PLACE in Zambia:

Identifying Gaps in HIV Prevention in Mongu, Western Province, 2005

The photograph above, by MEASURE Evaluation, shows the harbor in Mongu, Zambia.

This report was made possible by support from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) under the terms of Cooperative Agreement GPO-A-00-03-00003-00. The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States government.

November 2006 Printed on Recycled Paper **TR-06-42**

Acknowledgments

The Mongu PLACE study owes a special debt of gratitude to the many committed individuals, local stakeholders, and stakeholder organizations whose support and dedicated participation made possible the successful completion of the study. First and foremost, we thank our local research and logistics coordinator, Albert Mulanda, our Lusaka-based team leaders, Maureen Muchimbo and Robert Tembo, and each of the 15 skilled interviewers who were the heart and soul of the Mongu research team: Brighton Masheke, Charity N. Simate, David Kachimwa, Etambuyu Maliwa, Chanda Bwelele, Gladys Mumbwae, Chisiba Mutanuka, Josephine Mambo, Mashewani Akatumwa, Mushinka Carol, Malikana Nyambe, Mundia Mubita, Mulema Wina, Chuma Liywalii, and Maggie Mulanda. For special assistance with transportation and GPS data collection to obtain geographic coordinates, we thank Pastor William Mwape of Lusaka. Data analysis and preparation of this report were carried out by Phillimon Ndubani, Jolly Kamwanga, and Robert Tembo of Frontiers Development and Research Group, Lusaka; and Jacqueline Tate and Bates Buckner of MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Finally, a special word of thanks to Chibwe Lwamba, HIV/AIDS Multisector Senior Advisor, USAID/Zambia. Funding for the study was provided by USAID/Zambia.

This report is available at http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure.

Copies may also be obtained by contacting:

MEASURE Evalaution
Carolina Population Center
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
206 West Franklin Street, CB 8120
Chapel Hill, NC 27516 USA

Telephone: 919-966-7482
Fax: 919-966-2391
E-mail: measure@unc.edu

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Executive Summary

What is the PLACE method?

Resources for interventions aimed at slowing the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and mitigating its impact are limited, and there is an urgent need to focus interventions where they will be most effective. The Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method is a tool to identify and monitor high transmission areas and the specific venues within these areas where HIV/AIDS prevention programs should be focused.

Epidemiological theory identifies a crucial role in the HIV epidemic for areas where HIV transmission is most likely to occur. These high transmission areas, also known as priority prevention areas (or PPAs), need informed sexual network-based interventions. A barrier to the identification of PPAs has been the lack of rapid, reliable, and valid field methods for identifying areas with high rates of new sexual partnership formation. The PLACE method was developed to fill this gap. PLACE uses a venue-based, rather than a risk-group-based approach.

PLACE identifies specific venues where HIV/AIDS prevention programs can reach those most at risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV. Findings from PLACE studies can also identify gaps in local HIV prevention program coverage, and provide the indicators needed to monitor prevention program coverage. In 2005, PLACE assessments were carried out in two locations in Zambia. This summary presents findings from the June 2005 PLACE study in Mongu, the provincial capital of Western Province. Financial assistance was provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The study was carried out by Frontiers for Development and Research Group, Lusaka, in collaboration with local authorities and with MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina, USA. A copy of this report is available from MEASURE Evaluation upon request.

Why was Mongu selected for a PLACE study?

Mongu was selected for a PLACE study because data from antenatal clinics and official projections suggest that the level of HIV prevalence in Mongu is high. HIV prevalence among pregnant women attending antenatal care was 28.2% in 2004. Official projections estimate an overall prevalence in Mongu district around 21% in 2006 (Central Statistical Office, 2005). Urban Mongu, a provincial capital, has an active harbor and many markets, and serves as a crossroads for commerce and trade. Increasingly, large numbers of people from other parts of Zambia, neighboring countries, and international tourists pass through Mongu every year. Business men, tradesmen, migrants, and tourists meet and socialize with each other and with the local population, and this social mixing can create opportunities for HIV transmission.

While the focus of the study was in the provincial capital of Mongu, anecdotal reports and discussions with key stakeholders suggested that fish camps along the Zambezi River were also likely areas of high risk behavior for transmission of HIV. Therefore, a sample of individuals from four fish camps in Mongu District were interviewed as part of this PLACE study.

Where do people meet new sexual partners in Mongu?

Over 400 community informants were interviewed to identify venues where people meet new sexual partners. Venues can be commercial or private businesses, such as hotels, bars, night clubs, or brothels, or they can be private locations, such as homes or churches. A total of 220 of the venues reported by community informants were in the Mongu study area. Sixty-eight percent of these (149 venues) were located and an interview with a knowledgeable informant completed. Of the 149 venues visited, more than half (53%) were bars, taverns, or informal drinking places. However, many other types of venues were reported and visited, including hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, and shops.

Many people interviewed while socializing at venues reported having met a new sexual partner at the venue.

Interviews were conducted with patrons at a random sample of 39 of the 149 venues. A total of 979 people socializing at these venues were interviewed. When asked, almost 90% of the men and women interviewed said people met new sexual partners at the venue. Approximately 30% of men and 38% of women said they themselves had met a partner at the venue where they were interviewed.

The rate of sexual partnerships was high among venue patrons.

The rate of new sexual partnerships reported by people socializing at the venues was very high. Approximately 68% of men and 64% of women interviewed reported having a new partner in the past year. Almost half of the men and women interviewed reported a new sexual partner in the past four weeks. Over a quarter of men and a third of women said they had exchanged money for sex in the past four weeks.

Approximately 60% of men and 51% of women socializing at the venues reported having had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. This is a much higher proportion than is reported by men and women in the general population, indicating that the PLACE interviews are indeed carried out in locations where risk behavior is high and HIV transmission more likely.

Condom use was inconsistent among those who reported two or more partners in the past four weeks or a new sexual partner in the past four weeks.

Almost a quarter of people socializing at the venues said they had never used a condom. Only 13% of men and 5% of women said they had a condom with them and showed it to the interviewer when requested to do so. Among those who had a new sexual partner or more than two partners in the past four weeks, 47% of men and 58% of women reported using a condom the last time they had sex.

Almost all youth aged 15 to 24 years socializing at venues identified by PLACE are sexually experienced.

Young men aged 15 to 24 years comprised 37% of the total male population socializing at the venues. Young women aged 15 to 24 accounted for 64% of the total female population at the venues. Only 3% of young men and 1% of young women at the venues have never had sex. The mean age at first sex was 15.7 years among all male respondents, and 15.6 years among all female respondents. Overall,

45% of youth reported having either a new partner or two or more total partners in the past four weeks. Approximately 22% of these youth have never used a condom.

People socializing at fish camps have high rates of sexual partnerships and often do not use condoms.

Approximately 41% of men and 27% of women interviewed at the fish camps reported having one new partner or two or more total partners in the past four weeks. A quarter of men and 16% of women said they gave or exchanged money for sex in the past four weeks. Only 3% of respondents had never had sex. One third of sexually experienced respondents had never used a condom. Among those with at least one new partner in the past 12 months, only 23% of men and 31% of women reported using a condom with their last new partner.

Overall, the PLACE study found a large gap in HIV/AIDS prevention programs coverage but a willingness to improve programs at the venues.

Overall, condoms were available on the day of the visit at only four out of 10 venues. Thirty-eight percent of the venues said no condoms had been available at the venue at all during the past year. However, a strong willingness to provide condoms at the venues was indicated. Only 9% of venue informants said they were unwilling to sell or distribute condoms at their venue. Similarly, only a third of venues had ever had any HIV/AIDS prevention activities, but more than 90% were willing to have such a program.

Stakeholder comments.

With strong community involvement, more interventions are needed at venues where people meet new sexual partners.

In April 2006, preliminary findings from the Mongu PLACE study were discussed during a meeting of stakeholders representing 24 local government and NGO agencies involved in HIV/AIDS activities in Mongu District. Study findings revealed a level and frequency of risk behaviors occurring at local venues that was not previously known. Many people go daily to venues in Mongu where high risk behaviors are not uncommon, and many of these are young people aged 15-24. Stakeholder feedback emphasized a continuing and urgent need for innovative age- and gender-specific prevention efforts. Despite the many efforts that have been made over the past few years to inform and warn people of the risk of HIV infection, more needs to be done. Also of concern was the question of effectiveness of specific efforts to increase condom use by providing condoms free at local bars and clubs.

While the majority of respondents interviewed at venues said they had been exposed to some form of an HIV prevention activity at venues, only about 10% had ever obtained a condom at the venue where they were interviewed. Less than one-quarter of male respondents interviewed in the study said they had ever had an HIV test. Some stakeholders found the study findings on the level of HIV testing among venue patrons surprisingly low and this generated considerable controversy. Concern was expressed that this low figure for the percent tested was not an accurate reflection of the success of recent intensive efforts to make HIV testing accessible, and reference was made to statistics compiled by local health

authorities that showed higher percentages. In the end, stakeholders agreed that even if the real figure were twice as high, it would still leave much work to be done.

Whereas partnership rates reported by fish camp residents were not as high as indicated by anecdotal evidence, stakeholders agreed that these locations have not been effectively reached with AIDS prevention activities, and need more attention and outreach.

Study findings confirmed a high rate of unemployment among venue patrons, and stakeholders expressed frustration at the role of poverty and unemployment in creating conditions that enhance the spread of the AIDS epidemic. There was unanimous agreement on the need to find innovative ways to integrate employment and poverty-reduction interventions with the more traditional prevention approaches. It was further agreed that PLACE study findings highlight the clear need for new and more focused interventions at venues where people meet new sexual partners. Most agree that condoms should be available at all venues, but stress that availability needs to be supported by effective interventions that can convince patrons to use the condoms as well as to abstain from risky sex. HIV prevention programs should expand their capacity to address issues of self-efficacy and economic empowerment, especially among women, going beyond the current focus on knowledge and attitudes.

Summary of PLACE Indicators

Table S.1. Summary of Key PLACE Indicators, Mongu

Number of Venues	149	
Percent of the 149 venues with following characteristics:	**Percent**	
Venue is a bar or tavern	53.0	
People meet new sexual partners at the venue	63.1	
Sex workers solicit clients at the venue	39.6	
Sex occurs onsite	43.0	
Injecting drug users (IDUs) socialize at the venue	0.7	
Students or youth under 15 socialize at the venue	70.5	
Non-residential/mobile populations socialize at the venue	79.9	
Any kind of HIV/AIDS prevention activity has occurred at the venue	32.9	
Condoms were available at the venue and seen by interviewer	32.9	
Condoms never available at the venue during the past year	37.6	
Manager is willing to have HIV/AIDS prevention at the venue	90.6	
Number of Venues Where Patrons were Interviewed	**39**	
Characteristics of Venue Patrons	**Men**	**Women**
Number of venue patrons interviewed at the venues	634	342
Mean age of patrons	28.3	24.1
Percentage of Patrons at Venues with following characteristics		
Are aged 15-24	36.4	64.0
Are unemployed and looking for work	29.8	39.8
Do not live in Mongu study area	10.6	5.8
Visit the venue daily	35.8	40.4
Have ever injected an addictive drug	2.4	1.5
Have ever been tested for HIV	30.4	32.7
Gave or exchanged money for sex in the past 4 weeks	26.5	33.6
Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks	47.5	46.8
Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months	68.5	64.3
Of these, % using condom with last new partner	56.9	57.9
Had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	40.4	39.2
Of these, % using a condom at last coitus	46.5	56.3
Men only: Had sex with a man in the past 12 months	0.9	--
Had a sex partner 10 or more years older in past year	3.9	22.6
Had a sex partner 10 or more years younger in past year	24.3	4.8
Men only: Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks	14.7	--
Rate of Sexual Partnerships		
High: One or more *new* partners, or 2+ total partners *in past 4 weeks*	49.8	48.1
Moderate: One or more *new* partners or 2+ partners *in past 12 months*	23.0	19.8
Low: Not sexually active or only one sexual partner *in past 12 months*	26.9	31.8

Table S.2. PLACE Indicators for Youth, Mongu

Characteristics of Young Venue Patrons	Young Men 15-24 %	Young Women 15-24 %
Number of young patrons interviewed	231	216
Mean age of young patrons socializing at venues	21.1	20.3
Percentage of Youth Age d 15-24 Who:		
Are unemployed and looking for work	33.0	42.6
Do not live in Mongu study area	5.6	6.5
Visit the venue daily	35.5	42.6
Have ever injected and addictive drug	3.0	2.3
Have ever been tested for HIV	30.0	32.9
Are interested in being tested for HIV	69.3	66.7
Gave or exchanged money for sex in the past 4 weeks	24.7	39.4
Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks	44.6	46.3
Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months	66.7	67.1
Of these, % using condom with last new partner	62.3	65.5
Had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	57.6	52.8
Of these, % using a condom at last coitus	56.4	59.7
Men only: Had sex with a man in the past 12 months	1.3	--
Had a sex partner 10 or more years older in past year	0.4	20.8
Had a sex partner 10 or more years younger in past year	3.0	0.5
Men only: Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks	14.7	--
Rate of Sexual Partnerships among Youth		
High: One or more *new* partners, or 2+ total partners *in past 4 weeks*	46.8	48.1
Moderate: One or more *new* partners or 2+ partners *in past 12 months*	24.0	22.7
Low: Not sexually active or only one sexual partner *in past 12 months*	28.8	29.2

Table S.3. PLACE Indicators by Level of Partnerships among Men, Mongu

Characteristics of Venue Patrons	Level of Sexual Partnerships: Low: One or No Sexual Partner in Past Year	Moderate: New or Multiple Partners in Past Year	High: New or Multiple Partners in Past 4 Weeks
Number of men interviewed	171	146	317
Mean age of men interviewed	28.7	28.0	28.2
Percentage of Men in Sexual Partnership Group Who:			
Are aged 15-24	39.2	38.3	34.4
Are unemployed and looking for work	19.9	26.0	36.6
Do not live in Mongu study area	12.9	11.6	8.8
Visit the venue daily	35.1	28.1	40.1
Have ever been tested for HIV	33.9	26.7	30.0
Are interested in being tested for HIV	76.6	66.4	65.9
Had a symptom of an STI in past 4 weeks	2.9	4.8	25.6
Gave or exchanged money for sex in past 4 weeks	5.3	11.0	45.1
Had a new sexual partner in past 4 weeks	0.0	0.0	95.6
Had a new sexual partner in past 12 months	0.0	90.4	95.6
Of these, % using condom with last new partner	--	56.8	56.4
Have met a partner at the venue	1.8	15.8	52.4
Of these, % using a condom with that partner	66.7	73.9	61.4
Have a regular sexual partner	56.1	61.0	75.4
Of these, % using condom at last sex with regular partner	35.4	43.8	53.6
Have never used a condom	35.1	39.7	25.6
Used a condom at last sex	36.3	43.2	47.0
Had more than one sexual partner in past 12 months	0.0	64.4	90.2
Of these, % using a condom at last coitus	--	43.6	47.2
Had a sex partner 10 or more years older in past year	0.0	0.0	1.6
Had a sex partner 10 or more years younger in past year	11.1	24.7	43.8

Table S.4. PLACE Indicators by Level of Partnerships among Women, Mongu

Characteristics of Venue Patrons	Level of Sexual Partnerships: Low: One or No Sexual Partners in Past Year	Moderate: New or Multiple Partners in Past Year	High: New or Multiple Partners in Past 4 Weeks
Number of women interviewed	109	68	165
Mean age of women interviewed	25.4	22.8	24.0
Percentage of Women in Partnership Group Who:			
Are aged 15-24	57.8	72.1	63.0
Are unemployed and looking for work	20.2	38.2	53.3
Do not live in Mongu study area	11.9	2.9	3.0
Visit the venue daily	39.4	36.8	43.0
Have ever been tested for HIV	38.6	27.9	31.5
Are interested in being tested for HIV	69.7	69.1	59.4
Gave or exchanged money for sex in past 4 weeks	2.8	14.7	61.8
Had a new sexual partner in past 4 weeks	0.0	0.0	97.6
Had a new sexual partner in past 12 months	0.0	94.1	95.2
Of these, % using condom with last new partner	--	59.4	58.0
Have met a partner at the venue	11.9	16.2	64.8
Of these, % using a condom with that partner	69.2	63.6	57.0
Have a regular sexual partner	57.8	57.4	73.9
Of these, % using condom at last sex with regular partner	20.2	32.4	61.5
Have never used a condom	33.3	20.6	18.8
Used a condom at last sex	31.2	47.1	58.2
Had more than one sexual partner in past 12 months	0.0	48.5	86.7
Of these, % using a condom at last coitus	--	42.4	59.4
Had a sex partner 10 or more years older in past year	14.7	8.8	37.0
Had a sex partner 10 or more years younger in past year	0.9	1.5	11.5

Table S.5. PLACE Indicators for Fish Camp Patrons, Mongu

Characteristics of Fish Camp Respondents	Men %	Women %
Number of fish camp respondents interviewed	103	62
Mean age	29.6	29.1
Percentage of Fish Camp Respondents Who:		
Are unemployed and looking for work	35.9	25.8
Do not live in the Mongu study area	6.8	4.8
Visit the venue daily	68.9	69.4
Have ever been tested for HIV	7.8	8.1
Are interested in being tested for HIV	67.0	59.7
Men only: Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks	11.7	--
Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks	40.8	25.8
Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months	68.0	41.9
Of these, % using condom with last new partner	22.9	30.8
Had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	42.7	35.5
Of these, % using a condom at last coitus	18.2	18.2
Men only: Had sex with a man in the past 12 months	1.0	--
Had a sex partner 10 or more years older in past year	3.9	22.6
Had a sex partner 10 or more years younger in past year	24.3	4.8
Rate of Sexual Partnerships among Fish Camp Patrons		
High: One or more *new* partners, or 2+ total partners *in past 4 weeks*	40.8	27.4
Moderate: One or more *new* partners or 2+ partners *in past 12 months*	27.2	17.7
Low: Not sexually active or only one sexual partner *in past 12 months*	31.1	54.8

Step 1: PLACE Strategy

Background: HIV Epidemic in Zambia

As it is in many countries of sub-Saharan Africa, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is a serious concern in Zambia. The epidemic has spread relentlessly in Zambia, affecting people of every district and without regard to status or occupation. Manifestations of the epidemic include lower life expectancy, increased dependency ratio, reduced growth in the GDP, reduced productivity, increasing poverty, rising infant and child mortality, and a growing number of orphans. Of the approximately 10 million people living in Zambia, more than 1 million are infected with the HIV virus. As of 2005, annual deaths due to HIV/AIDS were estimated at close to 100,000 per year. Prevalence estimates derived from HIV tests carried out as part of the 2001/2002 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) indicate that about 16% (or about one in six) of all adults were HIV positive. Among Zambians 15-44 years of age sampled for the 2001/2002 ZDHS, 25% of those living in urban areas and 13% living in rural areas were HIV positive. The ZDHS population HIV prevalence for all adult women was 17.8% and 12.9% for all adult males (Ministry of Health, 2005). Estimates of the number of orphans and vulnerable children predict a rise from more than 1.147 million in 2004 to 1.328 million in 2010 (Central Statistical Office, 2005).

Two decades of HIV/AIDS work in Zambia has yielded a deeper understanding of the epidemic challenges and many useful lessons to guide future interventions. It is now widely recognized that the low social and economic status of women contributes to high-risk sexual behavior and increased vulnerability to HIV. Many Zambian men continue to report negative beliefs about condom use and HIV prevention, and condom use remains low. Misconceptions, stigma, and discrimination against HIV/AIDS remain strong and play a major role in fuelling the spread of HIV infection. The prevailing macroeconomic situation is in itself a serious challenge. Against this background, the government faces the daunting task of mobilizing the human and financial resources needed to mount an effective response to an HIV/AIDS epidemic that is seen as largely poverty-driven. The large number of people already infected points to enormous future care and support requirements. Antiretroviral therapy is now being provided, but does not yet reach the majority of those who need it, especially among the underserved rural communities that lack adequate health facilities. Efforts are underway to establish or intensify locally appropriate prevention and care activities, and to strengthen the partnership linking district health management teams with the central government's social, economic, and health ministries.

The PLACE Protocol: Objectives

Innovative methods for monitoring and evaluating HIV/AIDS prevention efforts are urgently needed. Because resources for interventions are limited, there is an urgent need to focus interventions where they will be most effective. Epidemiological theory identifies a crucial role in the HIV epidemic for areas where HIV transmission is most likely to occur. A barrier to the identification of priority prevention areas (PPAs) and development of informed sexual network-based interventions within

PPAs has been the lack of rapid, reliable, and valid field methods for identifying areas with high rates of new sexual partnership formation.

The Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method is a monitoring tool to identify PPAs and the specific venues within these areas where HIV/AIDS prevention programs should be focused. Population-based sero-surveys to identify empirically areas with high HIV incidence are rarely conducted due to cost, feasibility, loss to follow-up, and ethical concerns.

This approach acknowledges that contextual factors are often associated with areas where HIV incidence is high. These include:

- poverty and unemployment;
- lack of health care services;
- alcohol consumption;
- high population mobility;
- urbanization and rapid growth; and
- high male-to-female ratio.

Consequently, the first step in the PLACE method is to use available epidemiological and contextual information to identify areas likely to have a higher incidence of HIV infection. Subsequent steps use rapid field methods to identify and describe venues within these areas where people with many new sexual partners can be reached by prevention interventions. Characteristics of people socializing at venues are also obtained. Finally, the information is used to inform interventions in the area. Figure 1 illustrates the methodology in five steps.

The method focuses on places where new sexual partnerships are formed because the pattern of new partnerships in a community shapes its HIV epidemic. A place-based approach has programmatic advantages. Approaches based on risk group status, such as being a trucker or sex worker, can be stigmatizing and often are inadequate in generalized epidemics. Clinic-based approaches miss most people with high rates of new sexual partner acquisition.

The PLACE method was developed at the University of North Carolina (UNC) and pilot

Figure 1. The five steps of the PLACE protocol.

Step	Objective
1	To identify priority prevention areas (PPAs)
2	To identify venues where people meet new sexual partners
3	To visit, map, and characterize venues in each priority prevention area
4	To describe the characteristics of people socializing at venues
5	To use findings to inform interventions

tested in 1999 in Cape Town, South Africa, in collaboration with the University of Cape Town. It has since been implemented in more than 40 locations in 20 countries. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has supported development of the method through the MEASURE Evaluation Project, which is based at UNC.

Ethical Review and Approval

The PLACE protocol was reviewed and approved in Zambia by the University of Zambia Research Ethics Committee and in the United States by the Institutional Review Board at UNC.

Identification, Selection, and Description of Mongu

In 2004, HIV prevalence among antenatal care (ANC) attendees in Mongu District of Western Province was 28.2%, among the highest ANC prevalence rates recorded outside Livingstone or the Copperbelt. Estimated HIV prevalence for Mongu District was 20.9% in 2006, and at this level was twice as high as estimates for all other Western Province districts except Sesheke (15.2%). Urban Mongu town, the provincial capital of Western Province, is connected by a major roadway to the national capital in Lusaka, and also serves as the major Zambezi harbor for Western province. Mongu is thus a site for the movement and mixing of many different populations and peoples. Anecdotal reports suggest that fish camps along the Zambezi river are also likely areas of high risk behavior and transmission of HIV.

The steady rise in estimated HIV prevalence over the past 15 years is believed to be strongly associated with factors related to the economy and to improved mobility. For example, the combination of a booming fish industry and a vastly improved road network serve as an attraction for people and commerce from nearby countries and from other parts of Zambia. While the harbor and good road connections bring a steady flow of people on the move, high rates of unemployment and poverty in combination with the mixing and mobility of different populations leaves the town susceptible to a high prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS.

Mongu became established as a town during the colonial period in what was then Barotseland. Following independence in 1964, the territory of Barotseland became Western Province with Mongu as the provincial capital. Urban Mongu continues to fulfill its traditional role as the headquarters of the Litunga, Paramount Chief of the Lozi people. The Litunga maintains two palace residences in the vicinity of Mongu: Lealui palace in the beautiful Zambezi river floodplains; and Limulunga la Mulena, his residence on the high ground above Mongu town. Each year in the rainy season, large numbers of people, including international tourists, come to Mongu to witness the colorful annual event known as the Kuomboka ("Out of the Water") ceremony, when the Litunga shifts from his low-lying Lealui palace to the high and dry ground of Limulunga. While the Lozi people comprise the major ethnic group in Mongu, a relatively recent influx of people from other districts within and outside of Western Province has introduced a considerable degree of ethnic diversity. Long-established residents now mix with newcomers and people in transit, such as road construction workers, refugees from Angola, long distance truckers, and soldiers from the military barracks in nearby Kaoma, as well as the fishermen, farmers, and female fish traders who traditionally visit Mongu to sell their wares.

As would be expected, the influx of new people has had an economic as well as a so-

cial impact on the town and its surroundings. Over a period of several years, economic activity was stimulated by a major road construction project for which temporary migrant construction workers were recruited from many different parts of the country. New guesthouses, clubs, and bars were established to accommodate the workers, transport operators, businessmen, and tradesmen associated with the construction project. The sudden growth appears also to have generated a demand for sex work that drew potential sex workers from surrounding rural areas to Mongu. Today, the pace of economic expansion has slowed and unemployment is a major problem. Table 1 shows perceptions based on data obtained from interviews with people socializing at the venues included in this study. Unemployment and HIV/AIDS are perceived to be among the most serious problems in the area. Approximately 90% of men and women interviewed reported unemployment as a "big problem" and 95% reported the same for HIV/AIDS.

As has been shown elsewhere in Zambia, fishing communities are highly vulnerable to risky behaviors likely to lead to HIV to transmission (Ndubani & Samuels, 2005). Fishing is an important economic activity for many Mongu residents, and there are many fish camps within a few hours journey. The study was therefore expanded to include interviews with an additional sample of individuals staying at four Zambezi River fish camps in Mongu District.

Training and Instrument Adaption

The generic PLACE protocol was adapted to meet local needs and circumstance. The questionnaires for venue verification and for individuals socializing at the venues were translated into Lozi, the local language, and most interviews were conducted in Lozi. Interviewer selection was guided by interviewing experience, sensitivity to the study questions on sexuality, fluency in the local language, flexibility regarding working hours, and ability to communicate well with a wide range of respondents.

Interviewer training included an overview of the PLACE methodology and a discussion of ethical principles associated with research with human subjects. Prior to each step of fieldwork, interviewers received training on the questionnaire for that step, including how to select potential respondents, ask questions, and record responses.

The PLACE assessment in Mongu was implemented by Frontiers Development and Research Group and MEASURE Evaluation during June and July of 2005.

Table 1. "Big Problems" in Mongu According to Venue Patrons

Perceived Big Problems in Area by Patrons Socializing	Men (n=636) %	Women (n=343) %
Unemployment	93.9	91.8
Violence	54.7	56.6
Access to health care	45.9	50.4
AIDS	95.4	95.9
Alcohol abuse	72.5	68.8
Lack of education	64.2	62.4
Getting food to eat	62.7	64.4
Injection drug abuse	3.5	4.7
Any of the above	99.4	98.3

Step 2: Where Do People Go to Meet New Sexual Partners?

Findings from Community Informant Interviews

Methods to Identify Venues

A sexual network venue is defined as a place or event in Mongu where people with high rates of partner acquisition meet to form new sexual partnerships. New partnerships are an important focus because individuals with high rates of new partner acquisition are more likely to transmit infection and because individuals with newly acquired infections are more infectious. A venue could be a bar, a brothel, an all-night party, or a market place. Venues may cluster around taxi stops or places that sell beer or alcohol. Identification of all venues in Mongu, not just traditional "hot spots," was encouraged. In combination with a set of good M&E indicators, a map of these venues can help program planners focus intervention efforts at venues where the opportunity for HIV transmission is likely to be greatest.

Community informant interviewing is the primary method used to identify venues where residents of Mongu meet new sexual partners. Community informant interviews provide a rapid method for obtaining sensitive data not otherwise available and are especially useful for obtaining a list of venues that can be verified by other sources. By compiling a list of venues from many community informants, the bias from any individual informant is reduced. In addition, self-presentation bias is minimized by not asking about the informant's own sexual behavior. Individuals such as taxi drivers, street vendors, teachers, and harbor workers were asked for an interview at a time that seemed mutually convenient. Only people who were 18 years of age or older were eligible to be interviewed as community informants.

Potential community informants were approached by the interviewers, who explained the purpose of the study and requested verbal informed consent. After recording basic demographic information about the informant such as age, residence, and type of community informant, interviewers asked community informants to name specific public venues where people meet new sexual partners. Information collected about each venue included its name, type of venue, and its location, including detailed instructions on how to find it. Approximately 400 community informant interviews, distributed throughout the study area, were performed.

Community Informant Fieldwork

A total of 406 community informants identified 238 unique venues and events during 3.5 days of fieldwork (Table 2). Of the venues reported, 220 were located inside the Mongu study area. Sixty-eight percent of these (149 venues) were located and an interview with a knowledgeable informant completed. These venues were considered eligible for venue verification. The interviewers found that people were willing to participate and answer questions. Only 5% of eligible informants declined to be interviewed.

Table 2. Community Informant Fieldwork, Mongu

Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
Number of days of community informant interviews	3.5			
Number of interviewers	15			
Gender of individuals approached for an interview	**N**		**%**	
Male	248		57.4	
Female	175		40.5	
Gender information missing	9		2.1	
Total	432		100.0	
Willingness to participate	**N**		**%**	
Yes	406		94.0	
No	22		5.1	
Too young to participate	4		0.9	
Total	432		100.0	
Willingness to participate by gender	**Men**		**Women**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
Yes	235	94.8	162	92.6
No	13	2.5	9	5.1
Too young to participate	0	0.0	4	2.3
Total	248	100.0	175	100.0
Number of venue and event reports for	**N**		**%**	
Venues inside of Mongu	1270		83.4	
Venues outside of Mongu	130		8.5	
Events inside of Mongu	96		6.3	
Events outside of Mongu	26		1.7	
Total number of venue and event reports	1522		100.0	
Number of unique venues reported...				
Inside Mongu	220			
At fish camps	41			
Outside Mongu	18			
Number of unique events reported...				
Inside Mongu	24			

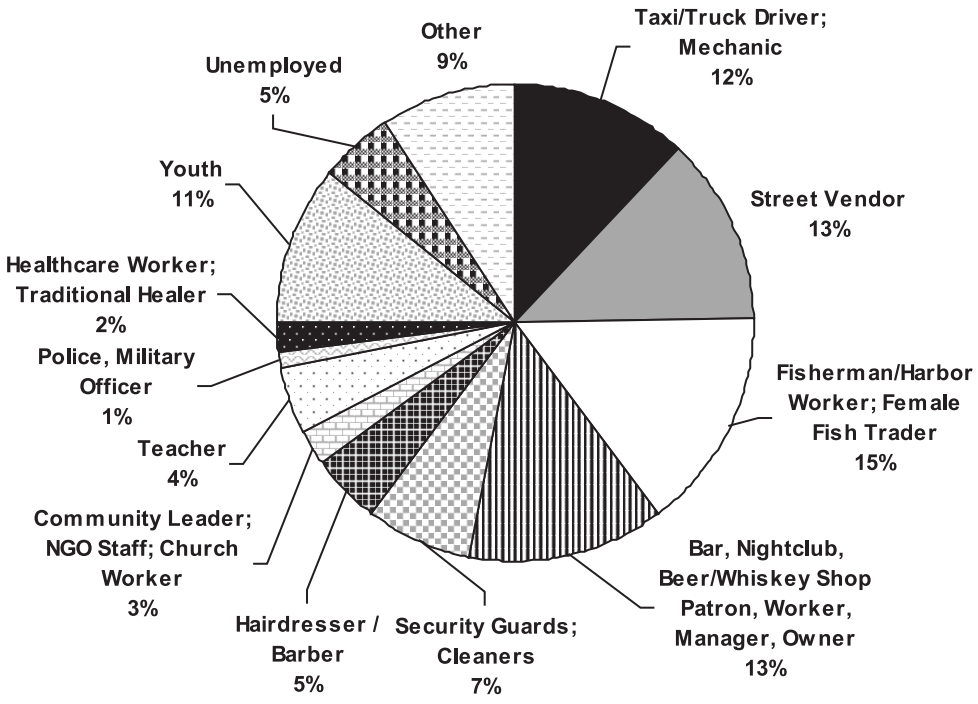
Characteristics of Community Informants

Many different types of community informants were interviewed, including street vendors, youth, and fish traders. Over half of the community informants were younger than 30 years of age and 58% were men (Table 3). Street vendors, harbor workers, and persons associated with the fish trade or with bars or shops selling alcohol were the most frequently interviewed types of community informant (Figure 2).

Table 3. Characteristics of Community Informants, Mongu

Characteristics of Community Informants Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005		
Type of Community Informants	**N=406**	**%**
By occupation		
Taxi driver	23	5.7
Truck driver	12	3.0
Hawker/street vendor	52	12.8
Fisherman/harbor worker	32	7.9
Mechanic/petrol station attendant	13	3.2
Bar, tavern, nightclub worker/manager	21	5.2
Hotel/tourism worker/manager	6	1.5
Security guard, cleaner	29	7.1
Hairdresser, barber	19	4.7
Beer/whiskey shop owner	21	5.2
Female fish trader	29	7.1
Mayor/chief/community leader	3	0.7
CBO/NGO staff	5	1.2
Teacher	17	4.2
Police/military officer	5	1.2
Doctor/nurse/health care worker	6	1.5
Traditional healers	2	0.5
Mission/church worker	3	0.7
By key behavioral and socio-demographic population		
Individual socializing at site	11	2.7
Sex worker	2	0.5
Youth in school	12	3.0
Youth out of school	31	7.6
Street people	10	2.5
Unemployed	21	5.2
Other	18	4.4
Missing	3	0.7
Total	406	100.0
Gender of Community Informants		
Male	235	57.9
Female	162	39.9
Missing	9	2.2
Total	406	100.0
Age of Community Informants		
18-19	30	7.4
20-24	103	25.4
25-29	106	26.1
30-34	77	19.0
35-39	26	6.4
40+	58	14.3
Missing	6	1.5
Total	406	100.0

Figure 2. Types of community informants, Mongu.



Step 3: What Are the Characteristics of Venues Where People Meet New Sexual Partners?

Findings from Venue Verification Interviews

Methods

In this phase of the fieldwork, interviewers attempted to visit each reported venue to verify its existence and location and to interview a person knowledgeable about the venue (such as a bar manager or owner) to obtain characteristics of the venue important for HIV/AIDS prevention. All venues located inside the Mongu study area were eligible for venue verification. Where someone was not available for interview on the first visit, an appointment was requested for a re-visit. Verbal consent for an anonymous interview was obtained for each completed interview. Respondents were asked about the following:

- ▲ name of the venue and number of years in operation
- ▲ types of activities occurring in the venue
- ▲ estimated number of patrons at peak times
- ▲ patron characteristics, including residence, employment status, age, and gender
- ▲ whether people meet new sexual partners at the venue
- ▲ extent of HIV/STI prevention activities on-site including condoms and posters
- ▲ willingness to sell condoms.

Handheld GPS units were used to collect the geographic coordinates of verified venues so that a map of the study area could be produced.

Venue Verification Fieldwork

Of the 238 venues reported by community informants, 220 were in the study area and eligible for a venue verification visit. (The 18 venues located outside of Mongu were not eligible for a venue verification visit.) Visits to eligible venues were accomplished in four days by a team of 15 interviewers. Someone knowledgeable about the venue was identified and interviewed. Approximately half of the respondents were male and approximately half were over the age of 30. Only six respondents (3.9%) of those approached, declined to be interviewed. Of the 220 eligible venues on the list, 149 were successfully located and an interview completed. (Table 4.)

Table 4. Summary of Venue Verification Fieldwork, Mongu

Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005		
Number of Days of Venue Verification	4	
Number of Interviewers	15	
Number of Interviews Conducted		
By male interviewers	91	
By female interviewers	114	
Gender information missing	15	
Total	220	
Venue Eligibility for Venue Verification		
Eligible venues	220	
Not eligible because outside Mongu	18	
Total number of unique venues reported by community informants	238	
Outcome of Venue Verification Visits for Eligible Venues		
Venue found, interview completed, willing, eligible respondent	149	67.7
Venue found but no willing respondent	6	2.7
Venue found but all potential respondents too young	0	0.0
Venue closed temporarily	11	5.0
Venue closed permanently or no longer a venue	9	4.1
Address insufficient/venue not found	5	2.3
Duplicate venue/venue already visited	39	17.7
Unknown why interview not initiated	1	0.5
Total	220	100.0
Number of Found and Verified Venues	149	
Gender of Respondent		
Male	77	51.7
Female	71	47.7
Missing	1	0.7
Total	149	100.0
Age of Respondent		
18-19	9	6.0
20-24	27	18.1
25-29	35	23.5
30-34	24	16.1
35-39	18	12.1
40-44	9	6.0
45+	27	18.1
Total	149	100.0

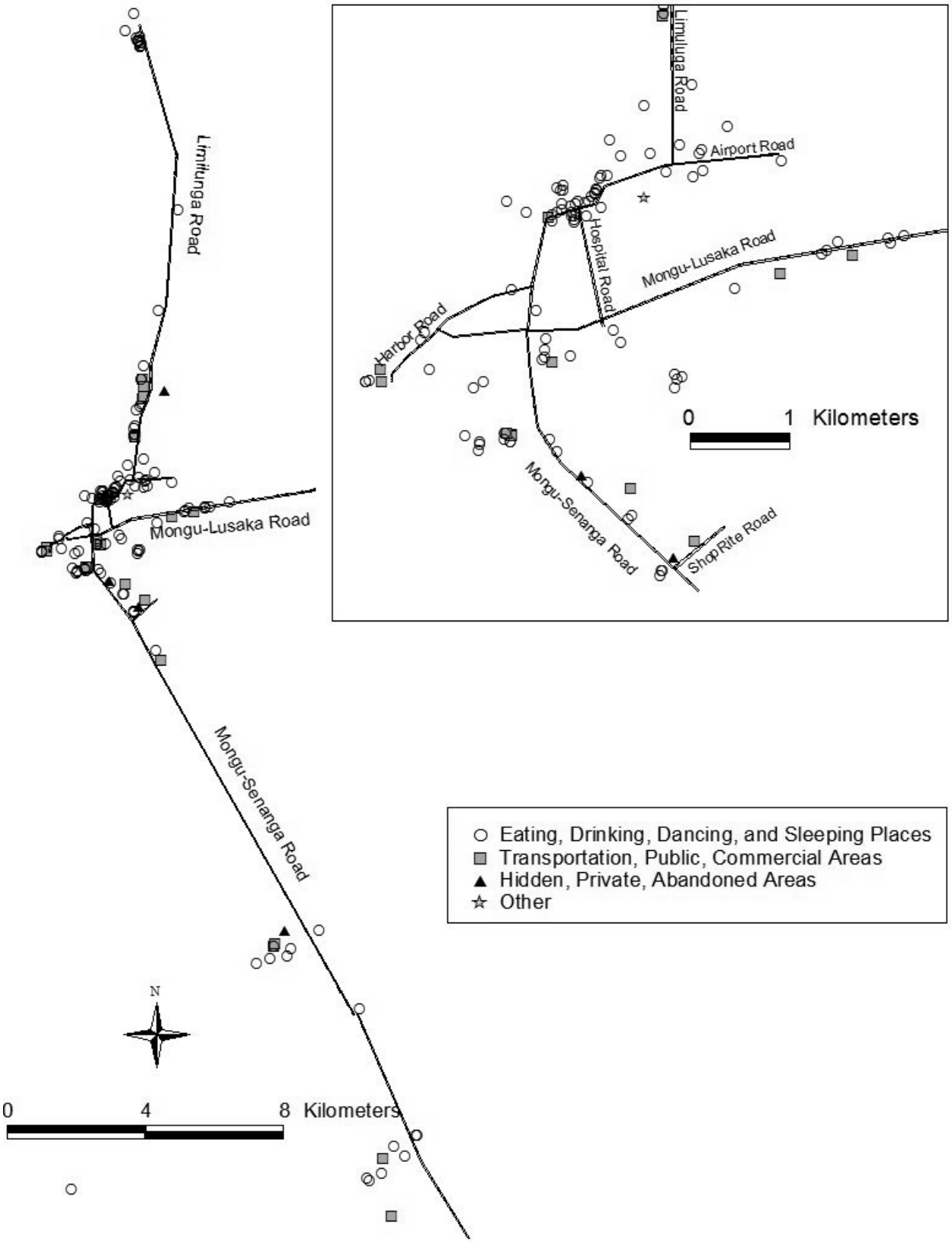
Types of Venues

Many different types of venues were visited (Table 5 and Figure 3). The most common types of venues visited were bars, nightclubs, hotels, and guesthouses. Some venues were reported by only one key informant, but 11% of venues were reported by 20 or more community informants.

Table 5. Types of Venues, Mongu

Interviews with a Venue Representative at 149 Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005		
	N	%
Type of Venue		
Eating, drinking, dancing, sleeping places		
Informal drinking place, home brew	18	12.1
Bar, tavern, nightclub	61	40.9
Hotel, hostel, guest house	27	18.1
Restaurant	6	4.0
Other eating, drinking, or sleeping	6	4.0
Transportation, public, commercial areas		
Bus station	1	0.7
Harbor, canal	2	1.3
Markets	4	2.7
Church	1	0.7
Nearby or at school, university campus	3	2.0
Shop or stall	5	3.4
Other transportation, public, commercial	3	2.0
Hidden, private, abandoned areas		
Private dwelling	1	0.7
Abandoned yard, field, bush	2	1.3
Other hidden, private area	1	0.7
Other		
Other	6	4.0
Events		
Sports events	1	0.7
Other events	1	0.7
Total of all types of venues	149	100.0
Number of Times Venue Reported by Community Informants		
1	37	24.8
2	22	14.8
3	18	12.1
4-9	35	23.5
10-19	19	12.8
20-49	14	9.4
50+	2	1.3
Missing	2	1.3
Total	149	100.0

Figure 3. Types of venues identified by PLACE assessment in Mongu.



Location of Venues

The venues were dispersed throughout the Mongu study area, with the largest concentration of venues (18%) located in the town center (Table 6). Three quarters of the venues were located within a 10 minute walk of a busy road and 71% were within a 10 minute walk from other drinking or dancing places. The harbor was a 10 minute walk from 14% of the venues.

Activities that Occur at Venues and Other Characteristics of Venues

Characteristics of 149 venues were obtained from a venue representative. Beer and music were common, with approximately three quarters of venue representatives reporting that these activities occurred at their venue. Dancing occurred at 54% of venues and TV viewing at 38% (Table 7).

Table 6. Location of Venues, Mongu

Interviews with a Venue Representative at 149 Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005		
	N	%
Location of Venue		
Imbowa	4	2.7
Harbor	6	4.0
Imwiko	8	5.4
Limulunga Lamakua	9	6.0
Manyamo	3	2.0
Kapulanga	6	4.0
Mandanga/Ilute	11	7.4
Katonga	4	2.7
Chinese	5	3.4
Limulunga Lamulena	13	8.7
Town center	27	18.1
Bus stop/market	7	4.7
Lubosi	2	1.3
Muchaba [Wenela area]	8	5.4
Namusunga/college/holy cross/plots	6	4.0
Boma area	6	4.0
Namboard/prison area	3	2.0
Fish camp	2	1.3
Namushakende	4	2.7
Sefula	8	5.4
Kashitu/Musoko	2	1.3
Kalangu	2	1.3
Mabumbu	1	0.7
Other	2	1.3
Total	149	100.0
Venue Located within 10 Minute Walk of … (% yes)		
Busy road	111	74.5
Taxi stand	48	32.2
Bus stop	46	30.9
Harbor	21	14.1
Other drinking or dancing places	106	71.1

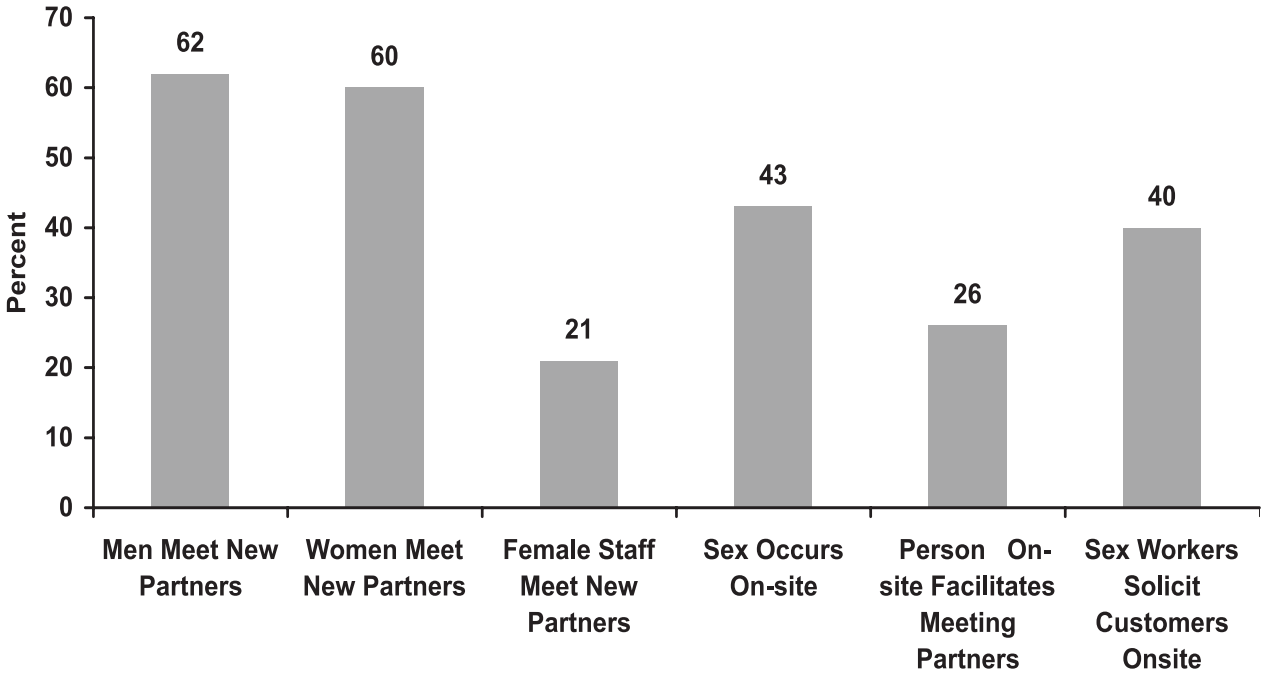
Sexual partnerships are frequently formed at these venues according to the venue representatives. At over 60% of the venues men and/or women were reported to meet new sexual partners at the venues. Sex work was reported at 40% of venues and sex occurs on-site at 43% of venues. Male and female staff also meet new sexual partners at approximately one fifth of the venues. Figure 4 describes sexual partnership formation in all venues.

Most venues were quite stable, with 76% being in operation more than two years. Approximately 40% of venues had one or two male staff and 46% had one or two female staff.

Table 7. Characteristics of Found and Verified Venues, Mongu

Interviews with a Venue Representative at 149 Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005		
Activities On-site (%yes)	**N=149**	**%**
Beer consumed	109	73.2
Whiskey consumed	37	24.8
TV viewing	56	37.6
Video viewing	17	11.4
Sex video viewing	6	4.0
Dancing	80	53.7
Music	114	76.5
Sexual Partnerships Formed at the Venue (%yes)		
Men meet new female sexual partners at the venue	93	62.4
Women meet new sexual partners at the venue	90	60.4
Someone on-site facilitates partnerships	39	26.2
Female sex workers solicit customers	59	39.6
Partners have sex on-site	64	43.0
Female staff meet new sexual partners at the venue	31	20.8
Male staff meet new sexual partners at the venue	32	21.5
Any of the above	113	75.8
Number of Years Venue Has Been in Operation		
< 1 year	12	8.1
1-2 years	16	10.7
More than 2 years	113	75.8
Not applicable	8	5.4
Total	149	100.0
Number of Male Staff during Busy Day		
0 workers	21	14.1
1-2 workers	60	40.3
3-4 workers	17	11.4
5-9 workers	21	14.1
10-19 workers	9	6.0
20+ workers	8	5.4
Missing	13	8.7
Total	149	100.0
Number of Female Staff during Busy Day		
0 workers	25	16.8
1-2 workers	68	45.6
3-4 workers	23	15.4
5-9 workers	12	8.1
10-19 workers	7	4.7
20+ workers	7	4.7
Missing	7	4.7
Total	149	100.0

Figure 4. On-site activities as reported by venue manager, Mongu.



Characteristics of Patrons: Opinions of Venue Representatives

Venue representatives were asked about the characteristics of the male and female patrons who socialize at the venue. Many venue representatives reported that all of their patrons came from Mongu, and that they drank alcohol while at the venue. Roughly 20% of venue representatives reported that most of the men and women who visit the venue meet a new sexual partner while at the venue (Table 8).

How Many People Visit Venues?

Information about the number of people visiting a venue is very important for planning prevention programs. Most of the venues were small with almost half of the venues having 25 or fewer people socializing at the busiest time. There were more men than women at the venues and half of the venues had 10 or fewer women at the busiest time. During the week, Friday is the busiest time. During the year, public holidays, the fishing season, school holidays, and the Kuomboka Ceremony are busy times (Table 9).

Table 8. Venue Representatives' Descriptions of Patrons Coming to Venue, Mongu

Interviews with Venue Representatives at 149 Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005								
Proportion of Females Who Come Here during the Busiest Times Who …	**None**		**Some**		**Most**		**Missing**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Live in Mongu	14	9.4	64	43.0	68	45.6	3	2.0
Are unemployed	24	16.1	66	44.3	55	36.9	4	2.7
Are primary school students	103	69.1	34	22.8	11	7.4	1	0.7
Are secondary or high school students	70	47.0	56	37.6	19	12.8	4	2.7
Are university/college students	80	53.7	50	33.6	18	12.1	1	0.7
Are less than age 15	108	72.5	32	21.5	7	4.7	2	1.3
Live within a 10-minute walk	19	12.8	80	53.7	47	31.5	3	2.0
Come here at least once a week	22	14.8	105	70.5	19	12.8	3	2.0
Are from outside Mongu	38	25.5	80	53.7	28	18.8	3	2.0
Drink alcohol at site	36	24.2	51	34.2	61	40.9	1	0.7
Find a new sexual partner at the site	45	30.2	66	44.3	34	22.8	4	2.7
Appear to be an injection drug user	143	96.0	2	1.3	2	1.3	2	1.3
Appear to be buying or selling sex	94	63.1	31	20.8	21	14.1	3	2.0
Proportion of Males Who Come Here during the Busiest Times Who …	**None**		**Some**		**Most**		**Missing**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Live in Mongu	9	6.0	54	36.2	83	55.7	3	2.0
Are unemployed	20	13.4	77	51.7	51	34.2	1	0.7
Are primary school students	104	69.8	32	21.5	11	7.4	2	1.3
Are secondary or high school students	67	45.0	64	43.0	17	11.4	1	0.7
Are university /college students	74	49.7	54	36.2	19	12.8	2	1.3
Are less than age 15	113	75.8	27	18.1	7	4.7	2	1.3
Live within a 10-minute walk	17	11.4	80	53.7	50	33.6	2	1.3
Come here at least once a week	17	11.4	114	76.5	15	10.1	3	2.0
Are from outside Mongu	34	22.8	75	50.3	38	25.5	2	1.3
Drink alcohol at site	35	23.5	39	26.2	73	49.0	2	1.3
Find a new sexual partner at the site	47	31.5	67	45.0	33	22.1	2	1.3
Appear to be an injection drug user	142	95.3	1	0.7	4	2.7	2	1.3
Appear to be buying or selling sex	90	60.4	34	22.8	22	14.8	3	2.0

Table 9. Busy Times at Venues and Number of Patrons, Mongu

Interviews with Venue Representatives at 149 Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005						
	N=149			%		
Busiest Times of Year at the Site (% yes)						
School holidays	76			51.0		
Public holidays	100			67.1		
Fishing season busy	83			55.7		
Other busy times	44			29.5		
Most Busy Time at the Site						
Friday afternoon	10			6.7		
Friday evening	45			30.2		
Friday late night	17			11.4		
Saturday afternoon	8			5.4		
Saturday evening	8			5.4		
Saturday late night	2			1.3		
Other busy times	56			37.6		
Missing	3			2.0		
Total	149			100.0		
Total Number of People at the Site during the Busiest Time						
<=10	24			16.1		
11-25	45			30.2		
26-50	35			23.5		
51-100	25			16.8		
100-300	8			5.4		
301-500	4			2.7		
>500	5			3.4		
Missing	3			2.0		
Total	149			100.0		
Number of People Socializing While at the Site during the Busiest Time	**Men**		**Women**		**Total**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
<=10	57	38.3	76	51.0	27	18.1
11-25	55	36.9	41	27.5	46	30.9
26-50	22	14.8	23	15.4	44	29.5
51-100	8	5.4	2	1.3	19	12.8
101-300	3	2.0	3	2.0	7	4.7
301-500	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.3
>500	1	0.7	2	1.3	2	1.3
Missing	2	1.3	2	1.3	2	1.3
Total	149	100.0	149	100.0	149	100.0

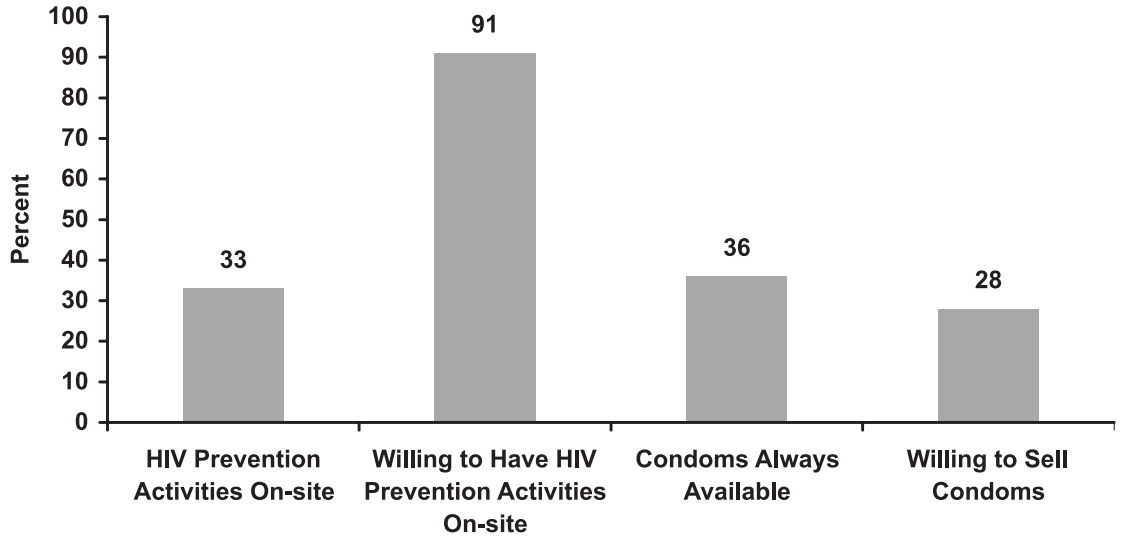
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Condom Availability at Venues

There are gaps in HIV/AIDS prevention programs at these venues. Only 33% had ever had any HIV/AIDS prevention activities and 22% had participated in a peer health education program. However, 51% of the venues had had a condom promotion program. At 27% of the venues, the interviewer observed an HIV/AIDS poster displayed. Respondents were quite willing to have an HIV/AIDS prevention program at their venue, with 91% of respondents reporting that they would like to have such a program at their venue (Table 10 and Figure 5).

Table 10. HIV/AIDS Prevention Activities at Venues, Mongu

Interviews with a Venue Representative at 149 Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005		
HIV/AIDS Prevention Activities at the Venue (%yes)	**N=149**	**%**
Any HIV/AIDS prevention activities	49	32.9
Educational talks on HIV/AIDS	42	28.2
Peer health education program	32	21.5
Condom promotion	76	51.0
HIV/AIDS video shown at site	20	13.4
HIV/AIDS radio program broadcast	21	14.1
HIV/AIDS posters or leaflets	41	27.5
Respondent Willing to Have HIV/AIDS Prevention Program at the Venue		
Yes	135	90.6
No	9	6.0
Missing value	5	3.4
Total	149	100.0
Interviewer Observation (% yes)		
Any HIV/AIDS posters displayed	40	26.8
Any HIV/AIDS brochures at the venue	8	5.4

Figure 5. HIV/AIDS prevention activities and condom availability on-site, Mongu.

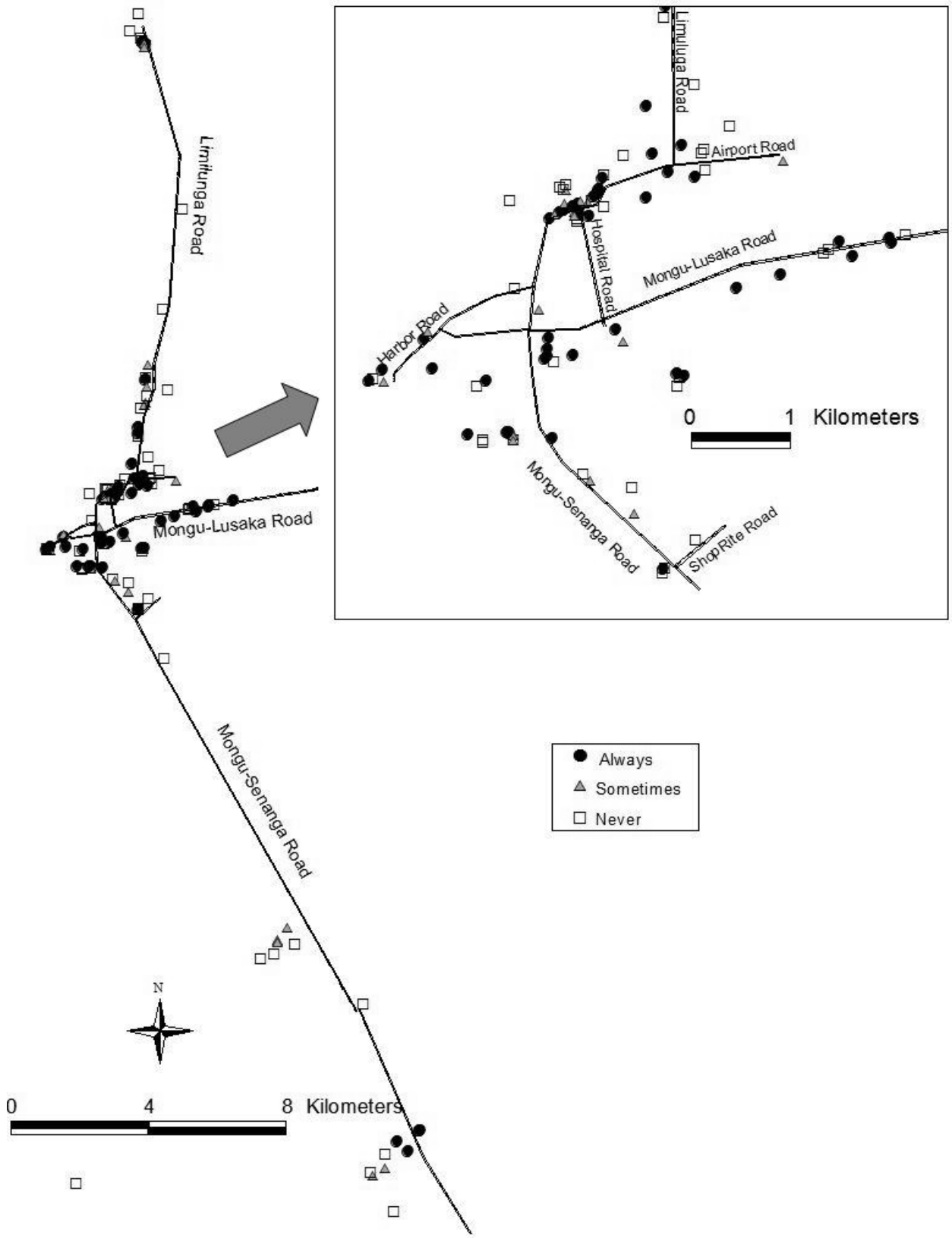


Several questions were asked to assess condom availability at venues. Overall, there is a gap in condom availability at venues. Condoms were visible at a third of the venues. Condoms had not been available during the past year at about 38% of the venues; and for about the same percentage of venues (37%), it was not possible to obtain a condom within a 10-minute walk at night. There is a strong willingness, however, to provide condoms at the venue, as only 9% of respondents were unwilling to sell condoms at their venues (Table 11). Figure 6 displays condom availability at venues in the past 12 months.

Table 11. Condom Availability at Venues, Mongu

Interviews with a Venue Representative at 149 Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005		
	N	**%**
Condom Availability in Past Year		
Always	54	36.2
Sometimes	38	25.5
Never	56	37.6
Missing	1	0.7
Total	149	100.0
Condoms Available on Day of Interview		
Yes, but condom not seen	10	6.7
Yes and condom seen	49	32.9
No	85	57.0
Missing	5	3.4
Total	149	100.0
Condoms Available in Past Four Weeks		
Yes, sold	49	32.9
Yes, taken freely	25	16.8
Yes, both sold and freely taken	6	4.0
No	67	45.0
Missing	2	1.3
Total	149	100.0
Possible to Get a Condom within a 10 Minute Walk at Night		
Yes	78	52.3
No	55	36.9
Do not know	15	10.1
Missing	1	0.7
Total	149	100.0
Willing to Sell Condoms at the Venue		
Yes	41	27.5
No	13	8.7
Already selling/available for free at the venue	82	55.0
Not possible due to type of venue	11	7.4
Missing	2	1.3
Total	149	100.0
Interviewer Observation (% yes)		
Any condoms available	44	29.5

Figure 6. Condom availability at venues in past 12 months, Mongu.



Injection Drug Use in Mongu

Venue representatives were asked whether injection drug use was a problem in the area and if they had seen any used syringes lying around. Although this is not a common problem in Zambia, the questions were asked to document any evidence of injecting drug use. Only 1% of venue representatives reported that people who inject drugs visit the venue (Table 12).

Table 12. Injection Drug Use, Mongu

Interviews with a Venue Representative at 149 Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005		
	N	**%**
Used Syringes Found In or Around the Venue in the Past 3 Months		
Yes	6	4.0
No	141	94.6
Missing	2	1.3
Total	149	100.0
Injection Drug Users Found at the Venue		
Yes	1	0.7
No	146	98.0
Missing	2	1.3
Total	149	100.0
Interviewer Observation (%yes)		
Any used syringes lying around	0	0.0

Step 4: What Are the Characteristics of People Who Socialize at Venues Where People Meet New Sexual Partners?

Findings from Interviews with People Socializing at Venues

Methods

Selecting Venues Where Individuals Socializing Were Interviewed

Selection of the sample of venues where patrons will be interviewed can occur only after the community informant interviews and venue visits are conducted and the resulting list of reported venues are compiled into a sampling frame of venues. Venues are sampled to obtain a sufficiently precise estimate of the proportion of individuals socializing at venues who report meeting a new sexual partner at the location.

Venues were selected for individual interviews using a systematic fixed interval sampling strategy with the probability of selection proportional to the size of the venue. The size of a venue was defined by the number of people socializing at the venue during a busy time as reported by the venue representative. Prior to interval selection, venues eligible for individual interviews were sorted by geographic location, as indicated by geographic code; and size of venue, as indicated by the cluster code number from the venue verification questionnaire. Venues where the cluster code number was larger than the selection interval were eligible to be selected more than once. The systematic fixed interval sampling strategy produced a self-weighted sample in which every individual socializing at eligible venues had an equal probability of being selected for an interview. The interval sampling strategy also ensured that the selected venues were geographically distributed throughout the Mongu study area. Thirty six venues were selected. Most selected venues had one cluster, or 24 individual interviews. Two venues each had two clusters of 24 interviews (48 interviews total) and one large venue had three clusters of 24 interviews (96 interviews total). At venues where there were fewer than 24 socializing patrons, all individuals at the venue were interviewed. To reach the target number of 960 interviews, three additional venues were randomly selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of the venue.

Selecting Individuals at Selected Venues

Interviewers approached 1,020 individuals socializing at 39 venues. All individuals age 18 and older were eligible for an interview. Individuals age 15 to 17 were also eligible for an interview if they were voluntarily at the venue and acting in the capacity of an adult. Fifteen to 17 year olds who were at the venue with their parents or who were there on an errand for their parents were not eligible to participate in the study.

Interviews were usually conducted during a busy day and time at the venue, as indicated by the venue representative in the previous step. Two interviewers visited each venue to conduct interviews. At the beginning of each interview, the interviewer recorded how many

people were at the venue. Interviewers were instructed to interview 24 persons at most venues or more if two or three clusters were selected. To select potential respondents, interviewers used an interval sampling strategy. With each interviewer starting at a different corner in the venue, they approached people at evenly spaced points along the line to request interviews, taking care to evenly distribute the gender of the respondents interviewed along the line. At venues where there were few patrons, all patrons were interviewed.

Prior to the start of the interview, the interviewer explained the purpose of the study and assured the respondent that all information would be kept confidential. Verbal anonymous informed consent was obtained from all participants. When necessary, the respondent was ask to move to a different location at the venue, away from their peers and others at the venue who might overhear, to preserve privacy and encourage truthful responses.

Interviews at Fish Camps

Anecdotal reports and discussions with key stakeholders suggested that fish camps along the Zambezi River were likely areas of high risk behavior for transmission of HIV. Thus, a special sample of individuals from four fish camps in the Mongu district were interviewed. These individuals are not included in the representative sample of individuals socializing at venues in Mongu. Instead, the results of the interviews with people at the fish camps are presented separately later in this chapter.

Fieldwork for Interviews with People Socializing at Venues

Interviewers approached 1,020 individuals socializing at 39 venues in the Mongu study area. Of these, an interview was completed with 97% of men and 94% of women for a total of 979 completed interviews (Table 13). Individuals age 15 and older were eligible for an interview and 1% of men and 4% of women who were approached were too young to participate in the study. At the beginning of each interview, the interviewer recorded how many people were present at the venue. At the start of over half of the interviews, there were fewer than 20 people socializing at the venue. Sometimes more people would arrive during the evening and the full number of interviews could be obtained. At 27 venues, the target number of interviews was obtained. At 12 venues, fewer interviews than the target number were obtained.

Socio-demographic Characteristics of People Socialzing at Venues

The characteristics of the people socializing at these venues are very informative. Over half of the men and women were 25 years old or younger. Women were more likely to be unemployed than men. However, only a quarter of men and 15% of women were employed full time, and 30% of men and 40% of women were unemployed but looking for work. Among men, 37% had ever been married and 35% were currently married and among women, 22% had ever been married and 21% were currently married. The median number of days that a man drank a beverage containing alcohol in the past 30 days was 3 days; and the median number for women, 1 day. A third of men and 46% of women did not drink any beverages containing alcohol in the past 30 days (Table 14).

Table 13. Summary of Fieldwork for Interviews with Individuals Socializing at 39 Venues, Mongu

Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
Number of Days of Interviews with People Socializing at Venues	9			
Number of Venues Where Interviews Conducted	39			
	Men		**Women**	
Number of Patrons Socializing at Venue at Start of Interview	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
0-4	164	16.1	484	47.5
5-9	257	25.2	199	19.5
10-14	137	13.4	56	5.5
15-19	90	8.8	38	3.7
20-29	147	14.4	48	4.7
30-39	34	3.3	35	3.4
40-49	31	3.0	16	1.6
50-100	72	7.1	66	6.5
100+	61	6.0	52	5.1
Missing value	27	2.6	26	2.5
Total	1020	100.0	1020	100.0
Day of Week Interview Conducted	**N=1,020**		**%**	
Monday	73		7.2	
Tuesday	228		22.4	
Wednesday	121		11.9	
Thursday	152		14.9	
Friday	165		16.2	
Saturday	273		26.8	
Sunday	8		0.8	
Number of Interviewers	14			
Gender of Individual Approached for Interview	**N**		**%**	
Male	653		64.0	
Female	366		35.9	
Missing	1		0.1	
Total	1020		100.0	
Age and Eligibility of Individuals Approached	**Men**		**Women**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
Age ≥18 (eligible)	635	97.2	330	90.2
Age 15-17 and not with parent or on family errand (eligible)	11	1.7	21	5.7
Age 15-17 with parent (not eligible)	2	0.3	4	1.1
Age 15-17 on family errand (not eligible)	2	0.3	6	1.6
Younger than age 15 (not eligible)	1	0.2	2	0.5
Missing	3	0.5	3	0.8
Total	654	100.0	366	100.0
Willing to Participate	**Men**		**Women**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
Yes	636	97.4	343	93.7
No	12	1.8	10	2.7
Not applicable (too young)	6	0.9	13	3.6
Total	653	100.0	365	100.0

Table 14. Self-Reported Socio-demographic Characteristics, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Age of Individual Socializing at Venue				
15-19	63	9.9	91	26.5
20-24	170	26.7	125	36.4
25-29	190	29.9	70	20.4
30-34	94	14.8	35	10.2
35-39	53	8.3	8	2.3
40-44	23	3.6	6	1.7
45+	42	6.6	7	2.0
Missing	1	0.2	1	0.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Mean age 28.3 men, 24.1 women				
Median age 27.0 men, 22.0 women				
Employment Status				
Employed full-time	161	25.3	50	14.6
Employed, part-time/occasional	148	23.3	49	14.3
Unemployed, looking for work	189	29.7	136	39.7
Unemployed, not looking	124	19.5	99	28.9
Missing	14	2.2	9	2.6
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Student Status				
Currently in primary school	1	0.2	4	1.2
Currently in secondary school	36	5.7	39	11.4
Currently in college, university, or technical school	4	0.6	3	0.9
Not currently a student	594	93.4	294	85.7
Missing	1	0.2	3	0.9
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Highest Level of Schooling Completed				
None	14	2.2	12	3.5
Primary school	121	19.0	90	26.2
Secondary school	345	54.2	196	57.1
Higher education	144	22.6	37	10.8
Missing	12	1.9	8	2.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Respondent Has Ever Been Married				
Yes	232	36.5	76	22.2
Never married	397	62.4	257	74.9
Missing	7	1.1	10	2.9
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Respondent Is Currently Married or Has a Live-In Partner				
Yes	224	35.2	70	20.4
No	399	62.7	266	77.6
Missing	13	2.0	7	2.0
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Number of Days Drank a Beverage Containing Alcohol in Past 30 Days				
None	207	32.5	157	45.8
1-2 Days	91	14.3	53	15.5
3-9 Days	231	36.3	103	30.0
10-19 Days	41	6.4	16	4.7
20-29 Days	31	4.9	5	1.5
Everyday	24	3.8	2	0.6
Missing	11	1.7	7	2.0
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Mean number of days 5.3 men, 3.0 women				
Median number of days 3.0 men, 1.0 women				

How Frequently Do People Visit Venues?

Approximately 36% of men and 40% of women visit the venue every day and 90% of respondents visit the venue at least monthly. Only 7% of respondents reported that this was their first visit to the venue. For a description of venue attendance by gender, see Figure 7. Approximately 44% of men and 38% of women first came to the venue over a year ago. Two-thirds of respondents walked to the venue and another 17% came by taxi.

Over 80% of respondents came to the venue to socialize and 54% of men and 47% of women came to drink alcohol, but a quarter of men and 30% of women reported that they also came to the venue to meet a new sexual partner. Almost 60% of men and 46% of women reported that they had already visited another venue on the interview day (Table 15).

Where Do Venue Patrons Come From? Mobile Populations Are Important

The majority of respondents were from the greater Mongu area. Some of the people were newcomers to the area, with 17% of men and 19% of women having lived in the area less than a year. There were many long-term residents as well, with 18% of men and 21% of women interviewed who had lived at their current residence all of their life. Half of the respondents spent last night at their family home and another 23% of men and 31% of women spent last night in the household of a relative, boyfriend/girlfriend, or friend. Approximately 63% of men and 71% of women stay at their previous night's location every night. Relatives, friends, children, parents, and spouses also stayed in these locations as well. Only 5% of men and 2% of women stayed by themselves the previous night (Table 16).

Figure 7. Frequency of attendance at venue by gender, Mongu.

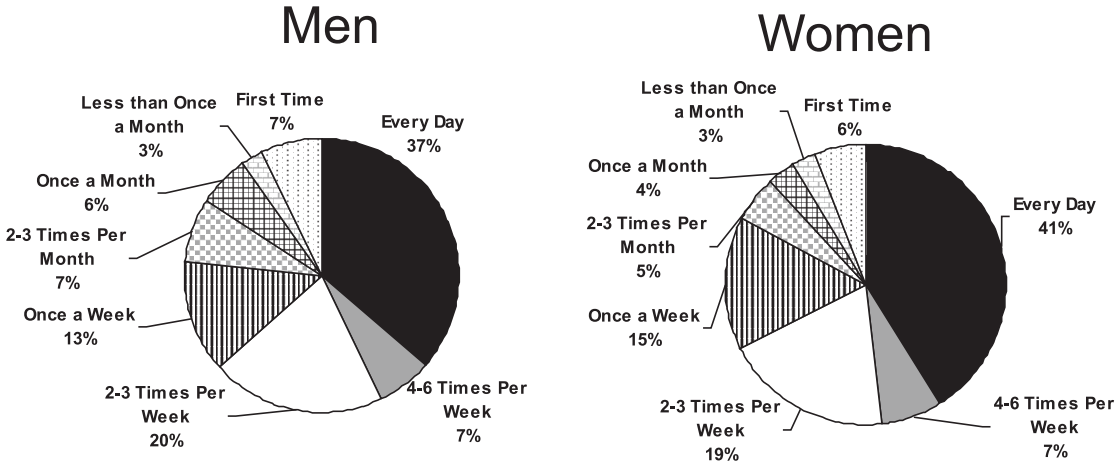


Table 15. Self-reported Venue-visiting Behavior, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Frequency of Attendance at Venue				
Every day	229	36.0	139	40.5
4-6 times per week	42	6.6	24	7.0
2-3 times per week	129	20.3	66	19.2
One time per week	84	13.2	51	14.9
2-3 times per month	47	7.4	18	5.2
One time per month	39	6.1	12	3.5
Less than one time per month	16	2.5	9	2.6
First time	46	7.2	20	5.8
Missing	4	0.6	4	1.2
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Number of Visits to Venue in Past 7 Days				
1	176	27.7	92	26.8
2	84	13.2	33	9.6
3	72	11.3	36	10.5
4	53	8.3	35	10.2
5	16	2.5	12	3.5
6	44	6.9	26	7.6
7	179	28.1	103	30.0
Missing	12	1.9	6	1.7
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
First Attendance to Venue				
First visit	51	8.0	25	7.3
Within past 4 weeks	80	12.6	31	9.0
Within past 2-6 months	120	18.9	73	21.3
Within past 7-12 months	85	13.4	69	20.1
Over a year ago but less than 5 years ago	157	24.7	76	22.2
Over 5 years ago	121	19.0	55	16.0
Missing	22	3.5	14	4.1
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
How Respondent Came to the Venue				
Walked	416	65.4	238	69.4
Bicycle	26	4.1	1	0.3
Private car	45	7.1	22	6.4
Taxi	115	18.1	57	16.6
Bus	18	2.8	13	3.8
Other public transportation	2	0.3	2	0.6
Other	12	1.9	8	2.3
Missing	2	0.3	2	0.6
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Reason for Coming to Venue (% yes)				
To socialize	512	80.5	284	82.8
To drink alcohol	345	54.2	160	46.6
To meet a sexual partner	156	24.5	104	30.3
Number of Other Venues Visited on Day of Interview				
0	263	41.4	185	53.9
1	159	25.0	70	20.4
2	99	15.6	32	9.3
3+	114	17.9	55	16.0
Missing	1	0.2	1	0.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Number of Venues Still Plan to Visit on Day of Interview				
0	275	43.2	171	49.9
1	228	35.8	107	31.2
2	71	11.2	40	11.7
3+	62	9.7	24	7.0
Missing value	0	0.0	1	0.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0

Table 16. Mobile Populations, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Current Residence				
Imbowa	21	3.3	10	2.9
Harbor	7	1.1	5	1.5
Imwiko	47	7.4	27	7.9
Limulunga Lamakua	18	2.8	15	4.4
Manyamo	2	0.3	3	0.9
Kapulanga	38	6.0	16	4.7
Mandanga/Ilute	45	7.1	26	7.6
Katonga	10	1.6	4	1.2
Chinese	6	0.9	2	0.6
Limulunga Lamulena	20	3.1	11	3.2
Town centre	117	18.4	66	19.2
Bus stop / market	10	1.6	8	2.3
Lubosi	6	0.9	3	0.9
Muchaba [Wenela area]	51	8.0	33	9.6
Namusunga/College/Holy Cross/plots	49	7.7	28	8.2
Boma area	47	7.4	19	5.5
Namboard / prison area	13	2.0	9	2.6
Mukakani Fish Camp	2	0.3	0	0.0
Namushakende	0	0.0	1	0.3
Northpark	2	0.3	0	0.0
Sefula	28	4.4	18	5.2
Kalangu	12	1.9	7	2.0
Other	67	10.5	20	5.8
Missing	18	2.8	12	3.5
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Years Residing at Current Residence				
<1	107	16.8	64	18.7
1 year	42	6.6	27	7.9
2-4 years	148	23.3	81	23.6
5-10 years	145	22.8	68	19.8
>10 years	71	11.2	24	7.0
All of life	117	18.4	72	21.0
Missing	6	0.9	7	2.0
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Where Respondent Spent Last Night				
Family Home	318	50.0	175	51.0
House of a Relative	61	9.6	28	8.2
Boyfriend/Girlfriend's House	42	6.6	56	16.3
Friend's House	46	7.2	21	6.1
Commercial Hotel	37	5.8	14	4.1
School Dormitory	15	2.4	10	2.9
Worker Camp, Dormitory, Hostel	34	5.3	11	3.2
Outdoors, On the Street	17	2.7	5	1.5
Other	53	8.3	15	4.4
Missing	13	2.0	8	2.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Frequency with Which Respondent Stays at Last Night Location				
Every Day	402	63.2	244	71.1
4-6 Times Per Week	34	5.3	13	3.8
2-3 Times Per Week	76	11.9	35	10.2
One Time Per Week	37	5.8	17	5.0
2-3 Times Per Month	21	3.3	10	2.9
One Time Per Month	22	3.5	6	1.7
Less Than Once a Month	7	1.1	3	0.9
Last Night was the First Time	25	3.9	6	1.7
Missing	12	1.9	9	2.6
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Other People who Stayed with Respondent Last Night (% Yes)				
Parent	175	27.5	113	32.9
Relative	291	45.8	156	45.5
Child	132	20.8	77	22.4
Boyfriend / Girlfriend	110	17.3	92	26.8
Spouse	131	20.6	66	19.2
Friend	253	39.8	128	37.3
No One	31	4.9	7	2.0
Other	121	19.0	50	14.6

People Report Meeting New Sexual Partners at Venues

Almost 90% of men and women interviewed believed that other people meet new sexual partners at the venue. In fact, 30% of men and 38% of women reported that they themselves had previously met a new partner at the venue (see Figure 8). Those who reported meeting a partner at the venue were likely to have met that partner at the venue within the past four weeks. Of the people who reported meeting a partner at the venue, 38% of men and 40% of women reported not using a condom the first time they had sex with their most recent new partner from the venue (Table 17).

Age at First Sex

Almost all people socializing at the venues, 99% of men and 98% of women, were sexually experienced (Table 18). Among those interviewed, the mean age at first sex was 15.7 for men and 15.6 for women.

Figure 8. Partner selection reported by individuals interviewed at venues, Mongu.

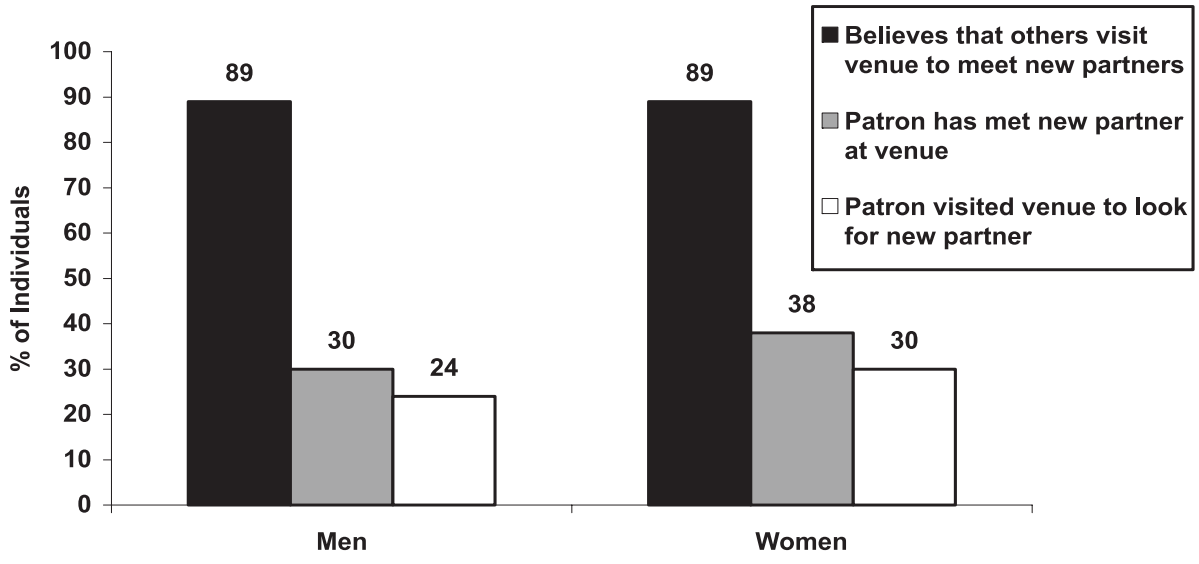


Table 17. Meeting a New Partner at the Venue, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Respondent Believes Other People Meet New Partners at the Venue				
Yes	567	89.2	305	88.9
No	66	10.4	33	9.6
Missing	3	0.5	5	1.5
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Patron Ever Met a New Partner at the Venue				
Yes	192	30.2	131	38.2
No	441	69.3	211	61.5
Missing	3	0.5	1	0.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Last Attracted New Partner at the Venue				
Within past 4 weeks	91	14.3	64	18.7
Within past 12 months	76	11.9	48	14.0
Over a year ago	26	4.1	19	5.5
Never met a new partner at the venue	441	69.3	211	61.5
Missing	2	0.3	1	0.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Used a Condom at First Sex with Last New Partner from the Venue				
Yes	121	19.0	77	22.4
No	72	11.3	53	15.5
Never met partner here	441	69.3	211	61.5
Missing	2	0.3	2	0.6
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0

Table 18. Ever Had Sex and Age at First Sex, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Ever Had Sex				
Yes	628	98.7	335	97.7
No	7	1.1	4	1.2
Missing	1	0.2	4	1.2
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Age at First Sex				
<13	146	23.0	65	19.0
13	34	5.3	19	5.5
14	47	7.4	23	6.7
15	83	13.1	52	15.2
16	53	8.3	41	12.0
17	50	7.9	20	5.8
18-21	149	23.4	92	26.8
22-24	26	4.1	10	2.9
25+	19	3.0	2	0.6
Never had sex and younger than 18	15	2.4	9	2.6
Never had sex and 18 or older	6	0.9	2	0.6
Missing	8	1.3	8	2.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0

Number of Partners and Rate of New Sexual Partnerships

The rate of new sexual partnerships in a population is an important determinant of the course of an HIV epidemic. In Mongu, 48% of men and 47% of women reported having at least one new sexual partner in the past four weeks (Figure 9 and Table 19) and 68% of men and 64% of women reported having at least one new partner in the past 12 months (Table 49). Over 90% of respondents had at least one partner in the past 12 months. Two-thirds of respondents had a regular partner and almost two-thirds had sex with a non-marital, non-live-in partner in the past year.

Table 20 shows a comparison of the number of sexual partners reported by patrons interviewed at PLACE venues in Mongu with the national sample of adults aged 15-59 interviewed in the 2005 Zambia Sexual Behavior Survey. The partnership rate among the PLACE population was much higher than that reported by the national household sample. This indicates that the PLACE method is capturing a high risk population, and PLACE venues are important as targets for HIV prevention interventions. Overall, 60% of men in the PLACE population had two or more partners in the past 12 months compared to 13% of the national population. Among women, 51% of the PLACE population had two or more partners in the past 12 months compared to only 2% of the national population (Table 20).

Key Population: Those with the Highest Rates of New Sexual Partnerships

The rate and number of sexual partnerships is summarized into one variable that has three categories (Table 21, based on Table S.1 in the executive summary). Almost half of men and women interviewed were classified as having a high rate of sexual partnership, 23% of men and 20% of women as having a moderate rate of sexual partnership, and 27% of men and 32% of women as having a low rate of sexual partnership. Men with a high partnership rate were more likely to have exchanged money for sex, to have met a partner at the venue, to

Figure 9. Number of new sexual partners during past four weeks, Mongu.

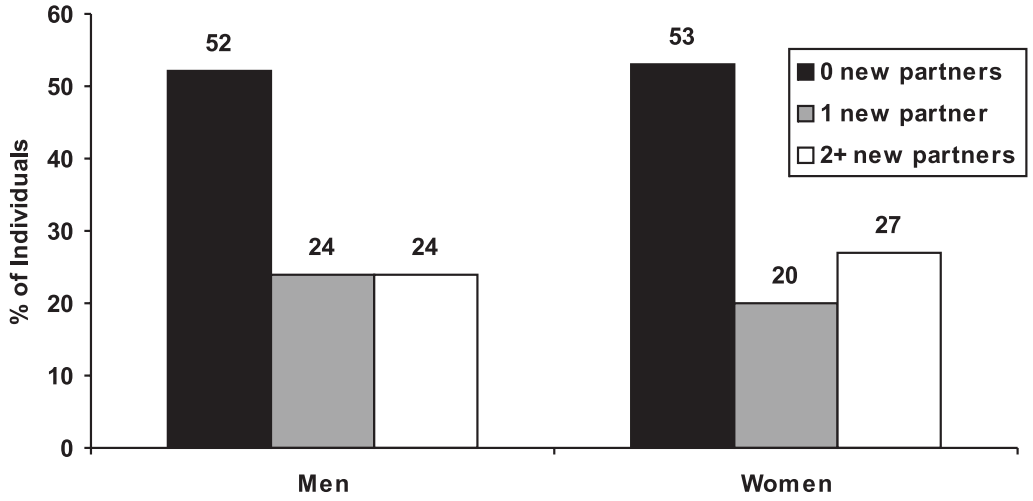


Table 19. Rate of Partnership Acquisition, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Number of Partners in Past 4 Weeks				
0	190	29.9	98	28.6
1	218	34.3	126	36.7
2	81	12.7	43	12.5
3-9	139	21.9	71	20.7
10+	7	1.1	4	1.2
Missing	1	0.2	1	0.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Mean: 1.8 men; 1.8 women				
Median: 1.0 men; 1.0 women				
Number of New Partners in Past 4 Weeks				
0	331	52.0	181	52.8
1	153	24.1	68	19.8
2	59	9.3	39	11.4
3-9	88	13.8	51	14.9
10+	3	0.5	3	0.9
Missing	2	0.3	1	0.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Mean: 1.1 men; 1.2 women				
Median: 0.0 men; 0.0 women				
Total Number of Partners in Last 12 Months				
0	54	8.5	32	9.3
1	200	31.4	134	39.1
2	93	14.6	32	9.3
3-9	207	32.5	106	30.9
10+	81	12.7	38	11.1
Missing	1	0.2	1	0.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Mean: 4.5 men; 4.2 women				
Median: 2.0 men; 2.0 women				
Number of New Partners in Past 12 Months				
0	198	31.1	121	35.3
1	178	28.0	86	25.1
2	67	10.5	26	7.6
3-9	151	23.7	89	25.9
10+	39	6.1	20	5.8
Missing	3	0.5	1	0.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Mean: 2.7 men; 2.8 women				
Median: 1.0 men; 1.0 women				
Respondent Has a Regular Partner				
Yes	424	66.7	224	65.3
No	208	32.7	116	33.8
Missing	4	0.6	3	0.9
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Respondent Had Sex with a Non-Marital, Non-Live-In Partner in Past Year				
Yes	403	63.4	214	62.4
No	227	35.7	126	36.7
Missing	6	0.9	3	0.9
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0

have used a condom with the last new partner from the venue, to have had a sex partner who was 10 years younger, have a regular partner, to have used a condom at last sex with a regular partner, and to have had a symptom of an STI in the past four weeks compared to men with lower partnership rates. Similarly, women with a high partnership rate were more likely to have exchanged sex for money, to have a regular partner, to have used condom with their regular partner, to have had a sex partner who was 10 years younger and 10 years older, to have used a condom at last sex, and to have met a partner at the venue, but less likely to have used a condom with the last new partner from the venue compared to women with lower partnership rates. (See Tables S.3 and S.4 in the executive summary.)

Age Differences between Sexual Partners

The age difference between sexual partners can be an important contributor to the spread of HIV. In Mongu, 31% of men and 6% of women had a partner more than 10 years younger than themselves, and 24% of women had a partner who was more than 10 years older than themselves (Table 22).

Table 20. Percent Reporting 2+ Partners in the Past 12 Months: A Comparison of the PLACE Population with the National Population in Zambia, Mongu

	Men %		Women %	
Age	PLACE*	ZSBS†	PLACE*	ZSBS†
15-19	38.7	4.5	56.0	3.0
20-24	64.5	9.4	50.4	3.0
25-29	66.1	17.8	54.4	3.8
30-39	61.6	16.7	39.5	1.3
40+	46.2	17.1	53.9	1.2
Total	59.9	13.4	51.3	2.4

* Interviews with individuals socializing at venues in Mongu, Western Province, PLACE assessment 2005.

† ZSBS indicates *Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey 2005* (CSO & MEASURE, 2006), source of national data.

Table 21. Gender and Rate of Sexual Partnership, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Rate of Sexual Partnerships				
High: 1+ new partners or 2+ total partners past 4 weeks	317	49.8	165	48.1
Moderate: 1+ new or 2+ total partners past 12 months	146	23.0	68	19.8
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months	171	26.9	109	31.8
Missing	2	0.3	1	0.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0

Table 22. Oldest and Youngest Partnerships, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Age Difference between Respondent and Youngest Partner				
Youngest partner >15 yrs younger	60	9.4	7	2.0
Youngest partner 11-15 yrs younger	135	21.2	14	4.1
Youngest partner 5-10 yrs younger	247	38.8	20	5.8
Youngest partner 0-4 yrs younger	123	19.3	58	16.9
No younger partner	9	1.4	206	60.1
No partners in past 12 months	55	8.6	32	9.3
Missing	7	1.1	6	1.7
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Age Difference between Respondent and Oldest Partner				
Oldest partner >15 yrs older	2	0.3	29	8.5
Oldest partner 11-15 yrs older	3	0.5	54	15.7
Oldest partner 5-10 yrs older	23	3.6	101	29.4
Oldest partner 0-4 yrs older	72	11.3	90	26.2
No older partner	475	74.7	31	9.0
No partners in past 12 months	55	8.6	32	9.3
Missing	6	0.9	6	1.7
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0

Condom Use

Condom use is an important way to reduce HIV transmission. Almost three quarters of men and women interviewed had ever used a condom (Table 23). Among those who have ever had sex, 44% of men and 48% of women used a condom last time they had sex. Almost 60% of men and women who had a new partner in the past 12 months used a condom during first sex with their last new partner. Among those with a regular partner, 45% of men and 53% of women used a condom at last sex with their regular partner. Among those who had sex with a non-spouse, non-live-in partner in the past year, 51% of men and 57% of women used a condom at last sex with this partner. Only 2% of men and 6% of women with a spouse or live-in partner always use a condom with this partner; 33% of these men and 43% of these women sometimes use condoms with their spouse or live-in partner.

Because condom use may be over reported in this type of survey, the interviewer also asked whether people had a condom with them at the time of the interview, and 13% of men and 5% of women had a condom with them that was seen by the interviewer.

Participation in HIV/AIDS Prevention Programs

The majority of respondents had heard an HIV/AIDS program on the radio and had seen an HIV/AIDS prevention poster (Table 24). Most respondents had also seen an HIV/AIDS film or video, attended an HIV/AIDS education program, and talked with a health worker about HIV/AIDS. Approximately 27% of respondents have talked with a peer health educator at the venue, and slightly more than 20% have obtained a condom at the venue. Almost two-thirds of respondents had received education about HIV/AIDS in school.

Table 23. Condom Use, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Ever Used a Condom				
Yes	463	72.8	257	74.9
No	162	25.5	76	22.2
Never had sex	7	1.1	4	1.2
Missing	4	0.6	6	1.7
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Condom Used during Most Recent Sex				
Yes	275	43.2	162	47.2
No	175	27.5	93	27.1
Never used a condom	162	25.5	76	22.2
Never had sex	7	1.1	4	1.2
Missing	17	2.7	8	2.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Condom Used during First Sex with Last New Partner				
Yes	247	38.8	129	37.6
No	155	24.4	77	22.4
No new partners in last year	198	31.1	121	35.3
Missing	36	5.7	16	4.7
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Condom Used at Last Sex with a Regular Partner				
Used condom	191	30.0	119	34.7
Did not use condom	226	35.5	104	30.3
No regular partner in past year	208	32.7	116	33.8
Missing	11	1.7	4	1.2
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Condom Used at Last Sex with Non-Spouse, Non-Live-In Partner				
Used condom	207	32.5	123	35.9
Did not use condom	181	28.5	90	26.2
No non-spouse, non-live-in partner in past year	227	35.7	126	36.7
Missing	21	3.3	4	1.2
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Frequency of Condom Use with Spouse/Live-In Partner				
Always uses condom	4	0.6	4	1.2
Sometimes uses condom	75	11.8	30	8.7
Never uses condom	130	20.4	34	9.9
No spouse or non-live-in partner	399	62.7	266	77.6
Missing	28	4.4	9	2.6
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Possession of Condom at Time of Interview				
Yes, but condom not seen	39	6.1	6	1.7
Yes, condom seen	85	13.4	17	5.0
No condom	500	78.6	315	91.8
Missing	12	1.9	5	1.5
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0

Table 24. HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention Activities, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
HIV/AIDS Education in Past 3 Months (% yes)				
Attended an HIV/AIDS educational program	347	54.6	188	54.8
Saw an HIV/AIDS film or video	382	60.1	190	55.4
Heard an HIV/AIDS program on radio	580	91.2	297	86.6
Saw an HIV/AIDS prevention poster	567	89.2	280	81.6
Talked about HIV/AIDS with a health worker	329	51.7	188	54.8
Talked with a peer health educator at the venue	173	27.2	96	28.0
Obtained condoms at the venue	150	23.6	72	21.0
Received Education About HIV/AIDS in School				
Yes	402	63.2	230	67.1
No	214	33.6	93	27.1
Missing	20	3.1	20	5.8
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0

HIV/AIDS Testing

It is important for people who are tested to get their results and for people who are interested in getting tested to be tested. Almost a third of respondents had ever been tested for HIV, including 18% of men and 23% of women who were tested within the past 12 months. Among those tested in the past 12 months, most men (86%) and women (88%) received their test results. Approximately 69% of men and 64% of women were interested in being tested for HIV in the next 12 months (Table 25).

Table 25. HIV/AIDS Testing, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Ever Been Tested for HIV				
Tested within past 12 months	115	18.1	78	22.7
Tested over 12 months ago	78	12.3	35	10.2
Never tested	431	67.8	223	65.0
Missing	12	1.9	7	2.0
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Received Test Results in Past 12 Months				
Yes, results received	99	15.6	69	20.1
No, results not received	13	2.0	8	2.3
Not applicable, tested over 12 months ago, or never tested	509	80.0	258	75.2
Missing	15	2.4	8	2.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Interested in Being Tested in Next 12 Months				
Yes, interested	438	68.9	221	64.4
Not interested	176	27.7	114	33.2
Missing	22	3.5	8	2.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0

Key Populations: Youth

The indicators for youth are summarized in Table S.2 in the executive summary, and are repeated here as Table 26. Youth are a key population. Young men comprised 37% of the total male population at the venues and young women 63% of the total female population at the venues. Approximately 35% of young men and 43% of young women visit the venue daily. A quarter of young men and 39% of young women exchanged money for sex in the past four weeks. Two-thirds of young people had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months, and 45% of young men and 46% of young women had a new sexual partner in the past four weeks. Slightly less than two-thirds of young respondents who had a new partner in the last 12 months used a condom with their last new partner during this time period. Over half of young respondents had more than one partner in the past 12 months. One-fifth of young women had a sexual partner in the past 12 months who was more than 10 years older than she was. In the past four weeks, 15% of young men had a symptom of an STI. Almost one-third of young people had ever been tested for HIV, and two-thirds were interested in being tested in the next 12 months. Almost half of young people reported a high rate of sexual partnership. Similar to the older individuals interviewed at the venues, young adults identified AIDS and unemployment as the biggest problems in the area.

Key Populations: Fish Camp Patrons

The indicators for fish camp patrons are summarized in Table S.5 in the executive summary, and are repeated here as Table 27. Men and women interviewed at the fish camps are older than those in the representative sample of individuals socializing at venues in Mongu. Men at the fish camps had similar partnership rates compared to men at venues in Mongu. Slightly over a quarter of men at the fish camps exchanged money for sex in the past four weeks, 41% had a new partner in the past four weeks, and 68% had a new partner in the past 12 months. Women at the fish camps had much lower partnership rates than men and than women at venues in Mongu. Approximately 16% of women at the fish camps exchanged sex for money in the past four weeks, 26% had a new partner in the past four weeks, and 42% had a new partner in the past 12 months. Condom use among people at the fish camps was low. Among those with a new partner in the past 12 months, 23% of men and 31% of women used a condom with their last new partner in the past 12 months. Only 8% of respondents had ever been tested for HIV although 67% of men and 60% of women were interested in being tested for HIV. People at the fish camps have a similar perception of the big problems in the area as people at venues in Mongu. However, people at the fish camps were slightly more like to identify lack of education and getting food to eat as big problems compared to individuals at venues in Mongu.

Key Populations: Commercial Sex Workers, Clients, Men Who have Sex with Men, and Injection Drug Users

A quarter of men and a third of women reported exchanging money for sex in the past four weeks and 42% of men and 46% of women reported doing so in the past 12 months. Of those who exchanged money for sex in the past 12 months, 59% of men and 52% of women used a condom the last time. Only 1% of men reported having sex with another man in the past four weeks (Table 28).

Injection drug use was uncommon in Mongu, with 4% of men and 2% of women reporting that they believe people who inject drugs socialize at the venue. Only 2% of respondents reported that they had ever injected an addictive drug (Table 29).

Table 26. Characteristics of Young Adults, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Young Men 15-24		Young Women 15-24	
Number of patrons interviewed	233		216	
Mean age	21.1		20.3	
Percentage of Young Adults Who:	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Are unemployed and looking for work	48	33.0	32	42.6
Do not live in Mongu study area	13	5.6	14	6.5
Visit the venue daily	82	35.2	92	42.6
Have ever injected an addictive drug	7	3.0	5	2.3
Gave or exchanged money for sex in the past 4 weeks	58	24.9	85	39.4
Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks	105	45.1	100	46.3
Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months	156	67.0	145	67.1
Of these, % using condom at first sex with last new partner	96	62.3	45	65.5
Had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	135	57.9	114	52.8
Of these, % using a condom at last coitus	75	55.6	68	59.7
Are men who had sex with a man in the past year (men only)	3	1.3	--	--
Had a sex partner 10 or more years older than self in past year	2	0.9	45	20.8
Had a sex partner 10 or more years younger than self in past year	7	3.0	1	0.5
Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks (men only)	34	14.6	--	--
Have ever been tested for HIV	70	30.0	71	32.9
Are interested in being tested for HIV	162	69.5	144	66.7
Rate of Sexual Partnerships				
High: 1+ new partners or 2+ partners past 4 weeks	109	46.8	104	48.1
Moderate: 1+ new or 2+ partners past 12 months	56	24.0	49	22.7
Low: Not sexually active or 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months	67	28.8	63	29.2
Perceived Big Problems in Area				
Unemployment	218	93.6	203	94.0
Violence	129	55.4	130	60.2
Access to health care	110	47.2	115	53.2
AIDS	226	97.0	207	95.8
Alcohol abuse	172	73.8	156	72.2
Lack of education	148	63.5	138	63.9
Getting food to eat	144	61.8	139	64.4
Injection drug abuse	10	4.3	15	6.9
Any of the above	233	100.0	213	98.6

Table 27. Characteristics of Fish Camp Patrons, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu Area Fish Camps, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005		
Characteristics of Fish Camp Patrons	**Men %**	**Women %**
Number of patrons interviewed	103	62
Mean age	29.6	29.1
Percentage of Respondents Who:		
Are unemployed and looking for work	35.9	25.8
Do not live in the Mongu study area	6.8	4.8
Visit the venue daily	68.9	69.4
Have ever injected an addictive drug	0.0	0.0
Gave or exchanged money for sex in the past 4 weeks	26.2	16.1
Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks	40.8	25.8
Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months	68.0	41.9
Of these, % using condom with last new partner	22.9	30.8
Had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	42.7	35.5
Of these, % using a condom at last coitus	18.2	18.2
Had sex with a man in the past 12 months (men only)	1.0	--
Had a sex partner 10 or more years older in past year	3.9	22.6
Had a sex partner 10 or more years younger in past year	24.3	4.8
Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks (men only)	11.7	--
Have ever been tested for HIV	7.8	8.1
Are interested in being tested for HIV	67.0	59.7
Rate of Sexual Partnerships		
High: 1+ new partners or 2+ partners past 4 weeks	40.8	27.4
Moderate: 1+ new or 2+ partners past 12 months	27.2	17.7
Low: Not sexually active or 1 partner in the past 12 months	31.1	54.8
Big Problems in Area as Perceived		
Unemployment	95.1	93.5
Violence	57.3	69.4
Access to health care	58.3	46.8
AIDS	96.1	95.2
Alcohol abuse	77.7	69.4
Lack of education	81.6	79.0
Getting food to eat	79.6	90.3
Injection drug abuse	1.0	0.0
Any of the above	99.0	98.4

Table 28. Transactional Sex and Men Having Sex with Men, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Given or Received Money in Exchange for Sex in Past Year				
Yes	266	41.8	159	46.4
No	366	57.5	176	51.3
Missing	4	0.6	8	2.3
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Used a Condom Last Time Gave or Received Money in Exchange for Sex in Past Year				
Yes	157	24.7	83	24.2
No	101	15.9	74	21.6
No commercial sex in past 12 months	367	57.7	176	51.3
Missing	11	1.7	10	2.9
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Given or Received Money in Exchange for Sex in Past 4 Weeks				
Yes	168	26.4	115	33.5
No	457	71.9	211	61.5
Missing	11	1.7	17	5.0
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Men Had Sex With Male in Past 4 Weeks				
Yes	6	0.9	NA	NA
No	614	96.5	NA	NA
Missing	16	2.5	NA	NA
Total	636	100.0	NA	NA

Table 29. Injection Drug Use, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Respondent Reports People Who Inject Drugs Socialize at Venu e				
Yes	25	3.9	7	2.0
No	607	95.4	331	96.5
Missing	4	0.6	5	1.5
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Respondent Ever Injected an Addictive Drug				
Yes	15	2.4	5	1.5
No	617	97.0	331	96.5
Missing	4	0.6	7	2.0
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0

Treatment for Sexually Transmitted Infections

Another important prevention strategy is for people to get appropriate treatment for STIs. In Mongu, 14% of men and 22% of women had an STI symptom in the past four weeks, and almost all sought some sort of treatment or advice (Table 30). Of those with symptoms in the past four weeks, three-quarters of men and women sought treatment from a health worker in a clinic or hospital, 38% of men and 34% of women from a private doctor, a third sought treatment from a traditional healer, 34% of men and 43% of women from a shop or pharmacy, and 49% of men and 45% of women sought advice from friends and relatives.

Table 30. STI Symptoms, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005				
	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Where a Man (Woman) with an STI Would Seek Treatment First*				
Public clinic or hospital	544	85.5	292	85.1
Private doctor	32	5.0	13	3.8
Pharmacy	6	0.9	4	1.2
Traditional healer	18	2.8	11	3.2
Elsewhere	3	0.5	4	1.2
Do not know of any place	6	0.9	1	0.3
Missing	27	4.2	18	5.2
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Pain on Urination (Men Only)				
Yes, in the past 4 weeks	71	11.2	NA	NA
Yes, in the past 2 to 12 months	61	9.6	NA	NA
No	486	76.4	NA	NA
Missing	18	2.8	NA	NA
Total	636	100.0	NA	NA
Unusual Discharge				
Yes, in the past 4 weeks	40	6.3	28	8.2
Yes, in the past 2 to 12 months	67	10.5	41	12.0
No	514	80.8	263	76.7
Missing	15	2.4	11	3.2
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Sores				
Yes, in the past 4 weeks	46	7.2	31	9.0
Yes, in the past 2 to 12 months	64	10.1	26	7.6
No	507	79.7	273	79.6
Missing	19	3.0	13	3.8
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Lower Abdominal Pain (Women Only)				
Yes, in the past 4 weeks	NA	NA	57	16.6
Yes, in the past 2 to 12 months	NA	NA	58	16.9
No	NA	NA	219	63.8
Missing	NA	NA	9	2.6
Total	NA	NA	343	100.0
Any Symptoms (% yes)				
Yes, in the past 4 weeks	93	14.6	77	22.4
Yes, in the past 12 months	186	29.2	138	40.2
Treatment Seeking Behavior				
No symptoms	525	82.5	255	74.3
Symptoms and no treatment sought	1	0.2	1	0.3
Symptoms and any treatment sought	90	14.2	74	21.6
Missing	20	3.1	13	3.8
Total	636	100.0	343	100.0
Type of Treatment or Advice Sought for Symptoms**				
Health worker in a clinic or hospital	70	11.0	58	16.9
Traditional healer	26	4.1	26	7.6
Shop or pharmacy	32	5.0	33	9.6
Friends or relatives	46	7.2	35	10.2
Private doctor	35	5.5	26	7.6
No treatment	1	0.2	1	0.3
No symptoms	524	82.5	255	74.3

* Men asked about places where other men would first seek treatment for an STI and women were asked where other women would first seek treatment

** Respondents could respond yes for multiple types of treatment or advice.

Issues of Concern in the Community

At the end of the interview, people were asked about their concerns in the community. Notably, AIDS and unemployment were identified as big problems in the community. Injection drug abuse was not identified as a problem (Table 31).

Table 31. Issues of Concern in the Community, Mongu

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Mongu, Western Province, Zambia, PLACE Assessment, 2005						
	Men (n=636) %			Women (n=343) %		
Community Problems	**Big**	**Small**	**Not**	**Big**	**Small**	**Not**
Unemployment	93.9	3.5	2.0	91.8	5.2	1.2
Violence	54.7	30.0	14.6	56.6	27.1	14.6
Access to health care	45.9	32.7	20.0	50.4	31.5	16.0
AIDS	95.4	2.2	1.3	95.9	2.0	0.3
Alcohol abuse	72.5	17.1	9.6	68.8	18.4	10.5
Lack of education	64.2	26.6	8.3	62.4	26.5	8.7
Getting food to eat	62.7	25.3	11.3	64.4	25.1	8.7
Injection drug abuse	3.5	8.8	85.7	4.7	8.7	83.4

Step 5: Use Results to Improve Programs

Summary of Main Results

The results of the PLACE study in Mongu provide the characteristics of venues where HIV/AIDS prevention programs can be focused, as well as the characteristics of the people who socialize at these venues (see Tables S.1 – S.5 in the executive summary).

Approximately 400 community informants identified 220 unique venues where people meet new sexual partners in Mongu. Of these, 149 venues were found and interviews with a person knowledgeable about the venue were conducted. Although 53% of these venues were bars, taverns, and informal drinking places; many other types of venues were named including hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, and shops.

Almost two thirds of venue representatives reported that people meet new sexual partners at their venue, and 40% reported that sex work occurs at their venue. Approximately 80% of venue representatives reported that non-residential or mobile populations socialize at their venue. Most of the venues in Mongu were small, with almost half of venues having 25 or fewer patrons socializing at busy times. Friday is the busiest day of the week; and public holidays, fishing season, school holidays, and the Kuomboka Ceremony are the busiest time of the year.

There are gaps in current prevention programs. Only one-third of the venues had ever had any HIV/AIDS prevention activities, and 36% had condoms always available in the past year. However, 91% of venue representatives were willing to have HIV/AIDS prevention activities at their venue, and 28% were willing sell condoms, in addition to the 55% of venues where condoms were already available.

A sample of 634 men and 342 women socializing at 39 venues in Mongu were interviewed. The men socializing at the venues were older than women patrons (28.3 years median age vs. 24.1 years, respectively). Approximately 30% of men and 40% of women were unemployed and looking for work. Almost 40% of men and women visit the venue daily. Some mobile populations also frequent these venues, with 11% of men and 6% of women reporting that they do not live in Mongu.

Venue patrons had very high rates of sexual partnership. Almost half of men and women reported that they had had one new partner or two or more total partners in the past four weeks, but only 47% of these men and 58% of these women reported using a condom last time they had sex. Only 13% of men and 5% of women were carrying a condom with them and showed it to the interviewer when requested to do so. Over a quarter of men and a third of women exchanged money for sex in the past four weeks.

Less than one third of respondents had ever been tested for HIV, but approximately two-thirds of respondents were interested in being tested for HIV in the next 12 months. Most men and women interviewed had seen an HIV/AIDS poster and heard an HIV/AIDS program on the radio. Almost 30% of respondents had talked to a peer health educator at the venue and over 20% had obtained a condom at the venue.

A separate sample of 103 men and 62 women were interviewed at four fish camps in Mongu District. Respondents at the fish camps were slightly older than those individuals interviewed at venues in Mongu. Men at the fish camps had similar partnership rates compared to men at the venues in Mongu. However, women at the fish camps had lower

partnership rates than both the men and the women interviewed at venues in Mongu. Condom use at the fish camps was much lower than among patrons of the venues in Mongu. Among those with a new partner in the past 12 months, 23% of men and 31% of women used a condom with their last new partner in the past 12 months. Only 8% of respondents in the fish camps had ever been tested for HIV, although 67% of men and 60% of women were interested in being tested in the next 12 months.

Sexual behavior and condom use are difficult to measure and are often under- or over-reported. Efforts to reduce self-presentation bias among study respondents included requesting verbal, anonymous informed consent, assuring confidentiality, and designing simple, close-ended questionnaires. In the first two phases of fieldwork, respondents where asked their opinions about where other people meet new sexual partners, but were not asked about their personal behavior. Only individuals socializing at the venues were asked about personal behavior. While efforts were made to minimize self-presentation bias, results of this study should nevertheless be interpreted with caution.

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Appendix: Questionnaires

Community Informant Questionnaire (Form A)

No.	Questions	Coding categories
A1	High Transmission Area	Mongu 1
A2	Location of Interview in High Transmission Area ENTER CODE – REFER TO LIST OF GEOGRAPHIC CODES	ENTER CODE ___ ___
A3	Interviewer Number / Community Informant Number	___ ___ / ___ ___ ___
A4	Date (Day, Month, Year)	___ ___/___ ___/___ ___
A5	Gender of Community Informant	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
A6	TYPE OF COMMUNITY INFORMANT CODES: <u>Occupations In Contact With People Socializing</u> TAXI DRIVER 01 TRUCK DRIVER 02 HAWKER / STREET VENDOR 03 FISHERMEN / HARBOR WORKERS 04 MECHANICS /PETROL STATIONS ATTENDANTS 05 BAR, TAVERN, NIGHTCLUB WORKER / MANAGER 06 HOTEL / TOURISM WORKER / MANAGER 07 SECURITY GUARDS, CLEANERS 08 HAIRDRESSER, BARBER 09 BEER / WHISKEY SHOP OWNER 10 FEMALE FISH TRADER 11 OTHER, SPECIFY _____ 12 <u>Community Leaders</u> MAYOR / CHIEF / COMMUNITY LEADER 20 CBO / NGO STAFF 21 TEACHER 22 POLICE / MILITARY OFFICER 23 DOCTOR / NURSE / HEALTH CARE WORKER 24	ENTER CODE:___ ___ CODES CONTINUED: <u>Community Leaders Continued</u> TRADITIONAL HEALERS 25 MISSION / CHURCH WORKER 26 OTHER, SPECIFY: _____ 27 _____ <u>Behavioral and Socio Demographic</u> STI PATIENT 30 INDIVIDUAL SOCIALISING AT SITE 31 SEX WORKER 32 YOUTH IN SCHOOL 33 YOUTH OUT OF SCHOOL 34 STREET PEOPLE 35 UNEMPLOYED 36 INJECTION DRUG USER 37 OTHER, SPECIFY: _____ 98 _____

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Hello. I am working on a study approved by _____. We want to talk to people like you who know about this community and ask you a few questions. The purpose of the study is to identify where better health programs are needed in this area in order to prevent the further spread of diseases that are transmitted by sex. We need to know the names and locations of places where you think people meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night sexual partners. People who are at these places may be especially in need of educational programs. We don't want to know the names of any private residences. We are just interested in public places. If you tell us the names of a few places, then we will visit those places to see if they would benefit from a health outreach program. Telling us the names and locations of sites should take between 5 and 15 minutes. We do not want to know your name or any information about yourself that could identify you. This is an anonymous questionnaire. You will not be contacted in the future. Your answers cannot be linked back to you. The questionnaires will be kept at in Lusaka in a locked cabinet. The only people who will see the questionnaires are people working on this study. Some people feel anxious or embarrassed when asked these questions. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any specific question or completely refuse to participate. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to these questions, even though we are not able to financially compensate you for your time. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but the results will be used to improve health programs in this area. An ethical review board has approved this study. If you have any questions you can ask the Field Coordinator, Dr. Jolly Kamwanga. He can be reached at 097 -783-728. We want to talk with people aged 18 and older.		
A7	How old are you? RECORD AGE. THEN STOP INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 18.	AGE IN YEARS:___ ___
A8	Are you willing to answer a few questions? *IF NO OR RESPONDENT TOO YOUNG, STOP INTERVIEW.	YES 1 NO 2 RESPONDENT TOO YOUNG 3
READ: We want to know where people meet new lovers, new boyfriends and new girlfriends. This includes places where people find a sexual partner for one night as well as places where people meet someone they will know for a long time. Knowing where these places are will help us plan health education programs there. Places can be indoor sites where people socialize such as bars and churches; outdoor sites such as parks and street corners; and places that are actually events such as weddings or community festivals. We are not interested in private places such as someone's home. We want to know about public indoor and outdoor sites and events.		
A9	ASK EVERYONE: First let's talk about places that are close by, within a ten -minute walk of here. Could you tell me a few public places where people meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one -night partners within a ten-minute walk of here? **WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST IN A11. FILL OUT A SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE LISTED. DO NOT RECORD MORE THAN 10 PLACES.** • NEXT: Now let's talk about places that are further away. Where else do people in Mongu meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, and one-night partners? • NEXT: Anywhere else? • NEXT: Where do ***<new arrivals>*** meet new lovers in Mongu? Where do ***<youth>*** meet new lovers? Where do ***<sex workers>*** solicit clients? Where do ***<travelers>*** find new sexual partners?	

A11: LIST OF SITES AND EVENTS

LIST EACH SITE OR EVENT NAMED BY THE COMMUNITY INFORMANT HERE. AFTER RECORDING ALL OF THE PLACES, FILL OUT A SITE REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE NAMED. IF YOU HAVE 5 PLACES NAMED, YOU NEED TO FILL OUT 5 SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORMS. IF YOU HAVE 10 PLACES NAMED, YOU MUST FILL OUT 10 SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORMS. THIS REQUIRES ASKING THE RESPOND ENT ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT EACH PLACE NAMED.

NOTE TO DATA ENTRY : THIS LIST DOES NOT NEED TO BE KEYED.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

A10	NUMBER OF PLACES NAMED THAT ARE:	A: SITES INSIDE MONGU: ___ ___ B: SITES NOT INSIDE MONGU TOWN: ___ ___ C: EVENTS INSIDE MONGU: ___ ___ D: EVENTS NOT INSIDE MONGU: ___ ___

Venue and Event Report Form (Form B)

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
B1	Interviewer Number / Community Informant Number THESE NUMBERS SHOULD BE THE SAME AS THE NUMBERS IN A3	___ ___/___ ___ ___
B2	Date (Day, Month, Year)	___ ___/___ ___/___ ___
B3	Name of Site or Event:_____ IF Event, Where does event occur? _____	
B4	Is this site called by any other name? (for example in Lozi?) Additional names of site: _____	
B5	Where is this site located? ENTER CODE WHERE SITE IS LOCATED – REFER TO LIST OF GEOGRAPHIC CODES	ENTER CODE:___ ___
B6	Where is the site located and how can I find it? (BE VERY DETAILED) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	
B7	What kind of site is this? TYPE OF SITE: **Eating / Drinking / Dancing / Sleeping Places** 01 Informal Drinking Place, Home Brew 02 Bar, Tavern, Nightclub 03 Brothel 04 Hotel, Bed and Breakfast, Hostel 05 Overnight Truck Stop 06 Restaurant 07 Other Eating / Drinking / Sleeping 08 Other, specify: _____ **Hidden, Private Or Abandoned Areas** 40 Unused House / drug House 41 Private Dwelling 42 Abandoned yard, field, "bush" 43 Other Hidden, Private area	ENTER CODE: ___ ___ **Transportation, Public, Commercial Areas** 20 Bus, Train Station 21 Truck stop 22 Taxi Stand 23 Harbor / canal 24 Street or Street Corner 25 Parks 26 Markets 27 Church / Mosque 28 Nearby to or at School /University Campus 29 Sports venue 30 Shop / stall 31 Whiskey Store 32 Mall, Shopping Center 33 Construction Site 34 Other Transportation, Public, Commercial **Events** 50 Concert, Festival, Cultural Show 51 Holidays 52 Wedding 53 Funeral 54 Harvest Season 55 Sports Events 56 Other Events

Venue Verification Form (Form C)

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
C1	Name of High Transmission Area	MONGU 1
C2 – C6 ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY THE FIELD COORDINATOR USING INFORMATION FROM THE SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORM		
C2	Unique Site Number	Site Number: ___ ___ ___
C3	Location of Site **ENTER CODE WHERE SITE IS LOCATED – REFER TO LIST OF GEOGRAPHIC CODES**	ENTER CODE: ___ ___
C4	How many Community Informants Reported This Site	___ ___ ___
C5	Name of Site Per Community Informant	
C6	Address of Site Given by Community Informant	
C7 – C15 SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE INTERVIEWER BEFORE THE INTER VIEW		
C7	GPS Coordinates	Latitude:_____ Longitude:_____
C8	What is the proper name and correct site address? NAME:_____ CORRECT ADDRESS:_____	
C9	TYPE OF SITE: What kind of site is this? **Eating / Drinking / Dancing / Sleeping Places** 01 Informal Drinking Place, Home Brew 02 Bar, Tavern, Nightclub 03 Brothel 04 Hotel, Bed and Breakfast, Hostel 05 Overnight Truck Stop 06 Restaurant 07 Other Eating / Drinking / Sleeping 08 Other, specify: _____ **Hidden, Private Or Abandoned Areas** 40 Unused House / drug House 41 Private Dwelling 42 Abandoned yard, field, "bush" 43 Other Hidden, Private area	ENTER CODE: ___ ___ **Transportation, Public, Commercial Areas** 20 Bus, Train Station 21 Truck stop 22 Taxi Stand 23 Harbor / canal 24 Street or Street Corner 25 Parks 26 Markets 27 Church / Mosque 28 Nearby to or at School /University Campus 29 Sports venue 30 Shop / stall 31 Whiskey Store 32 Mall, Shopping Center 33 Construction Site 34 Other Transportation, Public, Commercial **Events** 50 Concert, Festival, Cultural Show 51 Holidays 52 Wedding 53 Funeral 54 Harvest Season 55 Sports Events 56 Other Events

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
C10	Is this site within a 10 minute walk of:	YES NO A busy road? 1 2 A taxi stand? 1 2 A bus or trolley-stop? 1 2 A trucking route? 1 2 Harbor? 1 2 Other dancing or drinking place? 1 2
C11	Interviewer Gender	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
C12	Interviewer Number	___ ___
C13	Date (DD/MM/YY)	___ ___ / ___ ___ /___ ___
C14	Day of the week	MONDAY 1 TUESDAY 2 WEDNESDAY 3 THURSDAY 4 FRIDAY 5 SATURDAY 6 SUNDAY 7
C15	Time of day (24 HOUR CLOCK)	___ ___ : ___ ___
THE INTERVIEWER SHOULD IDENTIFY SOMEONE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THIS SITE AND THEN COMPLETE THE REST OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE		
C16	Gender of respondent	MALE 1 FEMALE 2

READ: Hello. I am working on a study approved by _____. We want to talk to people like you who know about this community and ask you a few questions. The purpose of the study is to identify where better health programs are needed in this area in order to prevent the further spread of diseases that are transmitted by sex. I would like to ask you some questions about activities that occur at this place, the people who come here, and programs that may take place here. The interview should take between 20 and 30 minutes of your time.

I won't ask your name or any other identifying information. Some people feel anxious or embarrassed when asked these questions. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any specific question or completely refuse to participate. We would greatly appreciate your help in re sponding to these questions, even though we are not able to financially compensate you for your time. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but the results may be used to plan a new health program for this area. This is what we will do with the information you give us. Your answers will be recorded on a paper that only identifies this place with a number. Your name will not be recorded anywhere and we won't ask any personal information about you except to make sure you are 18 or older. We are asking people these questions at hundreds of places in this area. The questionnaires will be kept in Lusaka in a locked cabinet. The only people who will see the questionnaires are people working on this study. An ethical review board has reviewed thi s study. If you have any questions you can ask the Field Coordinator, Dr. Jolly Kamwanga, who can be reached at 097 -783-728. At the end, we will ask you whether you are interested in having some health education programs here. We want to talk with people age 18 and older.

C17	How old are you? IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 18, ASK TO SPEAK TO SOMEONE OLDER. RESPONSE CANNOT BE LEFT BLANK.	___ ___

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
C18	Are you willing to answer these questions? *IF 'NO' OR 'RESPONDENT TOO YOUNG', STOP INTERVIEW	YES 1 NO 2 RESPONDENT TOO YOUNG 3
C19	**INTERVIEWER: DO NOT ASK** WAS AN INTERVIEW COMPLETED? **IF NO, WHY NOT?**	YES 1 NO BECAUSE: No willing respondent 2 All potential respondents too young 3 Site closed temporarily 4 Site closed permanently or no longer a site 5 Address insufficient / Site not found 6 Duplicate Site/Site already identified 7
C20	How many years has this site been in operation?	< 1 YEAR 1 1-2 YEARS 2 MORE THAN 2 YEARS 3 NOT APPLICABLE 9
C21	How many men and women usually work here during a busy day from opening until closing, including yourself if you are one of the staff? READ OPTIONS	MEN / WOMEN 0 WORKERS 0 — 0 WORKERS 0 1-2 WORKERS 1 — 1-2 WORKERS 1 3-4 WORKERS 2 — 3-4 WORKERS 2 5-9 WORKERS 3 — 5-9 WORKERS 3 10-19 WORKERS 4 — 10-19 WORKERS 4 20+ WORKERS 5 — 20+ WORKERS 5
C22	Which types of activities take place here? READ LIST CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH ACTIVITY	YES NO BEER CONSUMED 1 2 WHISKEY CONSUMED 1 2 TV VIEWING 1 2 VCR OR CD VIDEO VIEWING 1 2 SEX VIDEOS 1 2 DANCING 1 2 MUSIC 1 2

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
C23	People who come here may stay in MONGU or they may come from further away. What compounds or other places do most people come from? CIRCLE CODE 1 MENTIONED FOR THE 1-3 ZONES MENTIONED FIRST. FOR ZONES NOT MENTIONED, PROBE: Where else do patrons come from? Do some patrons come from…READ LIST OF ZONES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE AND CIRCLE SOME OR NONE FOR EACH ONE. ***NOTE: THIS LIST OF ZONES SHOULD MATCH THE GEOGRAPHIC CODES USED IN FORMS A,B,C, and D.***	Mentioned Some None INSIDE MONGU: ***<Zone 1>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 2>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 3>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 4>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 5>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 6>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 7>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 8>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 9>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 10>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 11>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 12>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 13>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 14>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 15>*** 1 2 3 OUTSIDE MONGU: ***<Zone 21>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 22>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 23>*** 1 2 3 ***<Zone 24>*** 1 2 3 ***Other Zone outside Mongu*** 1 2 3 Specify _____
C24	I have been told that people meet sexual partners at places like this. In your opinion, READ LIST	YES NO Do men meet new female sexual partners here? 1 2 Do women meet new sexual partners here? 1 2 Does someone onsite help partners hook up/link up? 1 2 Do female sex workers solicit customers here? 1 2 Do people have sex onsite? 1 2 Do female staff meet new sexual partners here? 1 2 Do male staff meet new sexual partners here? 1 2
C25	In your opinion, where else do the people who come here go to meet new sexual partners? NAME UP TO TWO OTHER PUBLIC SITES OR EVENTS.	NAME OF FIRST SITE: _____ ADDRESS: _____ GEO CODE/ LOCATION OF SITE (USE CODES IN C3): ____ ____ SITE TYPE (USE CODES IN C9): ___ ___ NAME OF SECOND SITE: _____ ADDRESS: _____ GEO CODE/ LOCATION OF SITE (USE CODES IN C3): ____ ____ SITE TYPE (USE CODES IN C9): ___ ___

No.	Questions	Coding Categories

C26 What are the busiest times of the year here at this site?

READ OPTIONS

	YES	NO
SCHOOL HOLIDAYS	1	2
PUBLIC HOLIDAYS	1	2
END OF MONTH	1	2
NOW IS A BUSY TIME OF YEAR	1	2
FISHING SEASON	1	2
OTHER _____ (Specify)	1	2

C27 We now want to know when the most people are at this site during a typical week. What is the number one most busy time?

PUT A '1' IN THE MOST BUSY TIME.
What is the number 2 most busy time here?

PUT A '2' IN THE SECOND MOS T BUSY TIME, A '3' IN THE THIRD MOST BUSY TIME, ETC. RANK AT LEAST 5 AND UP TO 10 BUSY TIMES. THERE CAN ONLY BE ONE '1', '2', '3'…

IT IS OKAY TO CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE BUSY TIME PER DAY.

	Morning 6am-12	Afternoon 12-6pm	Evening 6-10pm	Late night 10pm-6 am
MON				
TUES				
WED				
THUR				
FRI				
SAT				
SUN				

C28 Approximately how many people (men and women) come here at the number 1 busiest time (mentioned above)? This includes people who come here to socialize and people who come here for other reasons.

PROBE FOR CODE.

CIRCLE CODE

< 10	1	251-300	8
11-25	2	301-350	9
26-50	3	351-400	10
51 – 100	4	401-450	11
100 –150	5	451-500	12
151- 200	6	501-600	13
201-250	7	> 600	14

C29 Of these, approximately how many are socializing some or all of the time while they are here?

ENTER TOTAL SOCIALIZING.

AFTER ENTERING THE TOTAL, CIRCLE CODE FROM 1-20.

Of those socializing, how many are men and how many are women?

MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD ADD TO TOTAL.

ENTER TOTAL SOCIALIZING:___ ___ ___ ___

CIRCLE CODE CORRESPONDING TO TOTAL:		
1 -25	1	
26-75	2	
76-125	4	
126- 175	6	
176–275	9	
276-475	15	
476-675	19	
> 676	20	

MEN SOCIALIZING: ___ ___ ___

WOMEN SOCIALIZING: ___ ___ ___

READ: We would like some information on the type of women and men who come here during your busiest times. For each characteristic, tell me if none, some or most of the men or women have the characteristic. Let's begin with the characteristics of the women.

No.	Questions	Coding Categories			
C30	In your opinion, how many **women** who come here during the busiest times:		None	Some	Most
	(a) Live in MONGU town		0	1	2
	(b) Are unemployed		0	1	2
	(c) Are primary school students		0	1	2
	(d) Are secondary or high school students		0	1	2
	(e) Are university / college students		0	1	2
	(f) Are less than age 15		0	1	2
	(g) Live within a 10 minute walk		0	1	2
	(h) Come here at least once a week		0	1	2
	(i) Are from outside MONGU town		0	1	2
	(j) Drink alcohol here		0	1	2
	(k) Find a new sexual partner here		0	1	2
	(l) Appear to be injection drug users		0	1	2
	(m) Appear to be selling or buying sex		0	1	2
C31	In your opinion, how many **men** who come here during the busiest times:		None	Some	Most
	(a) Live in MONGU		0	1	2
	(b) Are unemployed		0	1	2
	(c) Are primary school students		0	1	2
	(d) Are secondary or high school students		0	1	2
	(e) Are university / college students		0	1	2
	(f) Are less than age 15		0	1	2
	(g) Live within a 10 minute walk		0	1	2
	(h) Come here at least once a week		0	1	2
	(i) Are from outside MONGU		0	1	2
	(j) Drink alcohol here		0	1	2
	(k) Find a new sexual partner here		0	1	2
	(l) Appear to be injection drug users		0	1	2
	(m) Appear to be selling or buying sex		0	1	2
C32	Has there ever been any HIV/AIDS prevention activities at this site? Has there been any… READ LIST				YES NO
		Any HIV/AIDS prevention?			1 2
		Educational talk on HIV/AIDS?			1 2
		Peer health education program?			1 2
		Condom promotion?			1 2
		HIV/AIDS video shown onsite?			1 2
		HIV/AIDS Radio program broadcast?			1 2
		HIV/AIDS posters or leaflets?			1 2
		Other, specify: _____			1 2
C33	In the past year, how often have condoms been available here?		ALWAYS 1		
			SOMETIMES 2		
			NEVER 3		

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
C34	Are there any condoms here today? IF YES, can I see one?	YES, BUT YOU CANT SEE ONE 1 YES, AND A CONDOM WAS SEEN 2 NO 3
C35	In the past four weeks, have any condoms been sold from here or taken freely?	YES, SOLD 1 YES, TAKEN FREELY 2 YES, BOTH SOLD AND TAKEN FREELY 3 NO 4
C36	Is it possible to get a condom within 10 minutes of this place at night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
C37	Now we would like to talk about the possibility of having an AIDS prevention activity at this site. This could include a poster, a meeting, a video, or a visit from a health o utreach worker. Would you be willing to have some type of AIDS prevention program here?	YES 1 NO 2
C38	Would you be willing to sell condoms here?	YES 1 NO 2 ALREADY SELLING / AVAILABLE FOR FREE AT SITE 3 NOT POSSIBLE DUE TO TYPE OF SITE 9
READ: We also want to know what you think about drug use in MONGU. Your answers will remain confidential and will not be shared with anyone including the local authorities		
C39	Have you seen used syringes lying around inside or outside of this place in the past three months?	YES 1 NO 2
C40	Is this a place where drug injectors can be found?	YES 1 NO 2
C41	IF YES, For how many years has this been a place where drug injectors can be found?	LESS THAN ONE YEAR 0 1-2 YEARS 1 3-5 YEARS 2 6-10 YEARS 3 MORE THAN 10 YEARS 4 DON'T KNOW 8 DRUG INJECTORS NOT FOUND HERE 9
C42	**INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION** : Evidence of HIV/AIDS prevention activities noted by interviewer at the site RECORD THE NUMBER YOU SEE	NUMBER OF HIV/AIDS POSTERS DISPLAYED ___ ___ NUMBER OF HIV/AIDS BROCHURES AT SITE ___ ___ NUMBER OF CONDOMS VISIBLE ___ ___ ___ NUMBER OF USED SYRINGES LYING AROUND ___ ___
	INTERVIEWER COMMENTS:	

Questionnaire For Individuals Socializing at Venues (Form D)

No.	Questions	Coding categories
D1	Name of High Transmission Area	Mongu 1
D2	Interviewer Number Interviewer Gender	INTERVIEWER NUMBER ___ ___ MALE INTERVIEWER 1 FEMALE INTERVIEWER 2
D3	Number socializing at site COUNT ALL MEN AND WOMEN SOCIALIZING INSIDE AND OUTSIDE AND RECORD ON LINES PROVIDED. BE SURE TO GET AN ACCURATE COUNT FOR THE FIRST AND LAST INTERVIEW. ESTIMATE FOR THE INTERVIEWS IN BETWEEN.	MEN: ___ ___ ___ WOMEN:___ ___ ___
D4	Name of Site	
D5	Unique Site Number	Site Number: ___ ___ ___
D6	Geographic Code of Site ENTER CODE – REFER TO LIST OF GEOGRAPHIC CODES	ENTER CODE: ___ ___
D7	Date (DD/MM/YY)	___ ___ / ___ ___ /___ ___
D8	Day of the week	MONDAY 1 TUESDAY 2 WEDNESDAY 3 THURSDAY 4 FRIDAY 5 SATURDAY 6 SUNDAY 7
D9	Time of day (24 hour clock)	___ ___ : ___ ___
D10	Individual Interview Number	Individual Interview Number: ___ ___
D11	Gender of respondent	MALE 1 FEMALE 2

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Hello. I am working on a study approved by _____. We want to talk to people like you who know about this community and ask you a few questions. The purpose of the study is to identify where better health programs are needed in this area in order to prevent the further spread of diseases that are transmitted by sex. We would like to ask you a few questions to get some information necessary to develop and monitor the programs. I would like to ask you some questions about your behavior, including your sexual behavior. The interview should take between 20 and 30 minutes of your time and you will not be contacted in the future. We will not ask you for your name. Your answers are confidential and cannot be linked back to you. The questionnaires will be kept at the in Lusaka in a locked cabinet. The only people who will see the questionnaires are people working on this study. Some people feel anxious or embarrassed when asked questions about their behavior. Your participation i s completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any specific question or completely refuse to participate. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to these questions, even though we are not able to financially compensate you. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but the results may be used to plan a new health program for this area. An ethical review board has reviewed this study. If you have any questions you can ask Dr. Jolly Kanwanga who can be reached at 097-783-728.		
D12	How old are you? STOP INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 15. IF RESPONDENT 15, 16, OR 17 ASK: Are you here with a parent? IF YES, STOP INTERVIEW. IF NO, ASK: Are you here on a family errand such as *to buy fish or tobacco or other things for your family*? IF YES, STOP INTERVIEW. IF NO, CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW.	___ ___ DO NOT LEAVE BLANK. With a parent? YES 1 NO 2 NOT APPLICABLE (OLDER THAN 18) 9 On an errand? YES 1 NO 2 NOT APPLICABLE (OLDER THAN 18) 9
D13	Are you willing to answer these questions? *IF 'NO' OR 'RESPONDENT TOO YOUNG', STOP INTERVIEW	YES 1 NO 2 RESPONDENT TOO YOUNG/ NOT APPLICABLE 3
D14	Where do you live / stay? ENTER CODE – REFER TO LIST OF GEOGRAPHIC CODES	ENTER CODE: ___ ___
D15	How long have you lived / stayed (here / there)?	LESS THAN ONE YEAR 0 NUMBER OF YEARS ___ ___ ALL MY LIFE 97
D16	How often do you come to this place? CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE.	EVERYDAY 1 4-6 TIMES PER WEEK 2 2-3 TIMES PER WEEK 3 ONE TIME PER WEEK 4 2-3 TIMES PER MONTH 5 ONE TIME PER MONTH 6 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 7 THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 8
D17	In the past seven days and nights, including today, how many days did you come here?	ENTER NUMBER FROM 1-7: ____

No.	Questions	Coding categories
D18	When did you come to this place for the first time? CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE	THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 1 WITHIN PAST 4 WEEKS 2 WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 3 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 4 OVER A YEAR AGO 5 OVER 5 YEARS AGO 6
D19	How many (other) places have you been to today to drink alcohol, meet a sexual partner, or socialize? How many (other) places do you plan to go to today or tonight to drink alcohol, meet a sexual partner, or socialize?	BEEN TO NOT INCLUDING THIS ONE: ___ ___ WILL GO TO: ___ ___
D20	How did you get here today? Did you walk, ride a bicycle, come by bus, or come in a taxi or a private car? PROBE FOR MAIN WAY PERSON CAME. CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE	WALKED 1 BICYCLE 2 PRIVATE CAR 3 TAXI 4 BUS 5 OTHER PUBLIC 6 OTHER (SPECIFY):_____ 7
D21	Some people meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night partners at places like this. Do you believe that some people meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night partners here?	YES 1 NO 2
D22	In order to develop health education programs for people at places like this, we want to know whether people come here to meet sexual partners, to drink alcohol, to socialize with friends, or for some other reason. Why did you come here?	YES NO TO DRINK ALCOHOL? 1 2 TO MEET A SEXUAL PARTNER? 1 2 TO SOCIALIZE? 1 2
D23	In the last 4 weeks, on how many days did you drink a beverage containing alcohol?	NUMBER OF DAYS: ___ ___
D24	Have you ever met a new sexual partner here?	YES 1 NO 2
D25	When did you most recently meet a new sexual partner here? Was it within the past 4 weeks? Within the past 12 months? Over a year ago?	WITHIN PAST 4 WEEKS 1 WITHIN PAST 12 MONTHS 2 OVER A YEAR AGO 3 NEVER MET A NEW PART NER HERE 9
D26	The <u>first</u> time you had sex with this partner, did you use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 NEVER MET A NEW PARTNER HERE 9
READ: We've talked about where you've met sexual partners. Now I would like to ask you the number of different sexual partners you have had in the past 4 weeks and in the past 12 months. This includes people you met here, your regular partners, and anyone else you had sex with in the past four weeks, including male or female partners. Your responses are completely confidential.		

No.	Questions	Coding categories
D27	How many people have you had sex with in the past 4 weeks?	4 WEEK TOTAL ___ ___
D28	How many of these people were new sexual partners for you in the past four weeks? That is, the first time you had sex with them was in the past four weeks. This includes partners where you only had sex one time.	4 WEEK NEW ___ ___
D29	How many people have you had sex with in the past 12 months? This includes all male and female partners – people you had sex with only once and people you have had sex with regularly, such as a spouse or someone you live with.	12 MONTH TOTAL ___ ___
D30	Of these people you had sex with in the past 12 months, how many did you have sex with for the <u>first time</u> in the past 12 months?	12 MONTH NEW:___ ___
D31	I now want to ask you about your last new partner. The first time you had sex with this person, did you use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 NO NEW PARTNERS IN PAST 12 MONTHS 9
D32	What is the age of the youngest person you had sex with in the past 12 months? What is the age of the oldest person you had sex with in the past 12 months? IF ONLY ONE PARTNER, MARK SAME AGE IN YOUNGEST AND OLDEST. ESTIMATE AGE IF NECESSARY. CODE 97 IF NO PARTNERS IN PAST 12 MONTHS.	YOUNGEST:___ ___ OLDEST:___ ___
D33	Do you have a regular partner? That is, a person that you have had sex with at least once a month since ***<month and year, marking 12 months ago>***? IF YES, THE RESPONDENT HAS A REGULAR PARTNER.	YES 1 NO 2
D34	IF ANY REGULAR PARTNERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS: The last time you had sex with one of these <u>regular</u> partners, did you use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 NO REGULAR PARTNERS 9
D35	In the past year, did you have sex with someone you weren't living with or married to at the time? IF YES, did you use a condom the last time you had sex with a partner you weren't living with or married to at the time?	YES 1 NO 2 USED A CONDOM 1 DID NOT USE A CONDOM 2 NOT APPLICABLE 9
D36	This next question is about the first time you had sex. How old were you the first time you had sex? PROBE TO DETERMINE IF RESPONDENT EVER HAD SEX OR NOT. IF NEVER HAD SEX, CODE '97'	DID RESPONDENT EVER HAVE SEX? YES 1 NO 2 IF YES, AGE AT FIRST SEX:___ ___

No.	Questions	Coding categories
D37	We've talked about condom use, but I need to confirm now if you have ever used a condom and whether you used one the last time you had sex. Have you ever used a condom? IF YES, did you use a condom the last time you had sex?	EVER USED? YES 1 NO 2 IF YES, DURING MOST RECENT SEX? YES 1 NO 2 NEVER USED 9
D38	Do you have a condom with you now? *IF YES, Would it be possible for me to see the condom you have?	CONDOM WITH ME BUT YOU CANT SEE 1 YES AND CONDOM SEEN 2 NO CONDOM WITH ME 3
ASK MEN D39-42. CODE '9's FOR WOMEN:		
D39	Some men have problems that affect their genitals. They might have an unusual discharge, sores, or pain when they urinate. If a man from around here wanted treatment for such problems, where would he go first? CIRCLE ONLY ONE.	PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL 1 PRIVATE DOCTOR 2 PHARMACY 3 TRADITIONAL HEALER 4 STREET VENDORS 5 ELSEWHERE 6 DON'T KNOW OF ANY PLACE 7 FEMALE RESPONDENT 9
D40	In the past 4 weeks, have you had… IF NO, in the past 12 months, have you had… CODE '9' IF FEMALE RESPONDENT	SYMPTOMS — YES, 4 WK — YES, 12 MTH — NO — N/A Pain on urination? 1 2 3 9 Unusual discharge? 1 2 3 9 Sores? 1 2 3 9
D41	IF ANY SYMPTOMS: What did you do for treatment in the past 4 weeks? Did you…. CODE '9' IF FEMALE RESPONDENT	YES NO N/A Seek advice or medicine from a health worker in a clinic or hospital? 1 2 9 Seek advice or medicine from a traditional healer? 1 2 9 Seek advice or buy medicines in a shop or pharmacy? 1 2 9 Ask for advice from friends or relatives? 1 2 9 Ask for advice or treatment from private doctor? 1 2 9
D42	MEN ONLY: Some men have sex with other men. How many men, if any, have you had sex with in the past 12 months?	NONE 0 NUMBER OF MALE PARTNERS (UP TO 97):___ ___ MORE THAN 97 98 FEMALE RESPONDENT 99
ASK WOMEN D43-D45 AND CODE 9's FOR MEN :		

No.	Questions	Coding categories
D43	Some women have problems that affect their genitals. They might have unusual discharge, sores, or lower abdominal pain. If a woman from around here wanted treatment for such problems, where would she go first?	PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL 1 PRIVATE DOCTOR 2 PHARMACY 3 TRADITIONAL HEALER 4 STREET VENDORS 5 ELSEWHERE 6 DON'T KNOW OF ANY PLACE 7 MALE RESPONDENT 9

D44	In the past 4 weeks, have you had… IF NO, in the past 12 months, have you had… CODE '9' FOR MALE RESPONDENT	SYMPTOMS	YES, 4 WK	YES, 12 MTH	NO	N/A
		Lower abdominal pain?	1	2	3	9
		Unusual discharge?	1	2	3	9
		Sores?	1	2	3	9

D45	IF ANY SYMPTOMS: In the past 4 weeks, what did you do for treatment? Did you…. CODE '9' FOR MALE RESPONDENT		YES	NO	N/A
		Seek advice or medicine from a health worker in a clinic or hospital?	1	2	9
		Seek advice or medicine from a traditional healer?	1	2	9
		Seek advice or buy medicines in a shop or pharmacy?	1	2	9
		Ask for advice from friends or relatives?	1	2	9
		Ask for advice or treatment from private doctor?	1	2	9

ASK ALL RESPONDENTS:

D46	Within the past 12 months, have you given or received money in exchange for sex? IF YES, did you use a condom the last time money was given or exchanged for sex? Within the past 4 weeks, Have you given or received money in exchange for sex?	YES, WITHIN PAST 12 MONTHS 1 NO, NOT WITHIN LAST 12 MONTHS 2 YES USED CONDOM 1 NO DID NOT USE CONDOM 2 NO COMMERCIAL SEX PAST 12 MONTHS 3 YES, WITHIN THE PAST 4 WEEKS 1 NO, NOT WITHIN THE PAST 4 WEEKS 2

D47	We want to know whether you have heard or been to any health education programs. In the past 3 months, have you…		YES	NO
		ATTENDED ANY HIV/AIDS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS?	1	2
		SEEN AN HIV/AIDS FILM OR VIDEO?	1	2
		HEARD AN HIV/AIDS PROGRAM ON THE RADIO?	1	2
		SEEN AN HIV/AIDS PREVENTION POSTER?	1	2
		TALKED ABOUT HIV OR AIDS WITH A HEALTH WORKER?	1	2
		TALKED WITH A PEER EDUCATOR AT THIS SITE?	1	2
		OBTAINED A CONDOM AT THIS SITE?	1	2

No.	Questions	Coding categories
D48	AIDS prevention programs try to give people the opportunity to get tested for HIV. These tests are completely confidential. Every person has the right to learn if they are infected. I will not ask you about your HIV status, but I would like to know if you have ever been tested for HIV, if you were tested in the past 12 months, and if you received your test results in the past 12 months. Have you been tested in the past 12 months, tested over 12 months ago, or never tested? If TESTED IN PAST 12 MONTHS, did you get your test results? EVERYONE: Would you be interested in getting a/another HIV test within the next 12 months?	TESTED PAST 12 MONTHS 1 TESTED OVER 12 MONTHS AGO 2 NEVER TESTED 3 YES, RECEIVED RESULTS 1 NO RESULTS RECEIVED 2 NOT APPLICABLE 9 YES, INTERESTED 1 NOT INTERESTED 2
D49	Did you ever receive any education about HIV or AIDS when you were at school?	YES 1 NO 2
D50	Are you currently a student?	YES, PRIMARY SCHOOL 1 YES, SECONDARY SCHOOL 2 YES, HIGHER 3 NOT CURRENTLY A STUDENT 4
D51	What is the highest level of school you have completed? NOTE: HIGHEST LEVEL COMPLETED, NOT STARTED	NONE 1 PRIMARY SCHOOL 2 SECONDARY SCHOOL 3 HIGHER 4
D52	Are you currently employed full-time, part-time or, if not employed, are you looking for work?	YES, FULL-TIME 1 YES, OCCASIONAL / PART-TIME WORK 2 NOT EMPLOYED, BUT LOOKING 3 NOT EMPLOYED AND NOT LOOKING 4
D53	Think about the place where you stayed last night. How often in the past four weeks have you stayed there? READ LIST	EVERYDAY 1 4-6 TIMES PER WEEK 2 2-3 TIMES PER WEEK 3 ONE TIME PER WEEK 4 2-3 TIMES PER MONTH 5 ONE TIME PER MONTH 6 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 7 LAST NIGHT WAS THE FIRST TIME 8
D54	Which best describes where you stayed last night? READ LIST	YOUR FAMILY HOME 1 THE HOUSE OF A RELATIVE 2 YOUR BOYFRIEND OR GIRLFIREND'S HOUSE 3 A FRIEND'S HOUSE 4 A COMMERICIAL HOTEL 5 A SCHOOL DORMITORY 6 A WORKER CAMP, DORMITORY, OR HOSTEL 7 OUTDOORS, ON THE STREET 8 OTHER, SPECIFY _____ 10

No.	Questions	Coding categories
D55	Still thinking about where you stayed last night, who else was there last night? READ LIST	YES NO A PARENT OR GRANDPARENT? 1 2 ANOTHER RELATIVE? 1 2 ONE OF YOUR CHILDREN? 1 2 YOUR BOYFRIEND, GIRLFRIEND, LOVER? 1 2 A SPOUSE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER? 1 2 A FRIEND? 1 2 NOBODY/ ALONE 1 2 OTHER? 1 2
D56	Have you ever been married?	YES 1 NEVER MARRIED 2
D57	Are you currently married or living with a sexual partner? IF YES: How frequently do you use condoms with your (primary) spouse or live-in partner? READ OPTIONS	YES CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH 1 NO, NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH 2 ALWAYS USE CONDOMS 1 SOMETIMES USE CONDOMS 2 NEVER USE CONDOMS 3 NOT APPLICABLE, NO SPOUSE/LIVE IN 9
READ: We also want to know what you think about drug use in Mongu. Your answers will remain confidential and will not be shared with anyone including the local authorities.		
D58	In your opinion, do people who inject drugs socialize at this site?	YES 1 NO 2
D59	Now we would like to ask you some questions about your own experience with injecting drugs. Have you ever injected an addictive drug such as heroin, opium, or cocaine?	YES 1 NO 2
D60	Finally, we have been talking mostly about health issues but we would like to know your opinion of what are the most important problems that need to be addressed in the Mongu area. For each problem that I mention, tell me if it is a big problem here, a small problem or not a problem at all.	BIG SMALL NOT Unemployment 1 2 3 Violence 1 2 3 Access to health care 1 2 3 AIDS 1 2 3 Alcohol abuse 1 2 3 Lack of education 1 2 3 Getting food to eat 1 2 3 Injection drug abuse 1 2 3

Thank you for your participation!