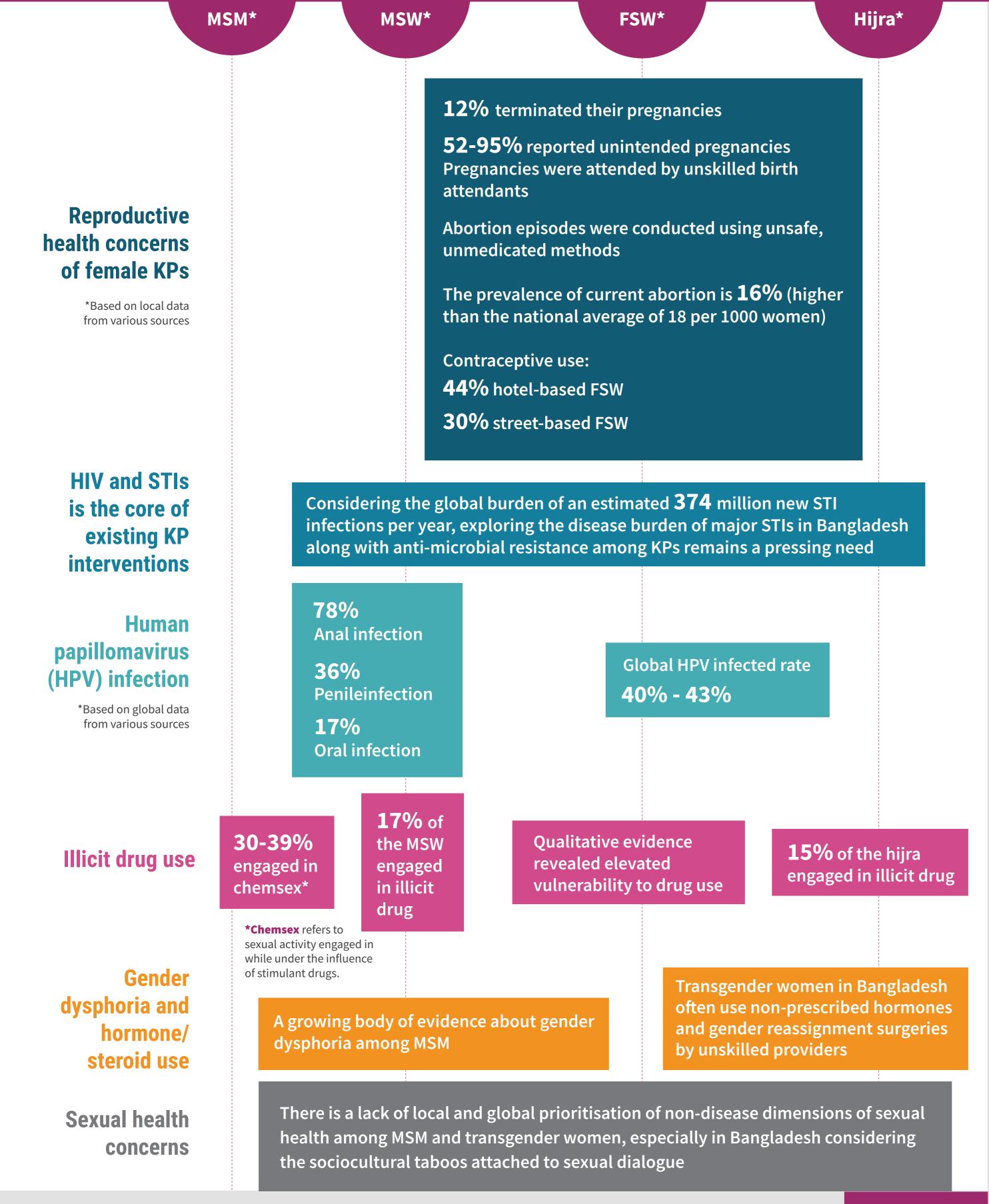
A snapshot of the SRHR situational assessment of Key Populations (KPs) in Bangladesh and other settings







Recommendations:

- Strengthening the SRHR knowledge base
- Emphasising the rights aspect of SRHR
- Addressing the harms of illicit drugs and hormones
- Reducing the silence about taboo issues of SRHR
- Constructing evidence-based phase-wise interventions to address emerging burdens



for detailed report

(*) Definitions:

Key Populations

are defined as groups, due to specific higher-risk behaviours, at increased risk of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria irrespective of the epidemic type or local context.

For the purpose of this situation assessment, four groups of key populations have been included:

MSM are males who have had sex consensual sex within the past year.

MSW are males who sell sex to other males in exchange for money and gifts within the past month.

FSW are females who sell sex and are contacted through negotiation by clients on the street, house, or brothel for sex during the past year.

Hijra are transgender women who identify themselves as belonging to the traditional hijra sub-culture.

The "R" of SRHR: A silent and missing component for KPs

- Stigmatisation and discrimination in healthcae settings
- Gender-based violence
- Legislative barriers
- Socio-cultural, legal, and cultural impediments associated with homosexuality, drug use, and sex work
- Neglect, discrimination, and judgmental attitudes from healthcare providers

Based on the situation assessment of the study 'Encapsulating the scenario of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) among key populations' with the contribution of: Manwar Morshed Hemel; Samira Dishti Irfan; Golam Sarwar; Niaz Morshed Khan; Masud Reza, and Sharful Islam Khan