Kyegegwa: 2018 PLACE Assessment

Objectives

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

Fieldwork

Engaged **55** stakeholders

↓

Trained **24** people

↓

Identified **8** priority prevention areas

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Identified **773** venues in PPAs

↓

Visited & profiled **238** venues

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Interviewed & tested **600** people

↓

Identified **60** people who were HIV-positive

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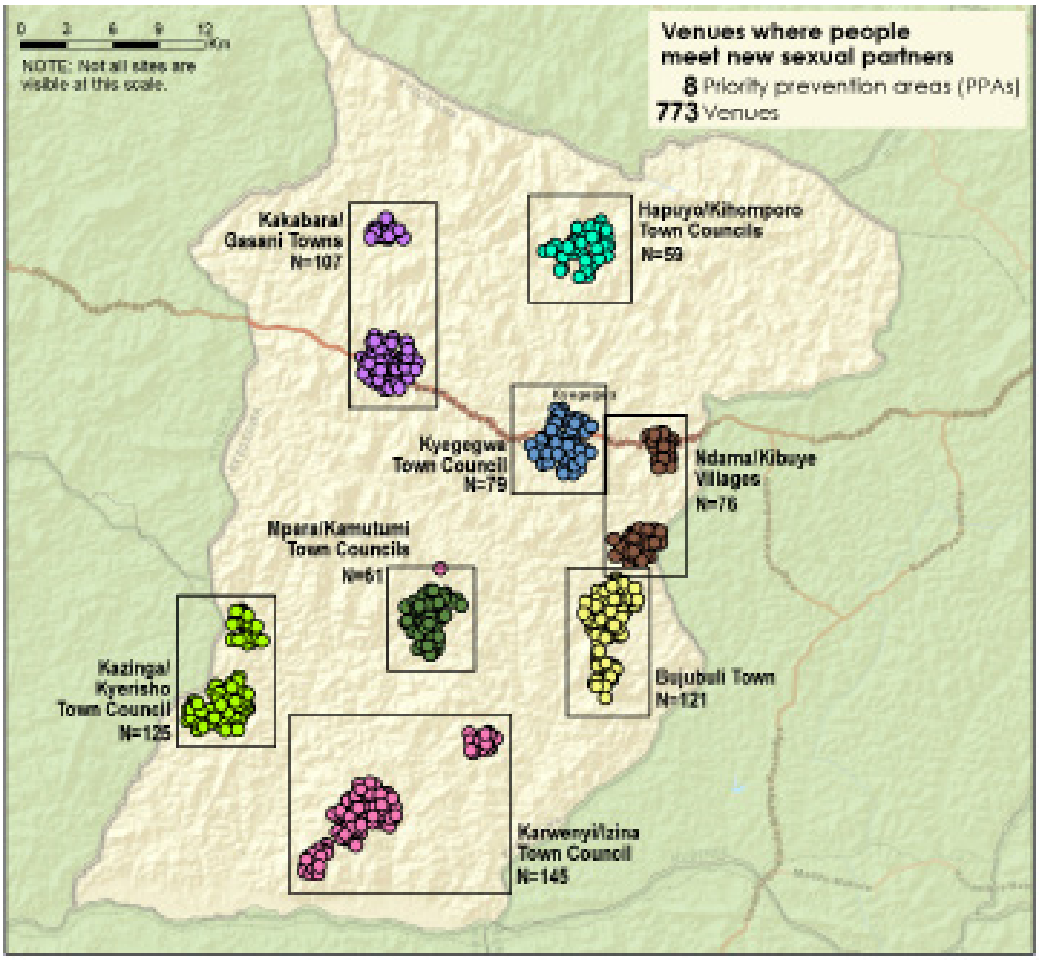
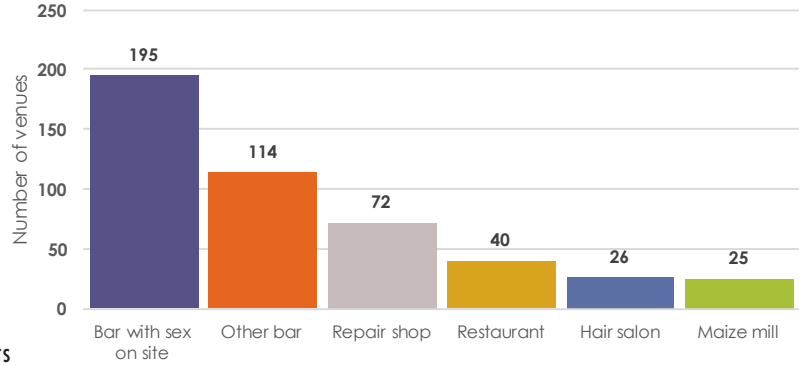
Assessed HIV prevention/ treatment for **600** people



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

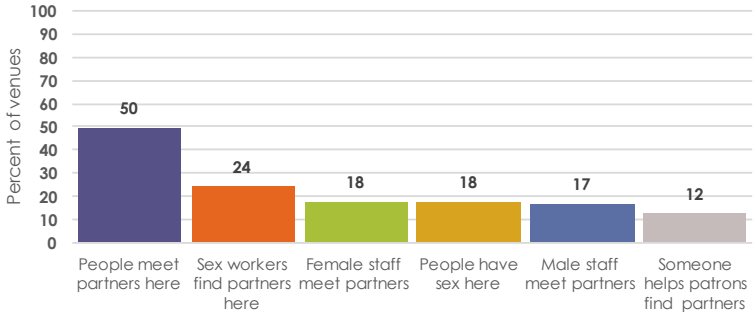


The number and type of venues varied by district. The graph shows the number of venues in the district for each of the six types of venues that were the most common there.

PLACE
Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts

People meet new sexual partners at venues

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants

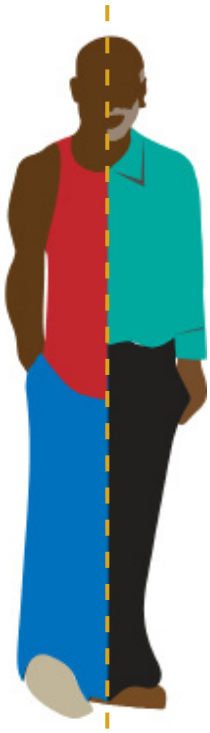


A venue informant is a person knowledgeable about the venue, such as a bar manager. At each venue, a venue informant was asked about the types of people who come to the venue to meet sexual partners and about activities related to meeting sexual partners there, such as whether someone helps facilitate 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)	24.9
Has children	35.3
Married/living with partner	51.6
Did not complete primary school	46.3
Unemployed	56.8
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	50.0
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	70.1
New partner in past year	69.9
Believes main partner has other partners	33.7
Ever had anal sex	0.2
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	69.6
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	52.0
Reports that condoms are easy to get	81.8
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	17.5
Living at venue	25.8
Ever spent night in jail	25.6
Ever raped	1.0
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	3.8
Ever paid cash for sex	49.9
Daily alcohol consumption	30.3
Visits venue 4+ times per week	61.2



Older men at venues (> age 35)

Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	40.1
Has children	21.8
Married/living with partner	68.3
Did not complete primary school	36.3
Unemployed	69.7
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	73.5
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	75.4
New partner in past year	75.2
Believes main partner has other partners	45.6
Ever had anal sex	0.0
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	80.8
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	72.7
Reports that condomes are easy to get	86.6
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	0.0
Living at venue	23.1
Ever spent night in jail	43.3
Ever raped	6.7
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	6.9
Ever paid cash for sex	71.2
Daily alcohol consumption	72.6
Visits venue 4+ times per week	68.3

Women who work at venues

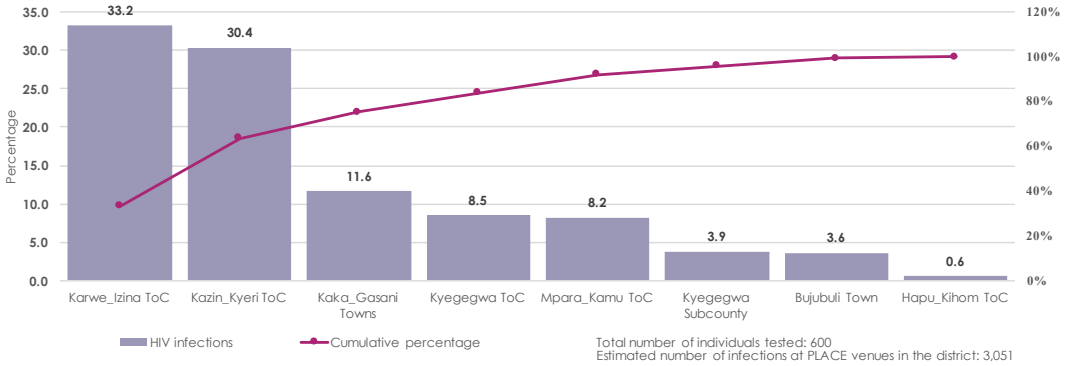
Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	23.5
Has children	29.7
Married/living with partner	23.2
Did not complete primary school	30.9
Unemployed	39.1
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	40.9
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	67.0
New partner in past year	56.7
Believes main partner has other partners	32.6
Ever had anal sex	0.0
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	64.4
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	27.9
Reports that condoms are easy to get	84.6
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	11.4
Living at venue	80.9
Ever spent night in jail	8.6
Ever raped	15.8
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	49.3
Ever paid cash for sex	22.3
Daily alcohol consumption	32.1
Visits venue 4+ times per week	91.4

Female patrons at venues

Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	28.2
Has children	55.8
Married/living with partner	36.1
Did not complete primary school	38.6
Unemployed	63.8
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	73.1
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	78.9
New partner in past year	67.9
Believes main partner has other partners	52.4
Ever had anal sex	0.0
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	61.7
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	42.0
Reports that condoms are easy to get	87.3
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	14.8
Living at venue	14.7
Ever spent night in jail	30.8
Ever raped	20.4
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	71.1
Ever paid cash for sex	16.6
Daily alcohol consumption	58.3
Visits venue 4+ times per week	25.3

HIV prevalence and condom cascades

Distributions of HIV infections across PPAs

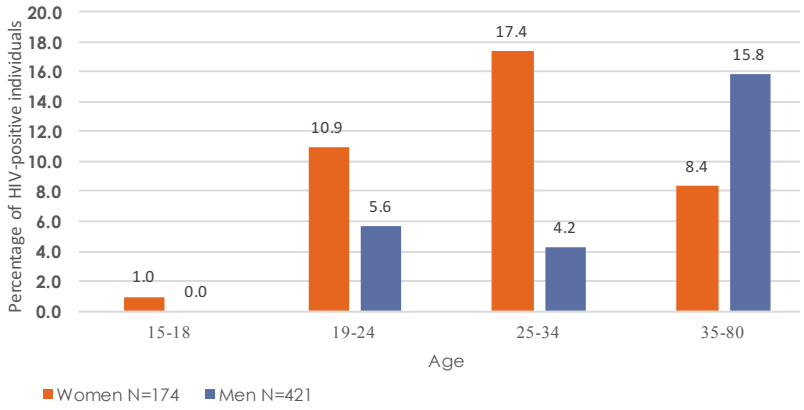


This graph shows the advantage of a strategy to focus on the PPAs where the number of infections is greatest. The PPAs with the largest number of persons with HIV who could be reached at venues is shown first in the graph, with the remaining PPAs sorted by number of persons infected.

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.

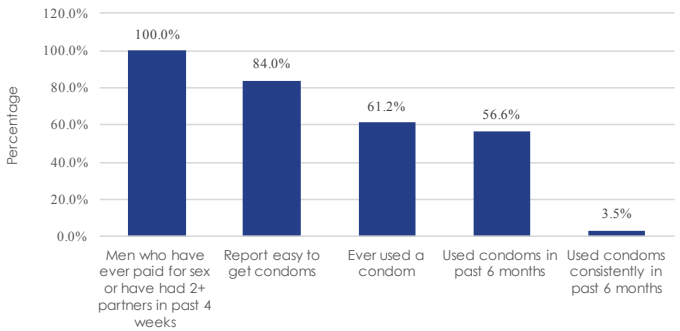
HIV prevalence, by sex and age



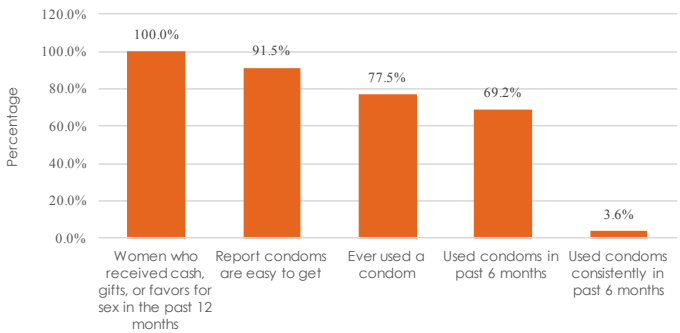
This graph shows the prevalence of HIV infection among the approximately 600 men and women tested during visits to the venues at busy times. The estimates are weighted to reflect sampling probabilities. The graph highlights differences in HIV prevalence by age for men and women. Confidence intervals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

95% confidence limits adjusted for sampling weights:
Men: 15–18 (0.00-0.00), 19–24 (0.00-14.08), 25–34 (1.13-7.34); 35–80 (6.94-24.69)
Women: 15–18 (0.00-2.96), 19–24 (0.36-21.48), 25–34 (7.36-27.39), 35–80 (0.68-16.05)

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



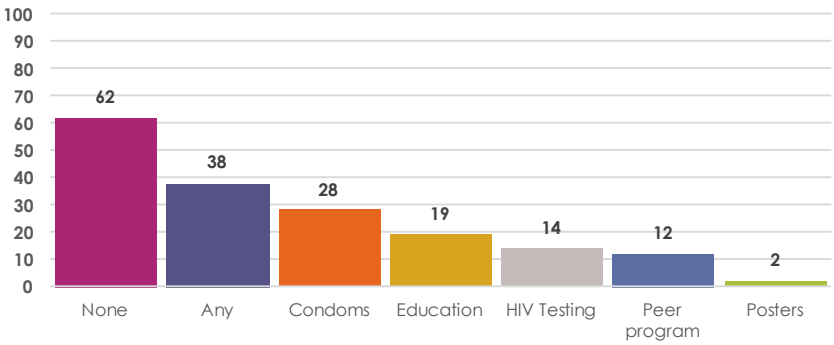
Prevention cascade: Condom availability and use among women who received cash, gifts, or favors for sex in the past 12 months

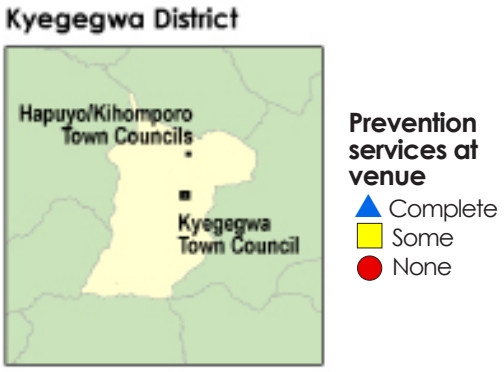


The condom cascades above demonstrate the gap in the availability of condoms and—among people who say that it is easy to get condoms—the gap in consistent use. The graph showing the condom cascade for men is for those who have ever paid for sex or who have had more than two sexual partners in the past 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

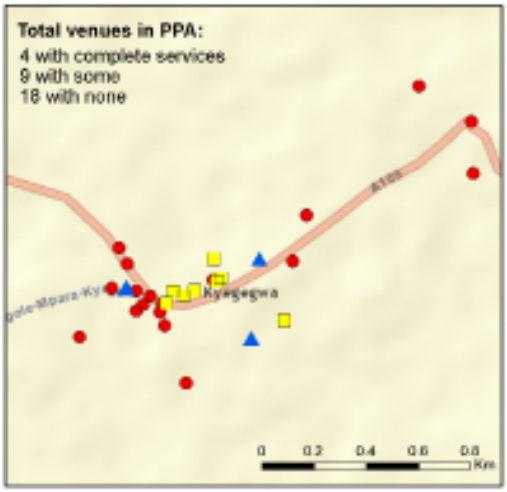
Percentage of venues with on-site prevention services in the past 3 months



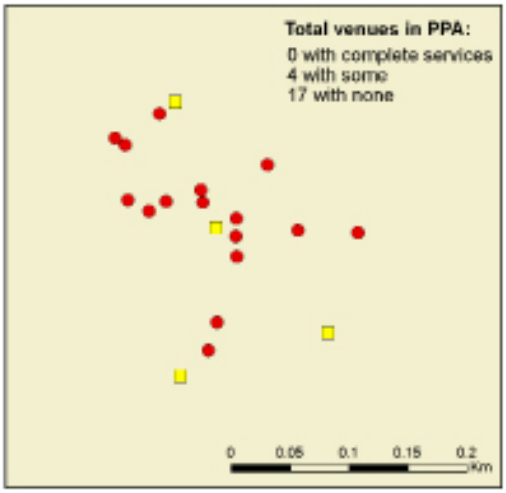


These maps zoom in on a PPA or part of a PPA to illustrate the differences in availability of prevention at venues. The map on the left shows the PPA with a higher proportion of coverage. The map on the right shows the PPA with a lower proportion of coverage. "Complete" coverage was defined as condoms 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."

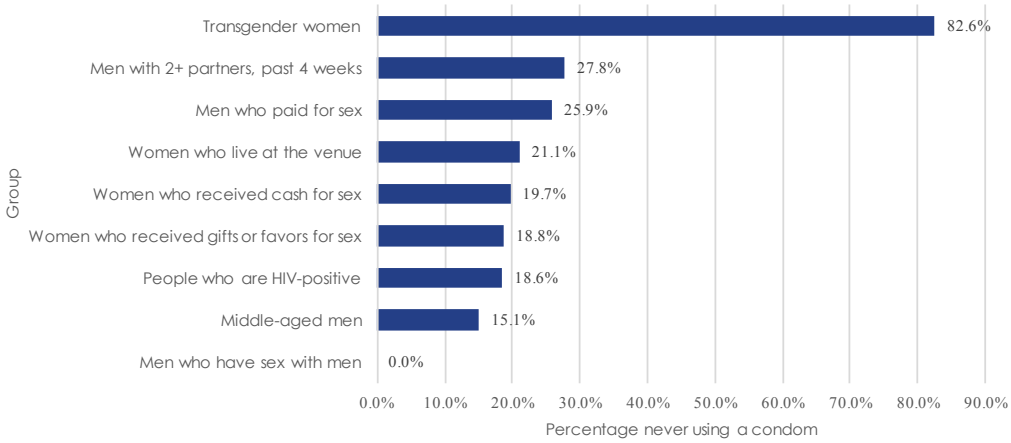
Higher coverage: Kyegegwa Town Council



Lower coverage: Hapuyo/ Kihomporo Town Councils



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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