore.

► Cities varied considerably in terms of predominance of different FSW typologies, including those operating through brothels, homes, kothikhanas, streets and cell phones.

► Understanding the social organisation of sex work and the social and political context is essential for the design of HIV prevention programmes for FSWs in Pakistan.

Acknowledgements

We thank the Canada-Pakistan HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project (HASP) team for their efforts in mapping, data collection, specimen collection, data entry and knowledge translation. We also thank study participants for their time and willingness to answer sensitive questions. We thank Dr Tahira Reza (HASP) for her assistance with data management.

Contributors

FE conducted the surveillance project that generated the mapping data presented in this paper. FE wrote the first draft of this manuscript and contributed to interpretation of results and manuscript revisions. LH and MS contributed to analysis, manuscript writing and interpretation of results. UA, MS, AS, and NA contributed to the surveillance project and data collection, and critically reviewed the manuscript. JFB provided direction for the development of this manuscript, critically reviewed the manuscript and led the development of special supplement strategy.

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Competing interests

None.

Patient consent

Obtained.

Ethics approval

This study was approved by the institutional ethical review boards of HOPE International in Pakistan and the Public Health Agency of Canada.

Provenance and peer review

Commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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