

Apac: 2018 PLACE Assessment

Objectives

- Know the local epidemic
- Assess the local response
- Prioritize gaps for follow-up



Fieldwork

Engaged **44** stakeholders



Trained **21** people



Identified **8** priority prevention areas



Identified **433** venues in PPAs



Visited & profiled **250** venues



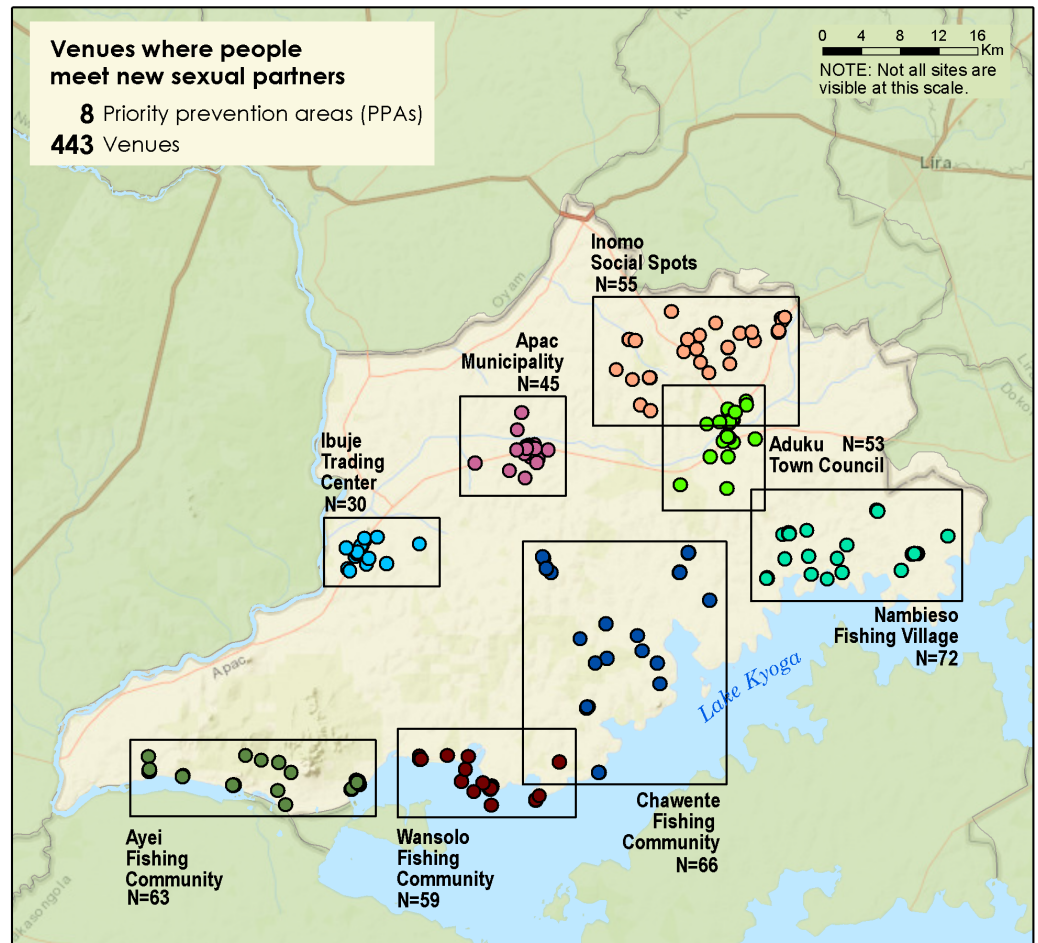
Interviewed & tested **599** people



Identified **55** people who were HIV-positive



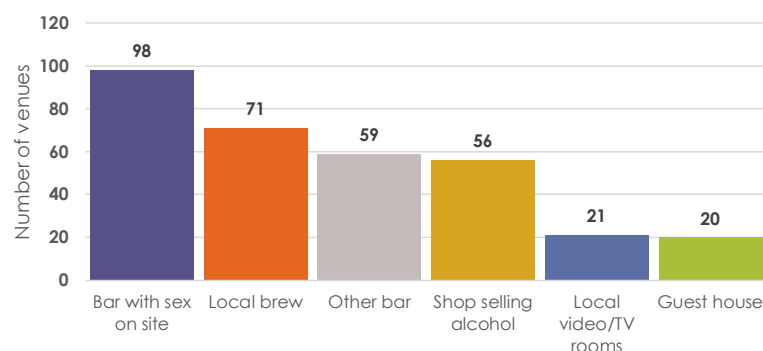
Assessed HIV prevention/treatment for **599** people



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China, (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Priority prevention areas (PPA) are areas identified by district stakeholders where the risk of HIV transmission is likely to be higher. The map shows the location of venues where people go to meet new sexual partners in each PPA. The location of venues was identified by geographic positioning system (GPS) or, if the venue was not visited, based on a description of its location.

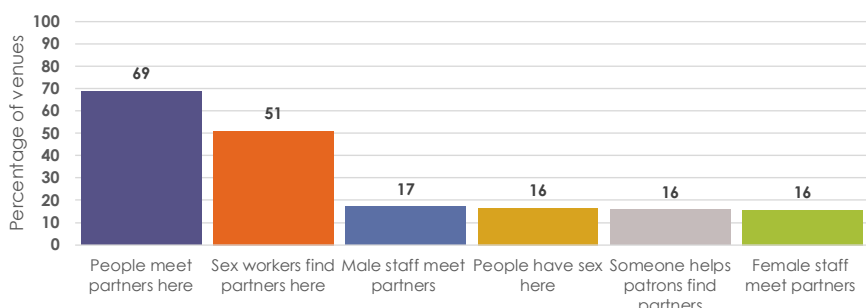
Most common types of venues



The number and type of venues varied by district. The graph shows the number of venues in the district for each of the six types of venues that were the most common there.

People meet new sexual partners at venues

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



A venue informant is a person knowledgeable about the venue, such as a bar manager. At each venue, a venue informant was asked about the types of people who come to the venue to meet sexual partners and about activities related to meeting sexual partners there, such as whether someone helps facilitate these sexual partnerships and whether staff meet sexual partners at the venue. The graph shows the percentage of venues, among the approximately 300 venues that were visited, where the venue informant reported that each activity occurs.

The PLACE team interviewed and tested approximately 600 people in each district. The surveys showed differences between older and younger men and between women who work at the venues and women who come to the venues as patrons. See below. HIV prevalence among these four groups is shown on the next page.

Younger men at venues (< age 35)

Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	26.5
Has children	16.4
Married/living with partner	47.0
Did not complete primary school	23.1
Unemployed	63.2
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	36.0
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	55.8
New partner in past year	62.0
Believes main partner has other partners	19.6
Ever had anal sex	3.9
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	53.7
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	53.7
Reports that condoms are easy to get	34.5
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	9.1
Living at venue	21.2
Ever spent night in jail	27.1
Ever raped	2.1
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	6.4
Ever paid cash for sex	23.1
Daily alcohol consumption	43.5
Visits venue 4+ times per week	52.8



Older men at venues (> age 35)

Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	42.6
Has children	23.0
Married/living with partner	57.9
Did not complete primary school	14.0
Unemployed	60.7
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	441.5
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	62.1
New partner in past year	63.8
Believes main partner has other partners	23.0
Ever had anal sex	6.7
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	55.4
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	87.2
Reports that condoms are easy to get	34.6
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	9.4
Living at venue	19.7
Ever spent night in jail	19.9
Ever raped	4.0
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	9.2
Ever paid cash for sex	18.5
Daily alcohol consumption	45.9
Visits venue 4+ times per week	41.1

Women who work at venues

Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	26.0
Has children	46.3
Married/living with partner	35.7
Did not complete primary school	50.2
Unemployed	54.8
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	8.0
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	32.7
New partner in past year	70.6
Believes main partner has other partners	56.3
Ever had anal sex	0.0
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	57.5
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	100.0
Reports that condoms are easy to get	57.7
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	4.2
Living at venue	47.1
Ever spent night in jail	18.3
Ever raped	17.6
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	25.8
Ever paid cash for sex	0.8
Daily alcohol consumption	14.9
Visits venue 4+ times per week	87.1

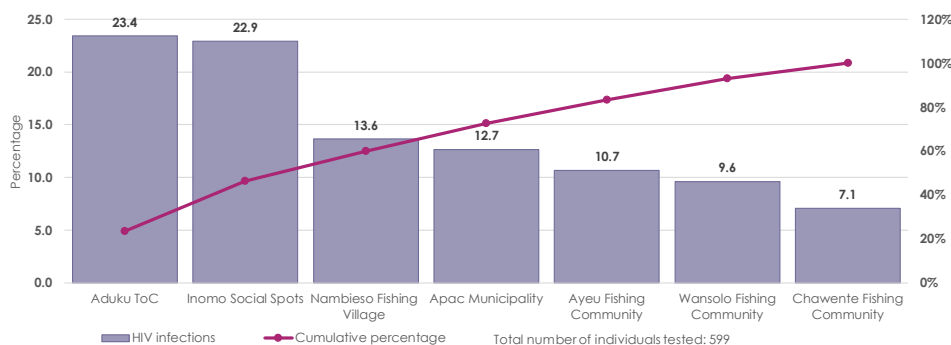


Female patrons at venues

Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	29.2
Has children	18.8
Married/living with partner	41.7
Did not complete primary school	53.4
Unemployed	85.9
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	8.7
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	28.1
New partner in past year	44.5
Believes main partner has other partners	43.4
Ever had anal sex	1.3
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	65.6
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	76.9
Reports that condoms are easy to get	41.0
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	8.8
Living at venue	21.6
Ever spent night in jail	5.0
Ever raped	6.4
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	11.8
Ever paid cash for sex	8.9
Daily alcohol consumption	9.2
Visits venue 4+ times per week	35.4

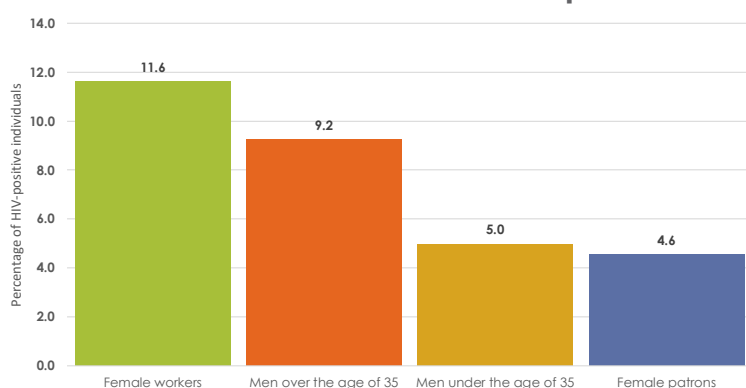
HIV prevalence and condom cascades

Distributions of HIV infections across PPAs



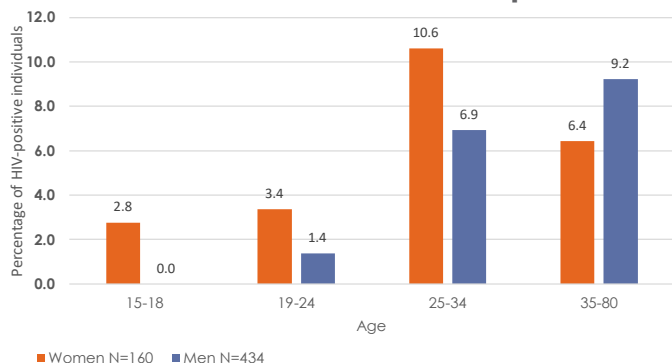
This graph shows the advantage of a strategy to focus on the PPAs where the number of infections is greatest. The PPAs with the largest number of persons with HIV who could be reached at venues is shown first in the graph, with the remaining PPAs sorted by number of persons infected.

HIV prevalence, by group



This graph shows the prevalence of HIV among younger versus older men and among women who work at the venue versus those who visit as patrons. The graph illustrates the high risk among women who work at the venue.

HIV prevalence, by sex and age

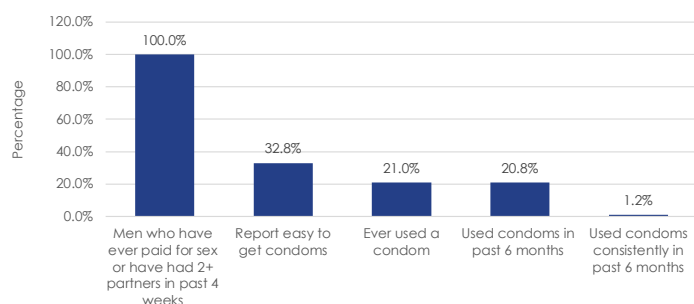


This graph shows the prevalence of HIV infection among the approximately 600 men and women tested during visits to the venues at busy times. The estimates are weighted to reflect sampling probabilities. The graph highlights differences in HIV prevalence by age for men and women. Confidence intervals are provided below the graph.

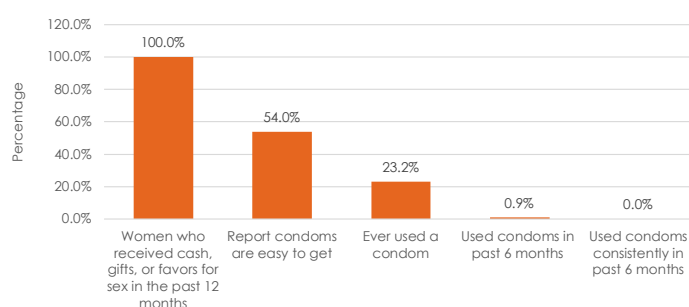
95% confidence limits adjusted for sampling weights:

Men: 15-18 (0.00-0.00), 19-24 (0.00-3.49), 25-34 (0.81-13.02), 35-80 (2.08-16.38)
Women: 15-18 (0.00-9.22), 19-24 (0.00-7.25), 25-34 (0.00-21.70), 35-80 (0.46-12.43)

Prevention cascade: Condom availability and use among men who paid for sex or who reported two or more partners in the past 4 weeks



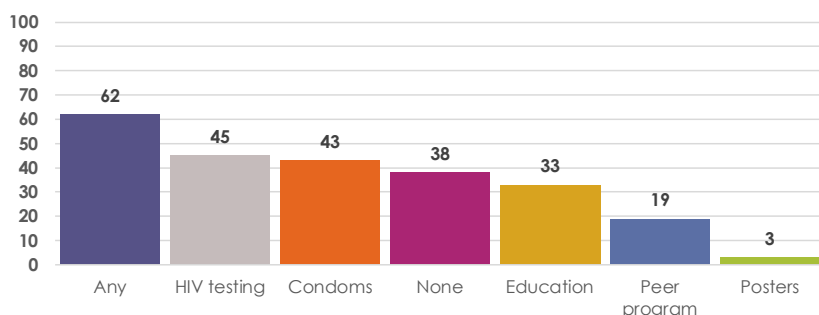
Prevention cascade: Condom availability and use among women who received cash, gifts, or favors for sex in the past 12 months



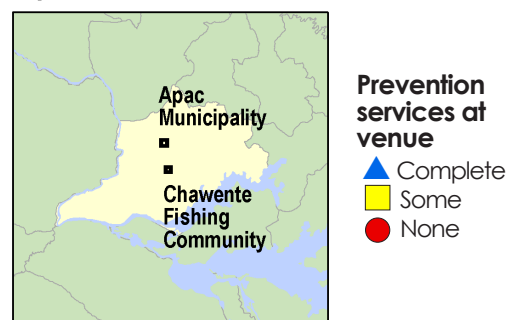
The condom cascades above demonstrate the gap in the availability of condoms and—among people who say that it is easy to get condoms—the gap in consistent use. The graph showing the condom cascade for men is for those who have ever paid for sex or who have had more than two sexual partners in the past four weeks. The risk of infection and onward transmission is likely to be higher for these men than for other men. The graph showing the condom cascade for women is for those who have received cash, gifts, or favors in return for sex in the past 12 months. These women are also at increased risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV. Men and women who are living with HIV are included in these figures.

Gaps in prevention services

Percentage of venues with on-site prevention services in the past 3 months

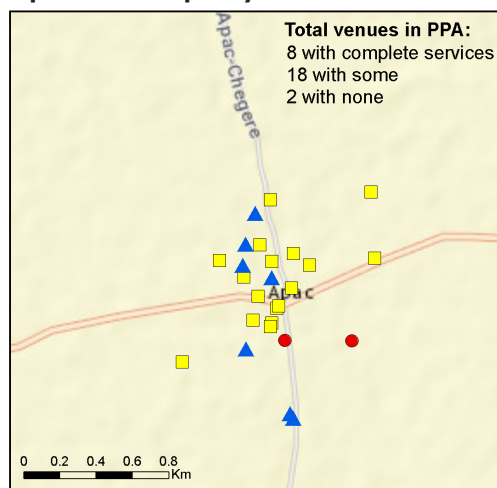


Apac District

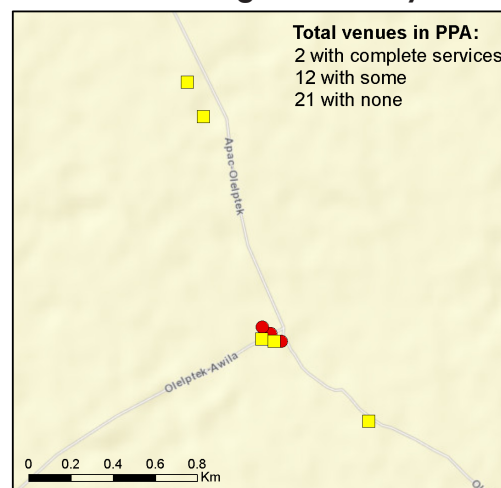


These maps zoom in on a PPA or part of a PPA to illustrate the differences in availability of prevention at venues. The map on the left shows the PPA with a higher proportion of coverage. The map on the right shows the PPA with a lower proportion of coverage. “Complete” coverage was defined as condoms being available (either for sale or for free), HIV testing on site in the past three months, and education (either posters or peer education or other educational outreach) in the past three months. “Some” coverage indicates that the venue has education, testing, or condoms. Venues without education, testing, or condoms are categorized as “None.”

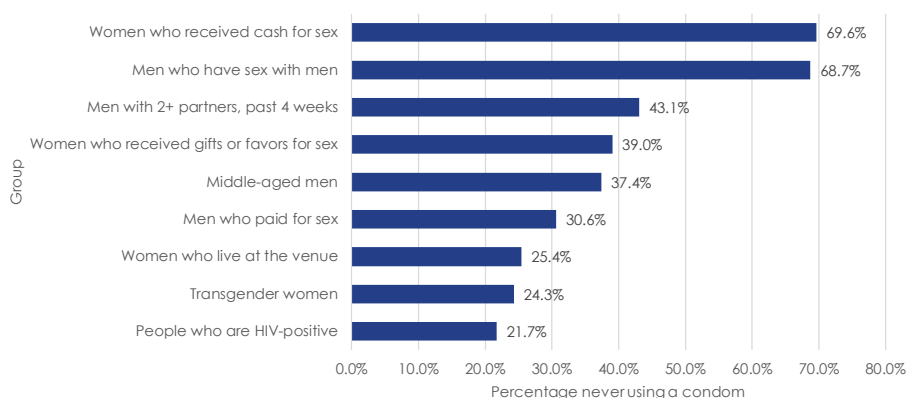
Higher coverage: Apac Municipality



Lower coverage: Chawente Fishing Community



Percentage never using a condom during the past 3 months



Many people use condoms inconsistently; some people do not use them at all. The graph on the left shows the percentage of each risk group that reported never using a condom in the past three months.

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