Namayingo: 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 **8** priority prevention areas

↓

Identified **551** venues in PPAs

↓

Visited & profiled **248** venues

↓

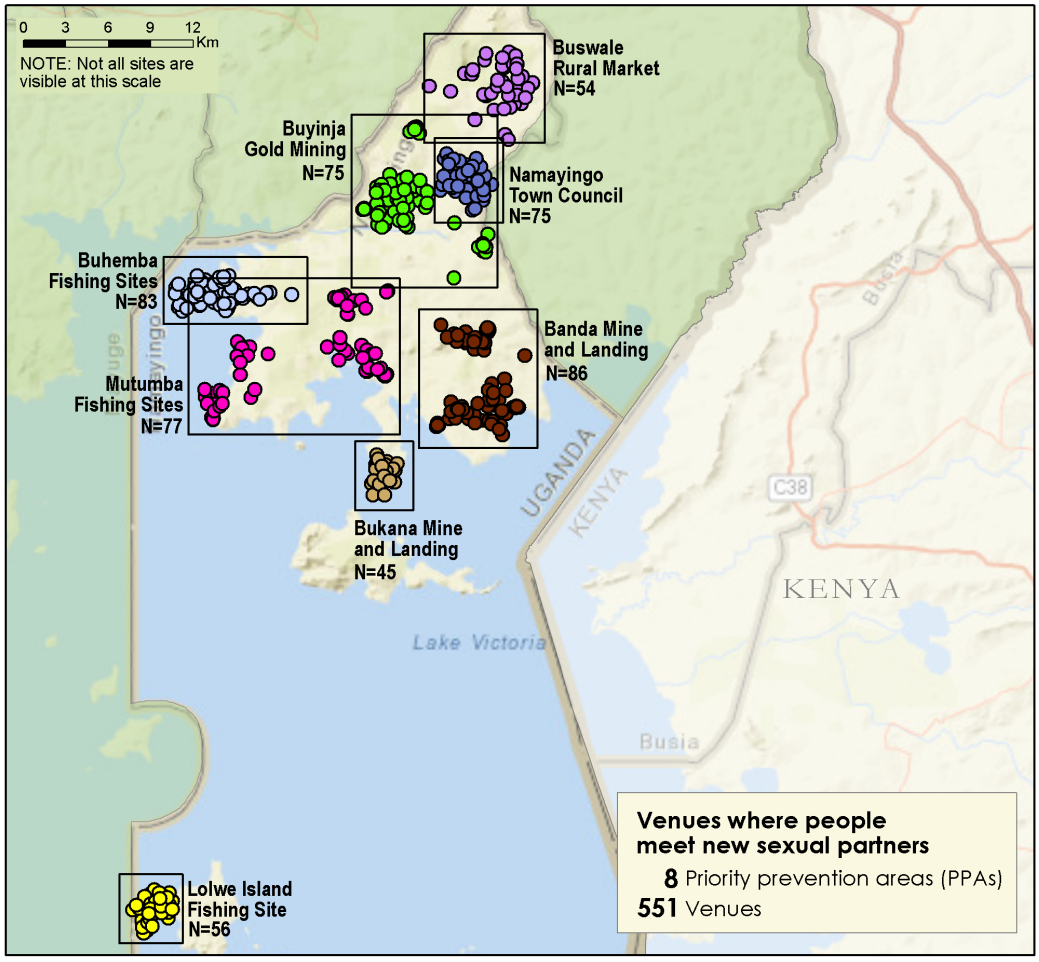
Interviewed & tested **597** people

↓

Identified **20** people who were HIV-positive

↓

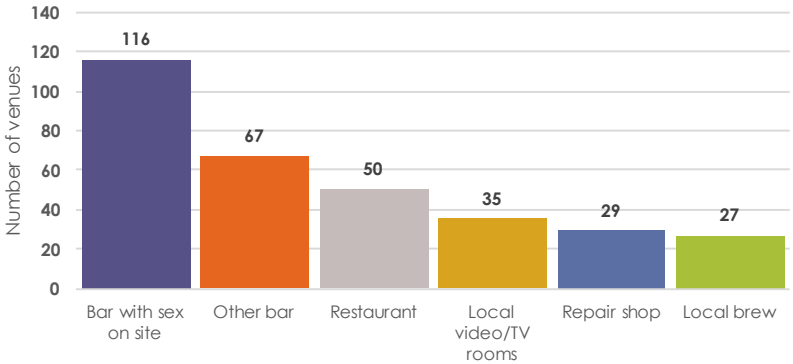
Assessed HIV prevention/ treatment for **597** people



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

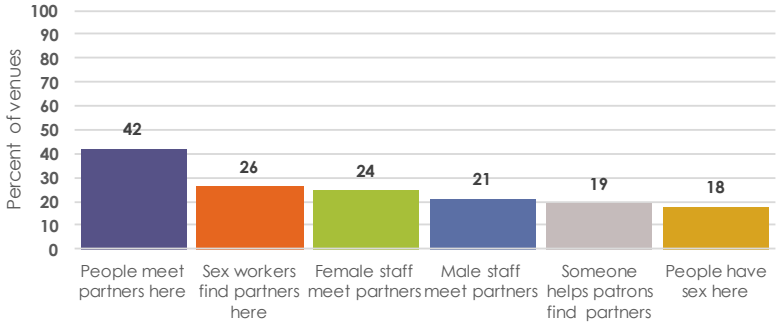


The number and type of venues varied by district. The graph shows the number of venues in the district for each of the six types of venues that were the most common there.

PLACE
Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts

People meet new sexual partners at venues

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants

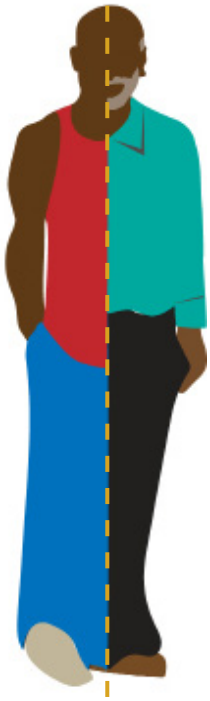


A venue informant is a person knowledgeable about the venue, such as a bar manager. At each venue, a venue informant was asked about the types of people who come to the venue to meet sexual partners and about activities related to meeting sexual partners there, such as whether someone helps facilitate 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	30.5
Married/living with partner	55.2
Did not complete primary school	47.5
Unemployed	85.1
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	44.6
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	72.5
New partner in past year	71.7
Believes main partner has other partners	13.7
Ever had anal sex	7.3
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	82.1
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	82.9
Reports that condoms are easy to get	53.9
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	16.3
Living at venue	4.1
Ever spent night in jail	36.1
Ever raped	3.9
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	3.0
Ever paid cash for sex	41.0
Daily alcohol consumption	17.8
Visits venue 4+ times per week	42.8



Older men at venues (> age 35)

Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	43.5
Has children	10.3
Married/living with partner	89.0
Did not complete primary school	79.1
Unemployed	47.3
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	62.4
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	79.9
New partner in past year	69.9
Believes main partner has other partners	14.7
Ever had anal sex	6.6
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	87.2
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	77.9
Reports that condomes are easy to get	74.1
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	5.8
Living at venue	4.5
Ever spent night in jail	16.9
Ever raped	0.0
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	0.0
Ever paid cash for sex	56.9
Daily alcohol consumption	20.8
Visits venue 4+ times per week	27.3

Women who work at venues

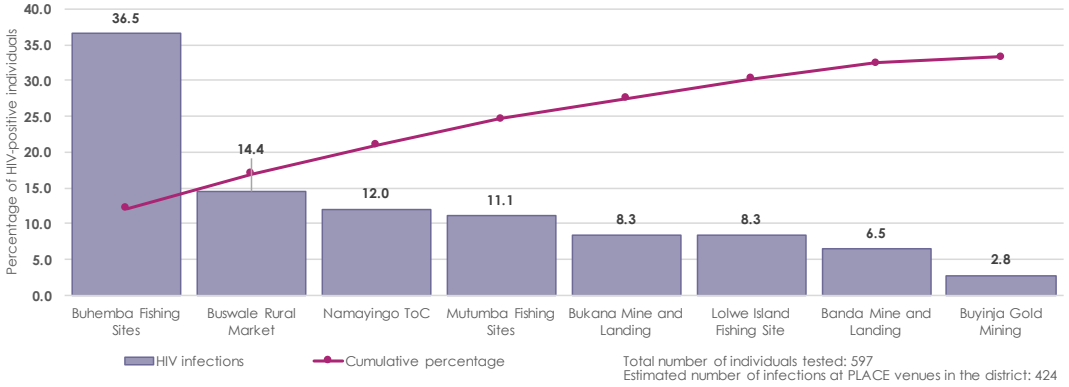
Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	27.3
Has children	53.5
Married/living with partner	42.4
Did not complete primary school	58.7
Unemployed	86.0
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	40.2
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	60.0
New partner in past year	66.1
Believes main partner has other partners	56.4
Ever had anal sex	1.1
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	73.6
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	55.2
Reports that condoms are easy to get	62.5
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	17.6
Living at venue	68.0
Ever spent night in jail	26.3
Ever raped	13.5
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	46.6
Ever paid cash for sex	16.6
Daily alcohol consumption	41.9
Visits venue 4+ times per week	87.7

Female patrons at venues

Demographics	%
Mean age (in years)	27.8
Has children	41.7
Married/living with partner	56.3
Did not complete primary school	63.9
Unemployed	93.9
Sexual Network	
2+ sexual partners, past 4 weeks	13.9
With 2 or more sexual partners in the past year	24.2
New partner in past year	27.9
Believes main partner has other partners	36.1
Ever had anal sex	1.5
Condom Use	
No condom, last vaginal sex	83.8
2+ partners past 4 weeks, no condom last sex	54.8
Reports that condoms are easy to get	54.8
Vulnerabilities	
< 15 at first sex	18.9
Living at venue	14.5
Ever spent night in jail	15.1
Ever raped	27.7
Exchanged sex for money in past 3 months	29.3
Ever paid cash for sex	7.4
Daily alcohol consumption	3.0
Visits venue 4+ times per week	39.9

HIV prevalence and condom cascades

Distributions of HIV infections across PPAs

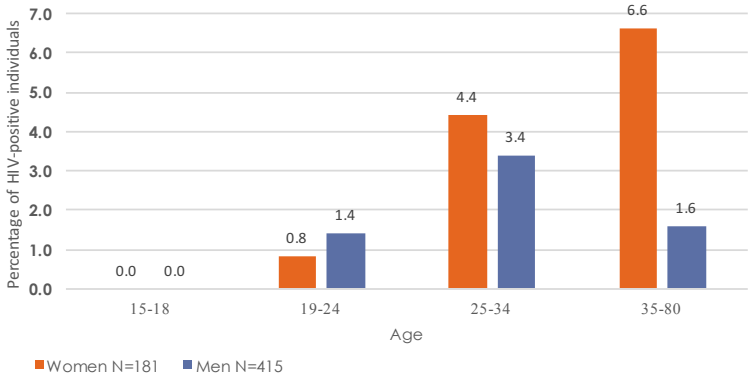


This graph shows the advantage of a strategy to focus on the PPAs where the number of infections is greatest. The PPAs with the largest number of persons with HIV who could be reached at venues is shown first in the graph, with the remaining PPAs sorted by number of persons infected.

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.

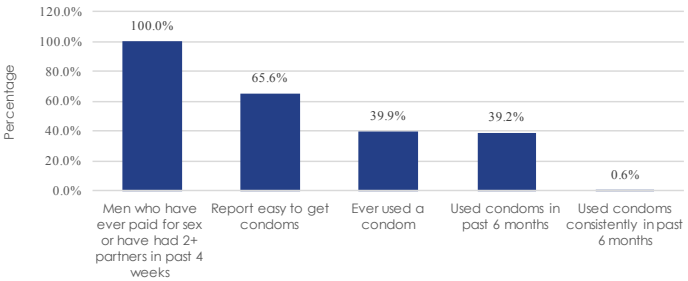
HIV prevalence, by sex and age



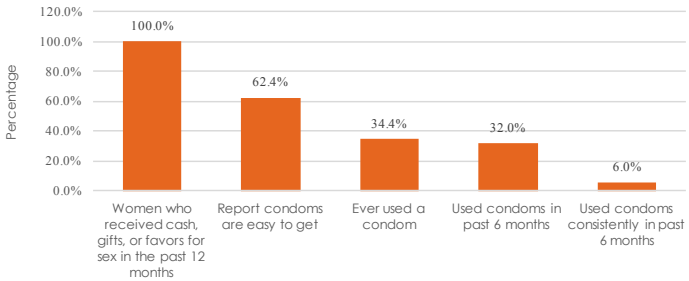
This graph shows the prevalence of HIV infection among the approximately 600 men and women tested during visits to the venues at busy times. The estimates are weighted to reflect sampling probabilities. The graph highlights differences in HIV prevalence by age for men and women. Confidence intervals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

95% confidence limits adjusted for sampling weights:
Men: 15–18 (0.00-0.00), 19–24 (0.00-4.18), 25–34 (0.00-7.54); 35–80 (0.30-2.91)
Women: 15–18 (0.00-0.00), 19–24 (0.00-2.51), 25–34 (0.74-8.07), 35–80 (0.00-19.01)

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



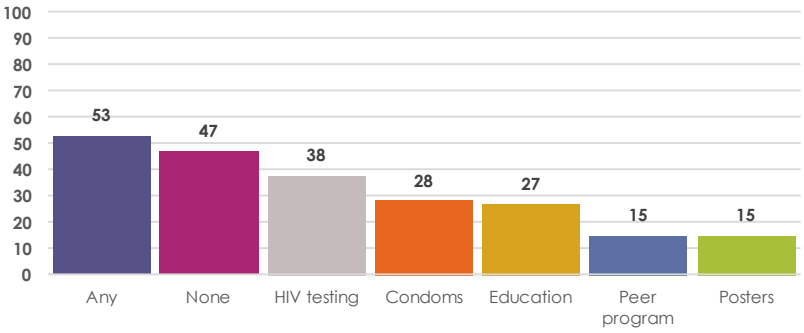
Prevention cascade: Condom availability and use among women who received cash, gifts, or favors for sex in the past 12 months



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



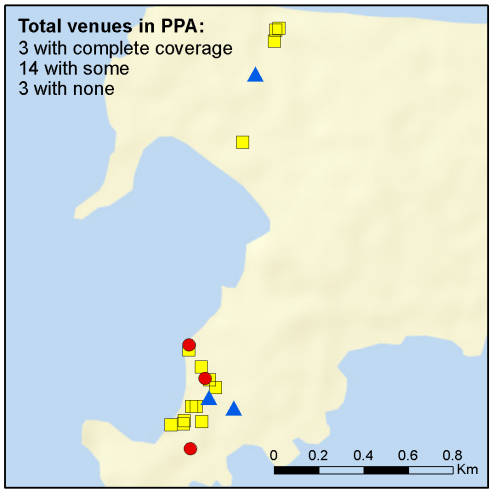
Namayingo District

Prevention services at venue

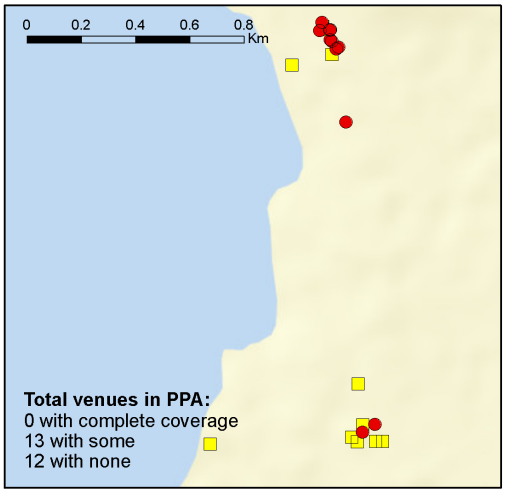
- Complete
- Some
- None

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."

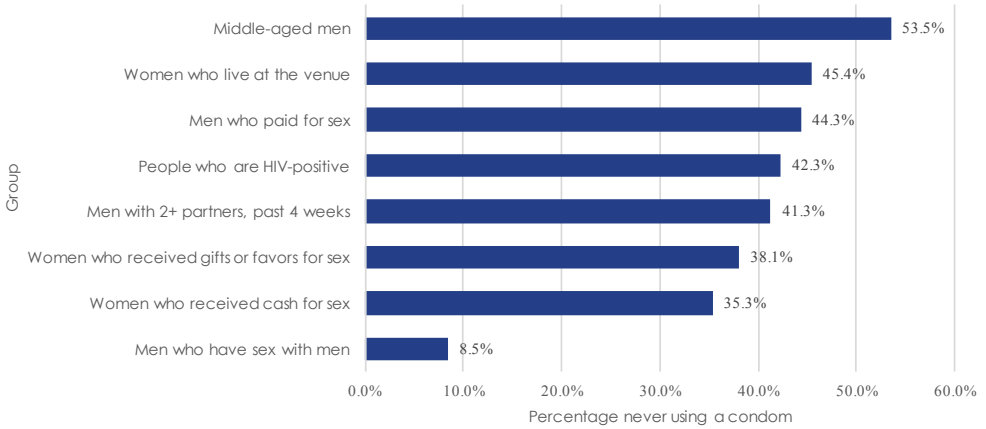
Higher coverage: Lolwe Island Fishing Site



Lower coverage: Bukana Mine and Landing



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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