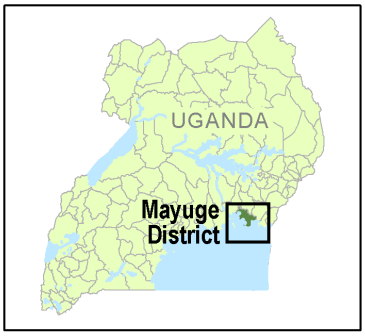
Mayuge: 2018 PLACE Assessment

Objectives

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



Fieldwork

Engaged **55** stakeholders

↓

Trained **20** people

↓

Identified **14** priority prevention areas

↓

Identified **566** venues in PPAs

↓

Visited & profiled **244** venues

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Interviewed & tested **616** people

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Identified **67** people who were HIV-positive

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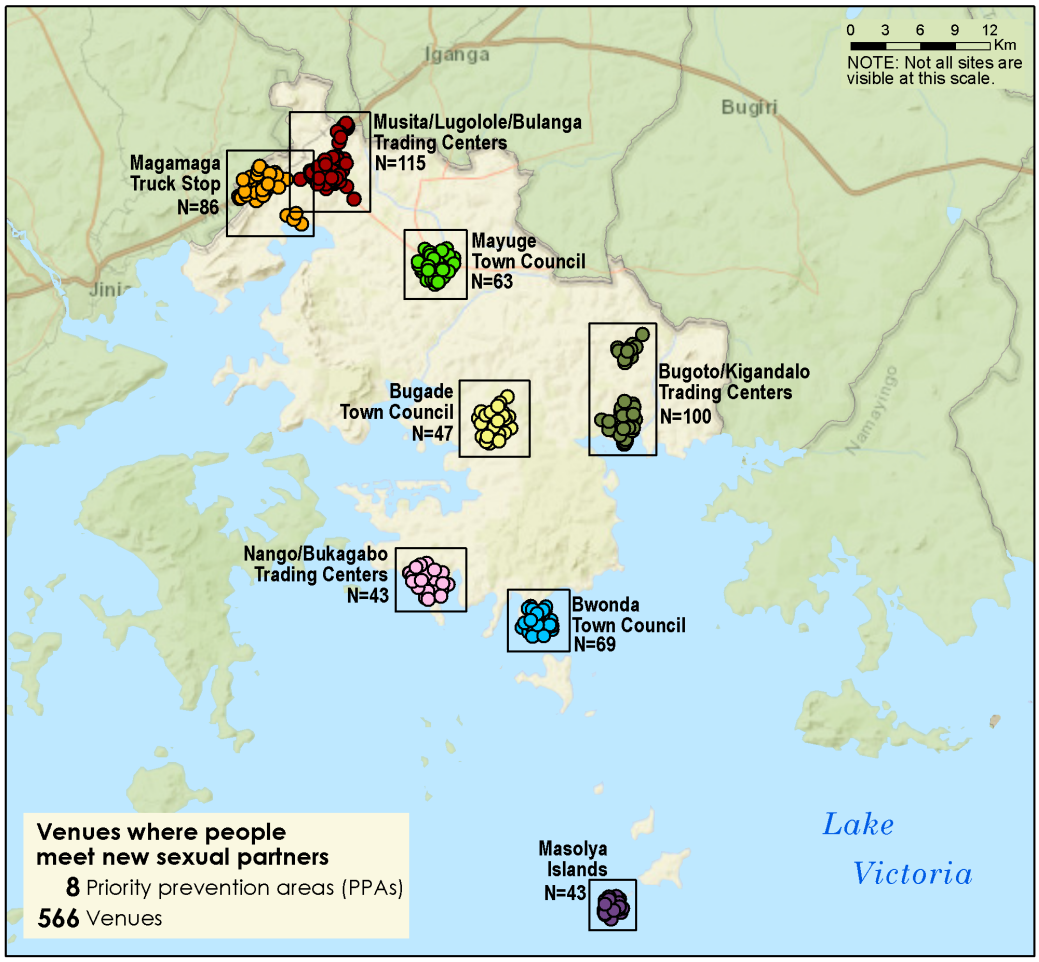
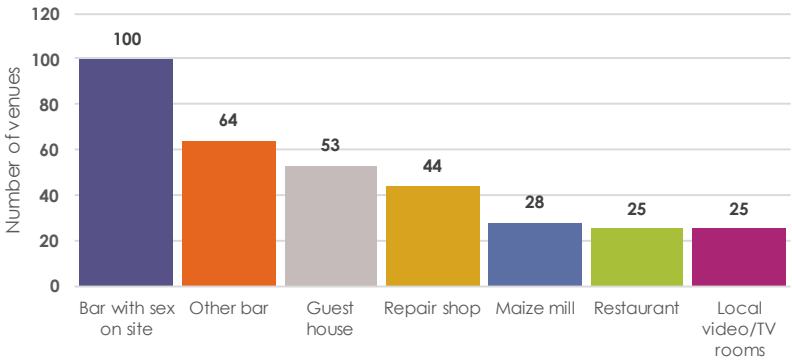
Assessed HIV prevention/ treatment for **616** people



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

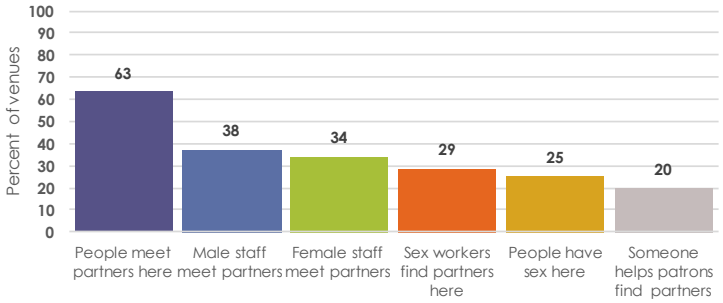


The number and type of venues varied by district. The graph shows the number of venues in the district for each of the six types of venues that were the most common there.

PLACE
Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts

People meet new sexual partners at venues

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants

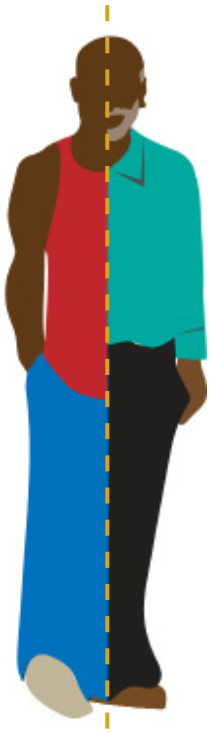


A venue informant is a person knowledgeable about the venue, such as a bar manager. At each venue, a venue informant was asked about the types of people who come to the venue to meet sexual partners and about activities related to meeting sexual partners there, such as whether someone helps facilitate 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)	26.2
Has children	19.1
Married/living with partner	63.7
Did not complete primary school	23.0
Unemployed	56.2
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	44.2
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	60.6
New partner in past year	81.8
Believes main partner has other partners	30.0
Ever had anal sex	0.0
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	77.0
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	37.8
Reports that condoms are easy to get	71.6
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	4.6
Living at venue	15.2
Ever spent night in jail	10.3
Ever raped	4.0
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	1.2
Ever paid cash for sex	30.8
Daily alcohol consumption	19.5
Visits venue 4+ times per week	55.8



Older men at venues (> age 35)

Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	43.3
Has children	11.9
Married/living with partner	74.6
Did not complete primary school	55.3
Unemployed	63.9
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	37.1
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	56.8
New partner in past year	80.6
Believes main partner has other partners	37.1
Ever had anal sex	0.0
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	85.3
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	80.1
Reports that condomes are easy to get	72.6
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	3.4
Living at venue	8.6
Ever spent night in jail	19.2
Ever raped	6.8
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	0.3
Ever paid cash for sex	31.0
Daily alcohol consumption	34.9
Visits venue 4+ times per week	50.7

Women who work at venues

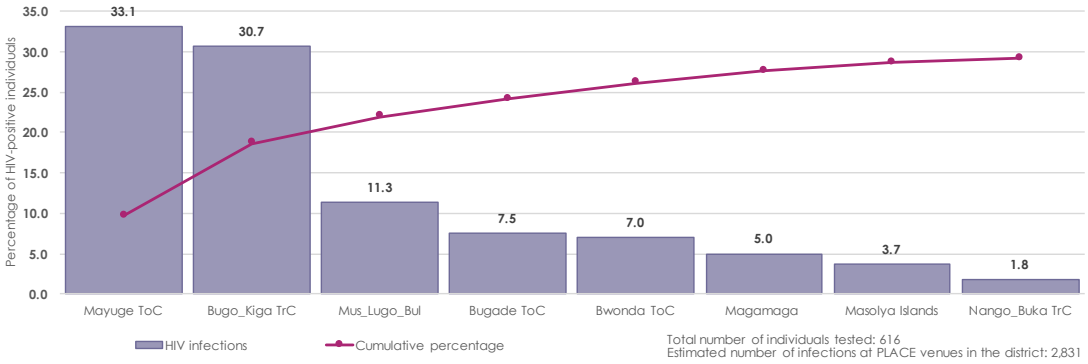
Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	35.4
Has children	26.6
Married/living with partner	37.3
Did not complete primary school	60.6
Unemployed	65.5
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	23.5
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	37.5
New partner in past year	58.8
Believes main partner has other partners	37.6
Ever had anal sex	0.4
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	73.9
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	27.4
Reports that condoms are easy to get	48.1
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	17.0
Living at venue	34.0
Ever spent night in jail	3.7
Ever raped	8.4
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	32.4
Ever paid cash for sex	13.6
Daily alcohol consumption	19.8
Visits venue 4+ times per week	82.4

Female patrons at venues

Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	31.5
Has children	24.6
Married/living with partner	55.2
Did not complete primary school	46.0
Unemployed	71.2
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	38.3
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	49.2
New partner in past year	68.5
Believes main partner has other partners	43.8
Ever had anal sex	0.0
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	83.0
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	51.7
Reports that condoms are easy to get	61.0
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	14.0
Living at venue	4.7
Ever spent night in jail	5.8
Ever raped	7.6
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	30.7
Ever paid cash for sex	12.1
Daily alcohol consumption	11.5
Visits venue 4+ times per week	33.7

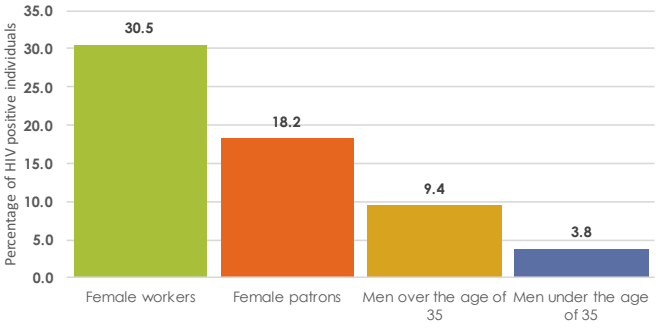
HIV prevalence and condom cascades

Distributions of HIV infections across PPAs



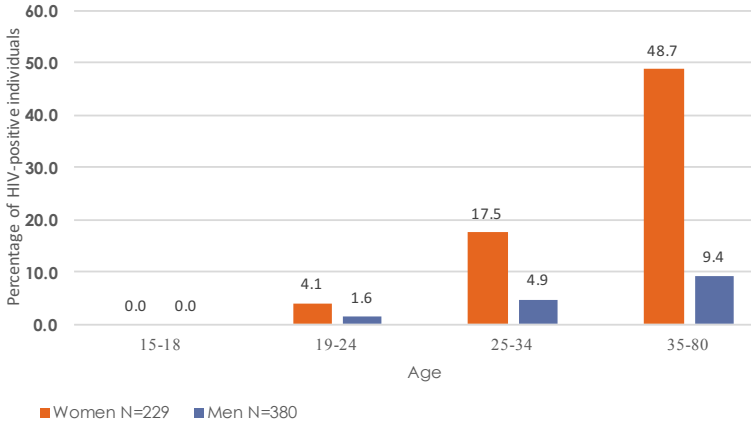
This graph shows the advantage of a strategy to focus on the PPAs where the number of infections is greatest. The PPAs with the largest number of persons with HIV who could be reached at venues is shown first in the graph, with the remaining PPAs sorted by number of persons infected.

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.

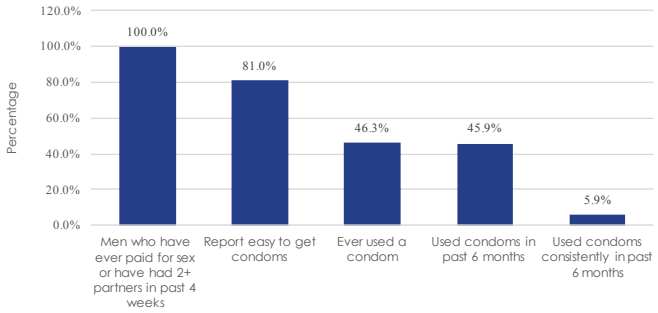
HIV prevalence, by sex and age



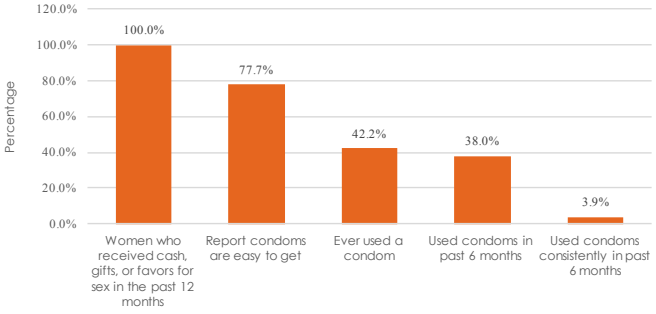
This graph shows the prevalence of HIV infection among the approximately 600 men and women tested during visits to the venues at busy times. The estimates are weighted to reflect sampling probabilities. The graph highlights differences in HIV prevalence by age for men and women. Confidence intervals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

95% confidence limits adjusted for sampling weights:
Men: 15–18 (0.00-0.00), 19–24 (0.00-3.81), 25–34 (1.23-8.50); 35–80 (3.99-14.78)
Women: 15–18 (0.00-0.00), 19–24 (0.50-7.70), 25–34 (7.32-27.69), 35–80 (18.98-78.47)

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



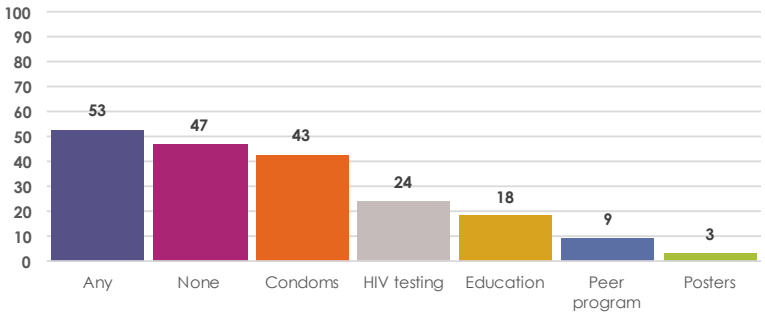
Prevention cascade: Condom availability and use among women who received cash, gifts, or favors for sex in the past 12 months



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

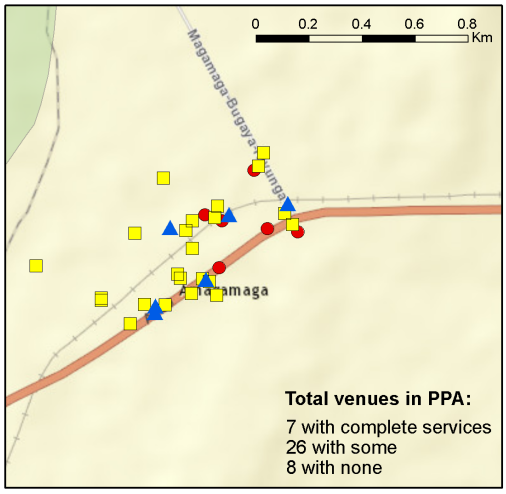
Percentage of venues with on-site prevention services in the past 3 months



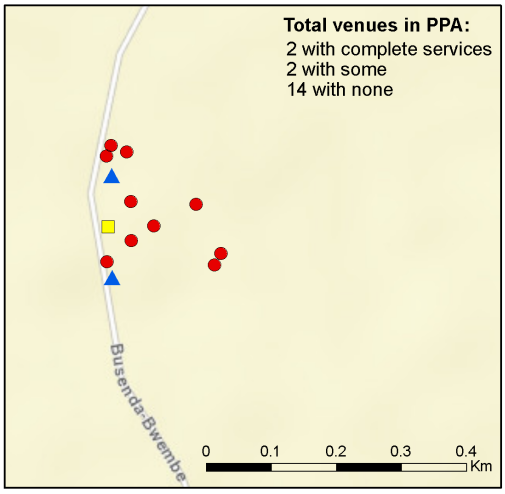
Mayuge District

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."

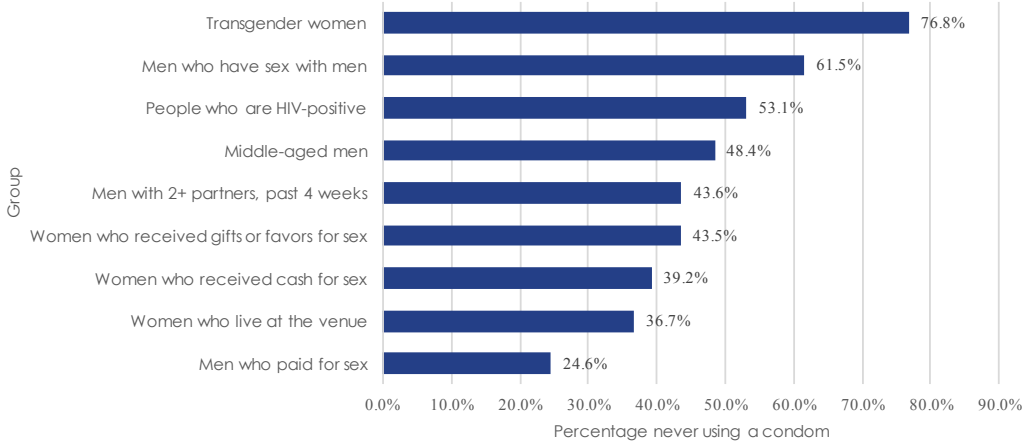
Higher coverage: Magamaga Truck Stop



Nango/Bukagabo Trading Centers



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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