

Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts

Uganda, 2013-2014



Traveling to a PLACE Priority Prevention Area, Kalangala District



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Background

Uganda has a long history of successful HIV prevention that saw the decrease of HIV prevalence from its peak in 1990-1992 when HIV prevalence among women attending urban antenatal clinics ranged from 20% -30% to under 6% in the new millennium. However, despite the earlier registered success in the fight against HIV/AIDs and the marked increase in HIV treatment and care programs in Uganda, new HIV infections are on the rise. The 2011 Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey (UAIS) found that HIV prevalence in the general population increased nationally from 6.4% to 7.3% since the previous survey in 2004.¹ Prevalence increased among both men and women and is higher in urban than in rural areas. According to modes of transmission assessments, a high proportion of new infections may be occurring in stable sero-discordant couples, but the “upstream” drivers of the epidemic are not well characterized. Given the wide variation in HIV prevalence across the country, it is likely that drivers of the epidemic are local and not only concentrated in urban and along major highways as previously thought. Consequently, effective district level responses would be most effective if they were tailored to local epidemics. Unfortunately, however, there is little information on most at risk populations outside of Kampala and other major urban areas.

In response to the increase in prevalence among the general population and the lack of information at the district level about key populations, national prevention strategies in Uganda include the objective of obtaining more information about the prevalence of infection among key populations, more outreach testing so that persons know their status, more information on the gaps in prevention for these populations and more investment into district level prevention programming for populations at highest risk. The 2011 Uganda National HIV and AIDS policy document states the following objective:

“Government and its partners through strategic sectors will identify all populations at higher risk of infection, recognize factors that predispose them to HIV infection and develop appropriate strategies to address these.”²

The PLACE Method

The Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method is a monitoring tool to identify priority prevention areas (PPAs) in a country and the specific venues within these areas where AIDS prevention programs should be focused. The method translates the scientific principles of HIV/STI transmission epidemiology and applies new technologies in spatial analysis and HIV rapid testing into a step-by-step rapid as-

¹Ministry of Health (MOH) [Uganda], *Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey 2011*. Ministry of Health, 2012.

²Uganda AIDS Commission (UAC), *National HIV Prevention Strategy 2011- 2015*. Uganda AIDS. Commission, Kampala, 2011.

assessment and planning tool for use at the local level. Scientific principles, available data, and information from experts are used to identify districts likely to have high incidence of HIV infection. Within these districts, a rapid assessment identifies gaps in HIV prevention programs. PLACE maps specific risk sites and provides indicators of the characteristics and behaviors of key populations that are critical to designing effective prevention programs.

With PLACE, districts identify PPAs where risk behavior is likely to occur; identify, map, and characterize public sites and events where new sexual partnerships are formed; provide estimates of risk behaviors (e.g. number of sex partners, condom use) and exposure to prevention programs in addition to HIV prevalence estimates among patrons and workers of sites; and produce local action plans based on results. This addresses information gaps to contribute to the national prevention strategy.

The PLACE methodology has mainly two objectives, aiming to reduce HIV transmission by:

- ✦ Improving prevention programs for key populations by building capacity to identify gaps in prevention services for key populations and
- ✦ Developing evidence-based district-level strategies to address gaps

The PLACE method has been implemented in over 60 settings across 16 countries including Haiti, Jamaica, the United States, Russia, Tanzania and Zambia. Findings have confirmed that the method can be used to identify places where people meet new sexual partners. Findings have also confirmed that individuals socializing at such sites have higher rates of new sexual partner acquisition than reported by the general population.^{3,4} A manual has also been written which describes the method in detail.⁵

The Five Steps of the PLACE Methodology

Step	Objective
1	Identify 3 priority prevention areas (PPAs) in each of the selected districts
2	Identify specific sites/venues/events within the PPAs where people meet new sexual partners.
3	Visit, map and describe the characteristics of sites/venues/events where people meet new sexual partners.
4	Describe the characteristics of people who visit and work at these sites/venues/events.
5	Use the generated data as local evidence for HIV prevention programming.

³Weir, S., et al., *From people to places: focusing AIDS prevention efforts where it matters most*. AIDS, 2003.

⁴Weir, S., et al., *Where the action is: monitoring local trends in sexual behaviour*. Sexually transmitted infections, 2004.

⁵Weir S., et al., *Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts: A Manual for Implementing the PLACE Method* 2005, MEASURE Evaluation Project.

District Selection

Thirty districts in Uganda participated in the PLACE activities, carried out from July 2013 through July 2014. Districts were selected based on criteria determined by national-level stakeholders from the UAC, MOH, and USAID.

A total of 10 indicators were used to rank districts by HIV risk on a scale of 0 to 10. The risk of HIV transmission was categorized into 3 strata namely; high risk, medium risk and low risk. Each of the 112 districts of Uganda was first placed in one of the three strata according to a risk score. The score was generated by allotting a score of 1 or 0 to each district in accordance with each criterion below:

1. A major transport route with a long distance truck stop over (accommodation/bed and parking)
2. A major international border crossing
3. At least one municipality
4. Presence of a fishing village in the district
5. More than 1 fishing villages
6. At least one mobile employment cluster (mine, military camp, road construction, major plantation)
7. Low coverage for medical services (defined by MOH), districts with very few players for HIV
8. Top 10% of HIV burden
9. Top 10% of mothers with HIV in district from PMTCT data
10. Evidence of substantial increase in HIV prevalence

For sample selection, three district datasets based on the score were generated (high, medium and low). Each stratum was sorted by the score and sub-region. Half of the high risk districts were selected, along with fewer medium risk districts and the fewest low risk districts. STATA software was used for sample selection.



Ethical Review and Approval

The PLACE protocol was reviewed and approved in Uganda by the Makerere University School of Public Health Higher Degrees, Research and Ethics Committee and National Council of Science and Technology. The protocol was also reviewed and approved by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Institutional Review Board.

District-level Implementation



Initial stakeholders meeting, Kalungu District

In each district, eighteen district staff were trained to undertake PLACE implementation as a way to build district capacity for the PLACE method. These teams included data collectors, data entrants, HIV counselors, and laboratory assistants. Team members were selected by the districts in consideration of staff members' research experience. District steering committees were also established to oversee the process, provide guidance, and prepare for use of results for HIV prevention. The participating staff members were led through a four day training to orient them to the PLACE methodology, ethical issues related to the survey, and data collection and management. Throughout the activities, participating districts received technical guidance from Makerere University School of Public Health.

In each district, the PLACE method was implemented in three PPAs identified by district stakeholders as places likely to have high HIV transmission.

Identification of Sites Where People Meet New Sexual Partners

Within each PPA, community informant (CI) interviews were used to identify all venues where residents of the PPA met new sexual partners. Community informants are men and women knowledgeable about the movement and behavior of people in the area. They were asked to identify venues and or events where people go to meet new sexual partners in their locality. Men and women over the age of 18 were eligible for interviews. Recruitment was mainly by convenience and guided by locally relevant types of informants recommended by each district's stakeholders during the district PLACE inception meeting.

Before venue verification and mapping, the CI reports were manually tallied by the researchers. The summary of all CI questionnaire indicators was entered into an excel sheet. The indicators summarized included venue name, type of venue, frequency of mentions by CIs, number of patrons on a busy day, and presence of key activities on site such as alcohol consumption, sex, and recruitment of customers for sex work.

A list of venues with their summarized characteristics was used as a sampling frame from which venues would be selected for site verification and mapping.

Site Verification and Characterization

For each district, once the list of reported venues in each PPA had been compiled, the venues were ranked by how frequently they were mentioned by CIs, whether sex was reported to take place on site, and the availability of sex work at the site. Sites were subsequently divided into high, medium, and low priority strata. In each district, 100 sites were sampled for site visits, with probability of selection being higher for venues of higher priority. The distribution of the 100 sites across the three PPAs was proportionate to the total number of sites reported in the PPAs. Site visits were intended to confirm the existence of the sites mentioned by the CIs, the activities that take place, and the presence of HIV prevention activities at these sites. All men and women aged 18 or older were eligible to participate.

In preparation for the site visits, the district PLACE teams were trained to identify a site informant, administer the site verification tool, and record the GPS coordinates of a site. During this phase of fieldwork, interviewers visited sampled venues, seeking to interview a person knowledgeable about the venue to obtain information on venue characteristics important for HIV prevention. This knowledgeable person (“venue informant”) could be a frequent patron, security guard, venue owner or manager (especially at bars or restaurants), or a teacher if the place identified was a school event (e.g. ball, disco).

Potential venue informants were approached by interviewers and asked if they were willing to participate in the survey. Those who consented were offered a fact sheet with details on the PLACE survey and 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 clients at peak times
- Whether people meet new and previous sexual partners at the venue
- Extent of HIVSTI prevention activities on-site, including condoms and posters



Flyer promoting condom use, Kanungu District

An effort was made to verify and map all 100 sampled sites in each district. Some sites were excluded, however, because of permanent or temporary closure, name changes, or positioning too near to another site to qualify as a separate venue. Responses from these interviews were entered in Excel for analysis.

Patron and Worker Interviews

After venue visits were conducted and the resulting list of verified venues compiled into a sampling frame of venues, a final selection of venues for patron and worker interviews was performed. Both random and purposive sampling procedures were used in this sampling process. Patronage on a busy day and presence of key characteristics guided the purposive selection of sites for patron and worker interviews.



Performing an HIV test, Sironko District

Upon arriving at a site selected for patron and worker interviews, the district supervisor first noted how many people were at the venue and determined how many interviews to collect at that site. For sites with fewer than 20 people at the beginning of the interviews, all patrons and workers who consented to participate in the study were interviewed. Sites that had between 20-50 people and those with 50-100 people at the beginning of the interviews contributed 30 and 50 patron/worker interviews, respectively. Individuals aged 15 and older were eligible for an interview, and recruitment of respondents was random.

For patrons and workers who agreed to answer questions, interviewers collected data regarding socio-demographic characteristics and information related to sexual behavior, site visiting patterns, HIV-related knowledge, sources of HIV information, HIV prevention practices, and demand for HIV prevention services. Consenting patrons and workers were also counseled and tested for HIV. Data were entered into Excel by district PLACE research teams and analyzed using Excel and SAS® software, Version 9.3 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).



Organizing interview tools, Kalangala District



Conducting patron and worker interviews, Masaka District

Results

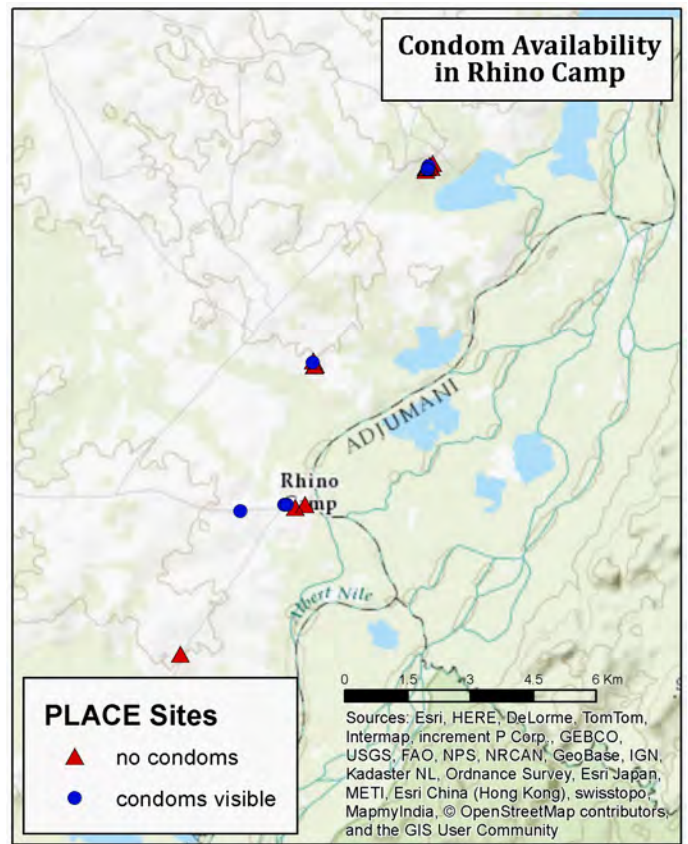
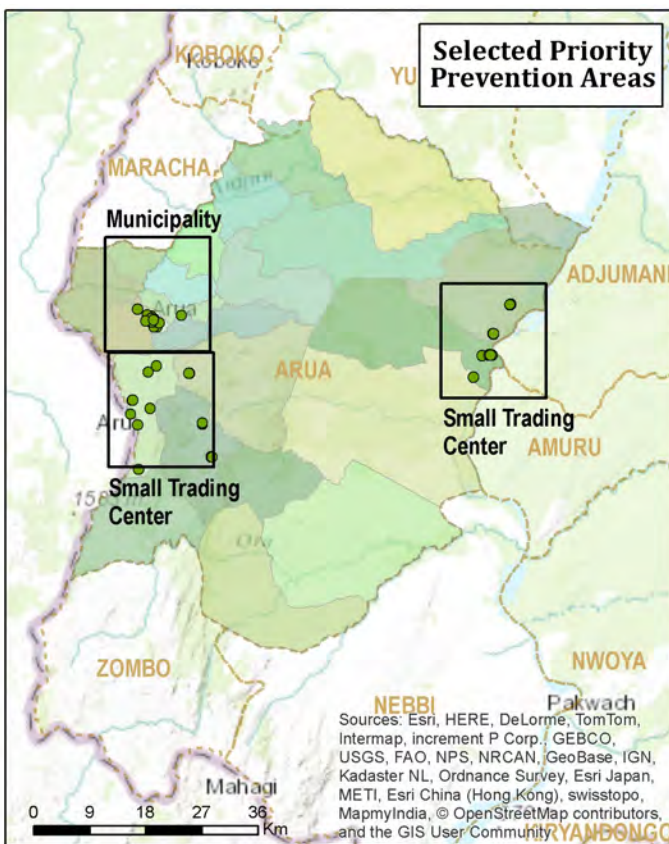
Across 90 PPAs in the 30 districts sampled, PLACE research teams reached 7,587 community informants, characterized 2640 unique venues, and interviewed and administered HIV tests to 18,553 patrons and workers.

Results Brief: Arua PLACE Assessment

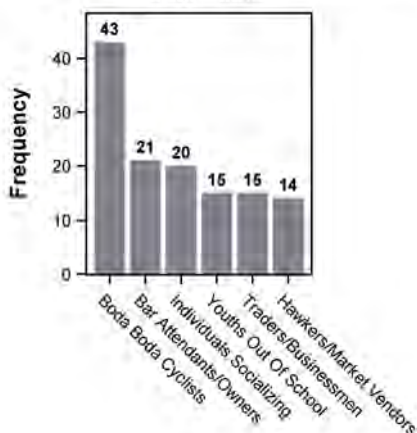
Field Work Summary



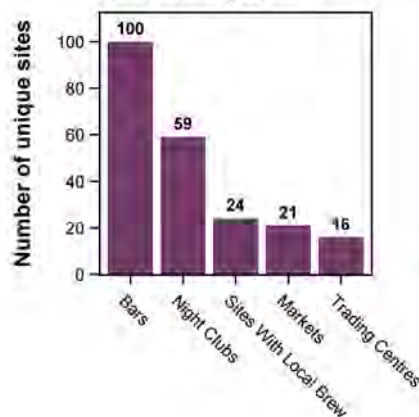
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Arua Municipality, Vurra Sub County, and Rhino Camp Zone
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 368 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 75 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 486 patrons and 134 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



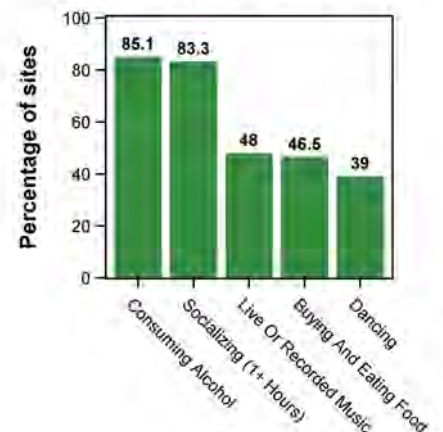
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



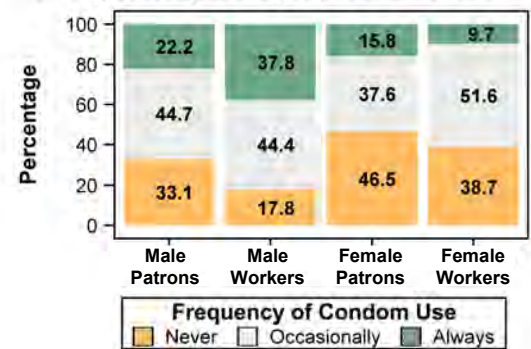
Selected Characteristics and Indicators



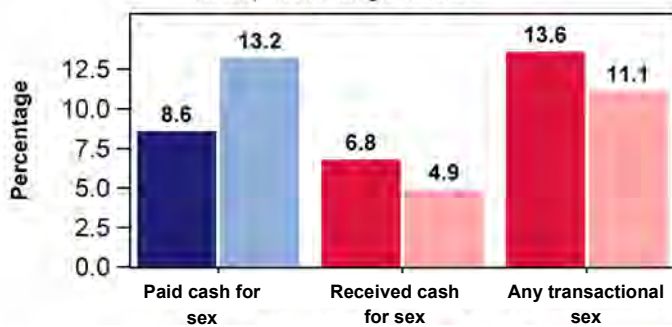
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
Number interviewed	339	53	147	81
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	33.2	30.5	28.8	27.2
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	52.5	35.8	76.9	64.2
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	61.1	60.4	49.7	53.1
Visits the venue daily (%)	69.3	84.9	63.9	81.5
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	35.7	41.5	30.6	25.9
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	17.1	24.5	6.8	7.4
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	46.9	34.0	61.9	66.7
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	75.2	75.5	67.3	85.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	52.8	59.2	40.0	44.7
Among males, circumcised (%)	59.0	54.7		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	66.7	77.3		

Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	20
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	16
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	24
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	7
Condoms visible without asking	15
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	52

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers

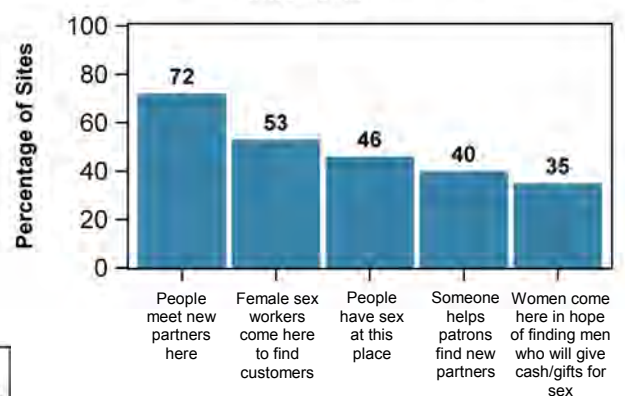


Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
 "Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.

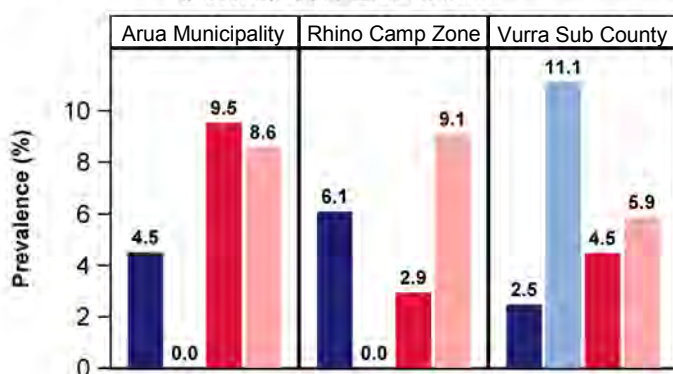


Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants

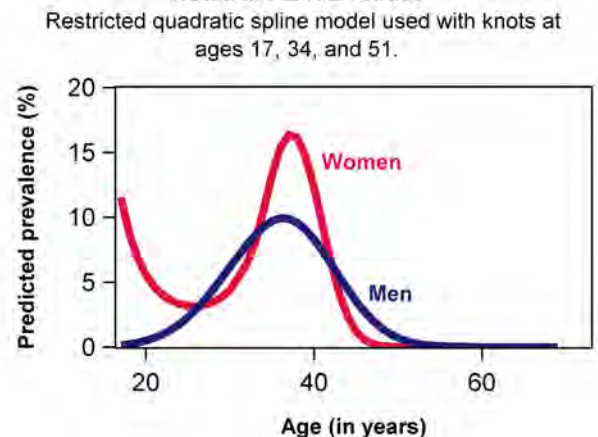


HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

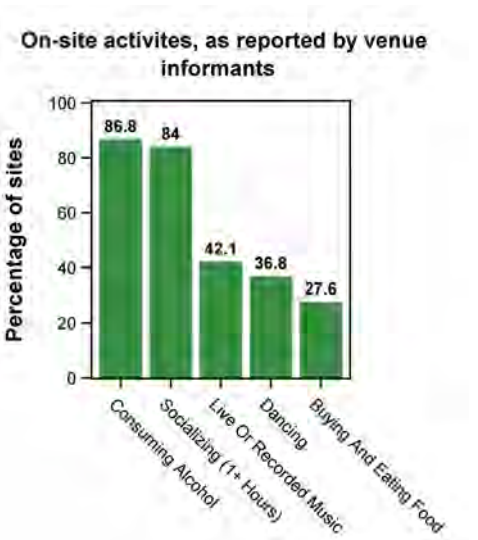
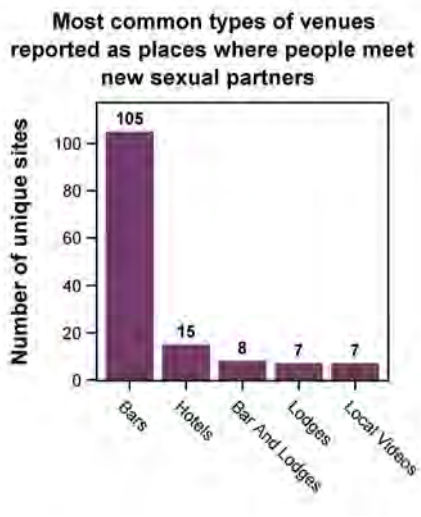
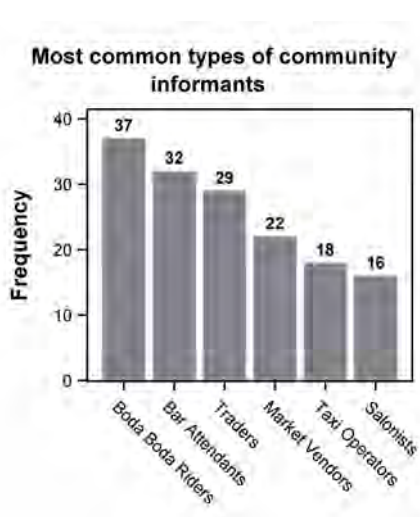
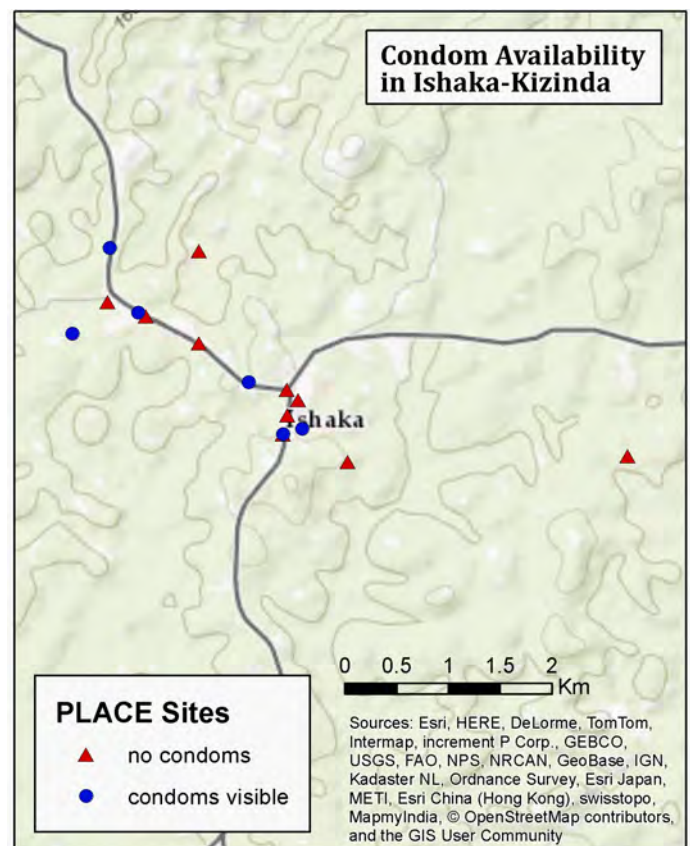
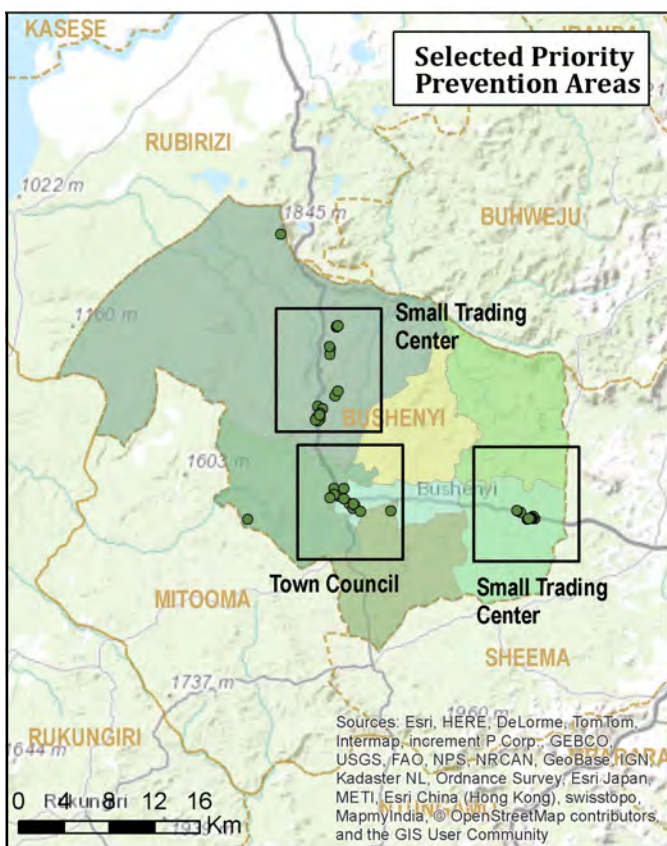


Results Brief: Bushenyi PLACE Assessment

Field Work Summary



- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Ishaka-Kizinda Town Council, Kyamuhunga Tea Estate, and Rwentuha Trading Centre
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 181 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 79 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 503 patrons and 126 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



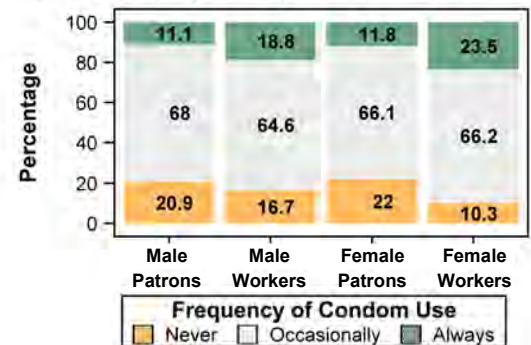
Selected Characteristics and Indicators



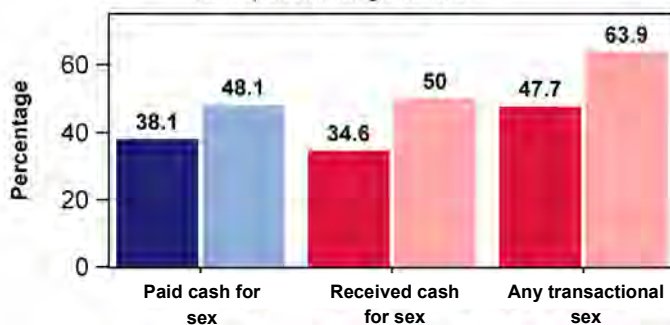
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
Number interviewed	350	54	153	72
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	28.7	27.9	26.9	25.2
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	43.1	44.4	39.2	40.3
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	47.4	38.9	51.6	38.9
Visits the venue daily (%)	38.0	64.8	45.8	83.3
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks	54.6	66.7	54.2	76.4
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months	13.7	9.3	3.9	5.6
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months	31.7	24.1	41.8	18.1
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	63.1	64.8	67.3	79.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	74.9	90.2	75.7	88.9
Among males, circumcised (%)	35.7	51.9		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	62.1	45.5		

Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	2.6
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	10.7
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	13.3
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	5.3
Condoms visible without asking	21.1
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	34.7

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



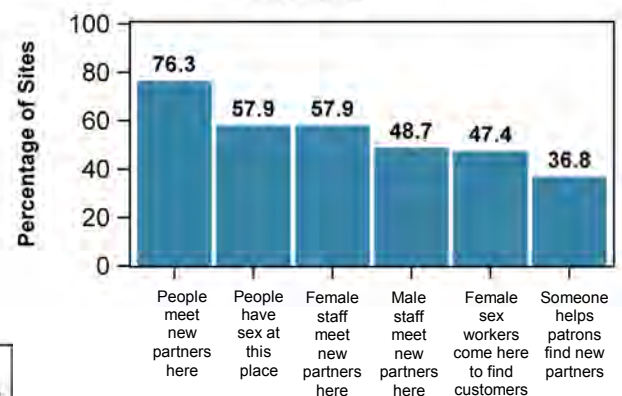
Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
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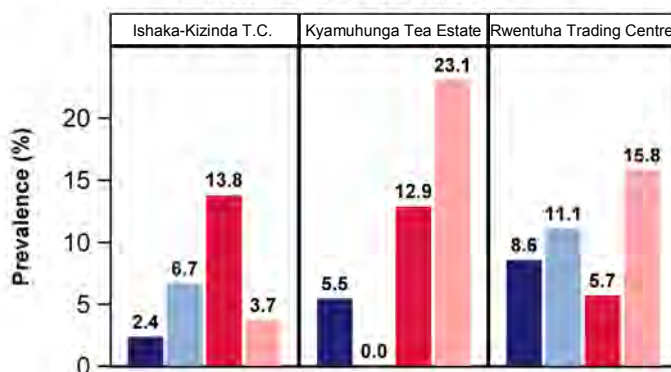
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues

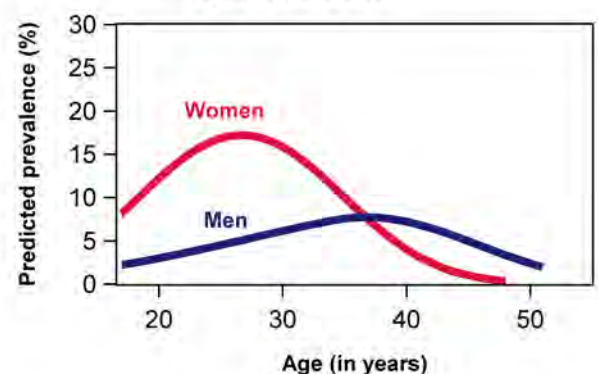


Gender and Worker/Patron Group

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Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.

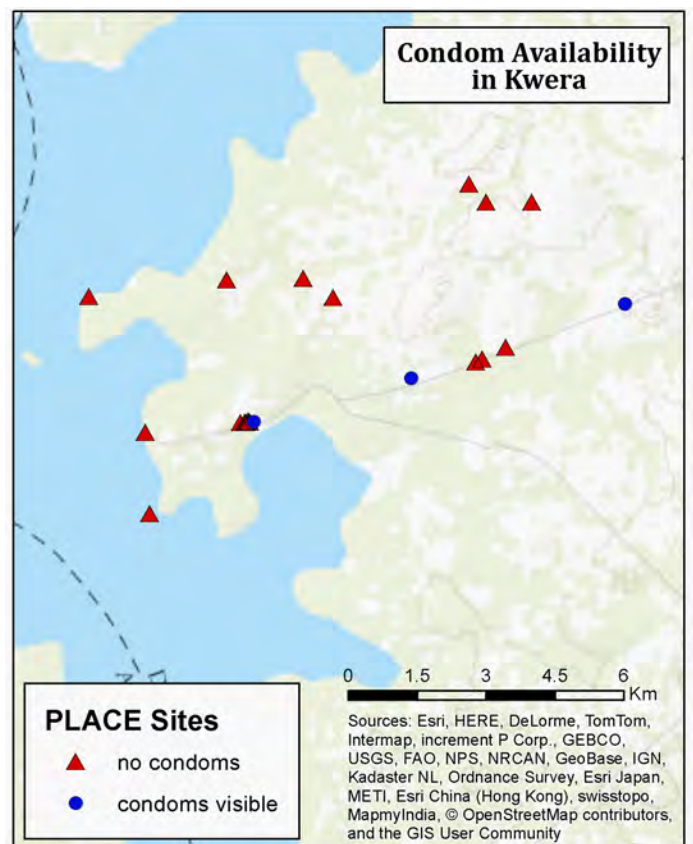
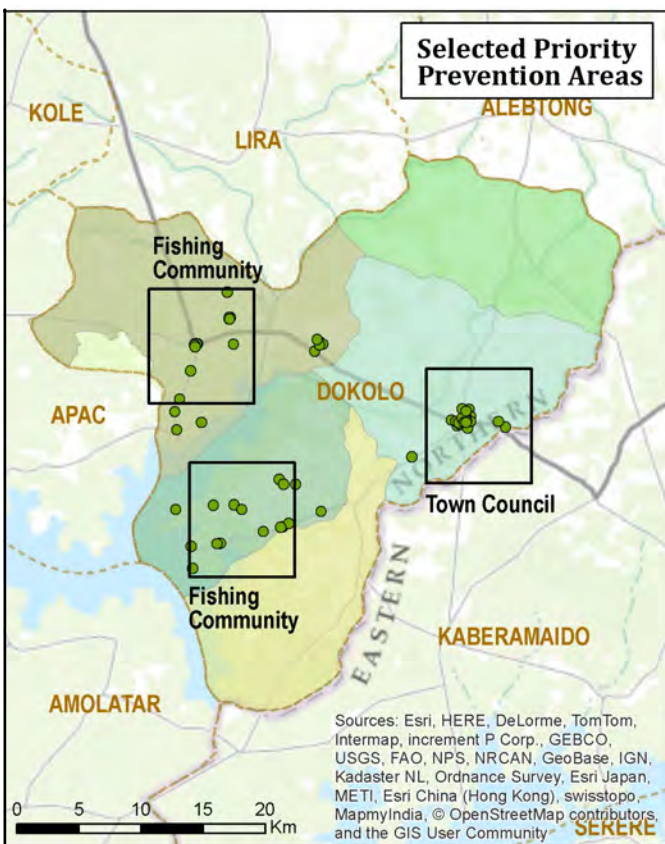


Results Brief: Dokolo PLACE Assessment

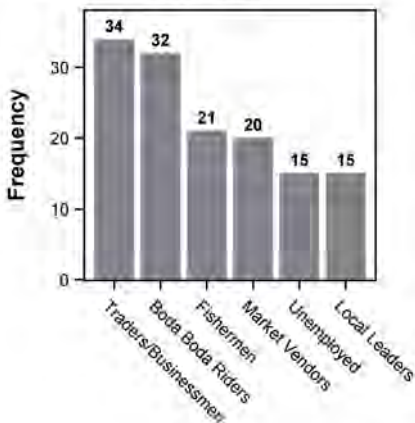
Field Work Summary



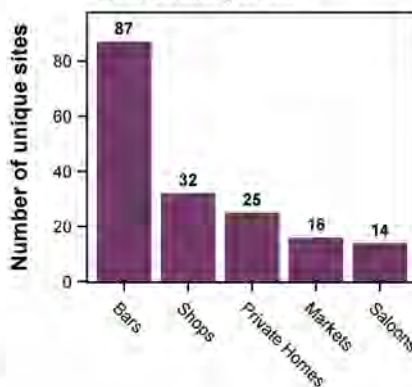
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Dokolo Town Council, Agwata Sub County, and Kwera Sub County
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 295 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 86 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 481 patrons and 109 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



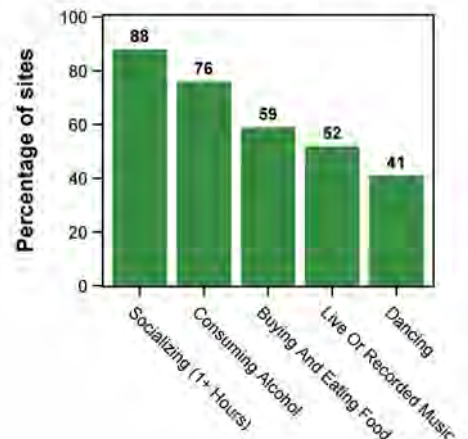
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



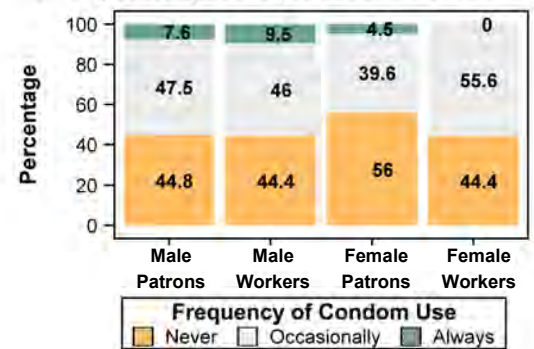
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	276	68	205	41
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	31.8	32.2	30.9	31.9
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	38.4	27.9	63.4	51.2
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	58.3	66.2	55.6	43.9
Visits the venue daily (%)	71.0	83.8	71.2	70.7
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	35.1	39.7	21.5	22.0
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	5.1	5.9	3.4	7.3
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	58.3	51.5	73.2	68.3
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	72.5	79.4	74.1	80.5
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	42.4	54.0	34.6	42.1
Among males, circumcised (%)	21.4	26.5		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	48.4	48.8		

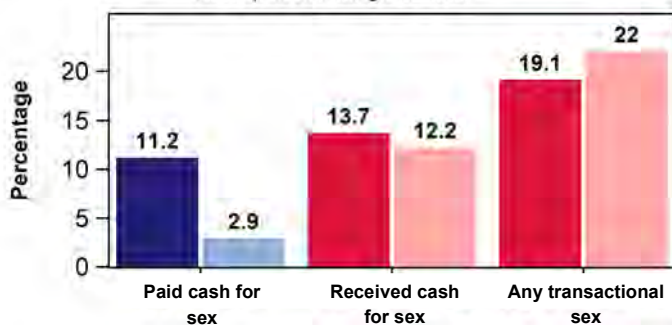


Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	4
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	15
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	28
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	6
Condoms visible without asking	4
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	20

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



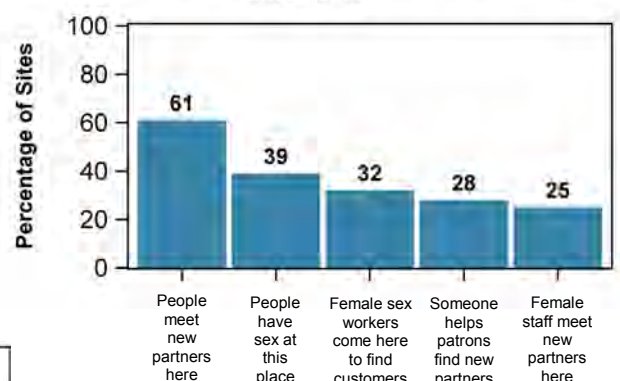
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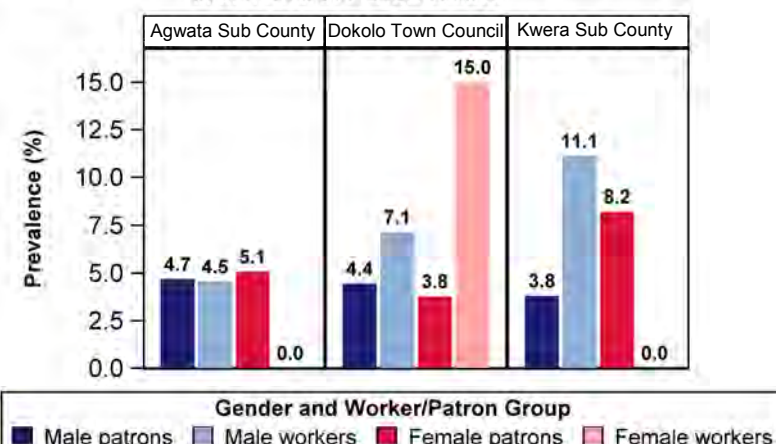
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

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Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues

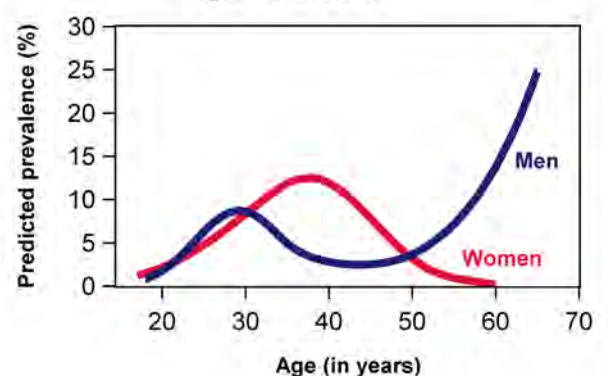


Gender and Worker/Patron Group

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Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

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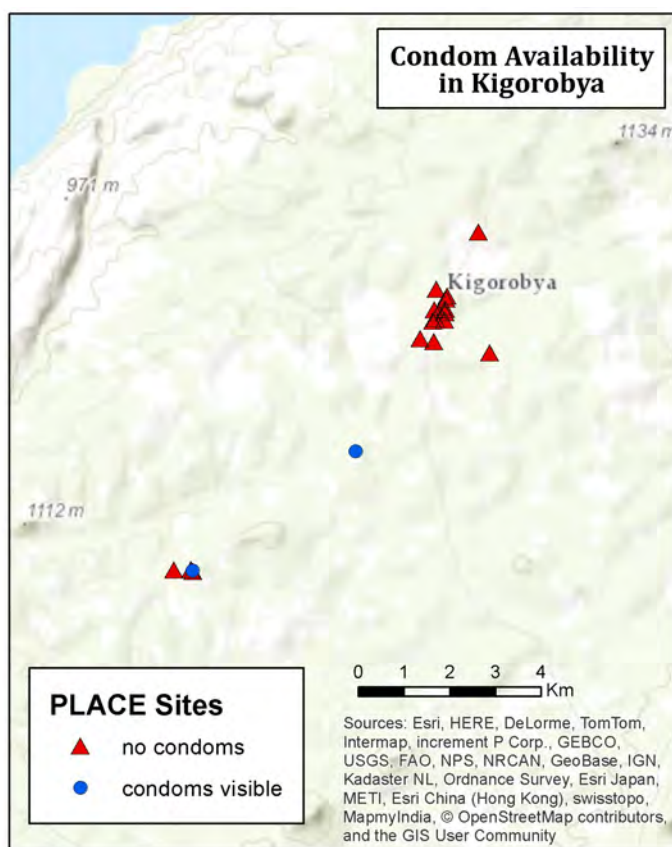
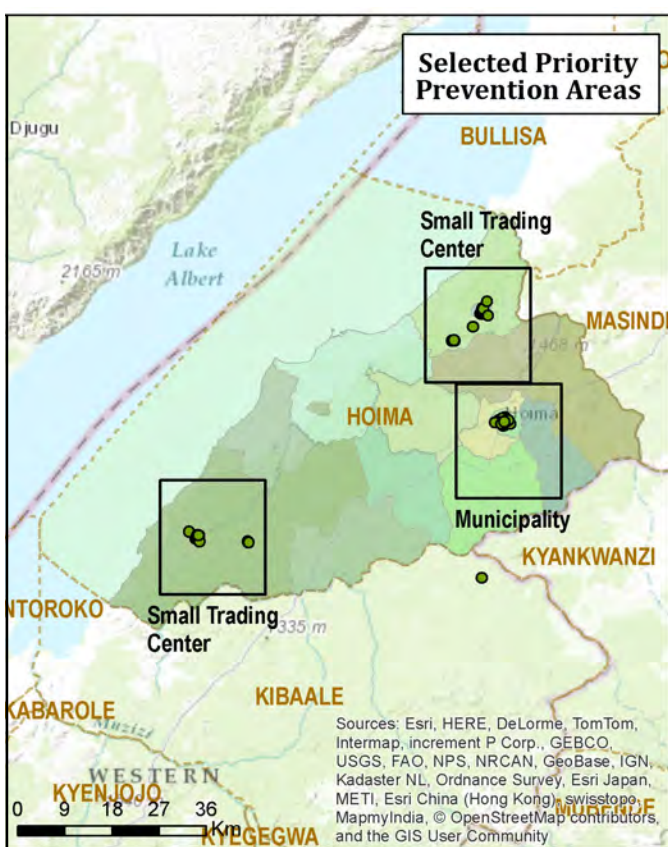


Results Brief: Hoima PLACE Assessment

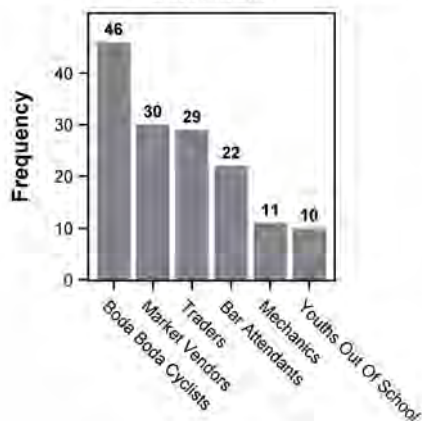
Field Work Summary



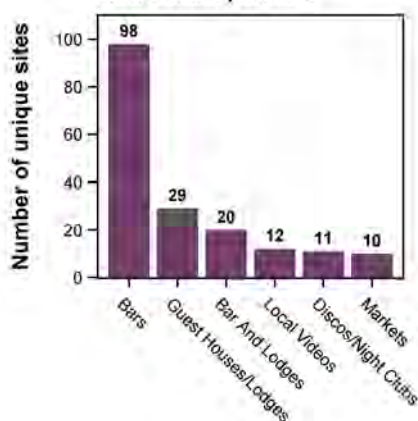
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Hoima Municipality, Kyangwali Sub County, Kigorobyia Town Council
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 262 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 89 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 519 patrons and 97 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



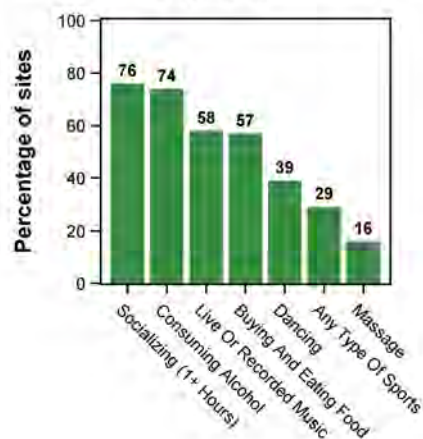
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



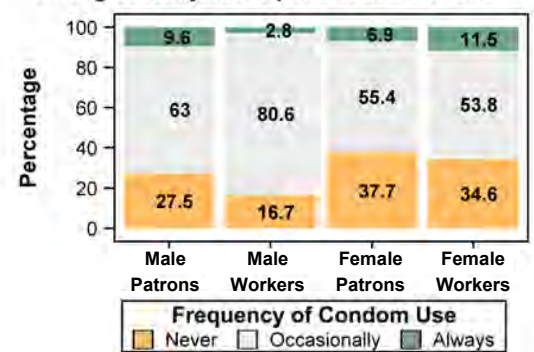
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	362	39	157	58
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	30.5	29.1	29.3	27.8
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	51.1	41.0	61.1	63.8
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	66.3	69.2	58.6	58.6
Visits the venue daily (%)	70.4	89.7	69.4	91.4
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	46.4	56.4	31.2	25.9
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	22.1	15.4	16.6	25.9
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	31.5	28.2	52.2	48.3
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	66.3	79.5	73.9	87.9
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	73.2	92.3	70.1	79.3
Among males, circumcised (%)	54.1	61.5		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	56.1	64.3		



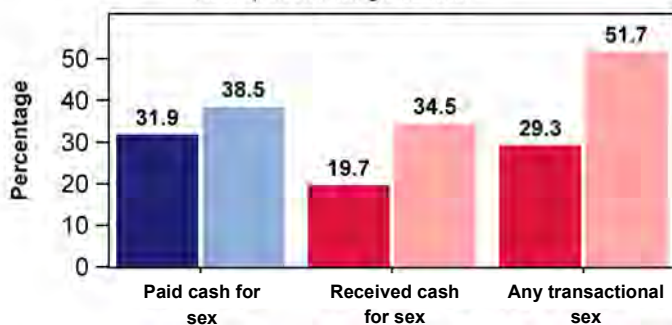
Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	12
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	6
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	18
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	31
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	29
Condoms visible without asking	22

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

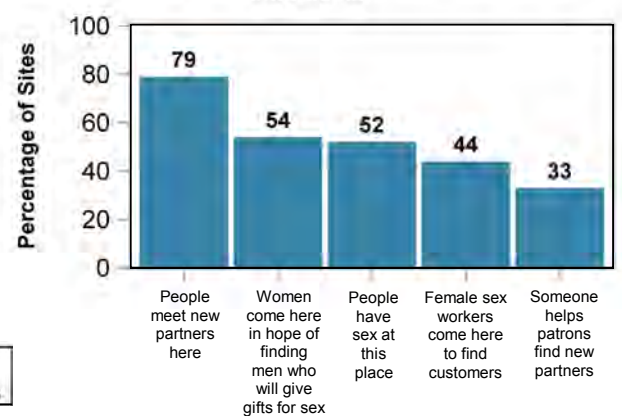
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



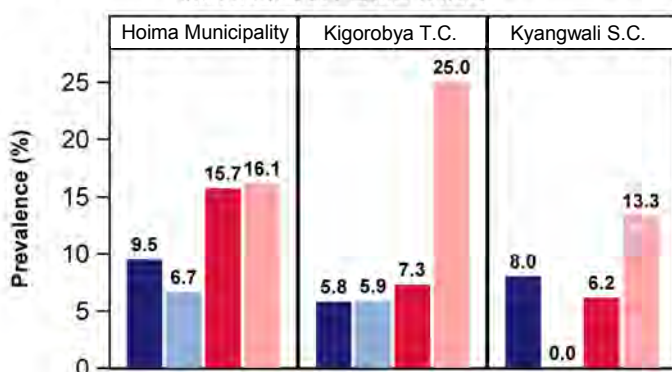
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues

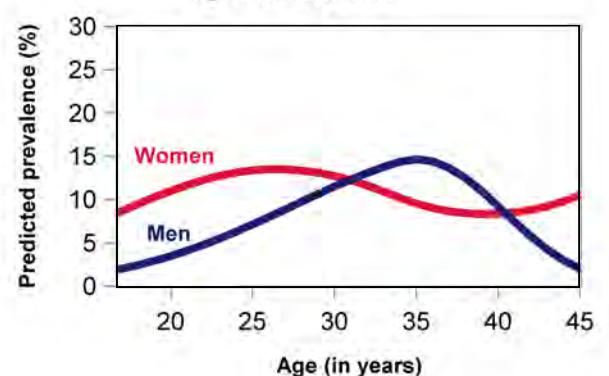


Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.

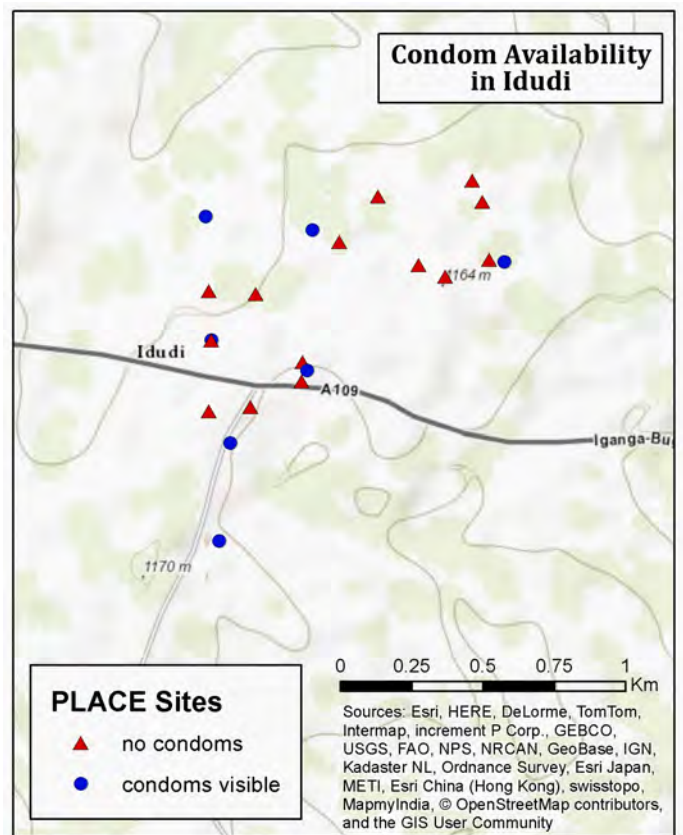
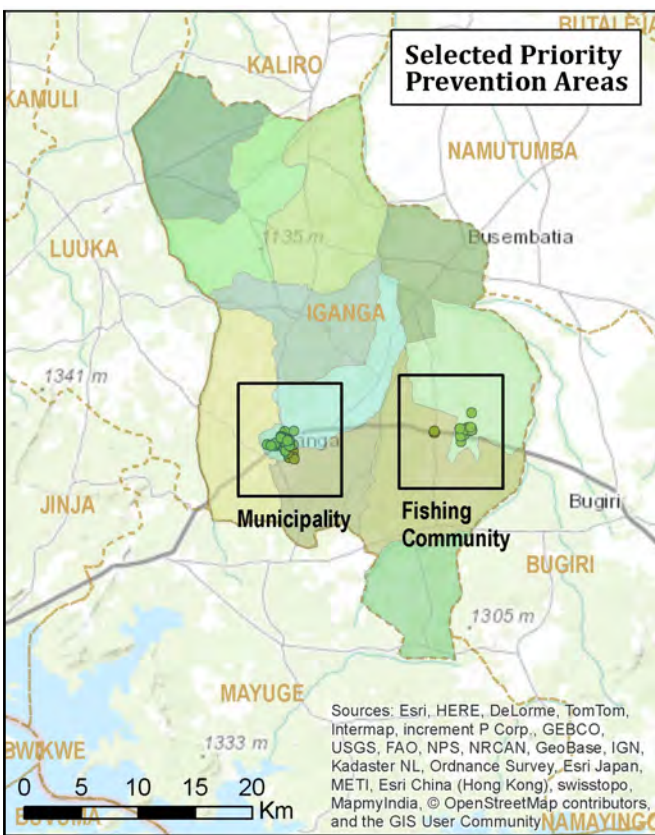


Results Brief: Iganga PLACE Assessment

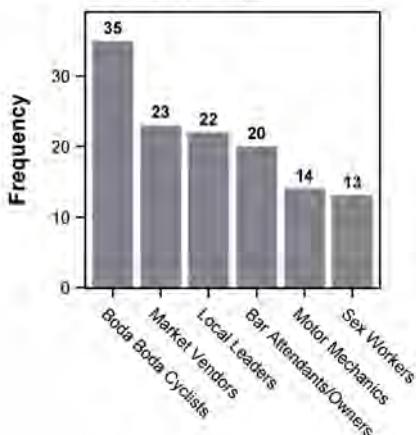
Field Work Summary



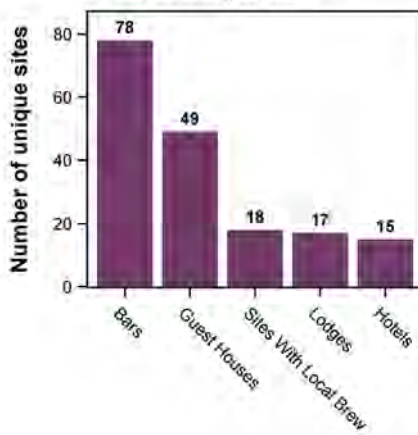
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Nkono, Idudi, and Greater Kasokoso
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 251 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 95 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 483 patrons and 102 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



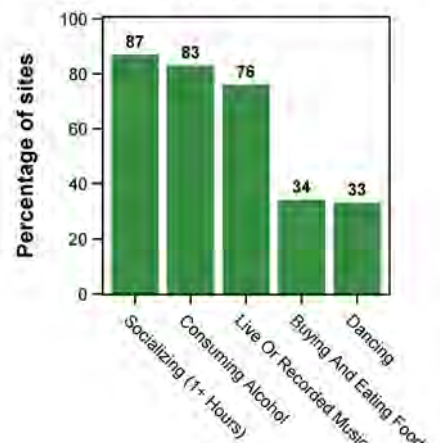
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



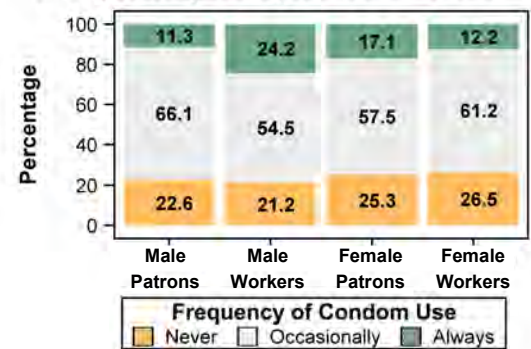
Selected Characteristics and Indicators



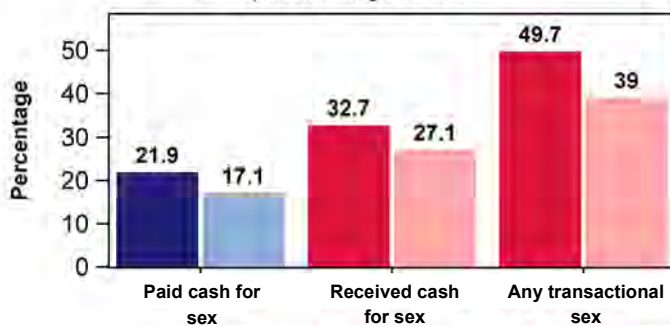
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	312	41	171	61
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	30.9	27.8	27.5	29.2
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	31.4	26.8	37.4	62.3
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	63.8	56.1	55.6	50.8
Visits the venue daily (%)	62.2	85.4	56.1	93.4
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	51.6	56.1	30.4	32.8
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	20.8	22.0	16.4	14.8
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	26.9	17.1	53.2	49.2
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	74.0	61.0	84.8	72.1
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	85.7	89.5	84.8	81.0
Among males, circumcised (%)	68.3	65.9		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	69.5	64.3		

Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	3
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	6
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	12
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	14
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	40
Condoms visible without asking	16

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers

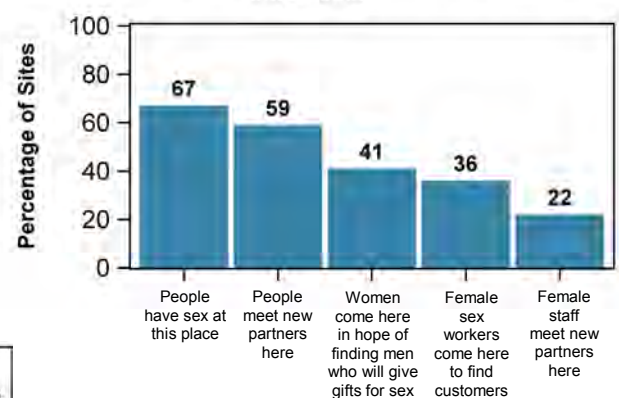


Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
 "Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.

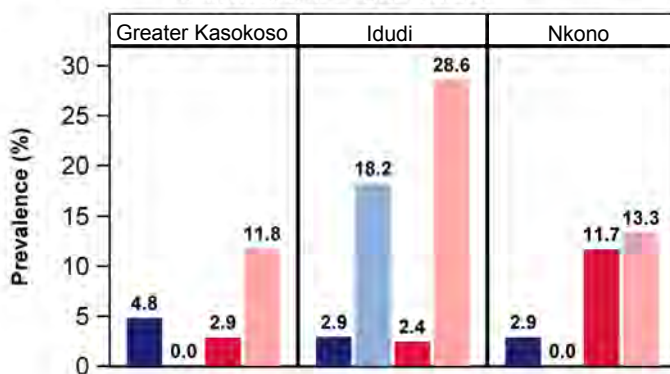


Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



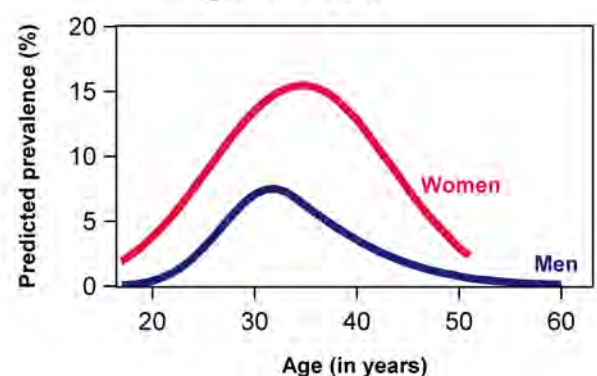
HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.

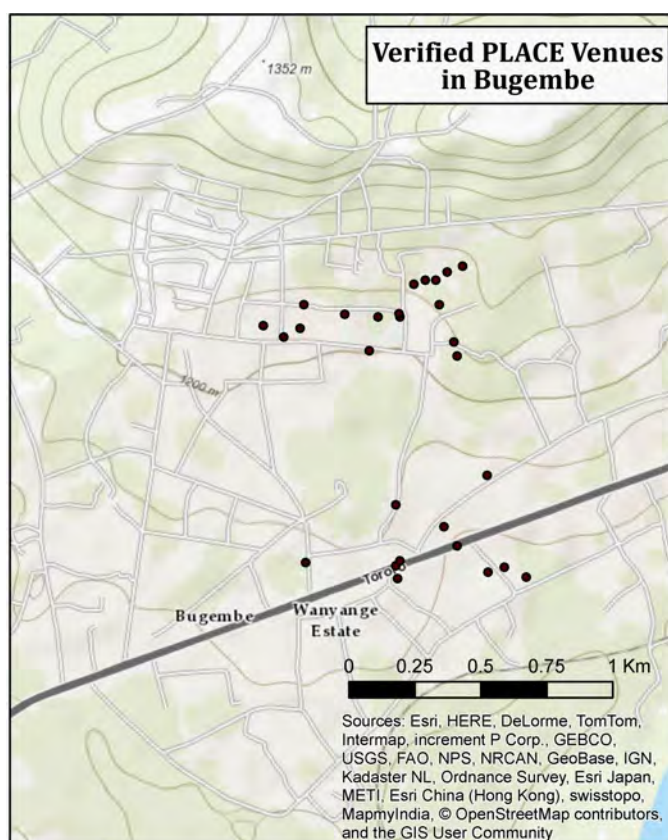
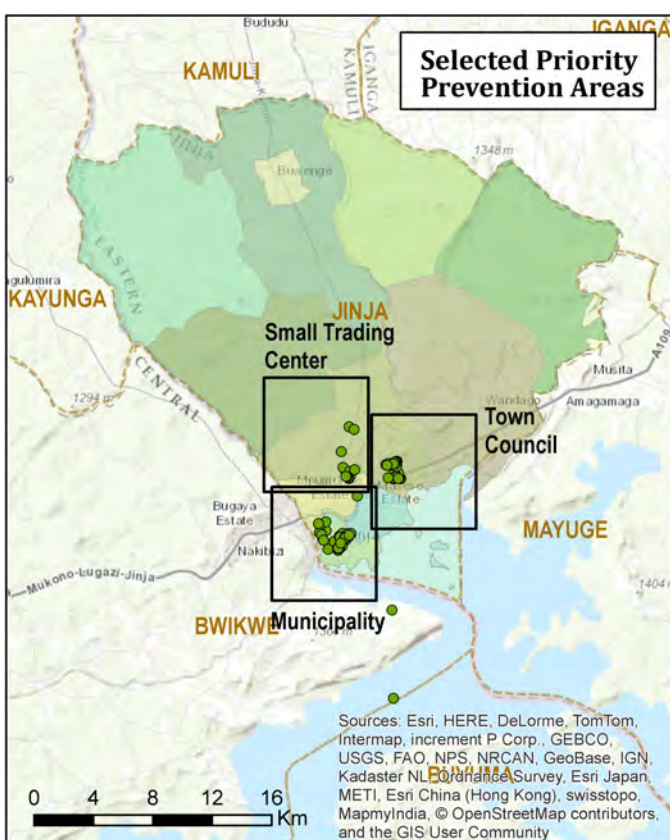


Results Brief: Jinja PLACE Assessment

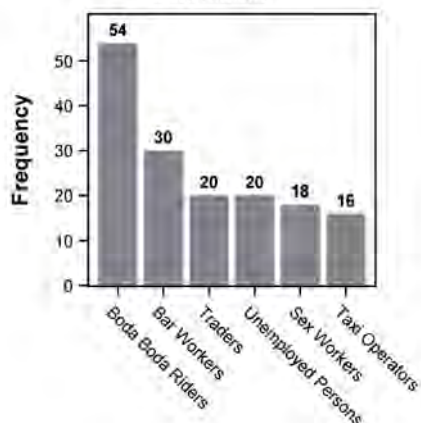
Field Work Summary



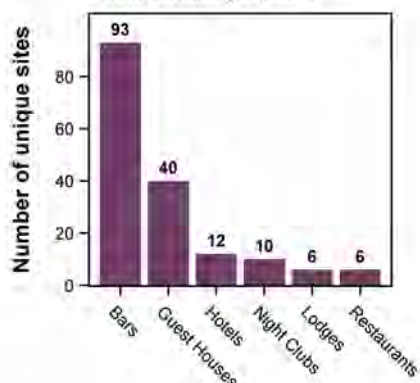
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Bugembe Town Council, Jinja Central Division, and Mafubira Sub County
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 208 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 85 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 488 patrons and 112 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



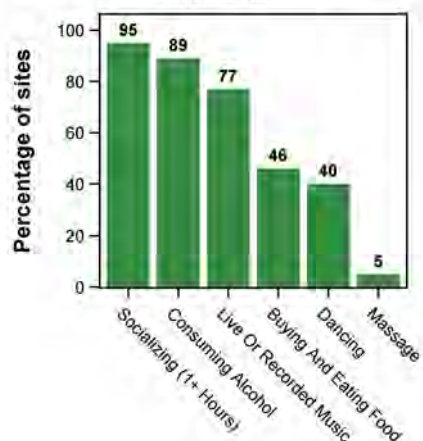
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants

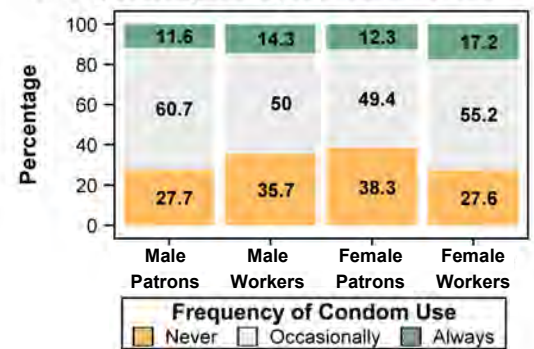


Selected Characteristics and Indicators

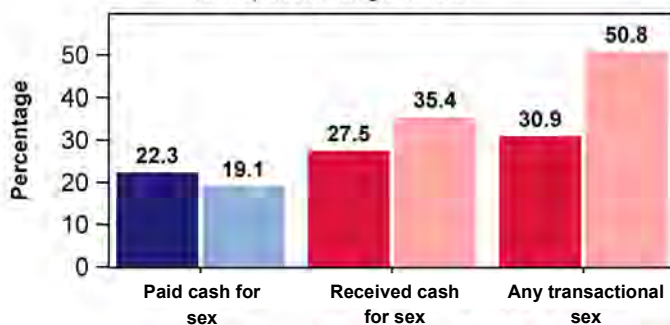
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
Number interviewed	310	47	178	65
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	30.1	28.6	27.2	26.6
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	25.2	36.2	30.9	40.0
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	61.9	57.4	55.1	44.6
Visits the venue daily (%)	49.4	85.1	36.0	86.2
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	33.2	55.3	25.8	26.2
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	27.7	21.3	10.7	24.6
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	39.0	23.4	63.5	47.7
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	69.4	76.6	77.5	69.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	83.5	68.9	72.3	69.4
Among males, circumcised (%)	62.3	78.7		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	67.3	71.4		

HIV Knowledge Among Patrons and Workers Interviewed	%
Knew that condoms can reduce HIV risk	91.7
Knew that a healthy-looking person can have HIV	90.2
Knew that mosquitos cannot transmit HIV	65.7
Knew that sharing a meal cannot transmit HIV	84.3
Knew that having one faithful uninfected partner can reduce HIV risk	80.0
<i>Gave the correct answer for all five HIV knowledge questions</i>	42.5

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers

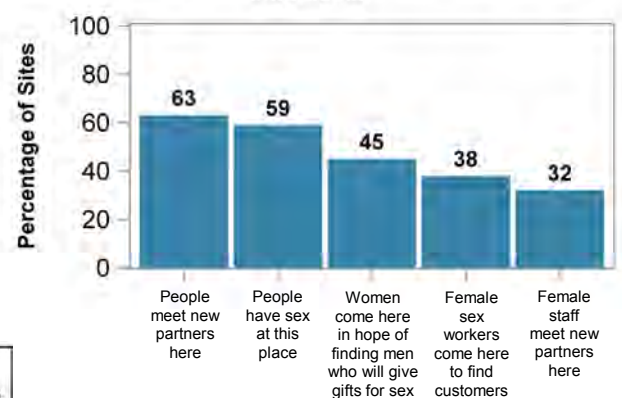


Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
 "Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.

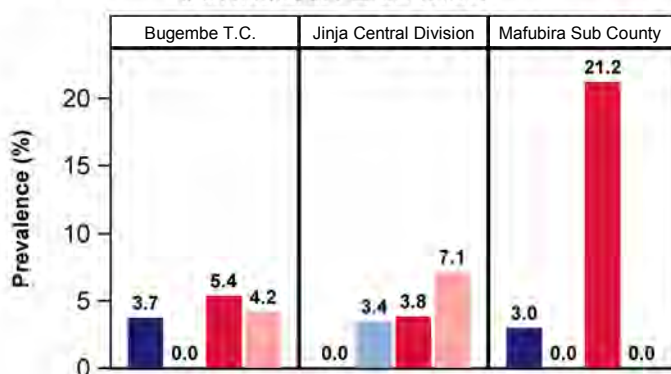


Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants

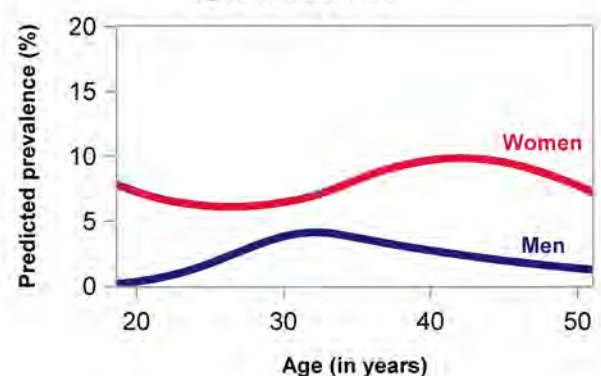


HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues
 Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.

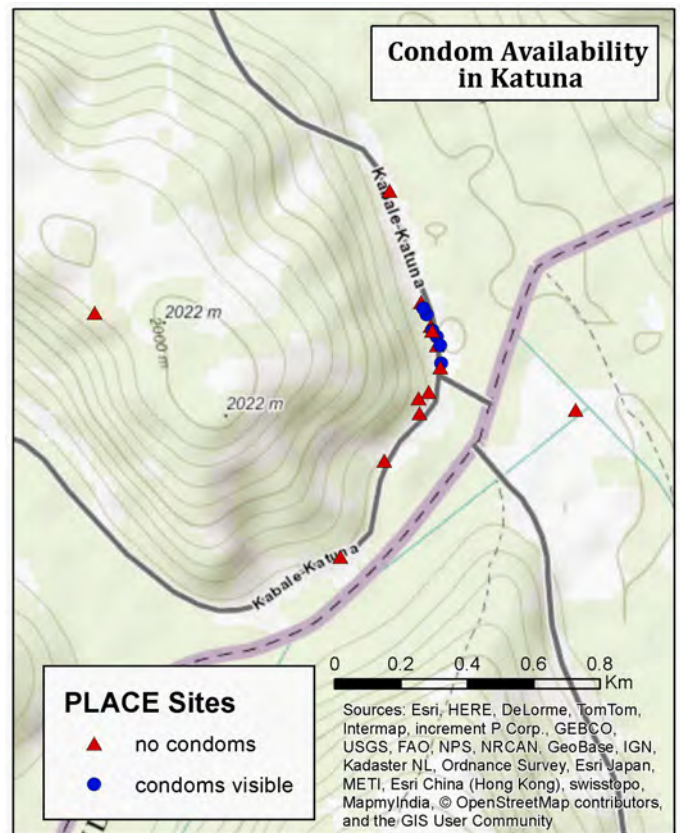
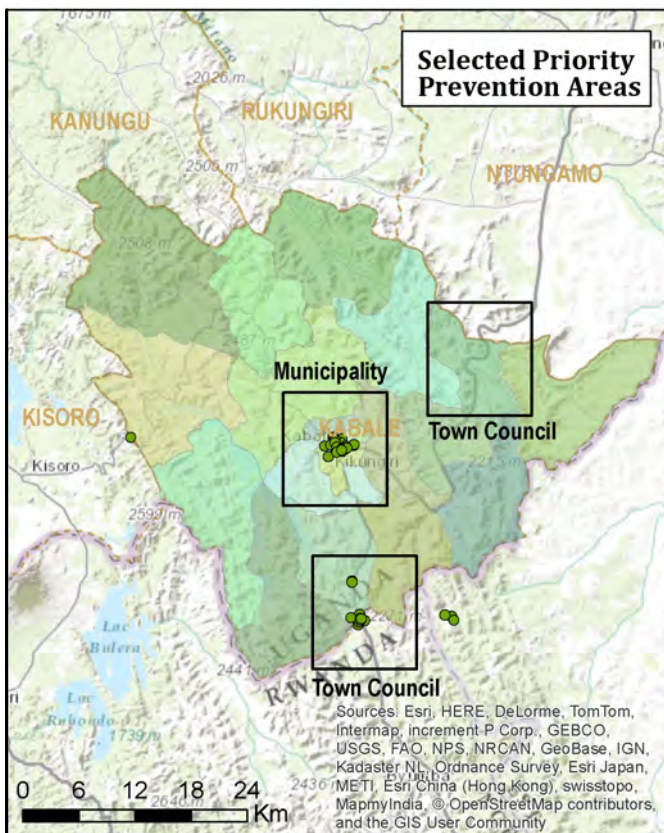


Results Brief: Kabale PLACE Assessment

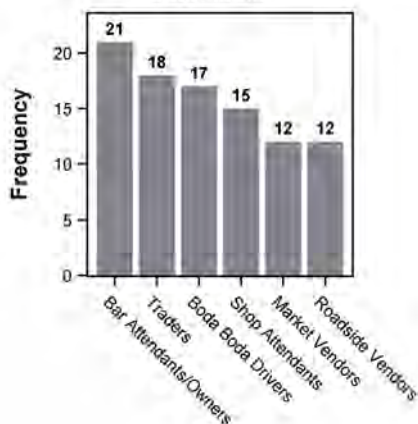
Field Work Summary



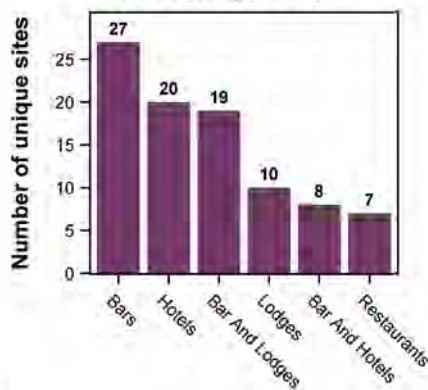
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Central Division, Katuna Town Council, Muhanga Town Council
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 126 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 98 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 480 patrons and 202 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



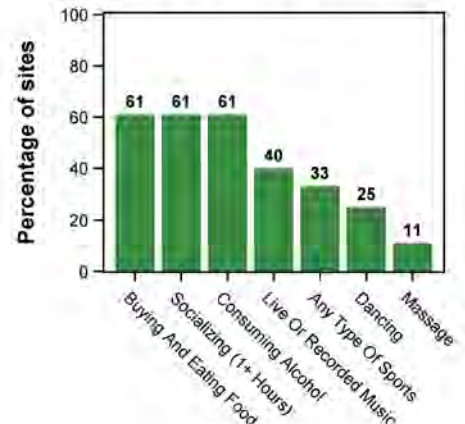
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



Venues with Prevention Activities

HIV/AIDS posters displayed	4%	Condom use/promotion posters displayed	8%
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	5%	Condoms visible without asking	31%
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	21%	Free condom distribution in past 12 months	38%



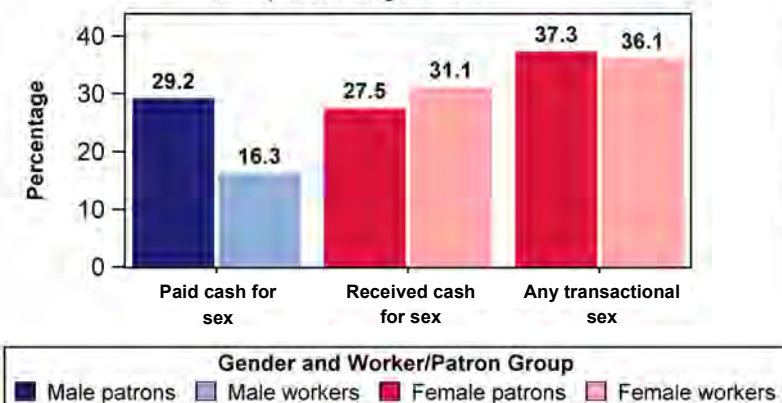
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues

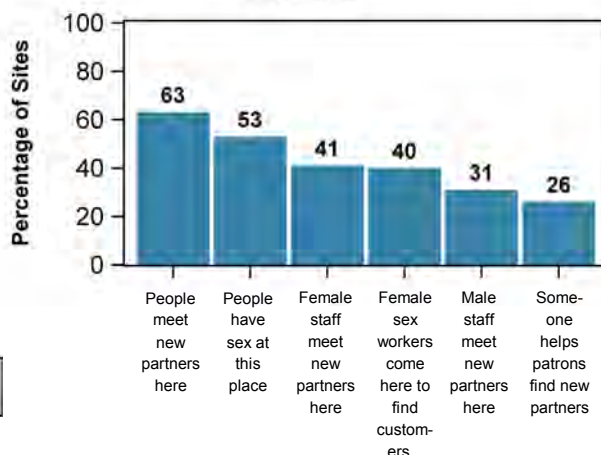
	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	378	141	102	61
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	27.7	28.2	26.9	24.1
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	32.5	42.6	35.3	23.0
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	45.2	44.7	40.2	34.4
Visits the venue daily (%)	67.2	82.3	56.9	83.6
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	47.9	41.1	36.3	42.6
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	13.0	14.9	6.9	9.8
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	38.6	44.0	56.9	47.5
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	74.6	70.9	80.4	90.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	79.6	70.5	72.3	67.2
Among males, circumcised (%)	38.4	34.8		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	34.3	25.9		

Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

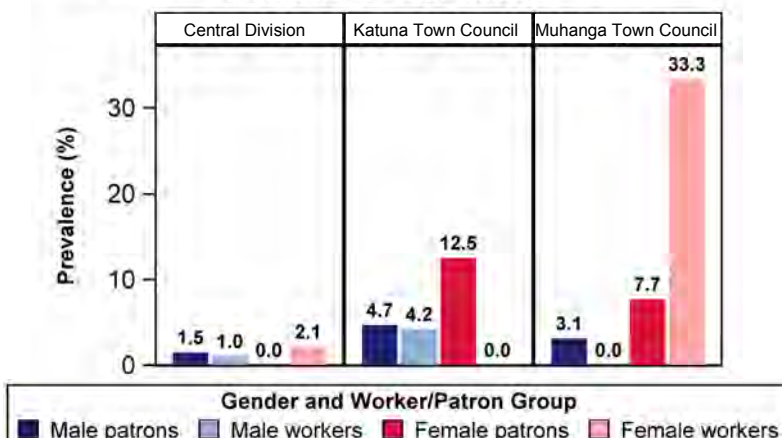
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



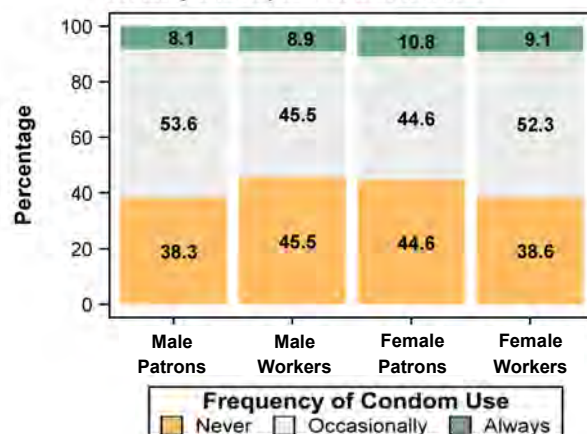
Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



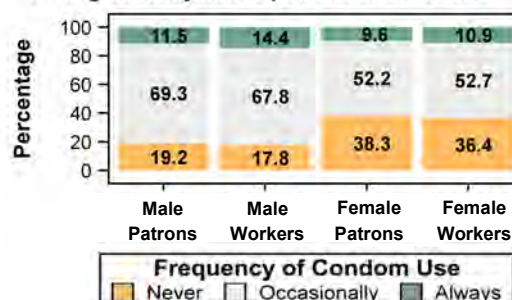
Results Brief: Kalangala PLACE Assessment

Field Work Summary

90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Kasekulo-Ttubi Landing Site, Kitobo Landing Site, and Kachanga Landing Site
 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
 225 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
 94 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
 434 patrons and 165 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



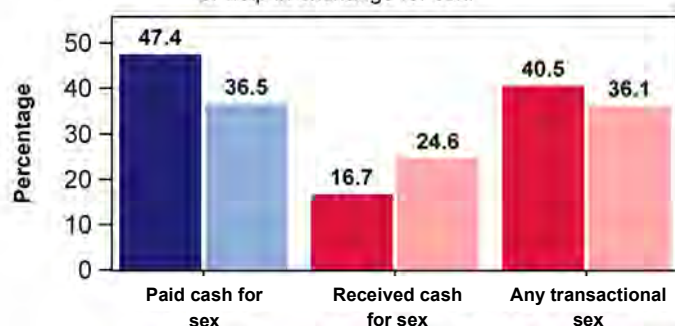
Venues with Prevention Activities

HIV/AIDS posters displayed	3.2%	Condom use/promotion posters displayed	1.1%
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	26.6%	Condoms visible without asking	5.3%
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	61.7%	Free condom distribution in past 12 months	55.3%

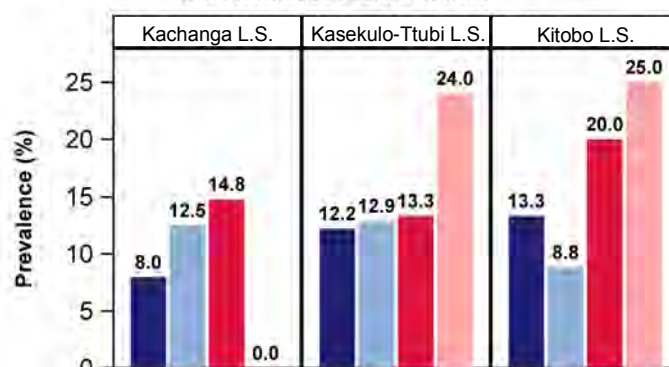
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	308	104	126	61
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	30.2	31.1	28.3	27.9
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	66.2	57.7	67.5	57.4
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	53.6	58.7	58.7	62.3
Visits the venue daily (%)	75.0	92.3	67.5	90.2
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	50.6	42.3	42.1	37.7
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	21.4	21.2	13.5	4.9
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	27.6	36.5	44.4	57.4
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	75.3	86.5	90.5	88.5
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	72.4	77.0	72.8	83.6
Among males, circumcised (%)	56.8	51.9		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	61.7	54.0		

Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
 "Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



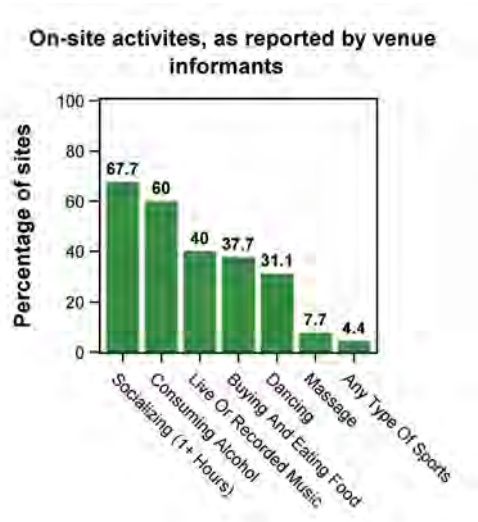
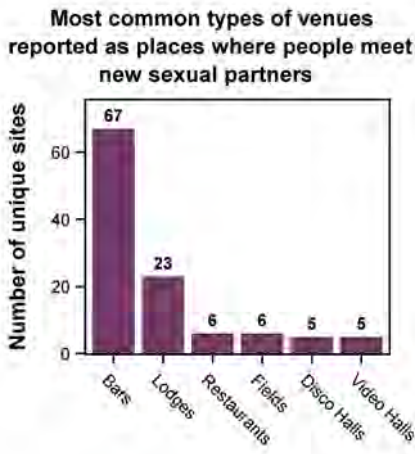
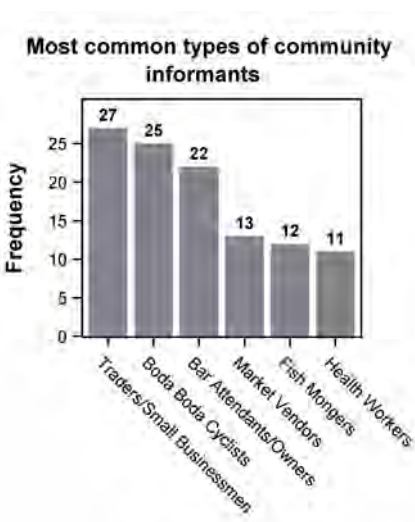
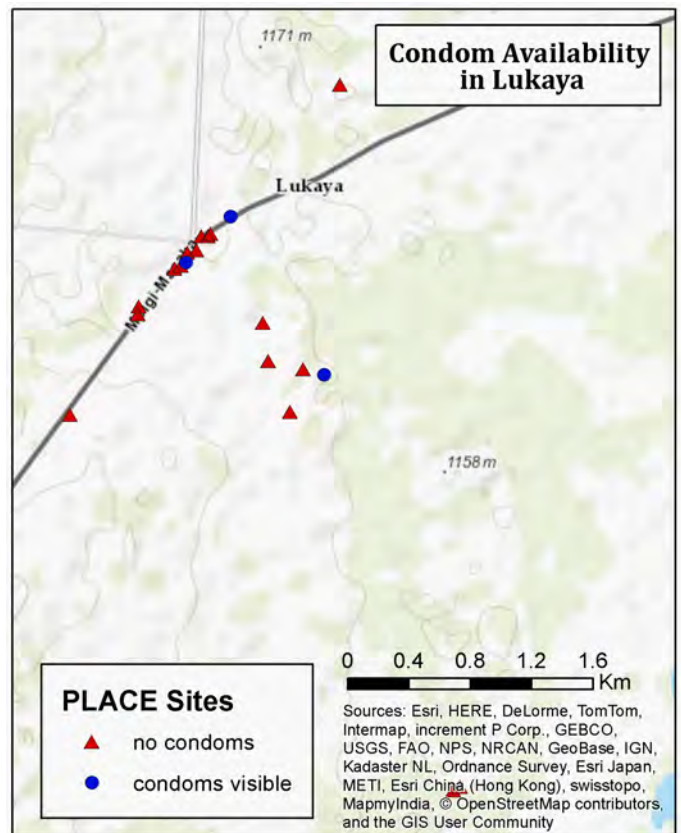
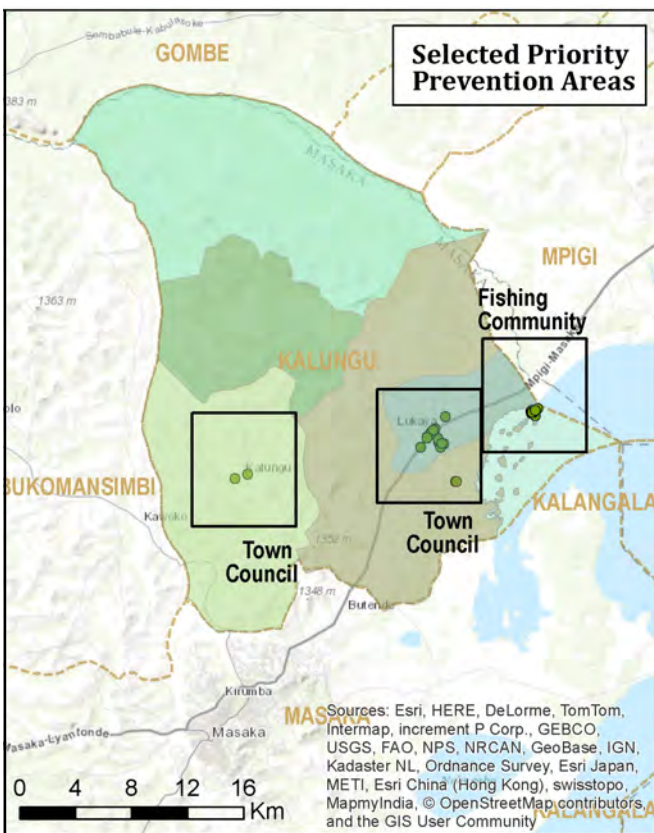
Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Results Brief: Kalungu PLACE Assessment

Field Work Summary



- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Kalungu Town Council, Lukaya-Bulingo Town Council, and Kamuwunga Landing Site
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 158 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 83 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 482 patrons and 108 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



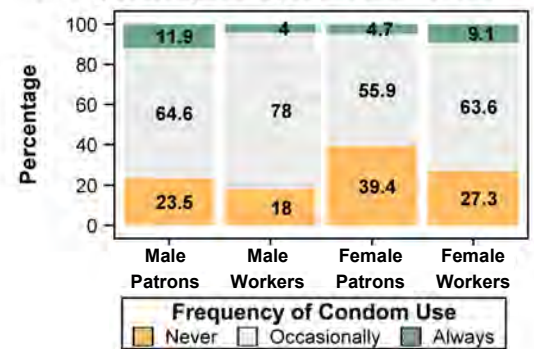
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	328	61	154	47
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	31.6	27.3	29.3	27.6
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	56.7	45.9	64.3	46.8
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	47.0	52.5	56.5	55.3
Visits the venue daily (%)	63.1	86.9	63.0	89.4
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	34.5	49.2	26.6	36.2
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	18.3	18.0	14.9	8.5
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	47.3	32.8	58.4	55.3
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	75.0	83.6	86.4	87.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	67.5	62.1	56.1	76.1
Among males, circumcised (%)	44.8	55.7		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	49.1	66.7		



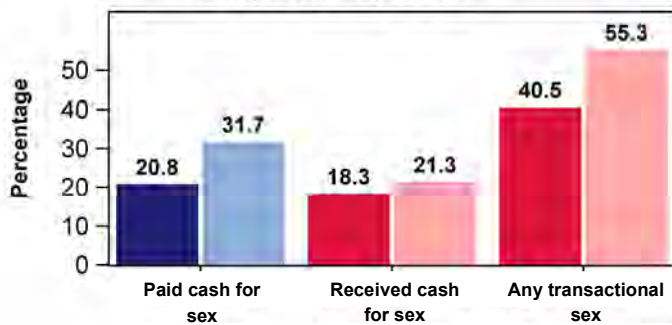
Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	2.5
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	18.8
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	41.1
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	3.8
Condoms visible without asking	6.3
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	46.6

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

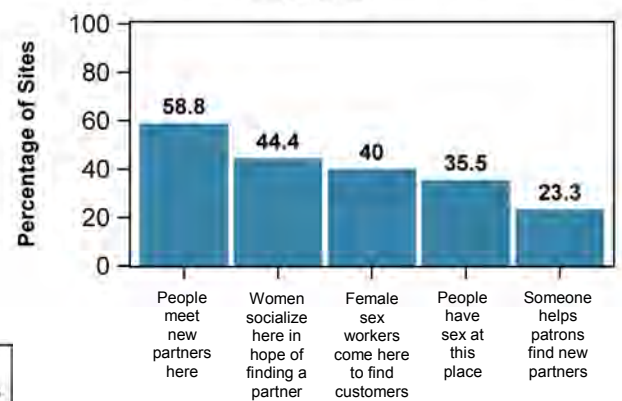
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



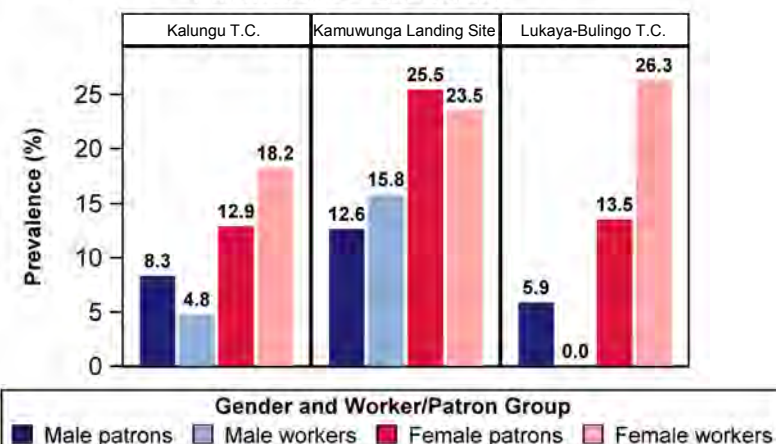
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues

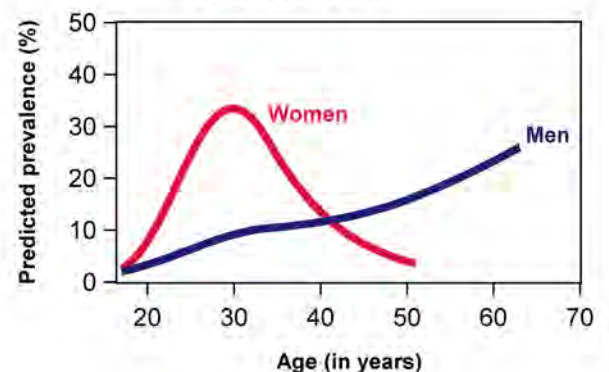


Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.

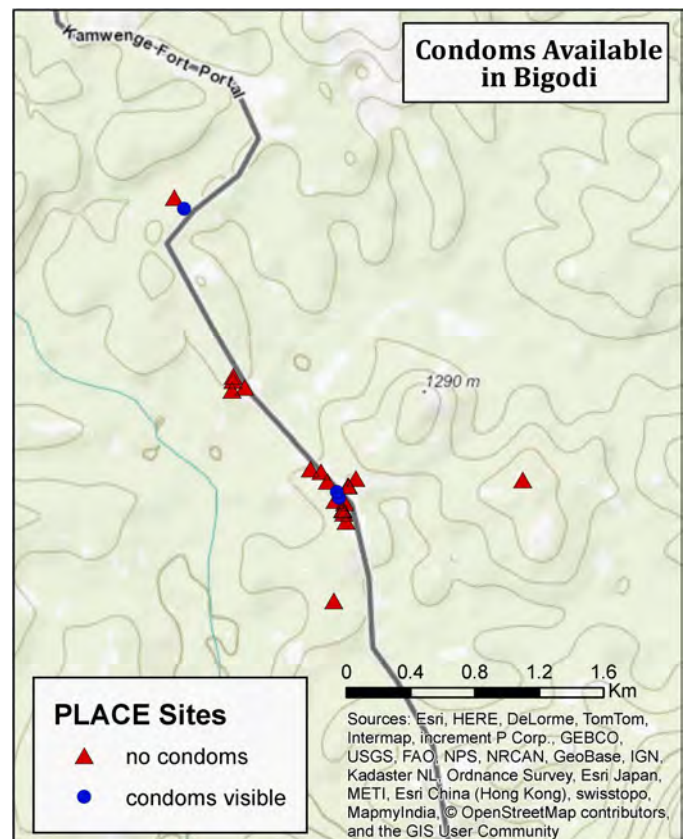
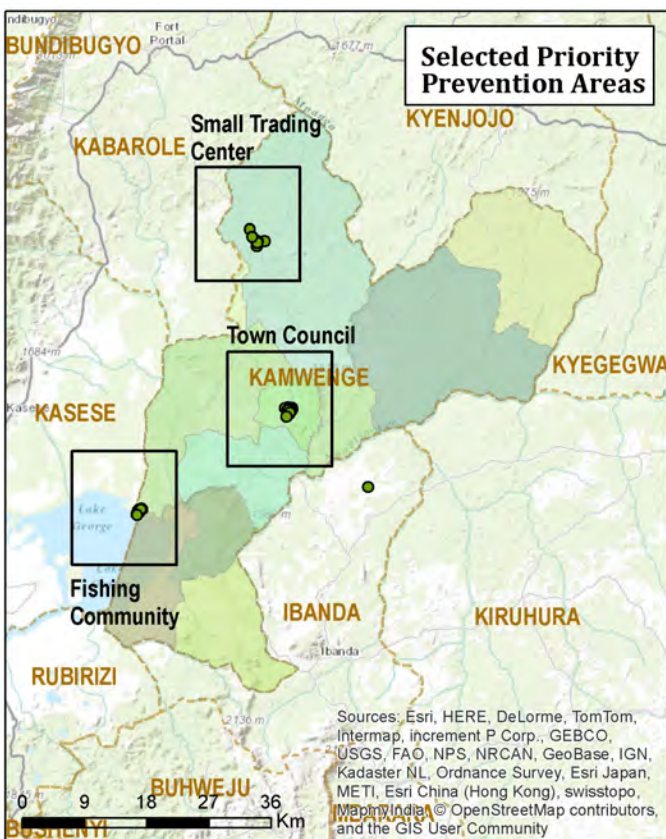


Results Brief: Kamwenge PLACE Assessment

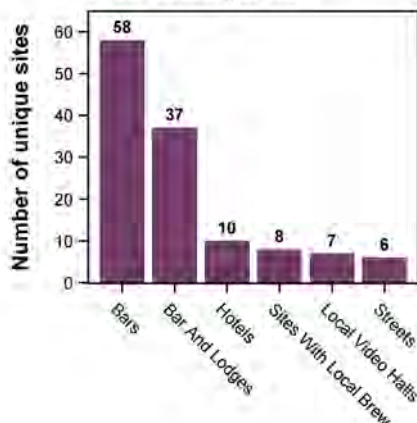
Field Work Summary



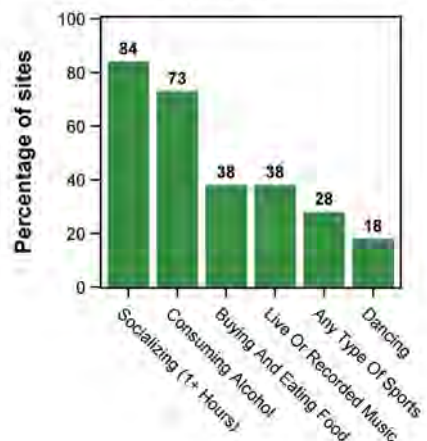
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Kamwenge Town Council, Mahyoro Landing Site, and Bigodi Trading Centre
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 171 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 89 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 479 patrons and 106 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants

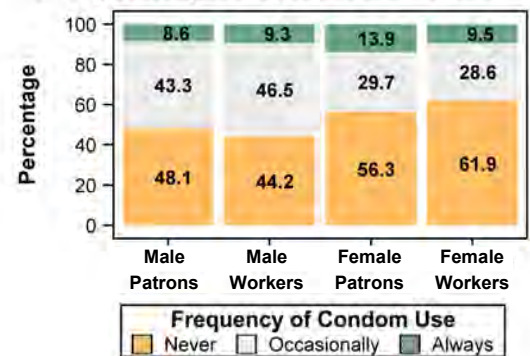


Selected Characteristics and Indicators

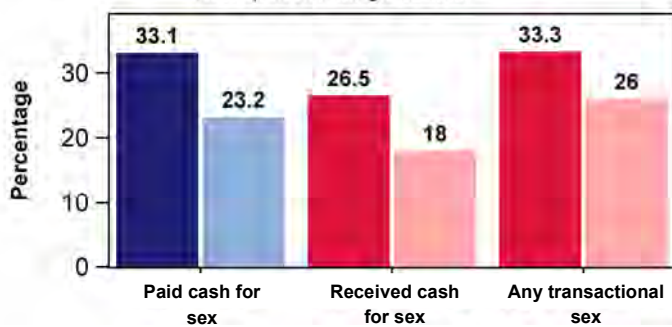
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	290	56	189	50
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	31.8	31.3	28.8	32.2
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	58.3	50.0	67.2	64.0
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	57.2	57.1	60.3	68.0
Visits the venue daily (%)	53.8	89.3	42.3	92.0
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	40.7	50.0	28.0	44.0
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	21.7	14.3	10.1	6.0
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	37.6	35.7	61.9	50.0
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	69.3	67.9	77.8	62.0
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	68.9	86.0	66.5	85.7
Among males, circumcised (%)	42.8	53.6		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	69.9	95.8		

Venues with Prevention Activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	38
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	11
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	14
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	3
Condoms visible without asking	7
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	10

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



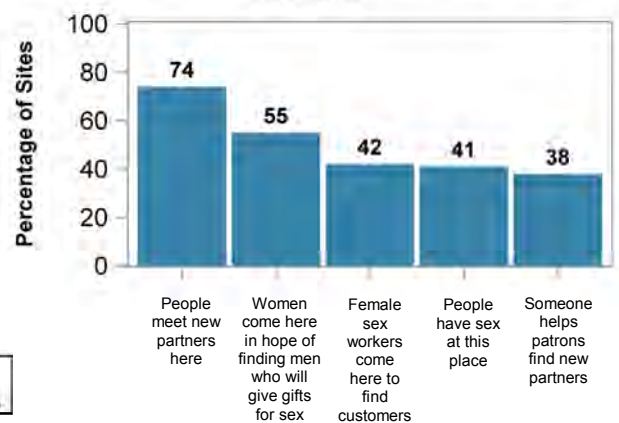
Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



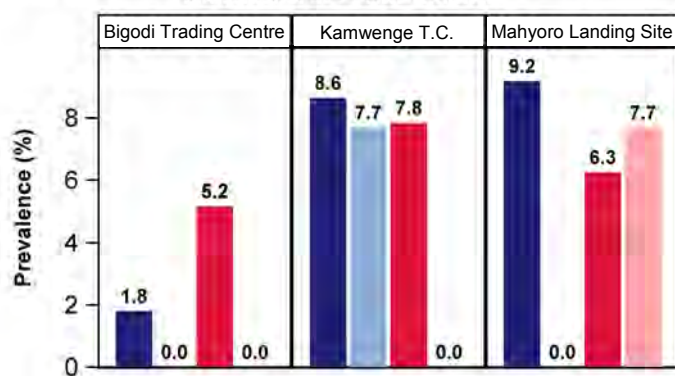
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

Male patrons Male workers Female patrons Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



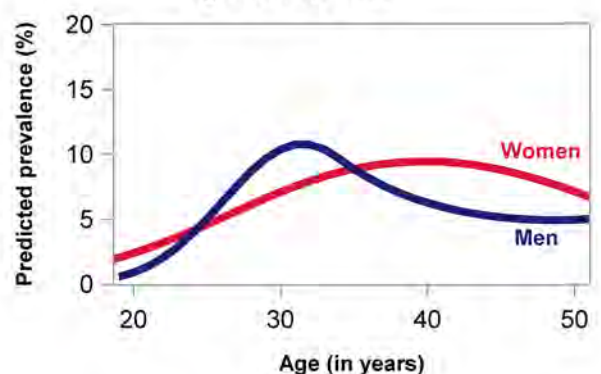
HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group

Male patrons Male workers Female patrons Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues
Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.

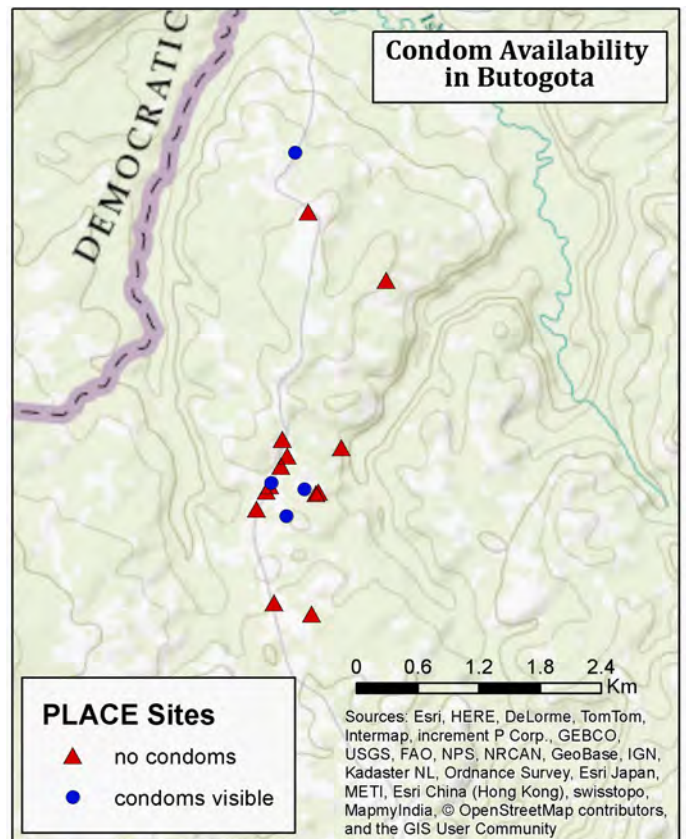
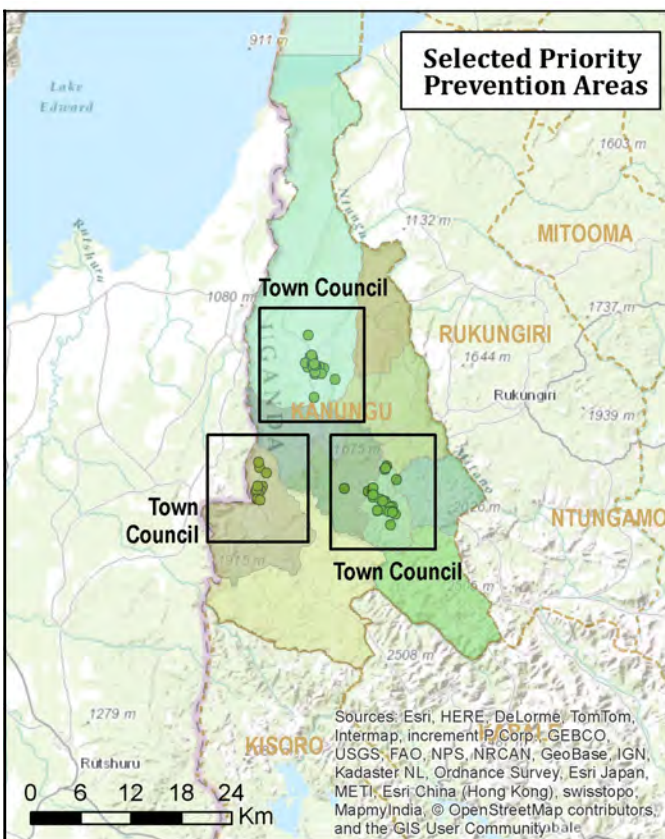


Results Brief: Kanungu PLACE Assessment

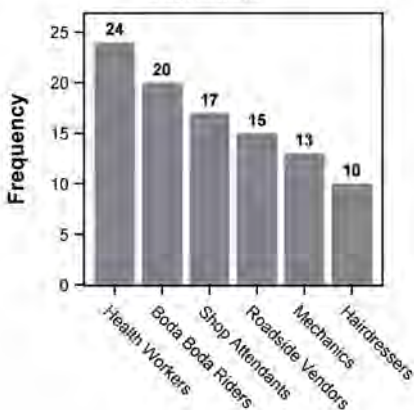
Field Work Summary



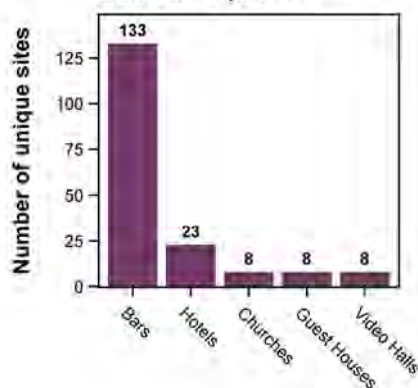
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Butogota Town Council, Kanungu Town Council, and Kihiihi Town Council
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 295 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 82 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 544 patrons and 102 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



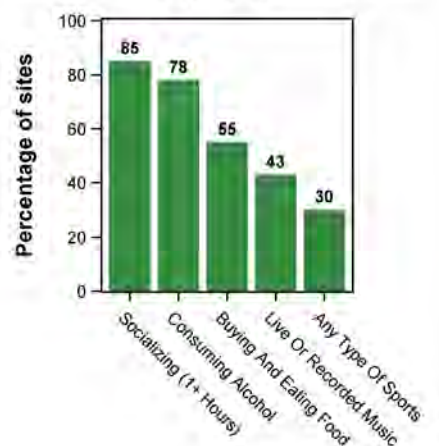
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



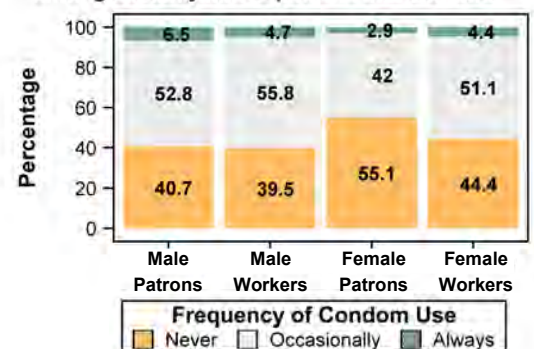
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	376	50	168	52
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	29.4	31.5	28.1	27.3
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	52.1	58.0	53.6	51.9
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	45.7	56.0	45.2	38.5
Visits the venue daily (%)	65.2	78.0	50.0	84.6
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	43.4	30.0	25.0	28.8
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	16.5	20.0	7.7	15.4
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	39.6	50.0	67.3	55.8
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	72.9	72.0	83.3	71.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	67.9	64.6	52.5	43.1
Among males, circumcised (%)	37.8	26.0		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	55.0	61.8		

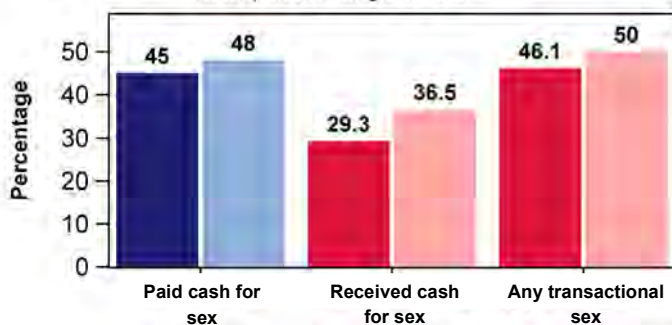


Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	29
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	12
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	33
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	9
Condoms visible without asking	15
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	38

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers

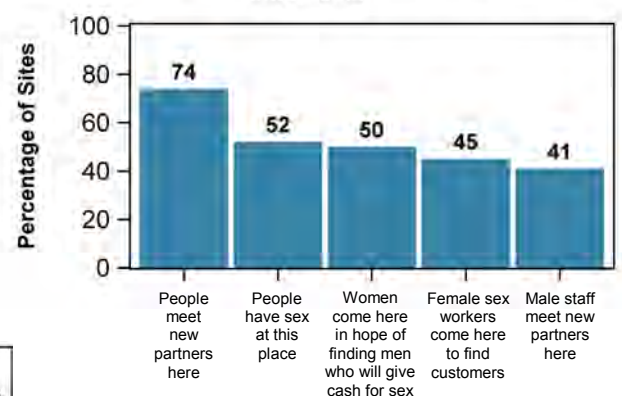


Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
 "Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.

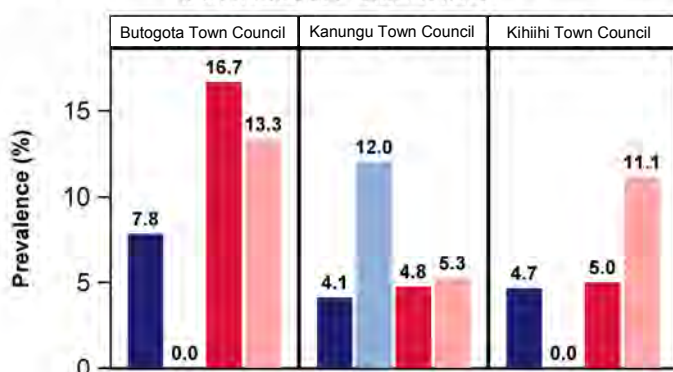


Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



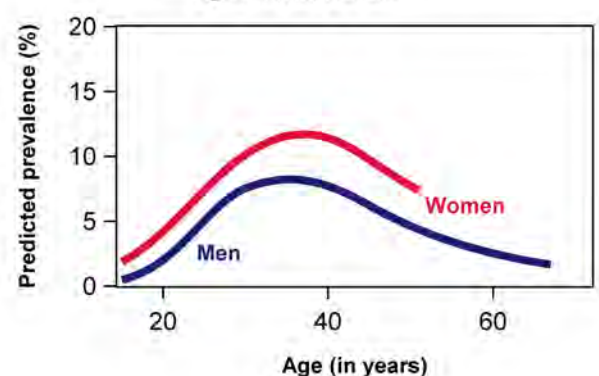
HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 15, 30, and 45.

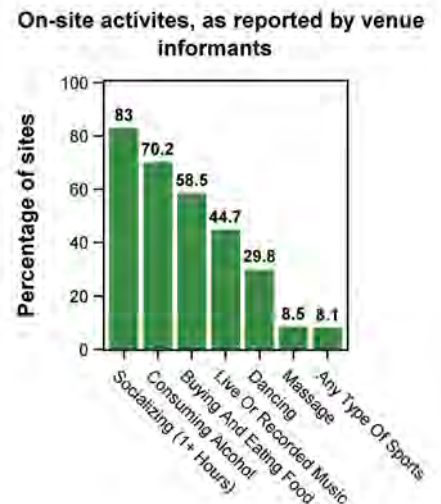
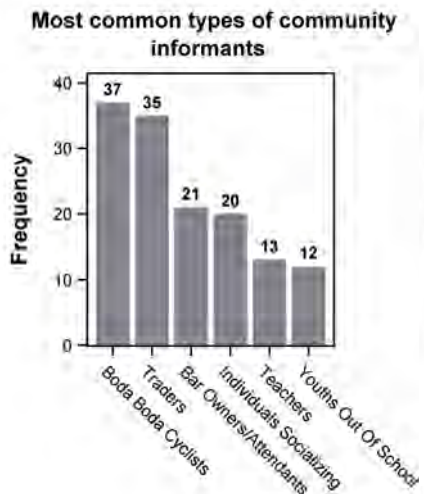
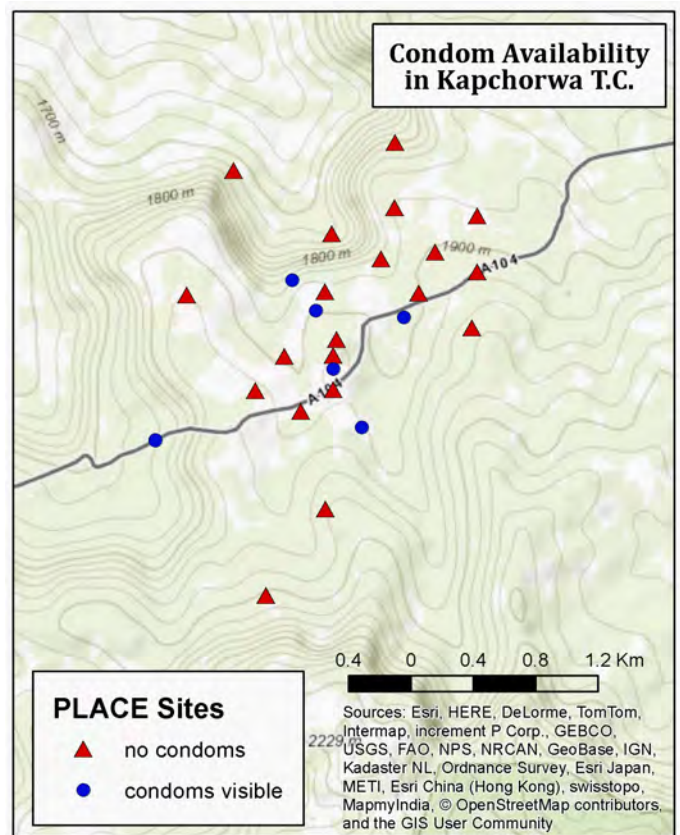
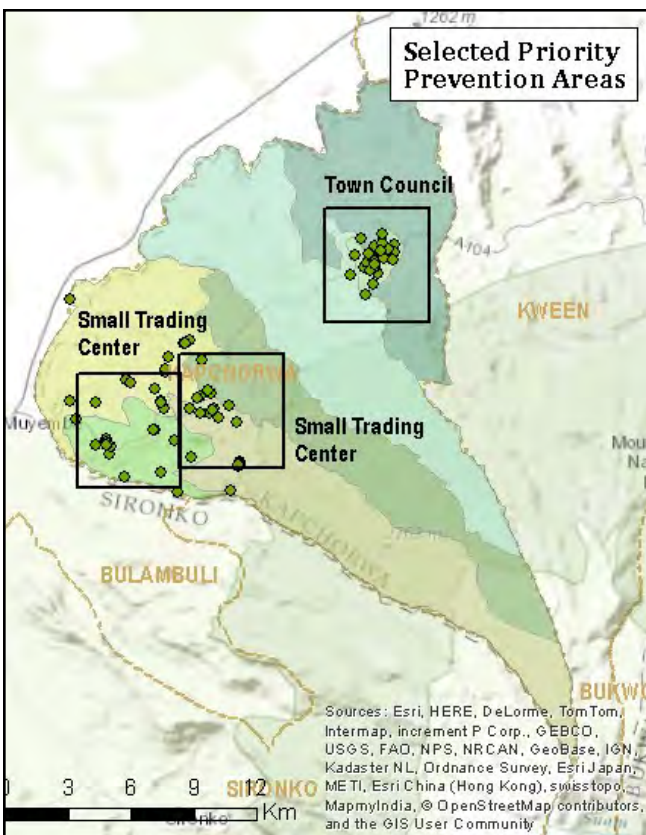


Results Brief: Kapchorwa PLACE Assessment

Field Work Summary



- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Kapchorwa Town Council, Greater Kaserem, and Greater Sipi
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 303 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 94 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 538 patrons and 100 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



Venues with Prevention Activities

HIV/AIDS posters displayed	2.1%	Condom use/promotion posters displayed	2.1%
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	12.8%	Condoms visible without asking	6.4%
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	10.6%	Free condom distribution in past 12 months	26.6%



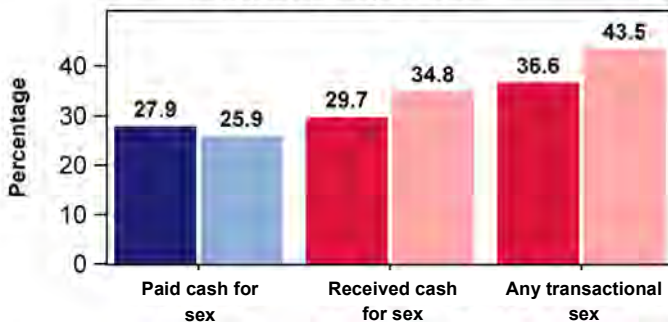
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues

	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	363	54	175	46
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	35.5	33.8	32.8	28.8
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	41.6	51.9	56.6	52.2
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	65.8	74.1	69.7	78.3
Visits the venue daily (%)	77.1	92.6	70.9	91.3
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	48.2	57.4	45.1	39.1
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	11.3	13.0	6.3	13.0
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	40.5	29.6	48.6	47.8
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	65.0	63.0	66.9	63.0
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	49.3	49.0	43.5	51.1
Among males, circumcised (%)	93.7	88.9		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	91.7	75.0		

Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

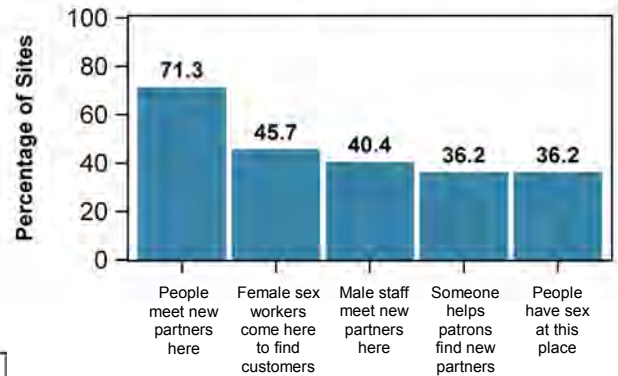
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



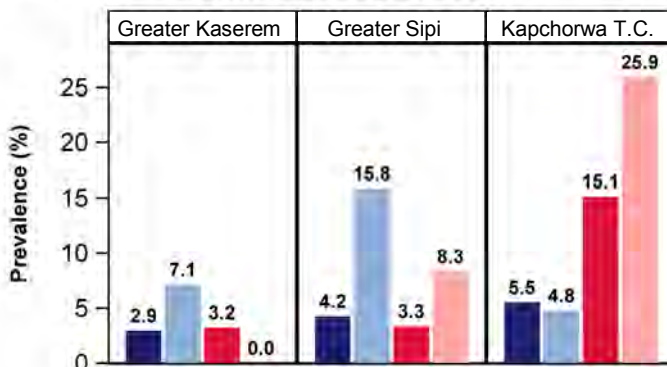
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



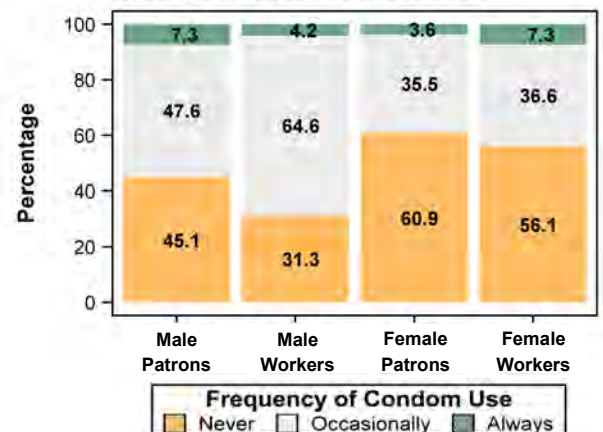
HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



Frequency of Condom Use

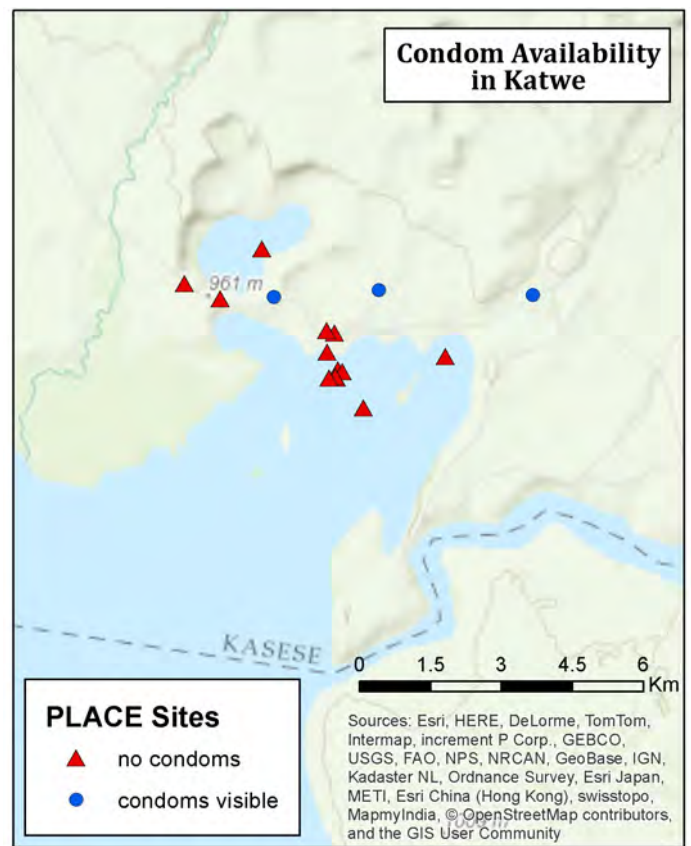
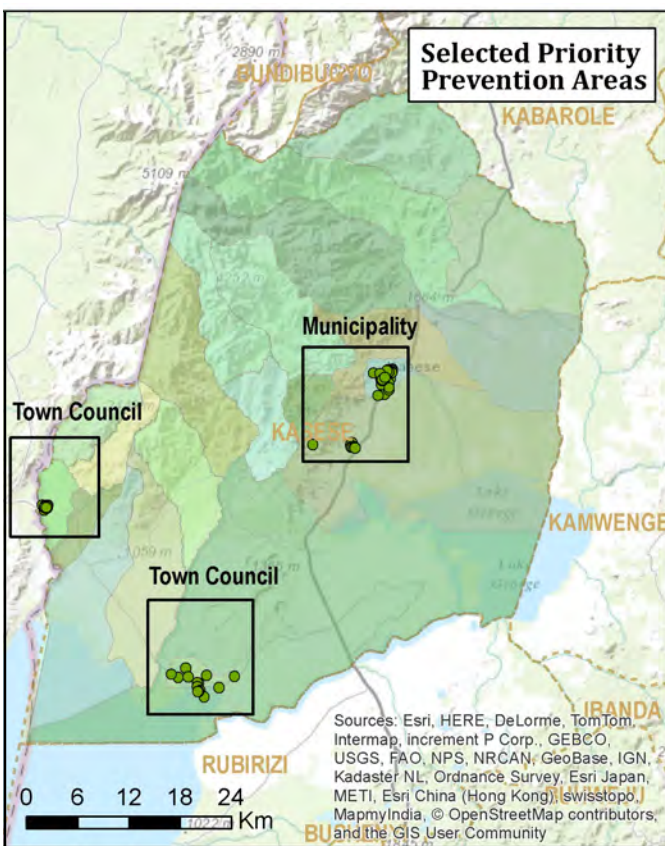
■ Never ■ Occasionally ■ Always

Results Brief: Kasese PLACE Assessment

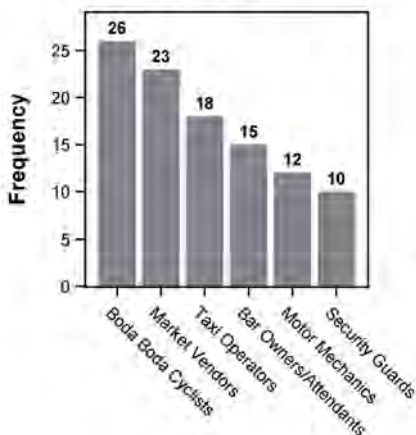
Field Work Summary



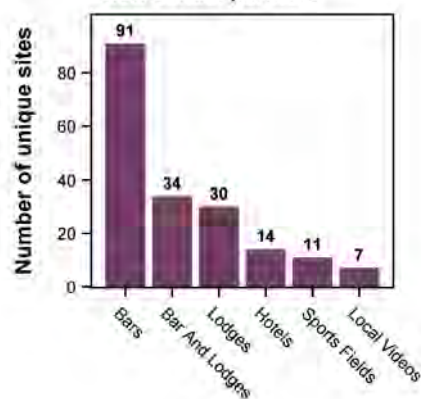
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Kasese Municipality, Katwe-Kabatoro Town Council, and Mpondwe-Lhubiriha Town Council
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 248 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 94 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 504 patrons and 121 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



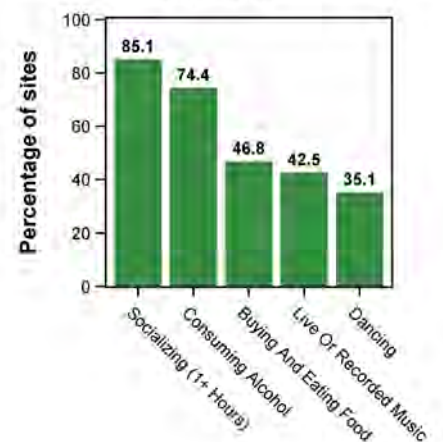
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



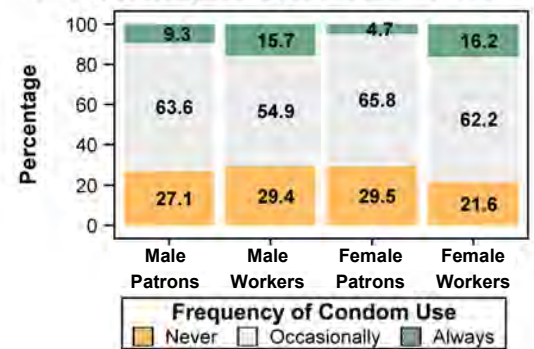
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
Number interviewed	325	73	179	48
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	29.9	28.5	26.9	26.7
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	44.0	35.6	50.8	58.3
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	55.7	39.7	44.1	33.3
Visits the venue daily (%)	66.5	87.7	73.2	91.7
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	42.8	35.6	28.5	39.6
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	20.9	20.5	12.8	16.7
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	36.3	43.8	58.7	43.8
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	69.8	67.1	78.2	79.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	78.2	76.6	77.5	79.2
Among males, circumcised (%)	85.8	79.5		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	60.0	78.6		

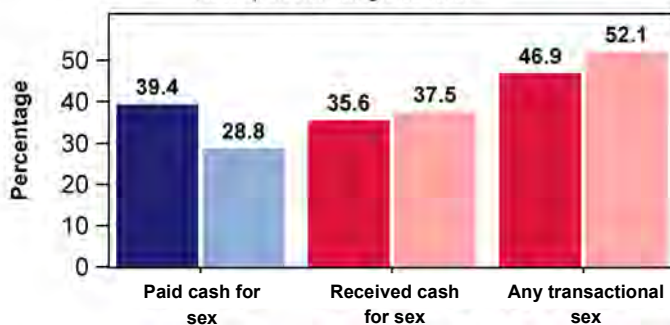


Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	6.4
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	6.4
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	9.6
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	18.1
Condoms visible without asking	7.4
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	20.2

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers

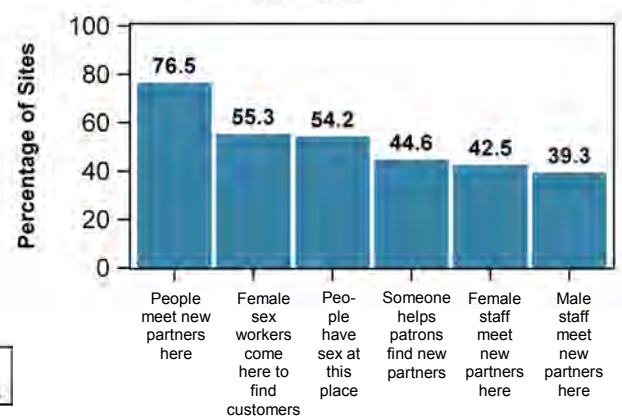


Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
 "Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.

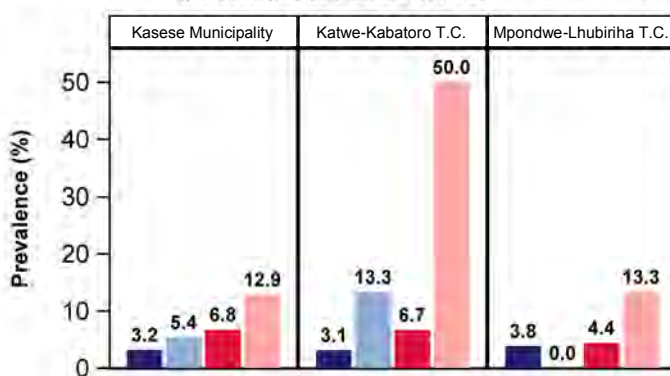


Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



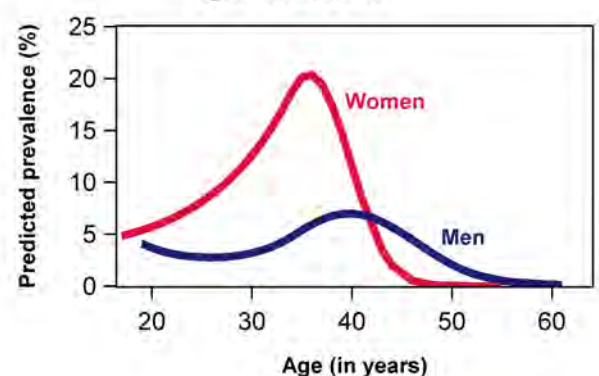
HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.

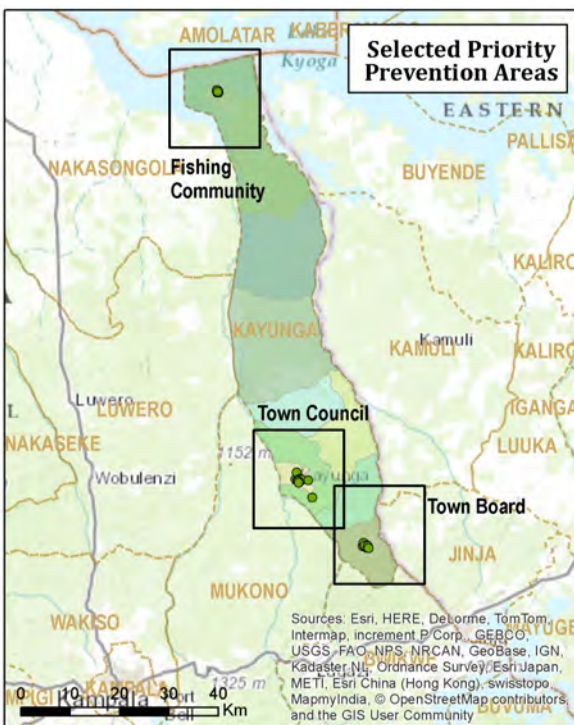


Results Brief: Kayunga PLACE Assessment

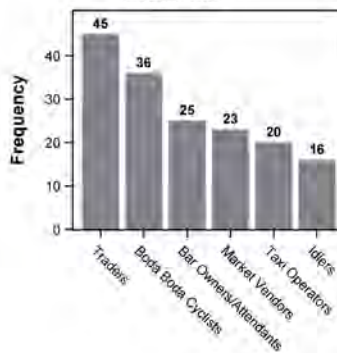
Field Work Summary



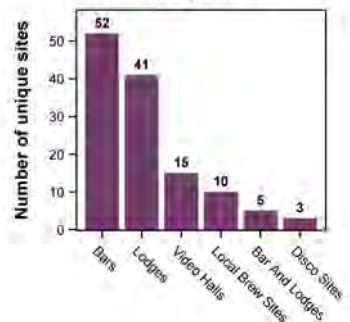
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Kayunga Town Council, Kawongo Landing Site, and Kangulumira Town Council
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 146 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 74 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 464 patrons and 133 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



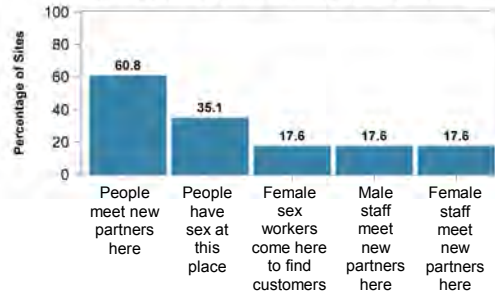
Most common types of community informants



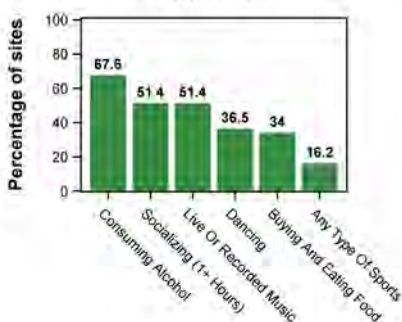
Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



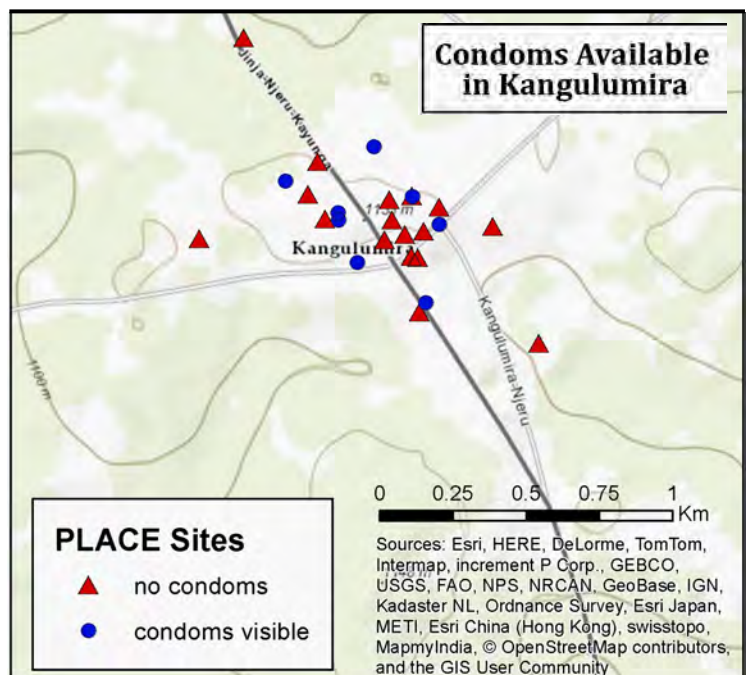
Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	21.6
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	18.9
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	12.2
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	4.1
Condoms visible without asking	16.2
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	27

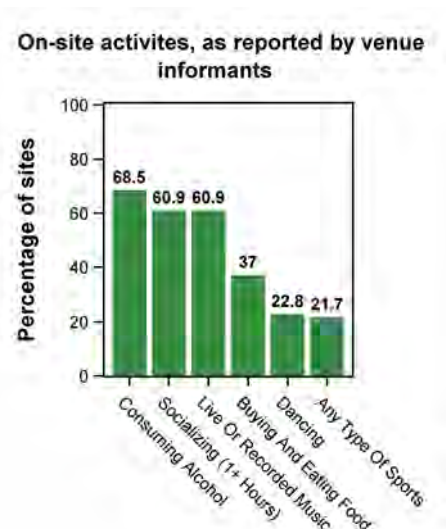
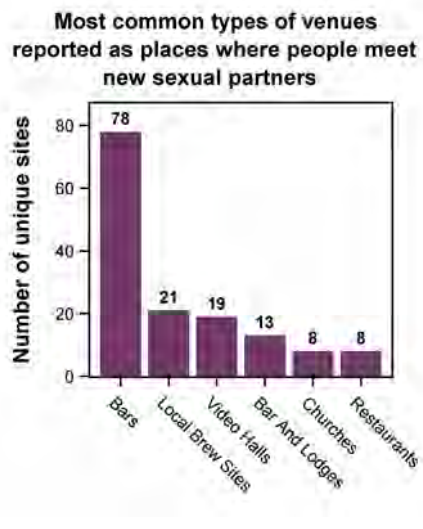
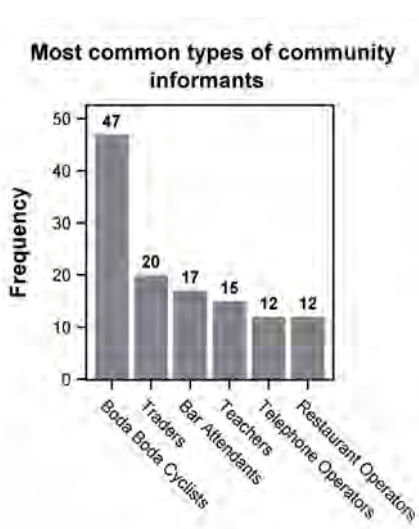
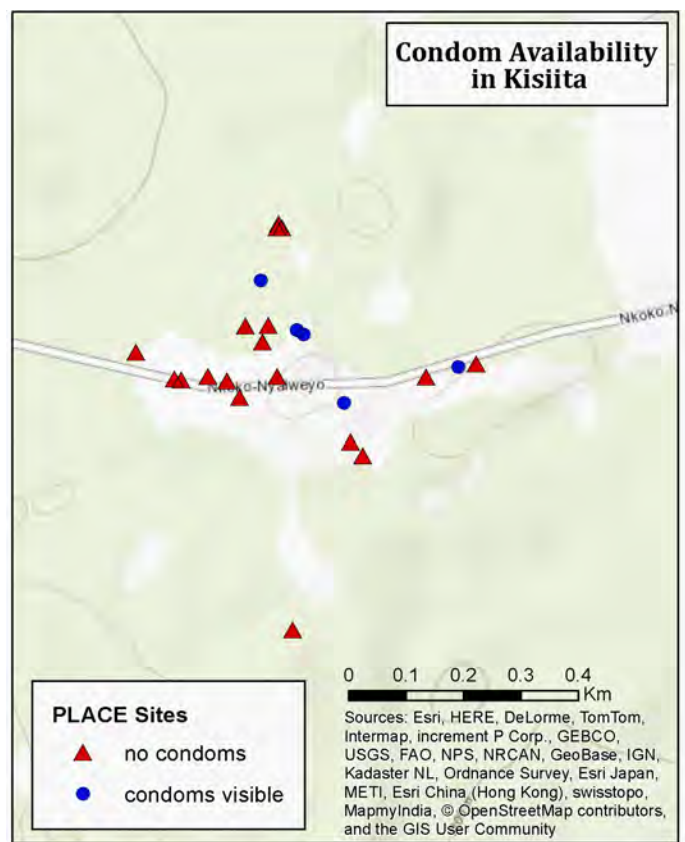
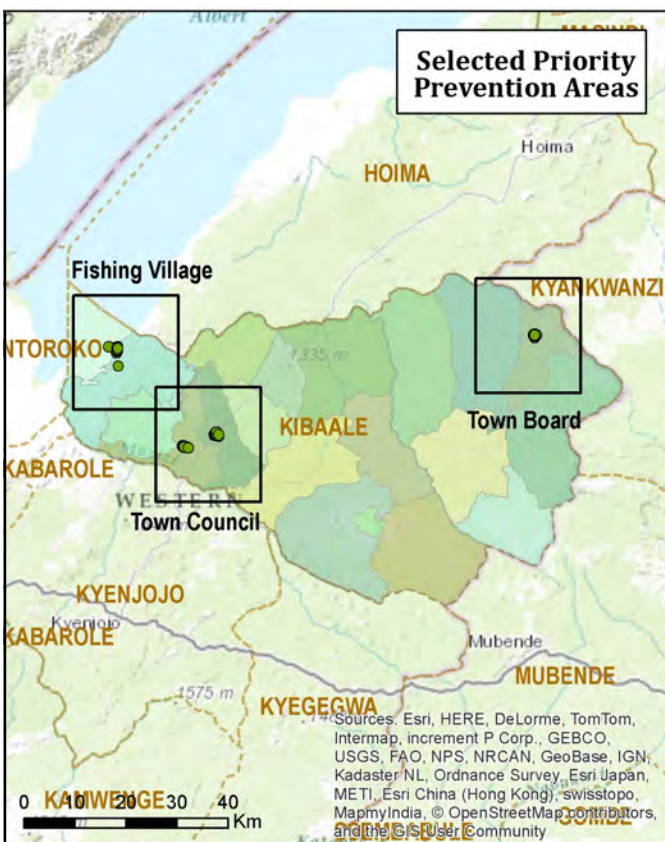


Results Brief: Kibaale PLACE Assessment

Field Work Summary



- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Kagadi-Muhooro Town Council, Kisiita Town Board, and Kitebere Landing Site
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 191 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 93 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 379 patrons and 203 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



Venues with Prevention Activities

HIV/AIDS posters displayed	5.4%	Condom use/promotion posters displayed	10.9%
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	9.8%	Condoms visible without asking	20.7%
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	27.2%	Free condom distribution in past 12 months	28.3%

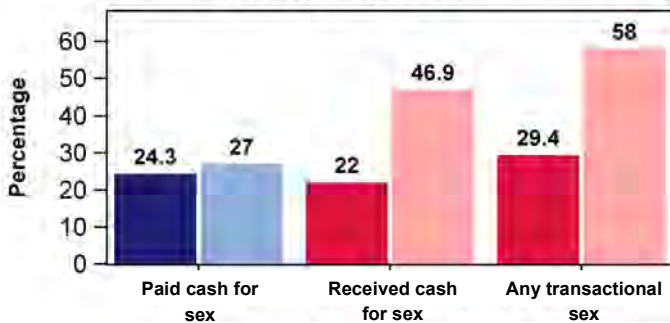


Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
Number interviewed	270	122	109	81
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	30.4	30.5	29.7	25.1
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	58.9	59.0	71.6	58.0
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	64.8	66.4	64.2	28.4
Visits the venue daily (%)	55.2	67.2	44.0	93.8
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	52.2	44.3	25.7	37.0
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	22.6	19.7	14.7	21.0
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	24.8	36.1	59.6	42.0
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	70.7	68.9	69.7	74.1
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	72.0	68.1	56.5	73.1
Among males, circumcised (%)	59.3	49.2		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	70.5	62.5		

Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

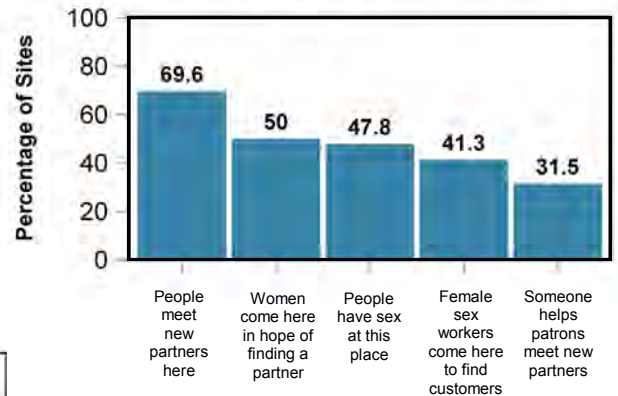
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



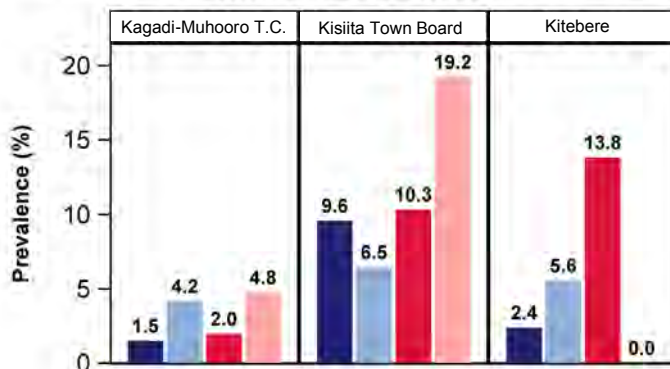
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



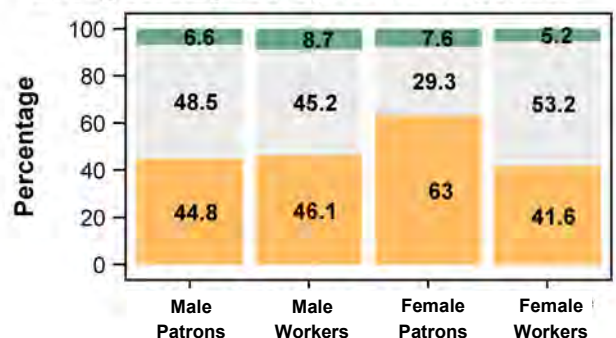
HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



Frequency of Condom Use

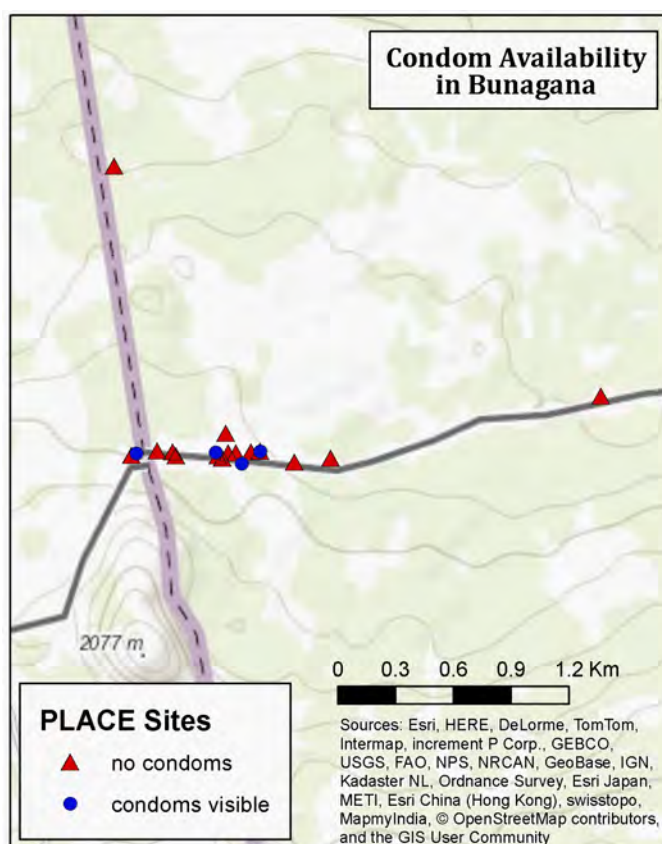
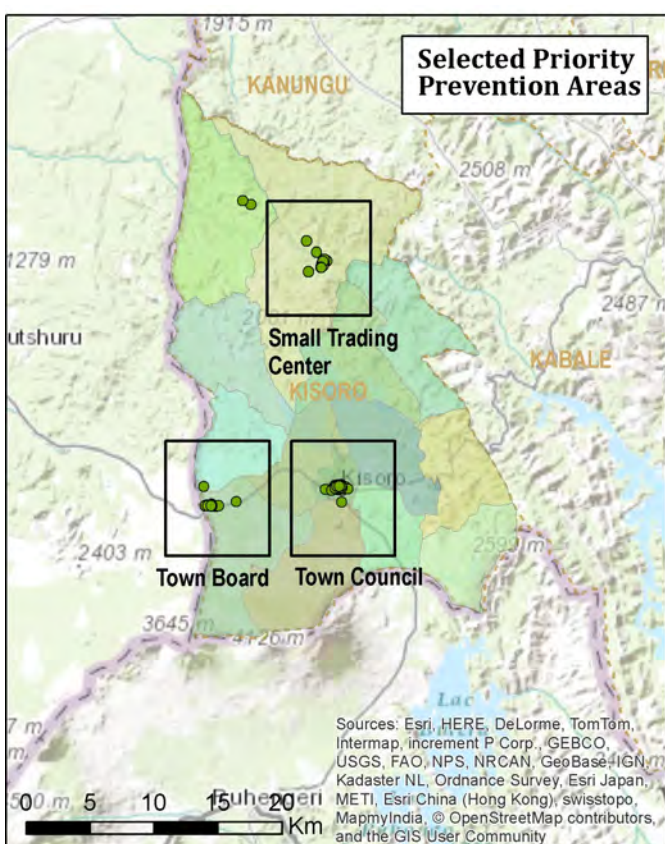
■ Never ■ Occasionally ■ Always

Results Brief: Kisoro PLACE Assessment

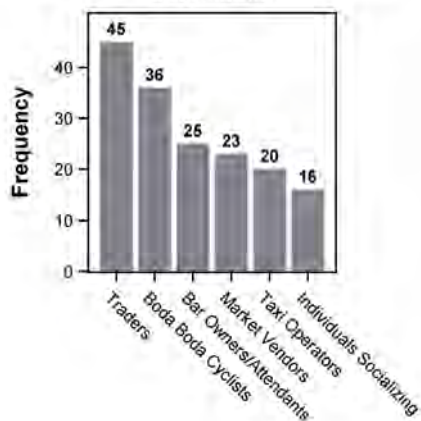
Field Work Summary



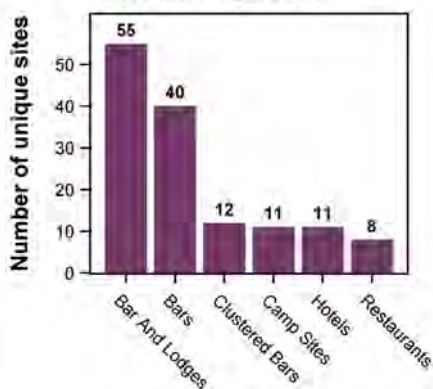
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Bunagana Town Council, Kirundo Sub County, and Nkono
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 204 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 90 unique sites mapped and characterized
- 459 patrons and 131 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



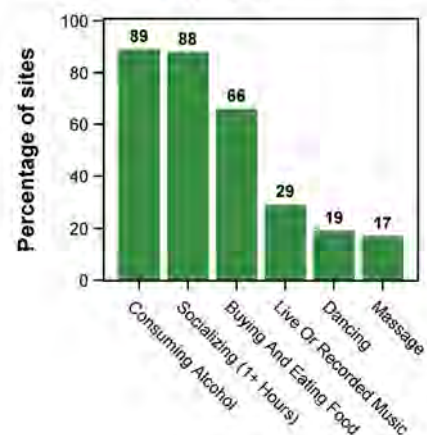
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



Venues with Prevention Activities

HIV/AIDS posters displayed	8.9%	Condom use/promotion posters displayed	6.7%
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	5.6%	Condoms visible without asking	42.2%
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	12.2%	Free condom distribution in past 12 months	25.6%



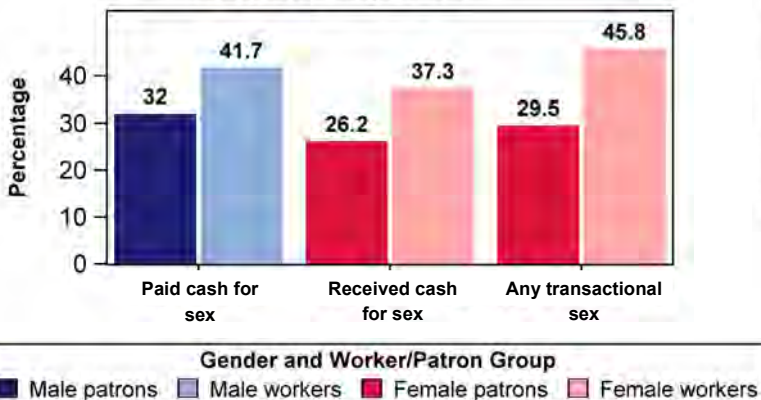
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues

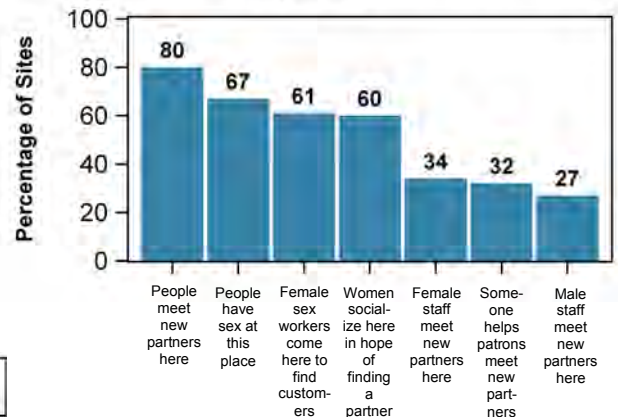
	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
Number interviewed	310	72	149	59
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	28.5	28.4	28.0	27.2
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	45.2	55.6	62.4	55.9
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	48.1	51.4	49.0	47.5
Visits the venue daily (%)	55.2	83.3	53.7	88.1
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	30.3	29.2	19.5	37.3
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	18.1	27.8	5.4	15.3
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	51.6	43.1	75.2	47.5
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	62.6	65.3	65.1	78.0
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	64.5	65.2	51.6	57.1
Among males, circumcised (%)	49.7	40.3		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	58.9	54.8		

Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

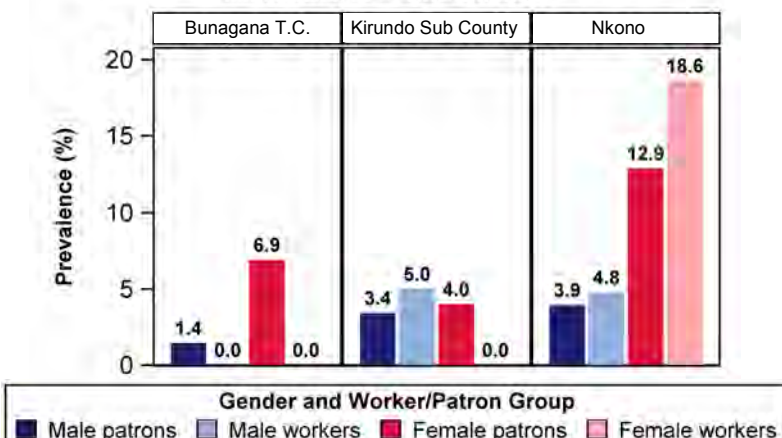
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



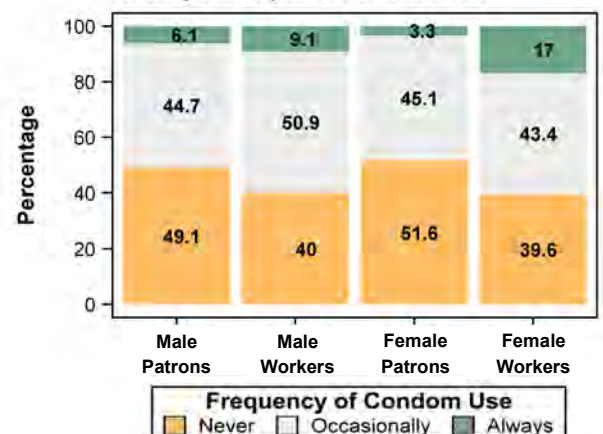
Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers

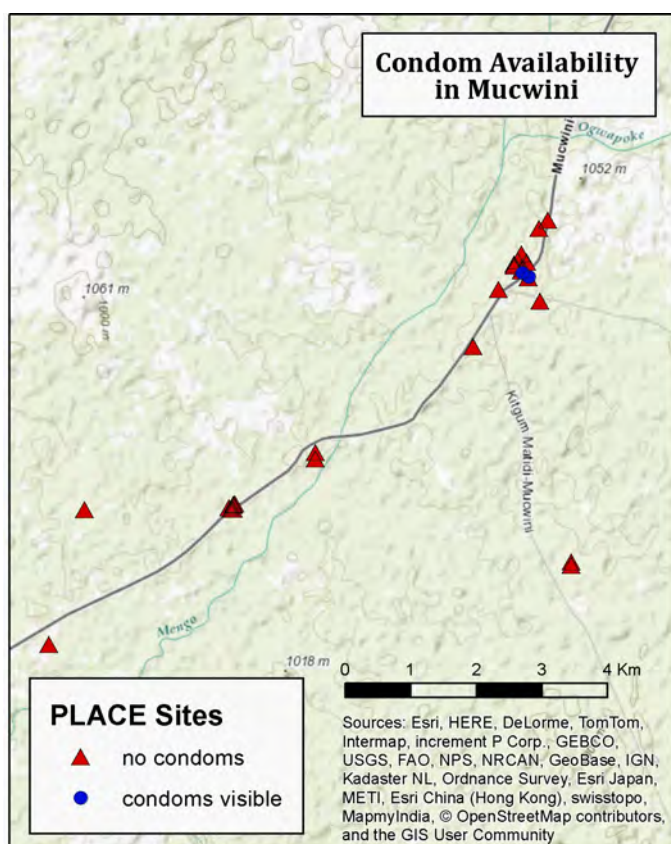
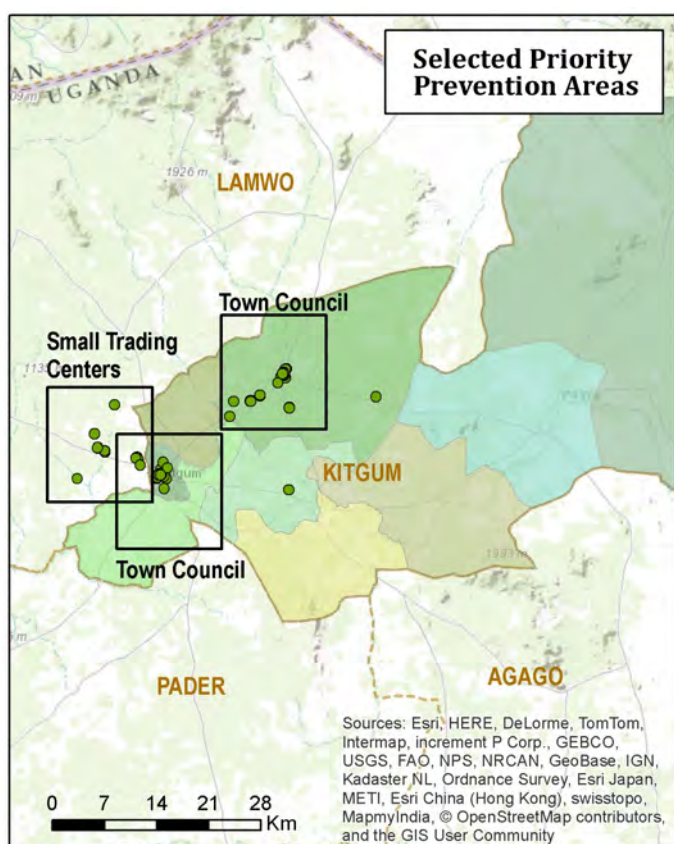


Results Brief: Kitgum PLACE Assessment

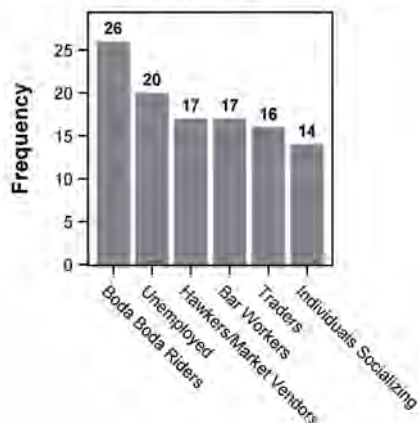
Field Work Summary



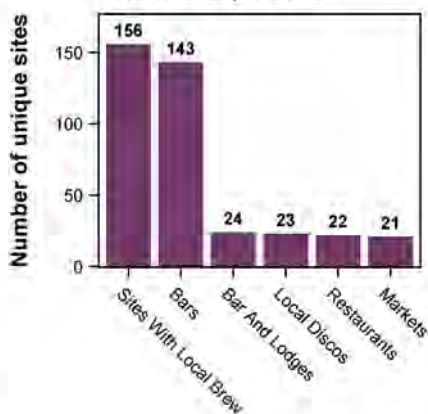
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Kitgum Town Council, Mucwini Trading Centre, and Akwang Trading Centre
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 462 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 100 unique sites mapped and characterized
- 367 men and 253 women tested for HIV and interviewed



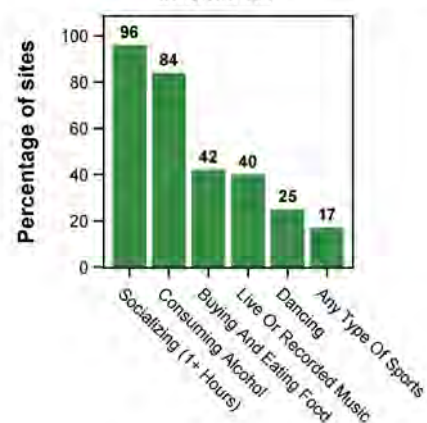
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



Venues with Prevention Activities

HIV/AIDS posters displayed	4%	Condom use/promotion posters displayed	22%
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	15%	Condoms visible without asking	1%
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	21%	Free condom distribution in past 12 months	18%



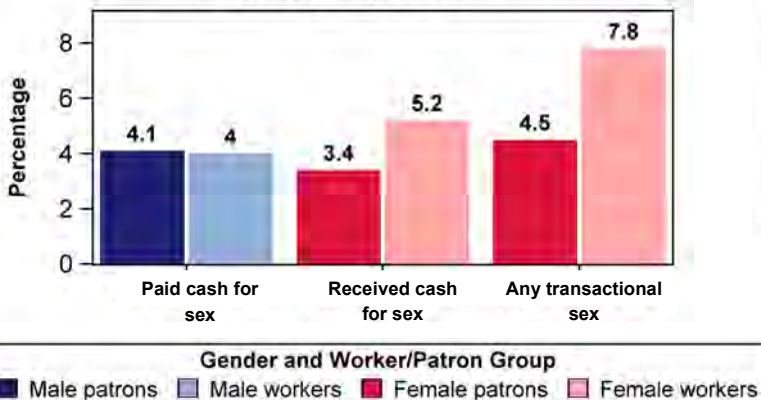
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues

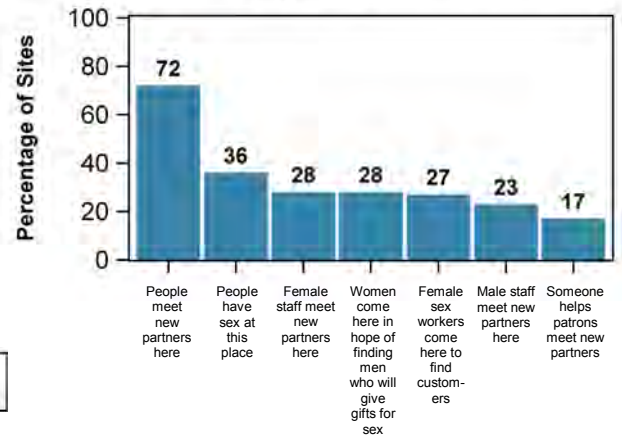
	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
Number interviewed	315	51	176	77
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	28.5	29.3	30.4	30.0
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	40.6	62.7	73.3	72.7
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	53.0	51.0	62.5	64.9
Visits the venue daily (%)	70.5	84.3	63.6	81.8
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	27.3	25.5	7.4	13.0
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	15.2	13.7	2.8	5.2
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	57.5	60.8	89.8	81.8
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	88.6	92.2	90.9	93.5
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	22.6	11.4	19.9	19.4
Among males, circumcised (%)	21.6	17.6		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	40.7	56.1		

Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

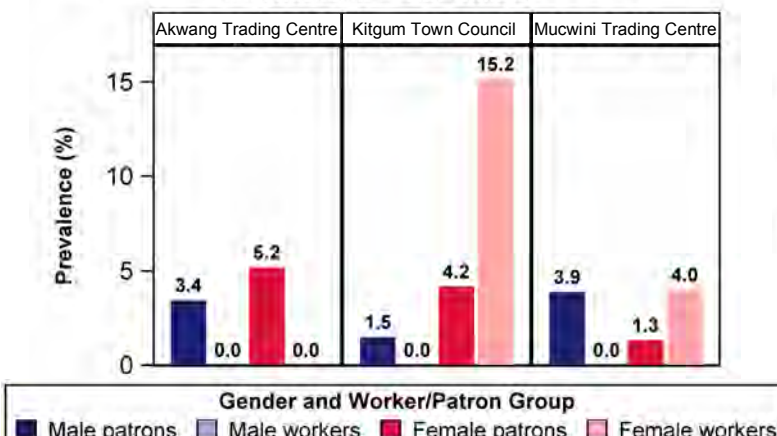
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



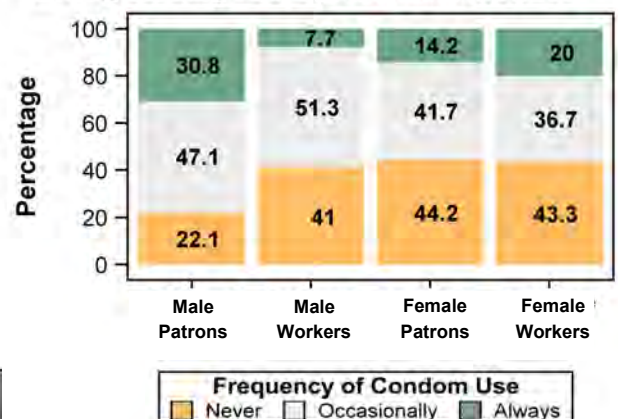
Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers

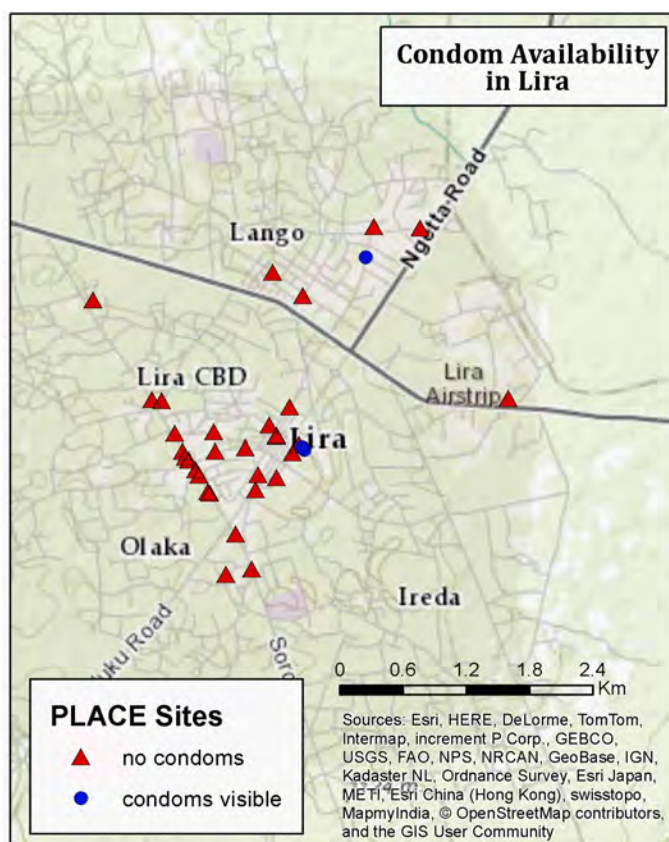
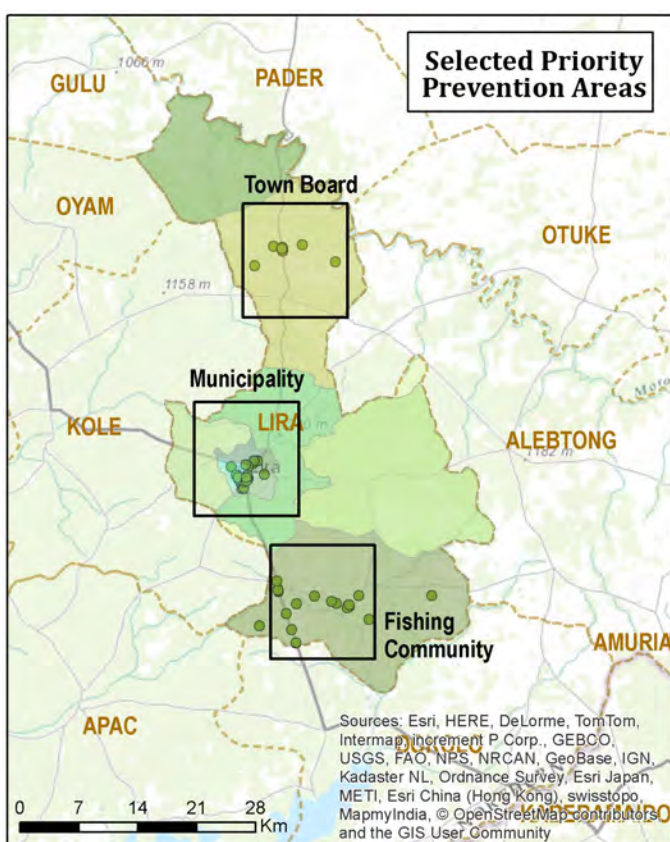


Results Brief: Lira PLACE Assessment

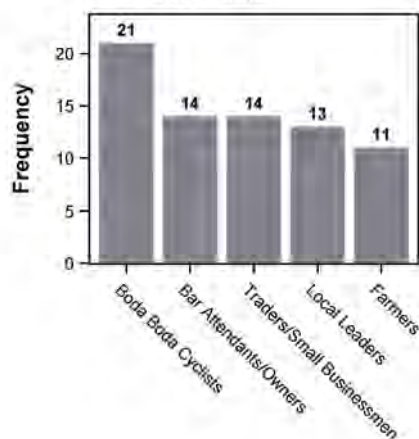
Field Work Summary



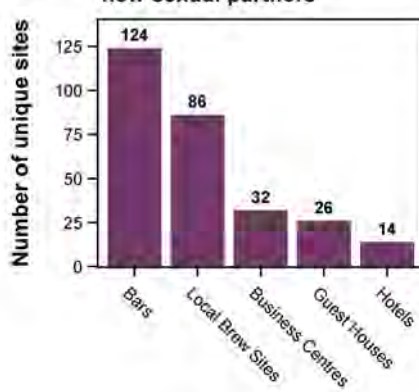
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Lira Municipality, Amach Sub County, and Agweng Town Board
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 379 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 90 unique sites mapped and characterized
- 514 patrons and 96 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



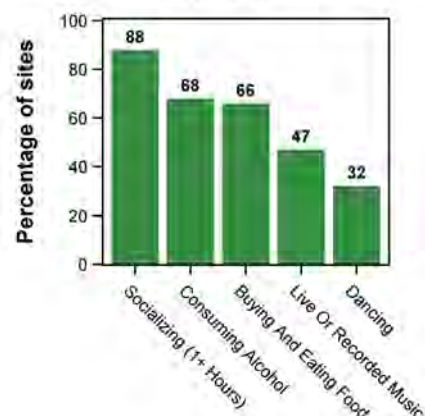
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



Venues with Prevention Activities

HIV/AIDS posters displayed	6%	Condom use/promotion posters displayed	11%
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	10%	Condoms visible without asking	9%
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	29%	Free condom distribution in past 12 months	30%



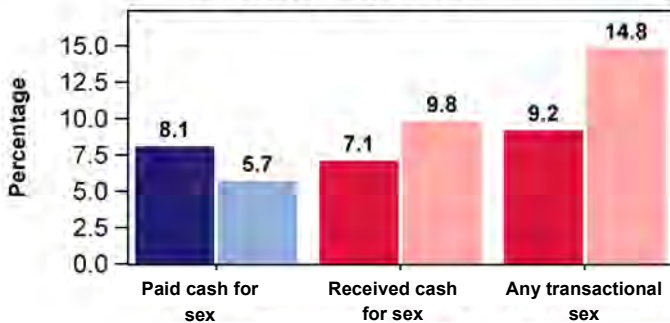
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues

	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
Number interviewed	373	35	141	61
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	31.4	32.4	31.0	30.9
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	47.5	28.6	58.9	73.8
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	54.7	48.6	51.8	54.1
Visits the venue daily (%)	60.3	65.7	57.4	77.0
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	33.8	22.9	18.4	27.9
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	16.9	25.7	8.5	8.2
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	49.3	51.4	73.0	62.3
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	75.6	85.7	85.8	90.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	34.8	45.2	33.8	30.0
Among males, circumcised (%)	28.7	28.6		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	64.0	56.0		

Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

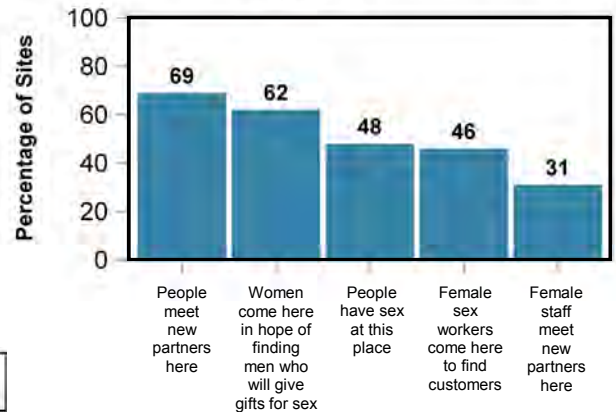
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



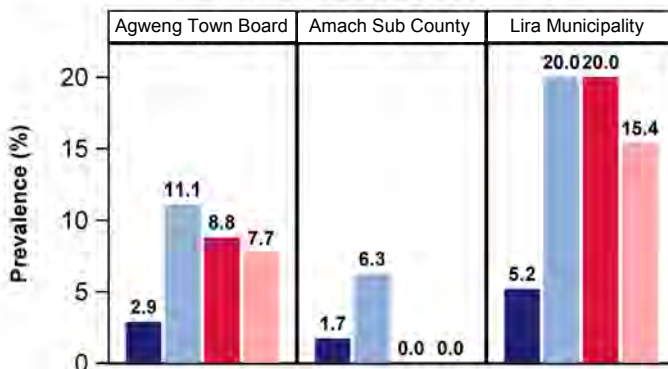
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



Frequency of Condom Use

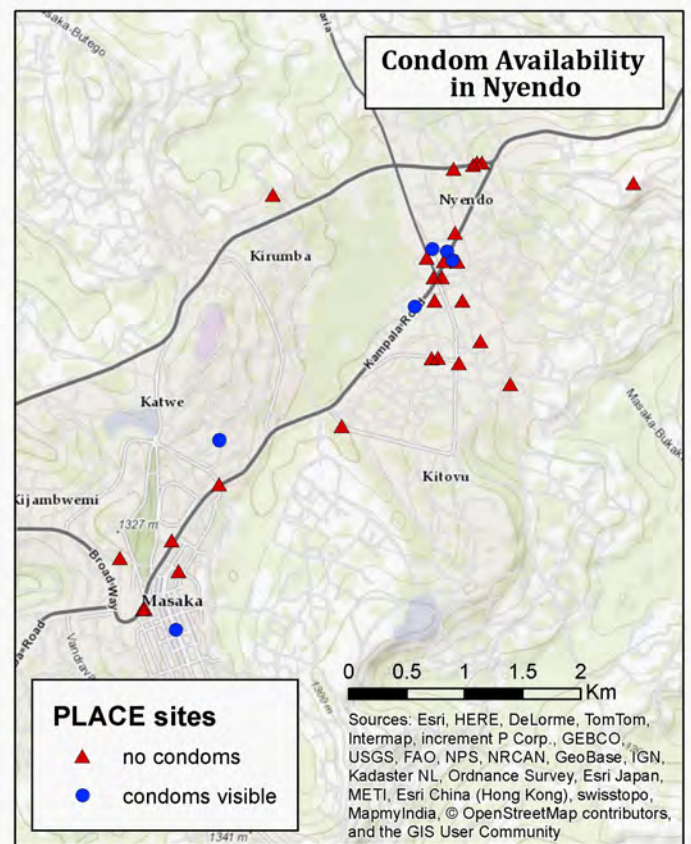
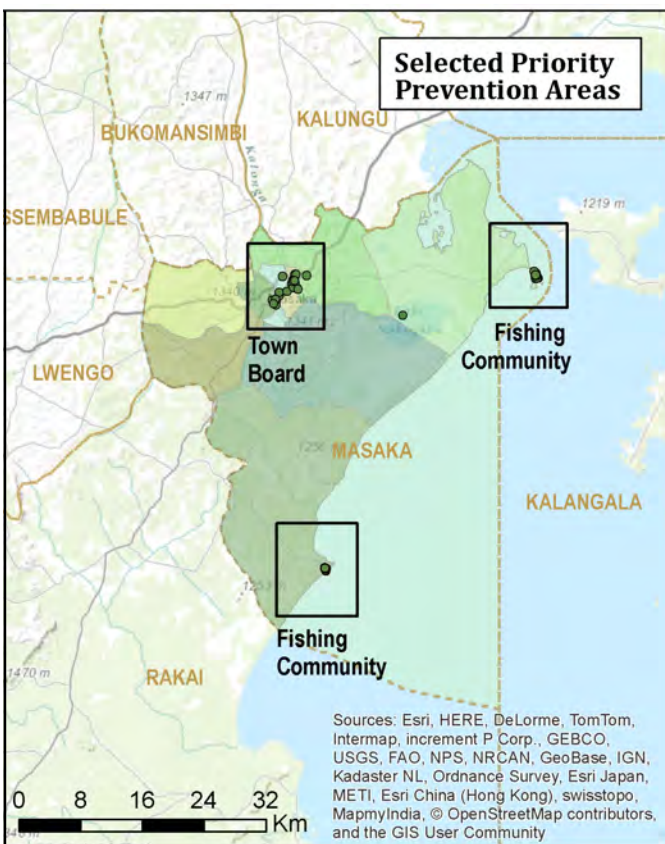
■ Never ■ Occasionally ■ Always

Results Brief: Masaka PLACE Assessment

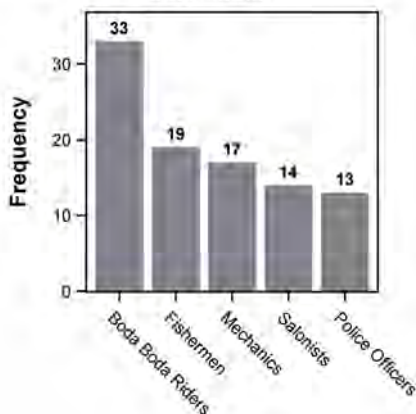
Field Work Summary



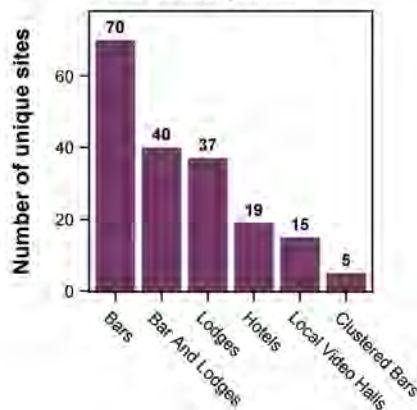
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Nyendo, Lambu Landing Site, and Ddimu Landing Site
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 254 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 72 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 499 patrons and 130 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



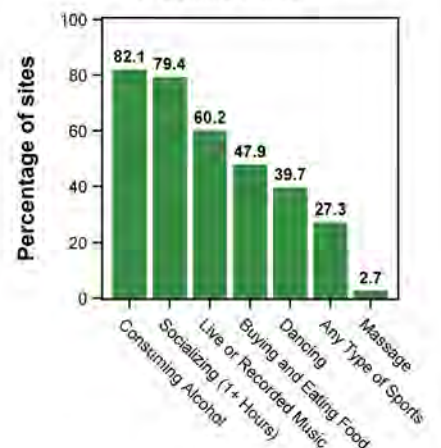
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



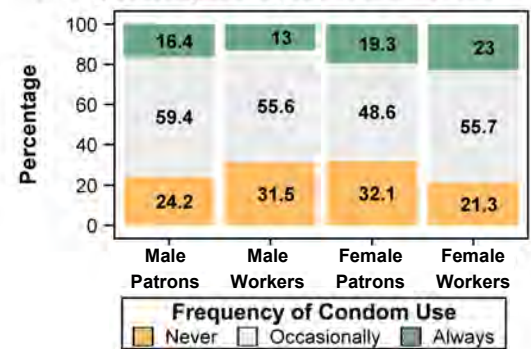
Selected Characteristics and Indicators



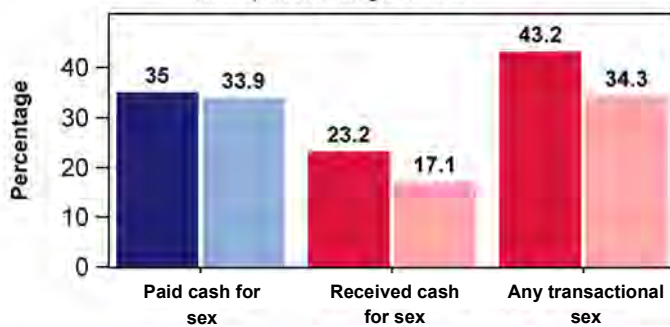
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	373	60	126	70
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	27.8	29.0	24.9	27.7
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	58.4	60.0	40.5	52.9
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	48.3	48.3	50.0	57.1
Visits the venue daily (%)	54.2	70.0	52.4	81.4
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	49.3	50.0	41.3	28.6
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	17.2	11.7	12.7	10.0
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	33.2	38.3	45.2	61.4
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	71.0	70.0	76.2	81.4
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	84.0	72.4	71.7	74.6
Among males, circumcised (%)	50.1	48.3		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	71.7	60.7		

Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	5.3
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	16.4
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	45.2
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	5.3
Condoms visible without asking	10.6
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	47.3

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers

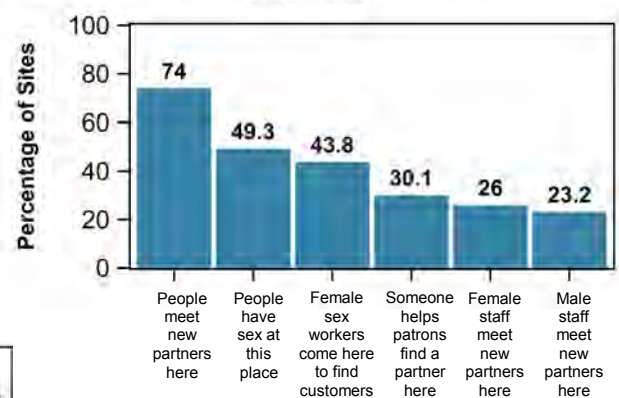


Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
 "Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.

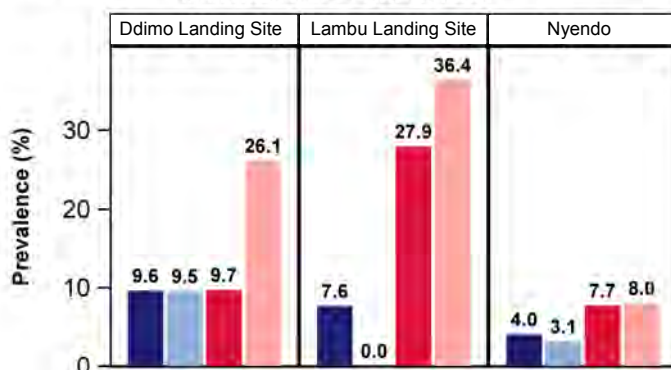


Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants

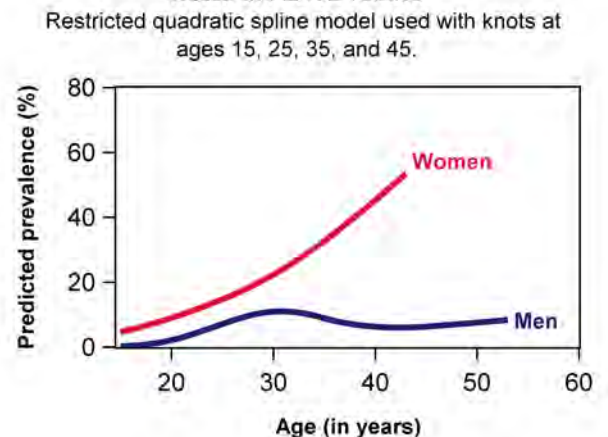


HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

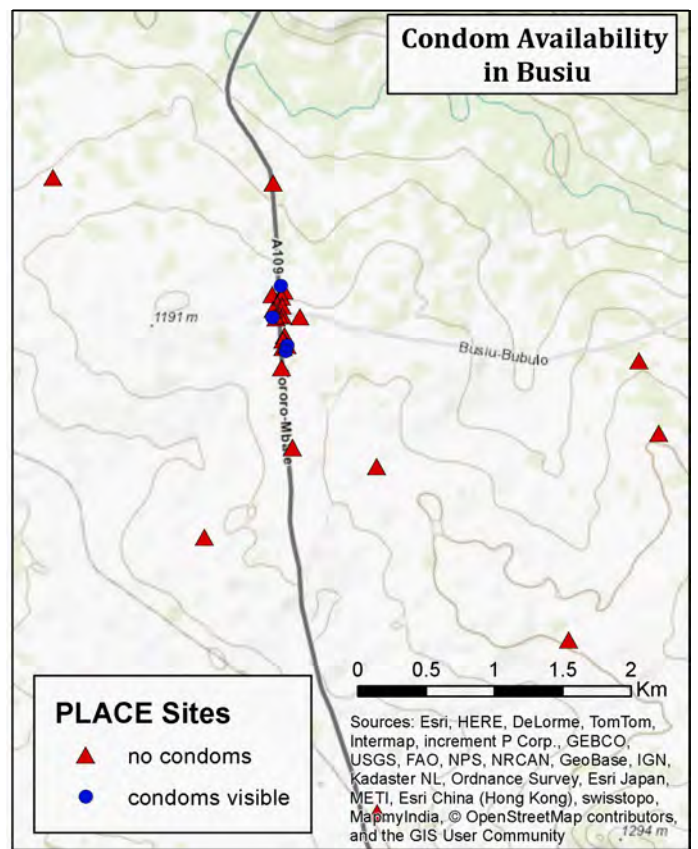
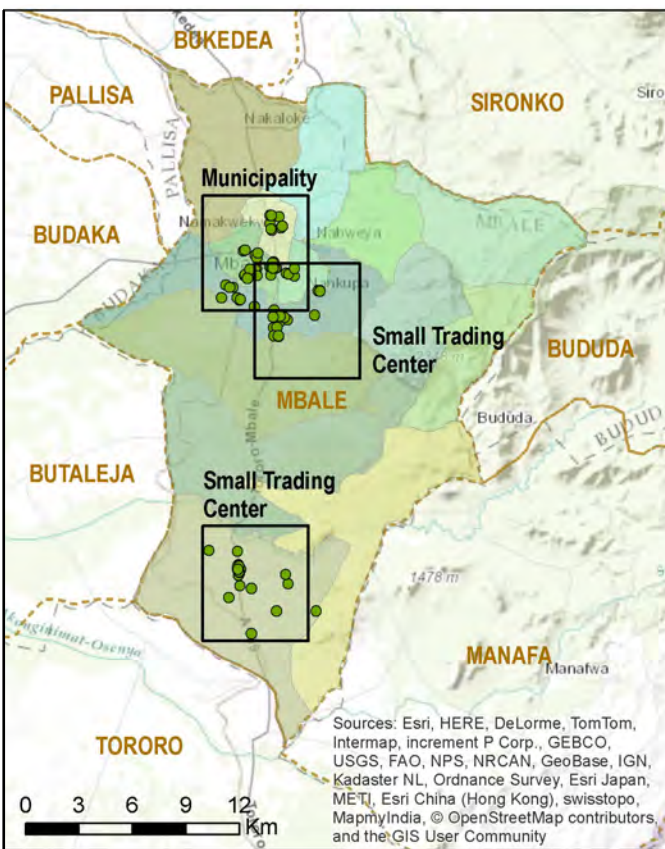


Results Brief: Mbale PLACE Assessment

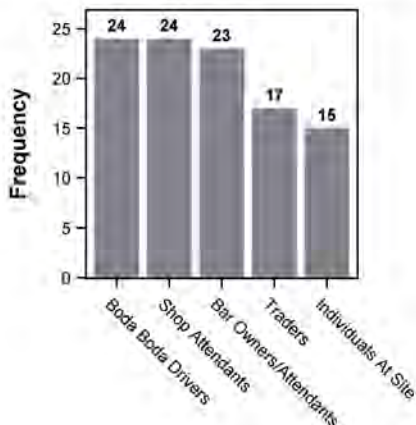
Field Work Summary



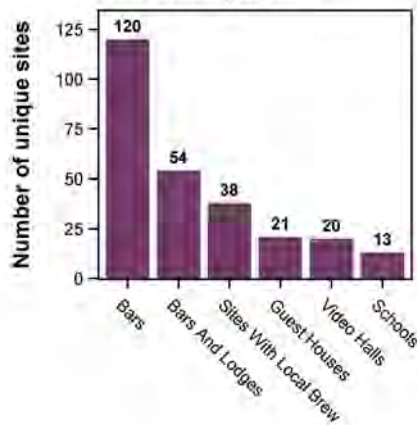
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Mbale Municipality, Bungokho-Mutoto Sub County, and Busiu Sub County
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 322 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 94 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 487 patrons and 140 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



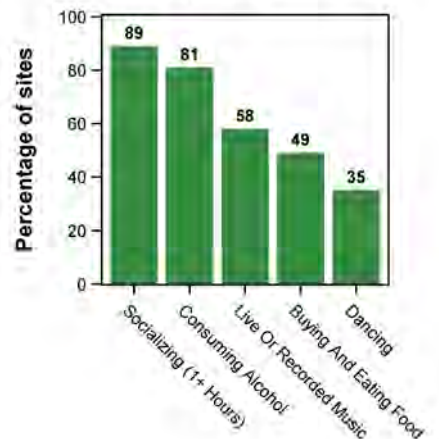
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



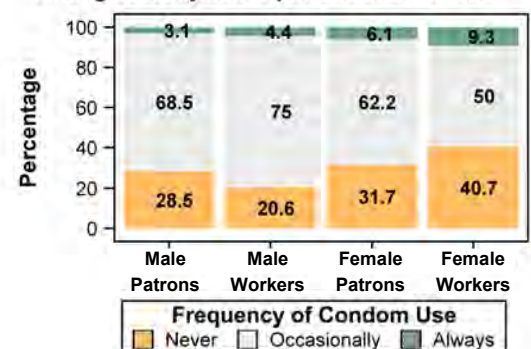
Selected Characteristics and Indicators



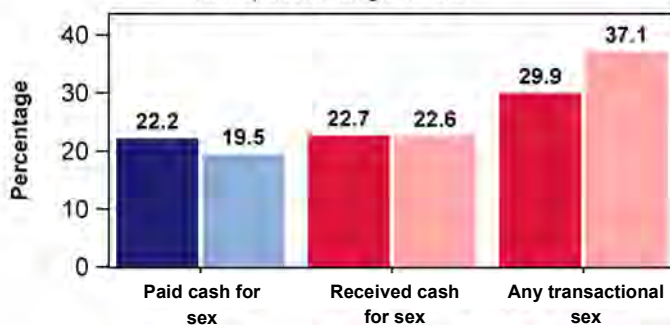
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	291	78	196	62
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	33.4	34.2	29.4	33.0
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	40.9	50.0	48.0	61.3
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	67.0	71.8	57.7	69.4
Visits the venue daily (%)	73.2	78.2	67.3	77.4
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	47.1	46.2	30.6	41.9
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	18.2	12.8	13.3	9.7
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	34.7	41.0	56.1	48.4
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	61.9	71.8	76.0	74.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	79.2	82.7	78.7	73.8
Among males, circumcised (%)	87.6	84.6		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	77.3	20.0		

Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	5
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	5
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	13
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	24
Condoms visible without asking	9
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	28

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers

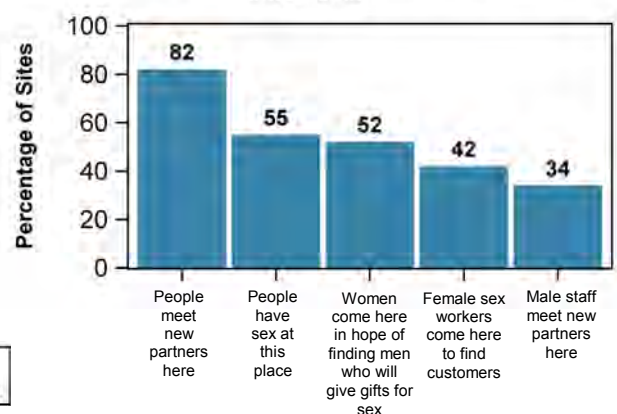


Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
 "Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.

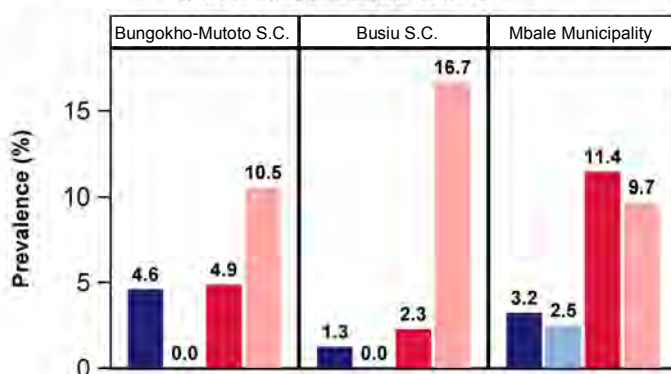


Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



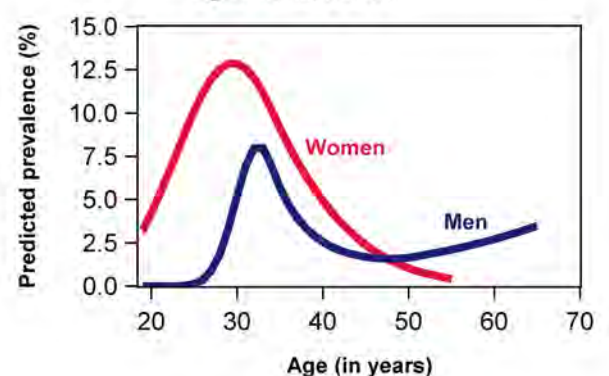
HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group
 ■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.

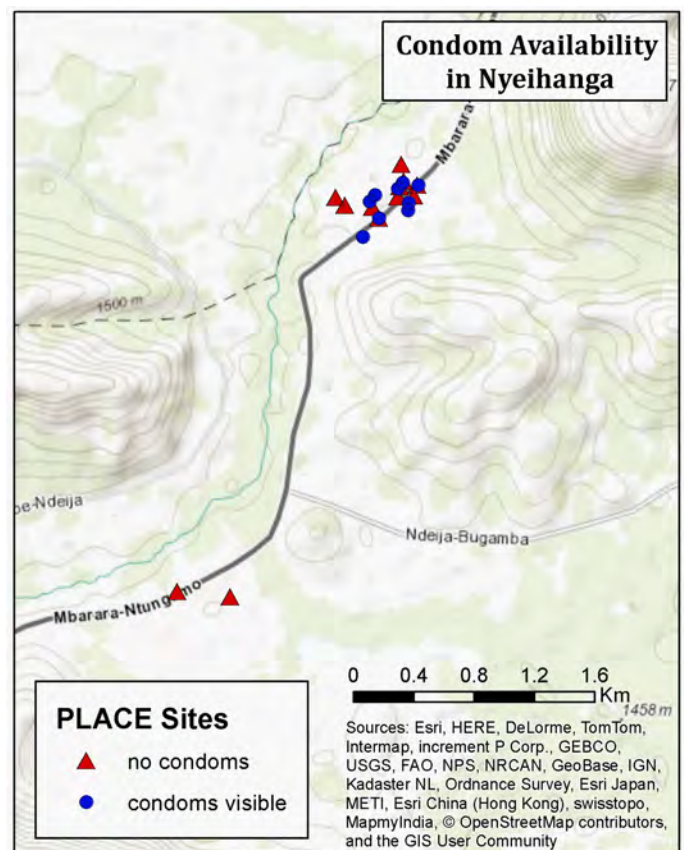
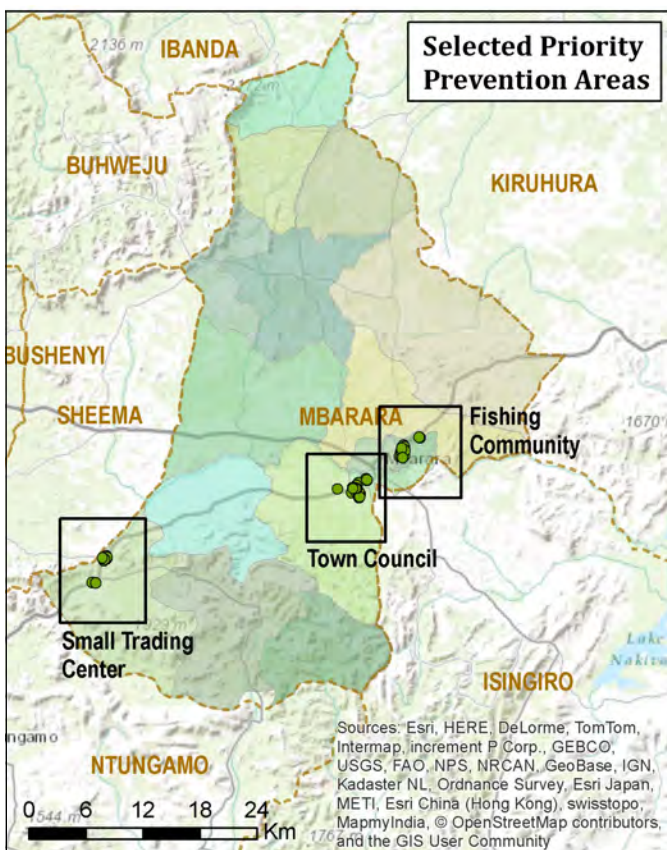


Results Brief: Mbarara PLACE Assessment

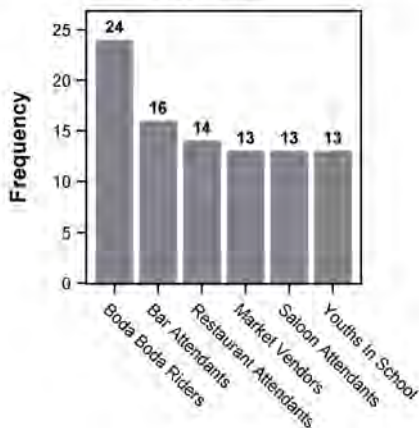
Field Work Summary



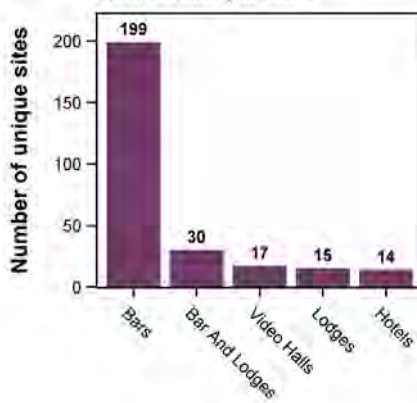
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Kijungu, Nyeihanga, and Ruti
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 336 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 83 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 399 men and 233 women tested for HIV and interviewed



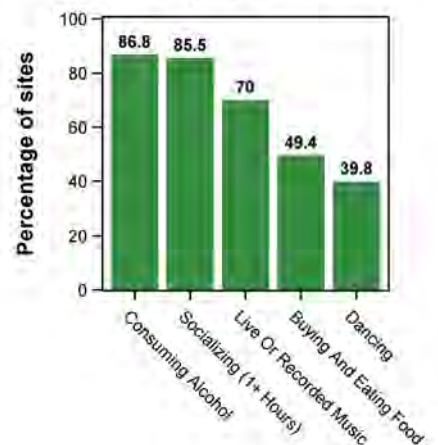
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



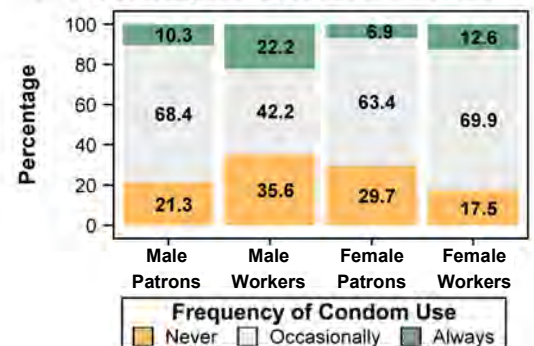
Selected Characteristics and Indicators



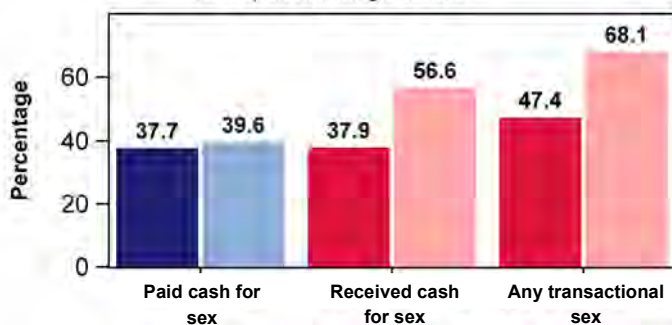
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	347	50	117	113
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	27.7	27.0	24.5	23.3
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	59.7	46.0	70.1	63.7
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	40.6	44.0	41.9	18.6
Visits the venue daily (%)	49.9	88.0	69.2	92.0
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	56.2	64.0	50.4	71.7
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	18.4	20.0	12.0	9.7
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	25.1	16.0	37.6	18.6
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	73.8	78.0	77.8	81.4
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	75.4	77.1	78.4	81.1
Among males, circumcised (%)	32.9	32.0		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	67.6	59.4		

Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	4
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	17
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	41
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	10
Condoms visible without asking	18
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	30

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



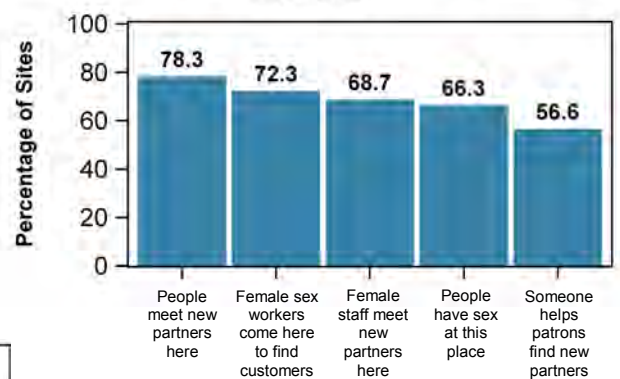
Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
 "Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



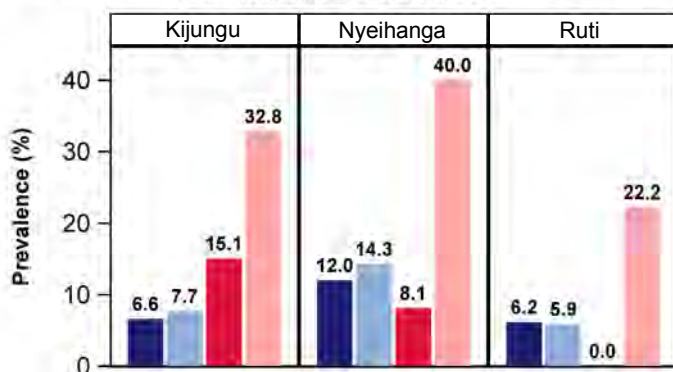
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues

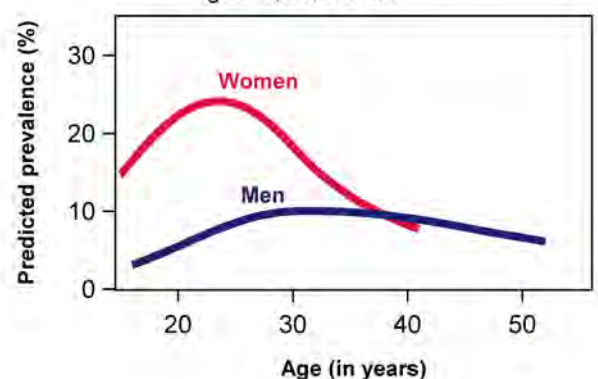


Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 15, 30, and 45.

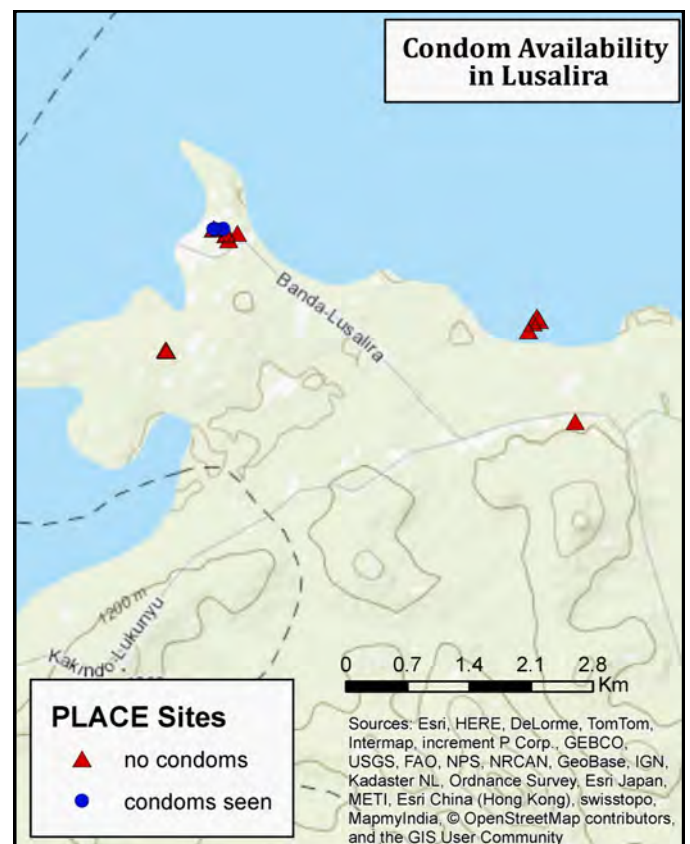
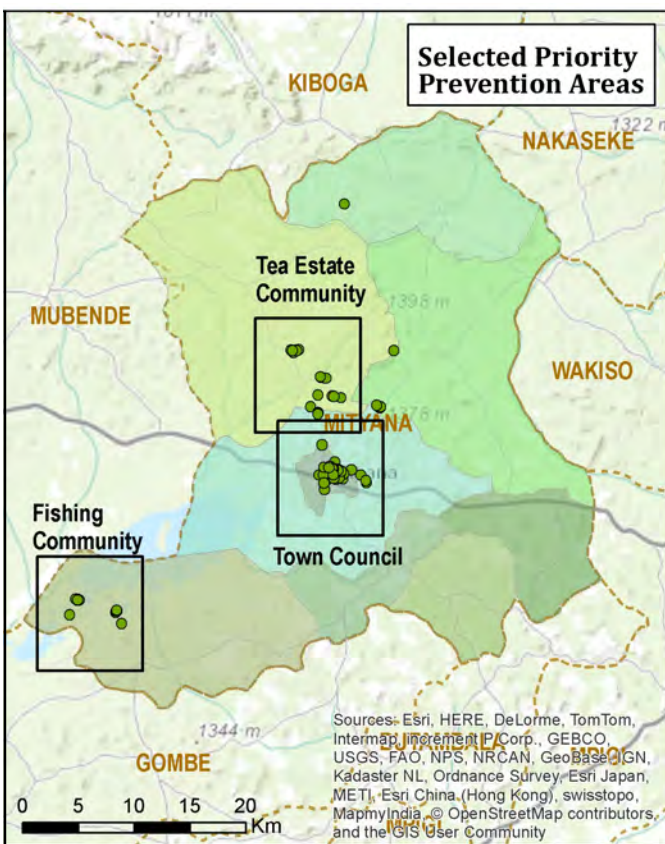


Results Brief: Mityana PLACE Assessment

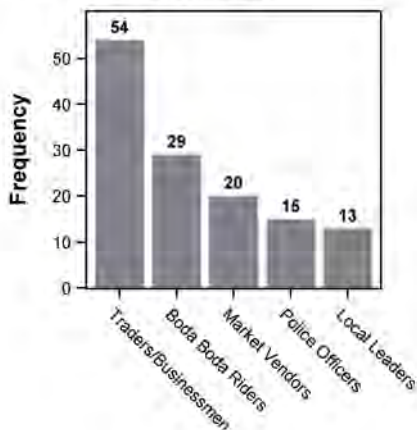
Field Work Summary



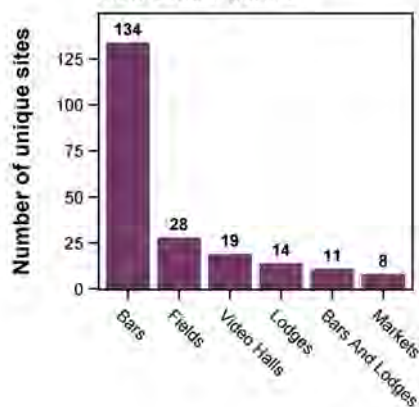
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Mityana Town Council, Kakonde-Bakijulula Tea Estate, and Lusailira Landing Site
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 271 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 84 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 358 men and 269 women tested for HIV and interviewed



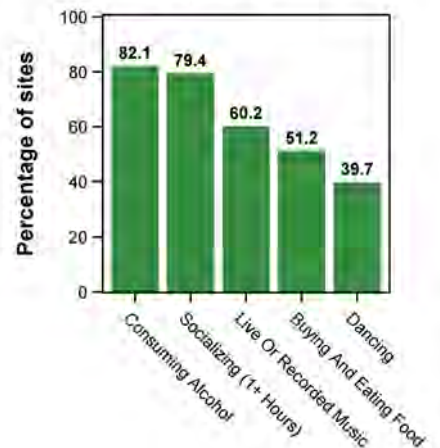
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



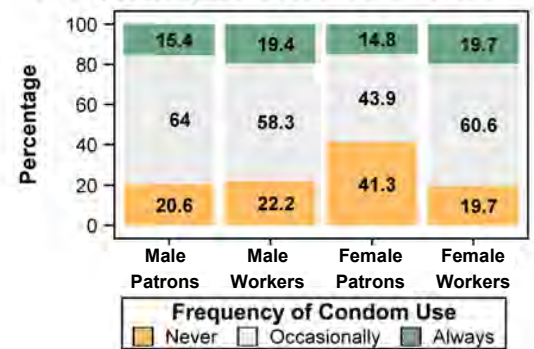
Selected Characteristics and Indicators



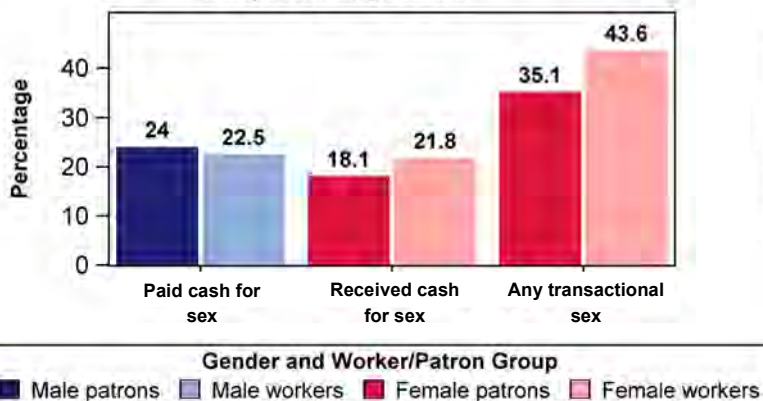
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	318	40	190	78
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	30.2	34.6	27.2	27.9
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	46.2	55.0	40.0	41.0
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	53.1	70.0	50.5	35.9
Visits the venue daily (%)	44.7	80.0	37.9	89.7
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	37.4	32.5	20.5	16.7
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	21.7	27.5	14.2	28.2
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	40.3	40.0	64.7	55.1
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	50.0	50.0	62.1	62.8
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	74.4	75.7	63.6	78.7
Among males, circumcised (%)	36.2	25.0		

Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	6
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	14.2
Condoms visible without asking	39.3
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	36.9
Condoms for sale	29.7

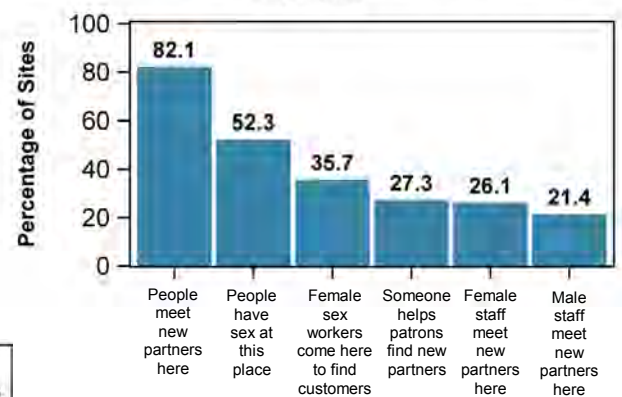
Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



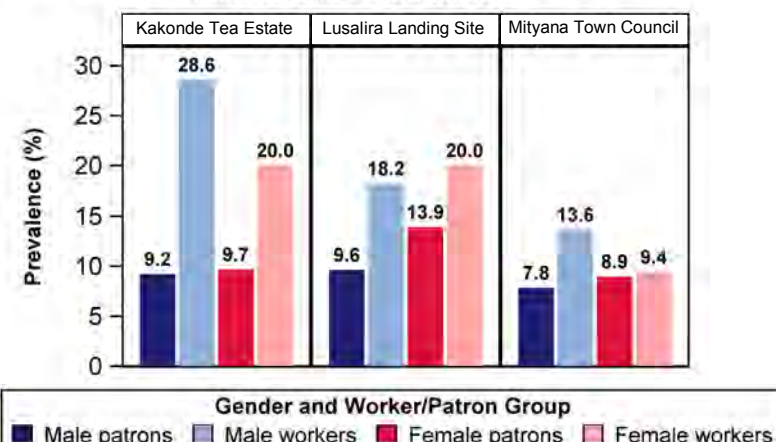
Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



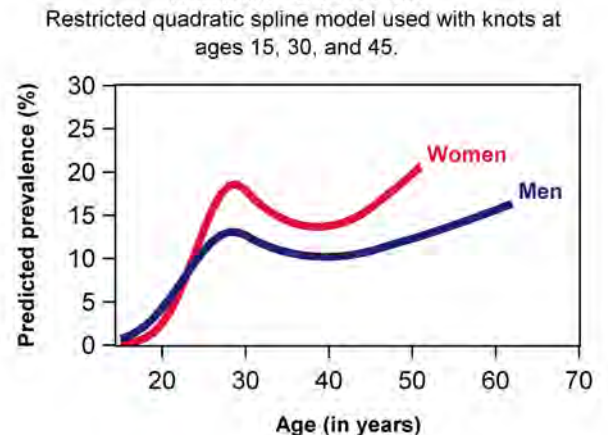
Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

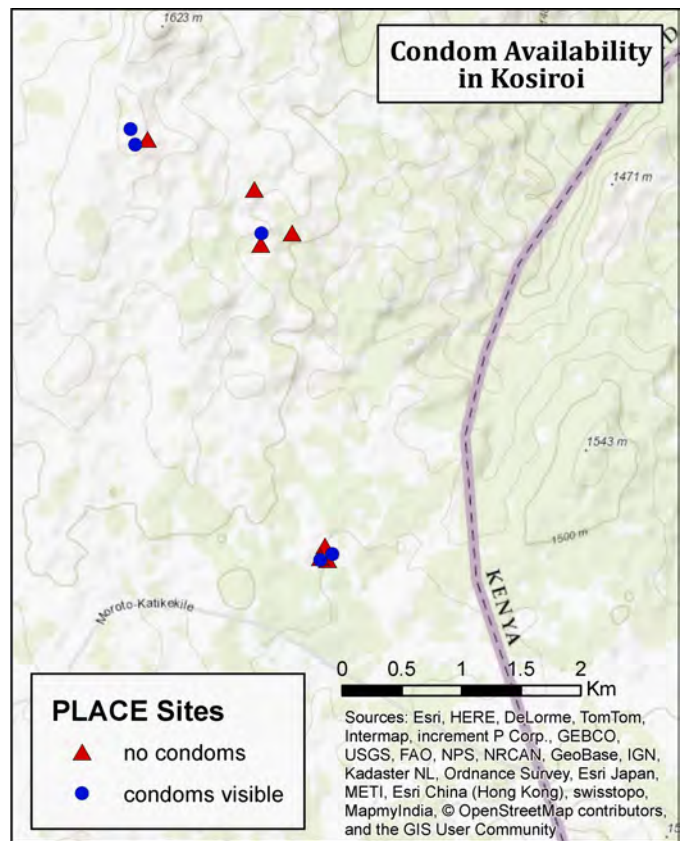
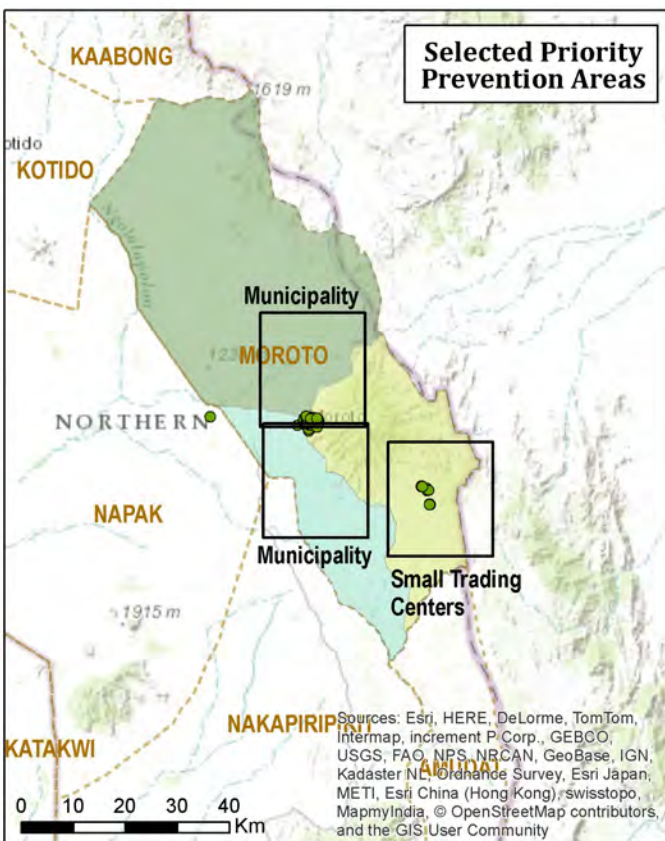


Results Brief: Moroto PLACE Assessment

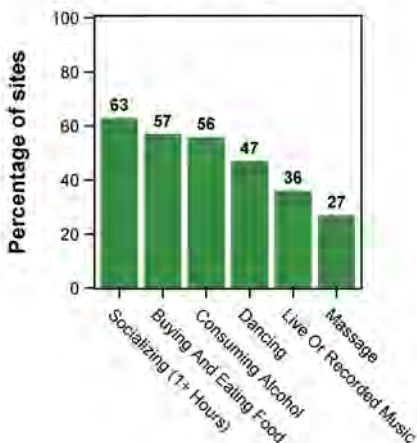
Field Work Summary



- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: South Division, North Division, and Kosiroi
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 272 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 100 of the unique sites mapped and characterized

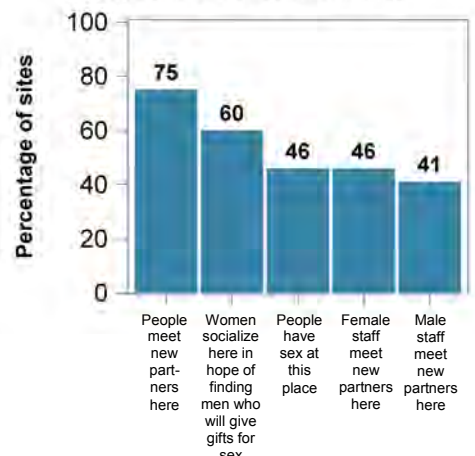


On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



Venues with Prevention Activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	26
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	40
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	43
Condom use/promotion posters	19
Condoms visible without asking	49
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	46

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants

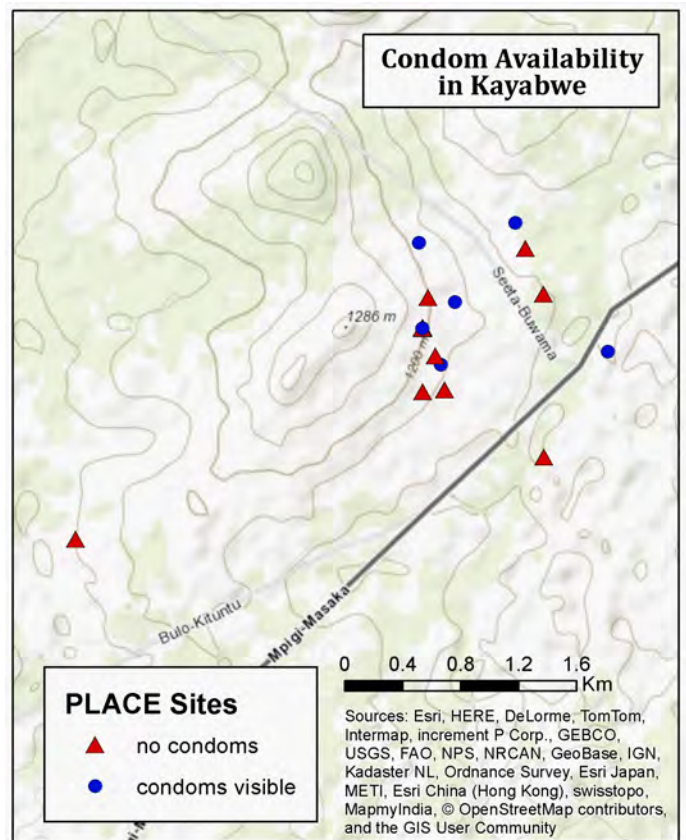
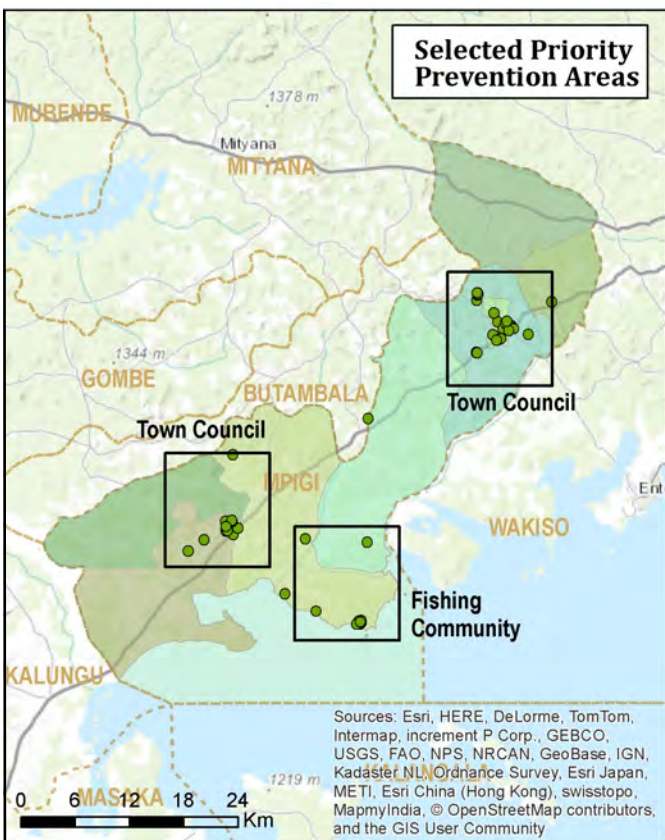


Results Brief: Mpigi PLACE Assessment

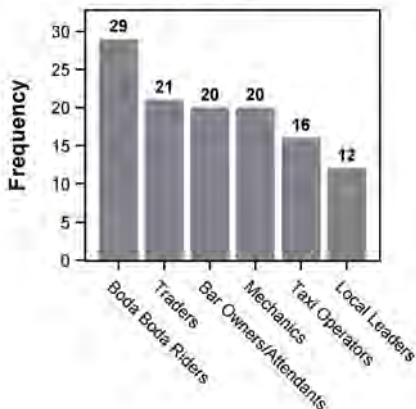
Field Work Summary



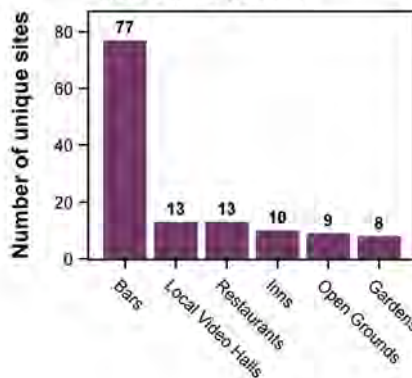
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Mpigi Town Council, Kayabwe Town Council, and Ssenyondo Landing Site
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 202 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 74 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 530 patrons and 99 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



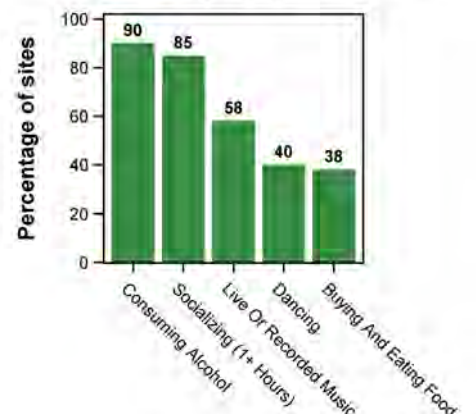
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



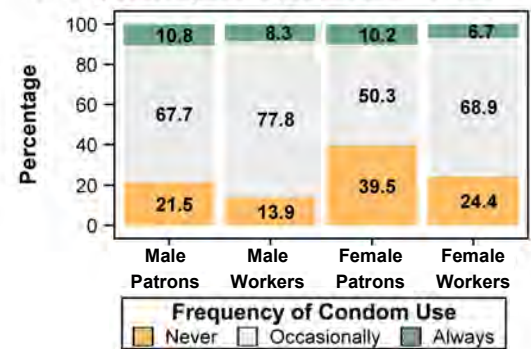
Selected Characteristics and Indicators



Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	360	40	170	59
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	28.4	26.5	27.0	25.4
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	43.6	35.0	46.5	40.7
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	57.2	45.0	57.1	47.5
Visits the venue daily (%)	53.3	70.0	56.5	89.8
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	37.8	37.5	22.4	11.9
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	23.6	25.0	13.5	15.3
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	37.2	35.0	62.4	69.5
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	66.9	65.0	73.5	74.6
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	78.3	80.0	76.9	75.0
Among males, circumcised (%)	46.4	50.0		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	55.5	47.4		

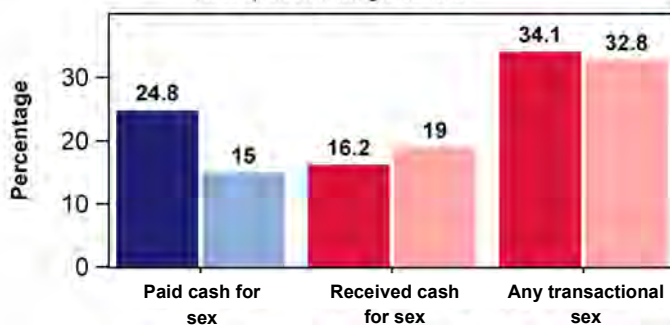
Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	11
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	13
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	19
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	13
Condoms visible without asking	18
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	39

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

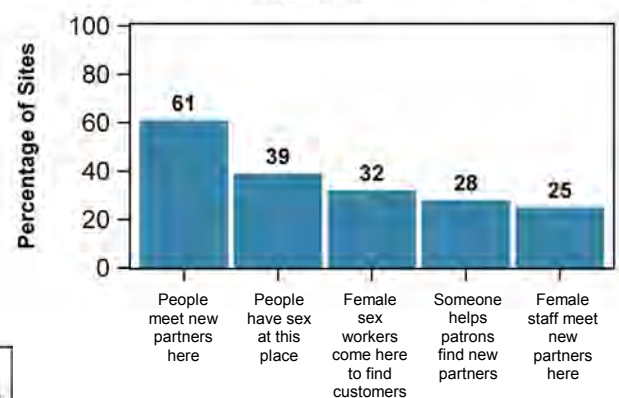
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



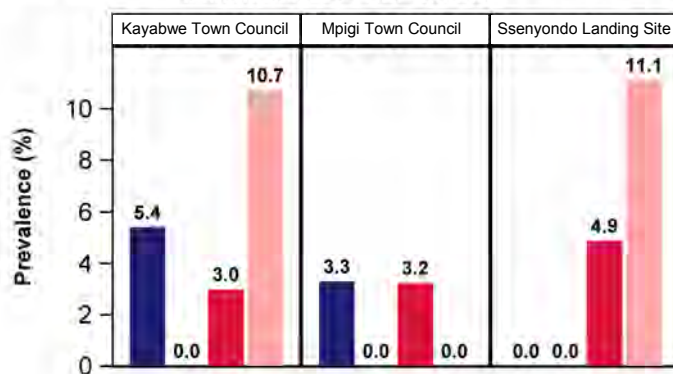
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues

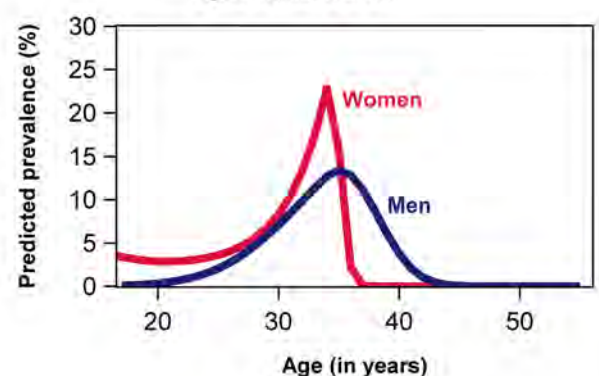


Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.

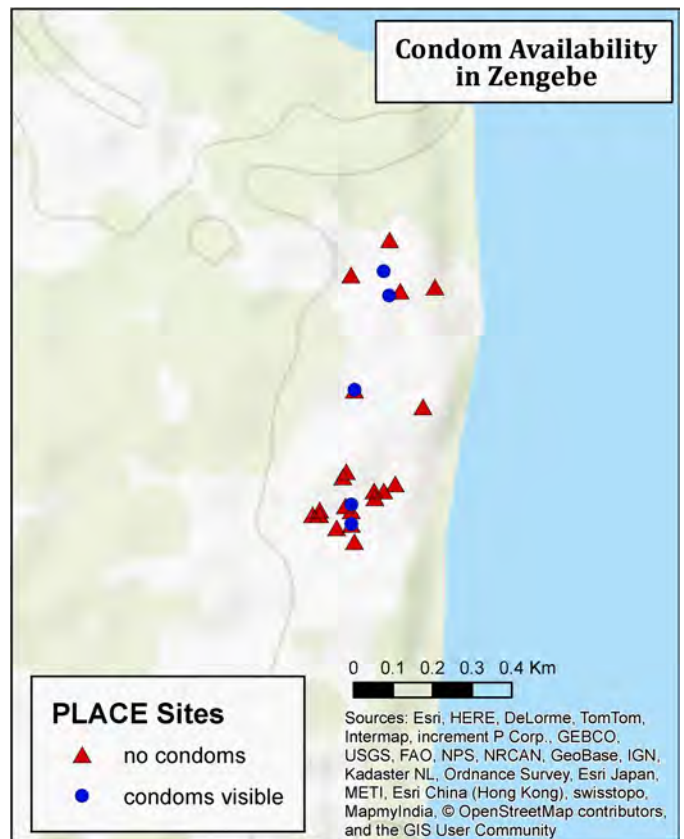


Results Brief: Nakasongola PLACE Assessment

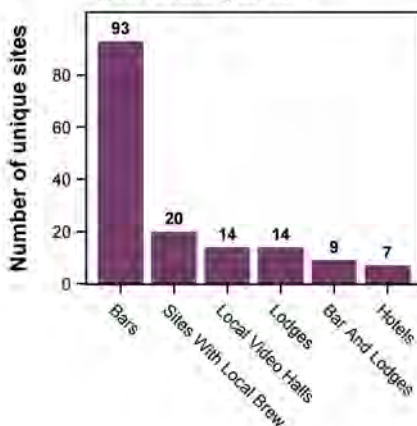
Field Work Summary



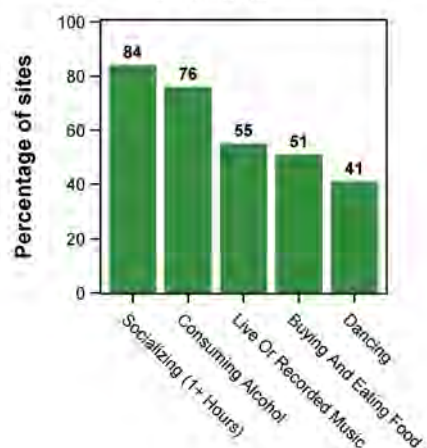
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Nakasongola Town Council, Migeera Town Council, and Zengebe Parish
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 215 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 87 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 377 patrons and 178 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants

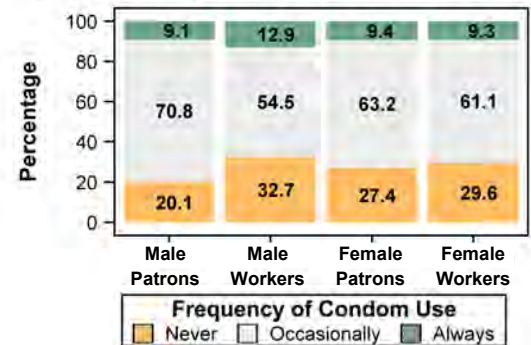


Selected Characteristics and Indicators

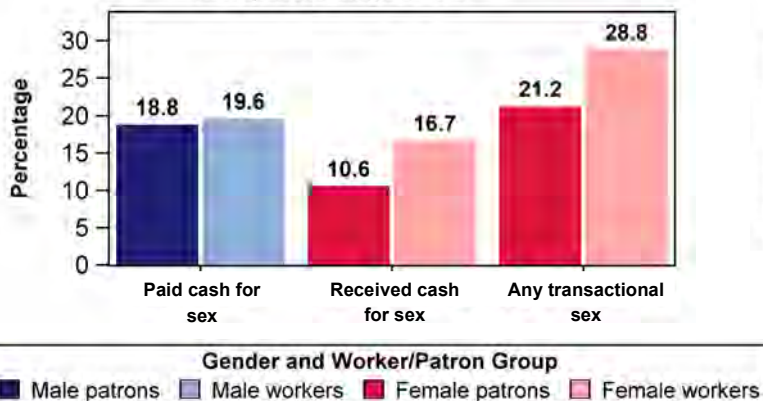
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	245	112	132	66
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	30.2	30.2	27.6	26.9
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	53.1	45.5	65.2	54.5
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	64.5	57.1	61.4	54.5
Visits the venue daily (%)	71.0	78.6	62.1	83.3
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	49.0	38.4	34.1	22.7
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	17.6	21.4	6.8	16.7
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	33.1	40.2	58.3	60.6
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	69.0	75.0	77.3	77.3
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	69.7	66.7	60.5	77.4
Among males, circumcised (%)	44.1	40.2		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	65.9	59.7		

Venues with Prevention Activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	2
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	31
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	31
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	1
Condoms visible without asking	1
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	62

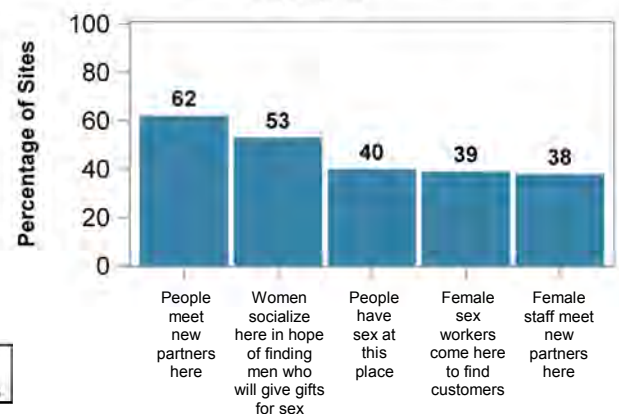
Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



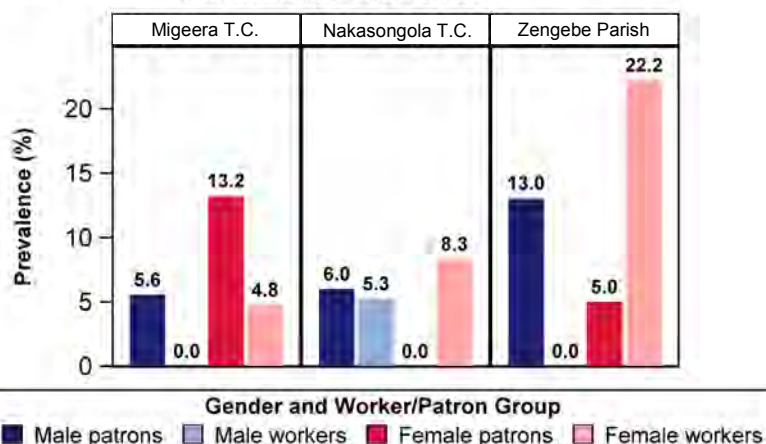
Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



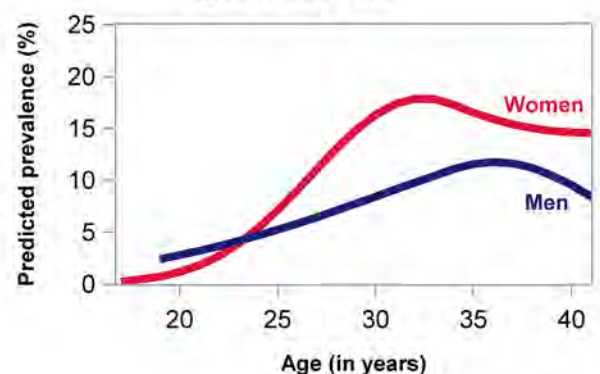
Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues
Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.

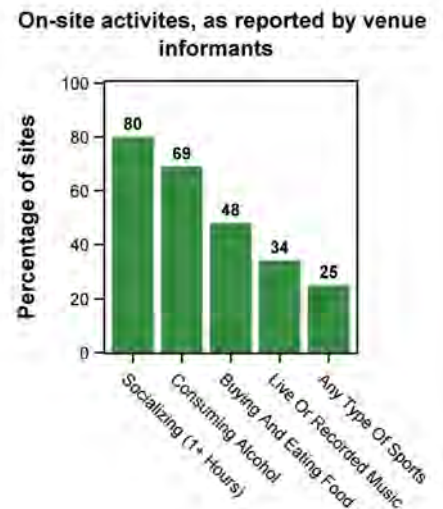
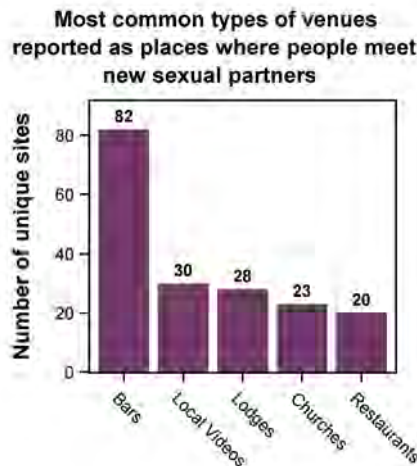
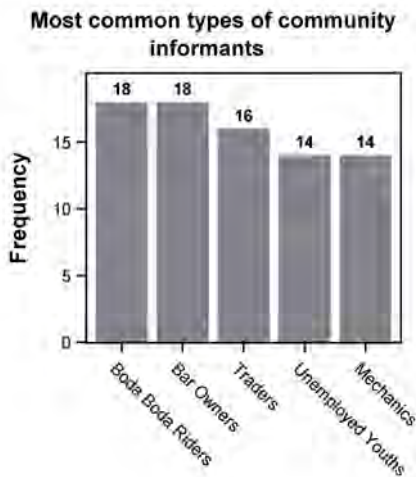
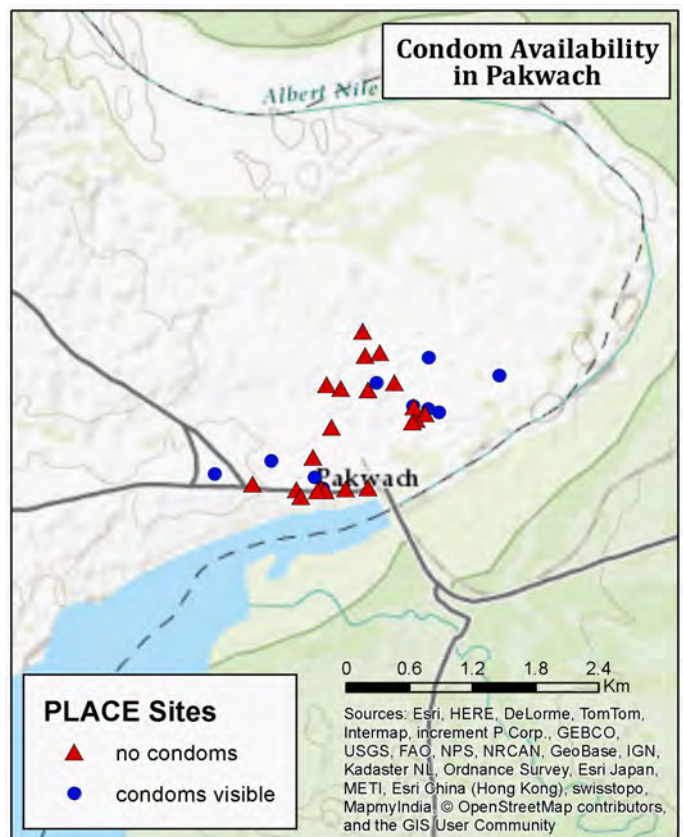
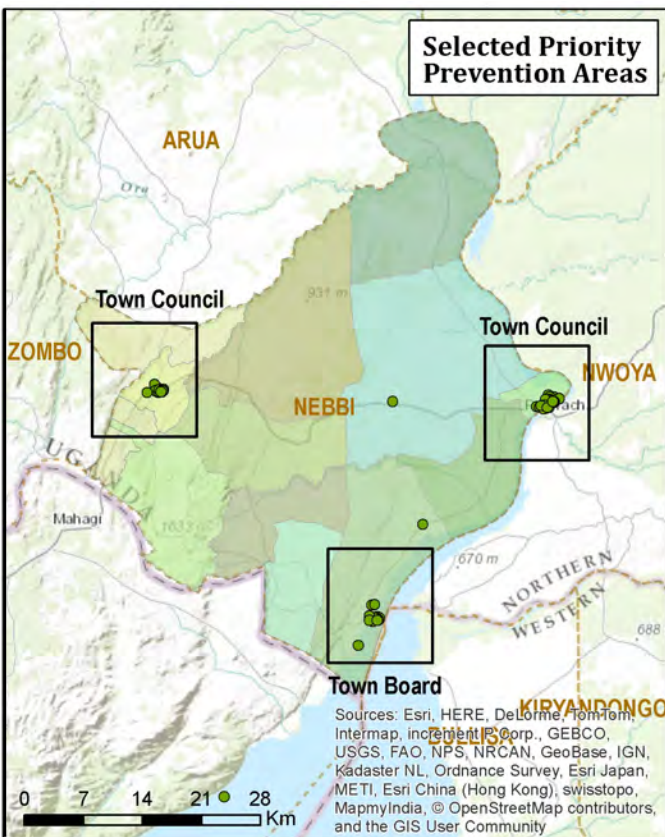


Results Brief: Nebbi PLACE Assessment

Field Work Summary



- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Nebbi Town Council, Pakwach Town Council, and Panyimur Town Council
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 394 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 93 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 369 men and 279 women tested for HIV and interviewed



Venues with Prevention Activities

HIV/AIDS posters displayed	6%	Condom use/promotion posters displayed	3%
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	26%	Condoms visible without asking	8%
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	20%	Free condom distribution in past 12 months	16%



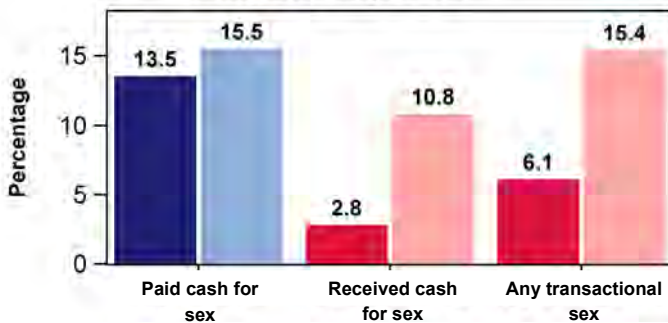
Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues

	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
Number interviewed	310	58	214	65
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	31.0	30.8	30.2	33.6
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	57.4	69.0	80.8	83.1
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	57.4	48.3	46.7	46.2
Visits the venue daily (%)	60.6	82.8	58.4	95.4
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	32.6	36.2	19.2	21.5
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	27.7	27.6	10.3	13.8
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	39.7	36.2	70.6	64.6
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	71.3	67.2	77.1	66.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	44.0	47.3	33.0	41.3
Among males, circumcised (%)	42.6	32.8		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	51.0	52.9		

Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

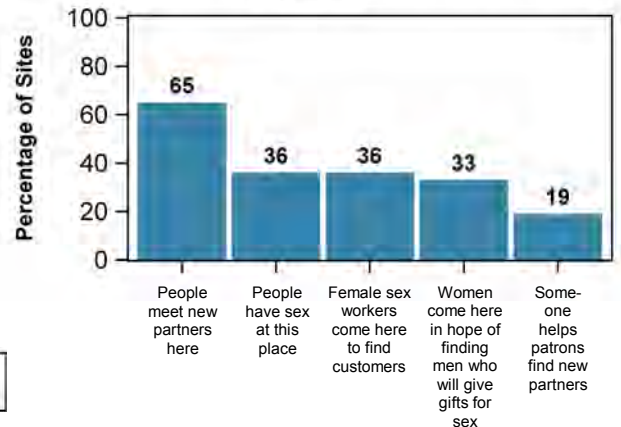
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



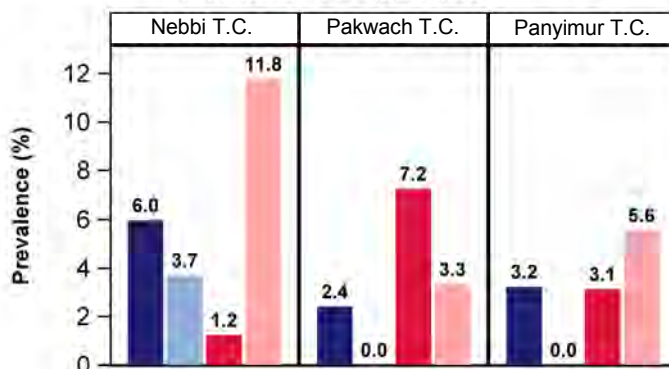
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



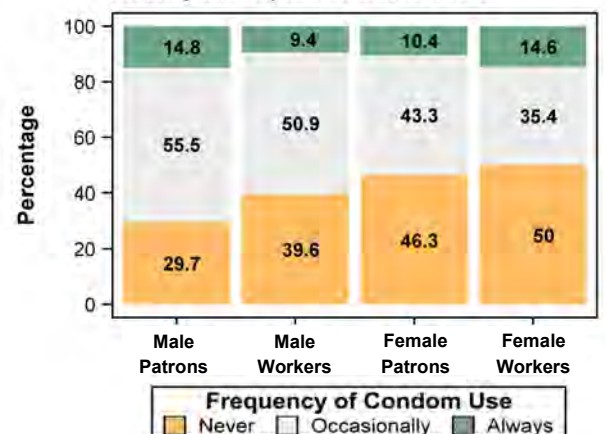
HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



Frequency of Condom Use

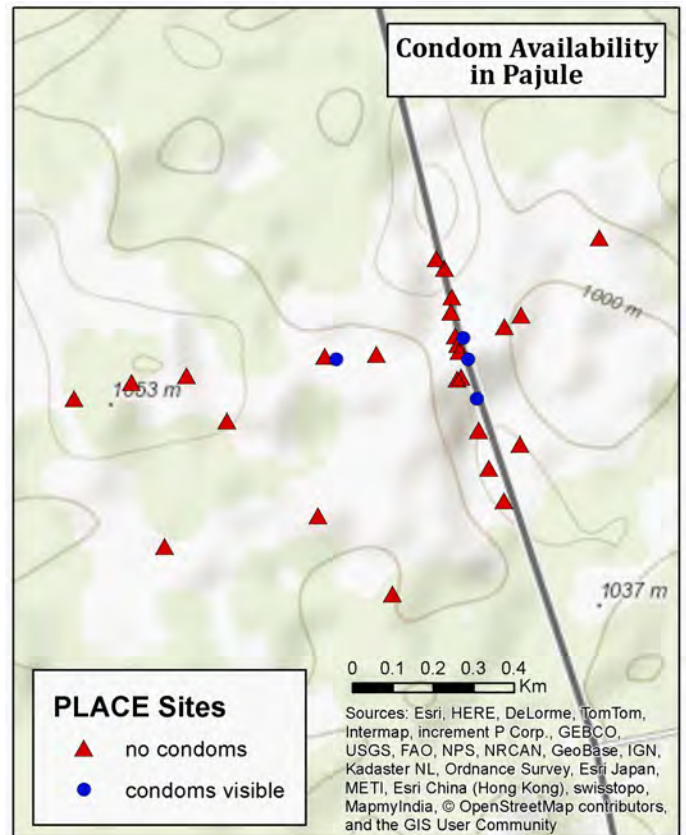
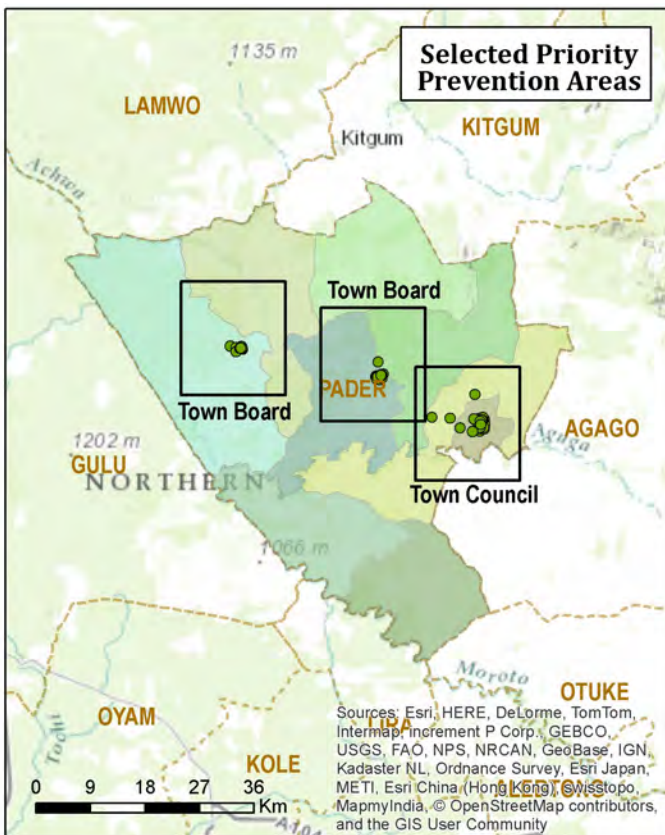
■ Never ■ Occasionally ■ Always

Results Brief: Pader PLACE Assessment

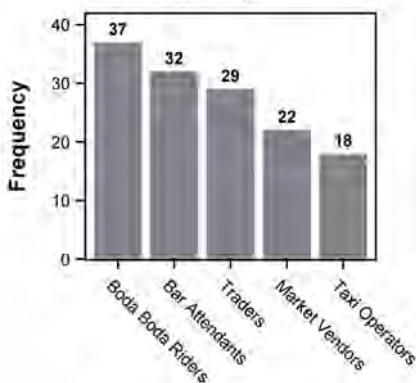
Field Work Summary



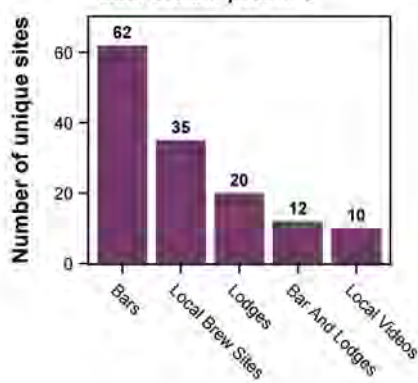
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Pader Town Council, Pajule Town Board, and Atanga Sub County
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 196 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 94 unique sites mapped and characterized
- 350 men and 273 women tested for HIV and interviewed



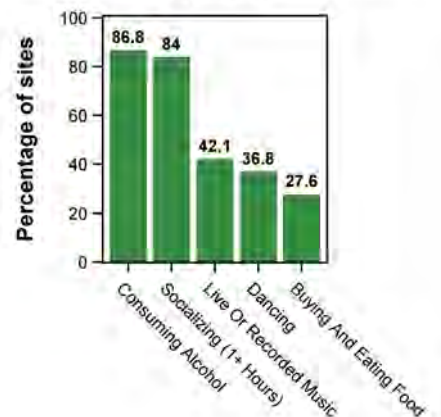
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



Venues with Prevention Activities

HIV/AIDS posters displayed	4.2%	Condom use/promotion posters displayed	8.5%
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	8.5%	Condoms visible without asking	11.7%
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	8.5%	Free condom distribution in past 12 months	24.5%

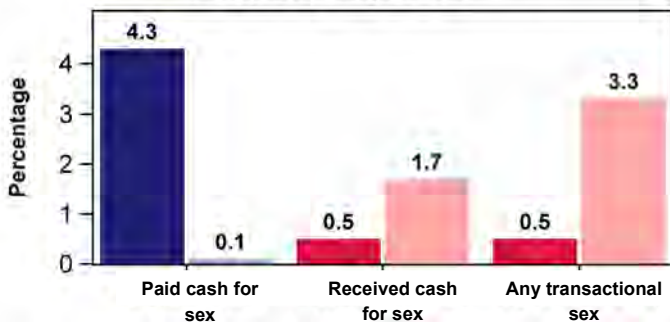


Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
Number interviewed	281	69	213	60
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	28.7	30.6	27.6	28.9
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	26.7	30.4	54.5	66.7
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	60.1	66.7	54.9	48.3
Visits the venue daily (%)	68.7	94.2	74.6	91.7
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	35.6	29.0	20.7	23.3
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	19.9	20.3	2.8	8.3
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	44.5	50.7	76.5	68.3
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	87.9	88.4	88.7	95.0
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	43.1	57.4	36.0	44.1
Among males, circumcised (%)	26.0	18.8		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	48.8	53.6		

Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

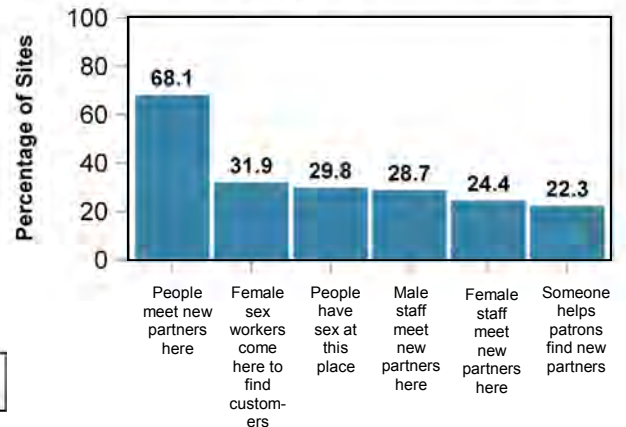
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



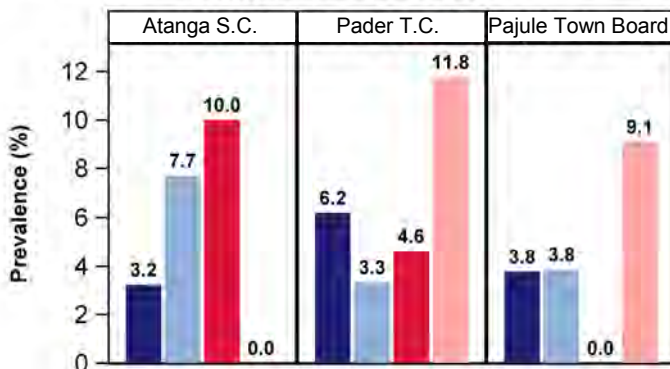
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



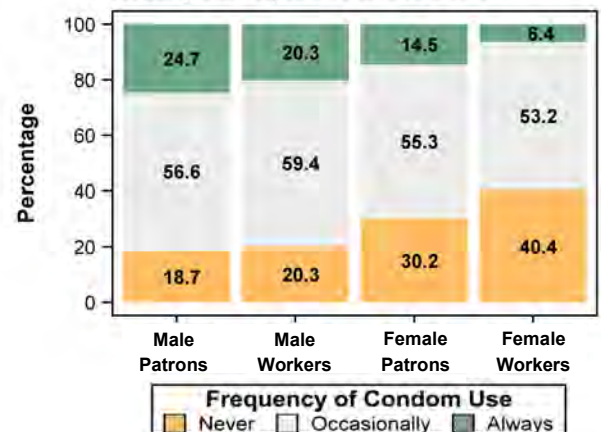
HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



Frequency of Condom Use

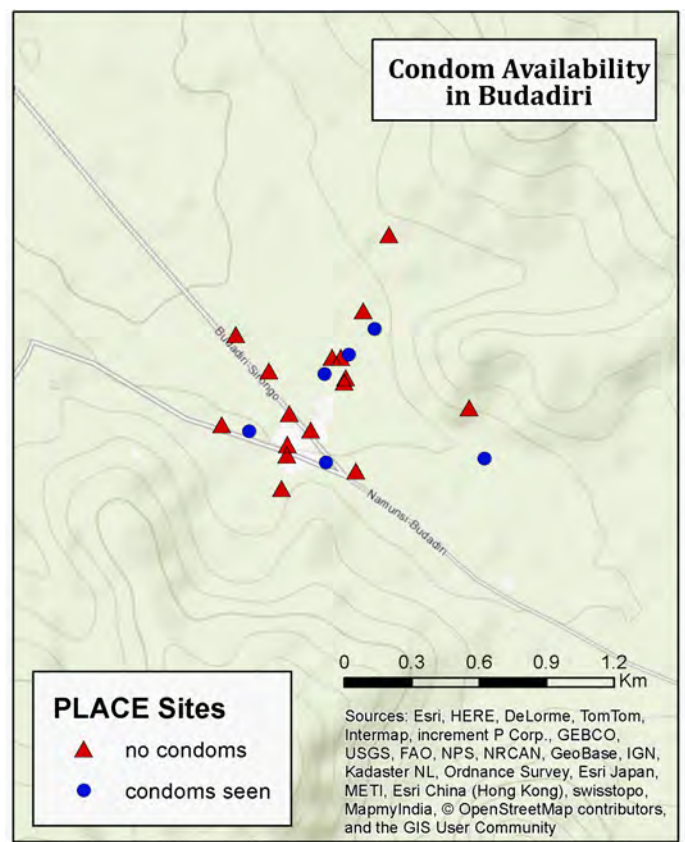
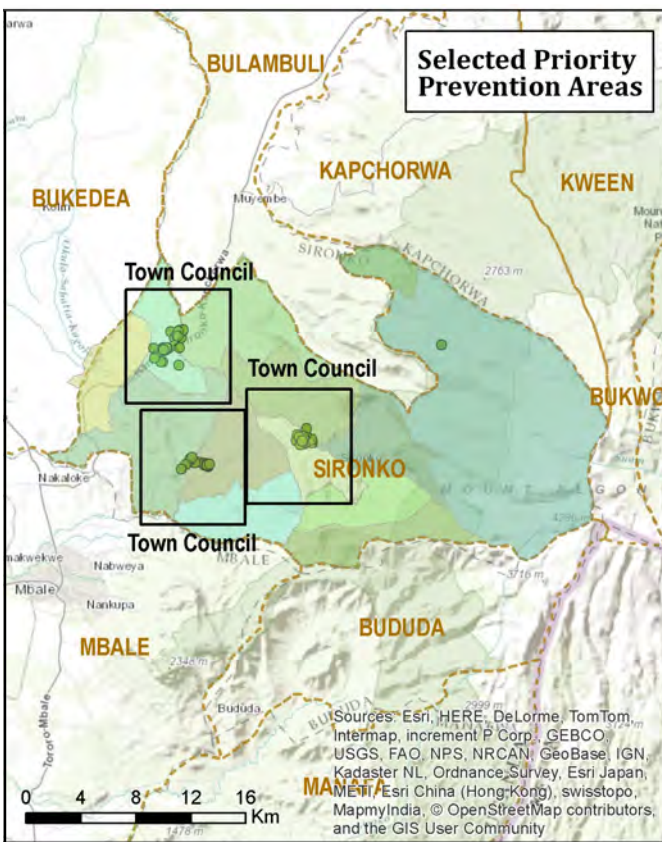
■ Never ■ Occasionally ■ Always

Results Brief: Sironko PLACE Assessment

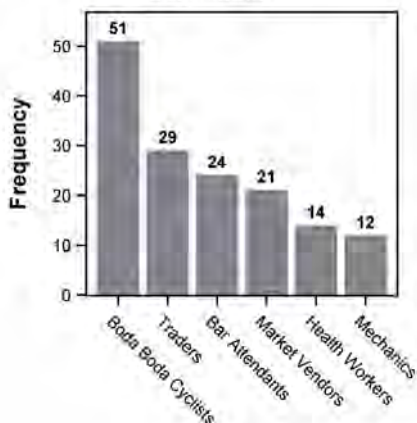
Field Work Summary



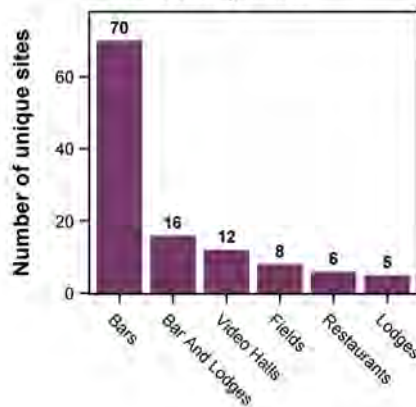
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Sironko Town Council, Budadiri Town Council, and Bugusege Town Council
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 165 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 86 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 534 patrons and 119 workers tested for HIV and interviewed



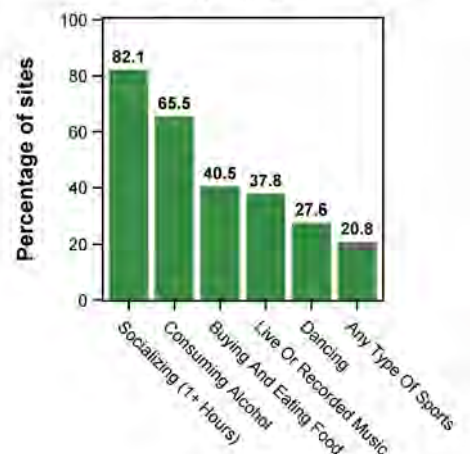
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



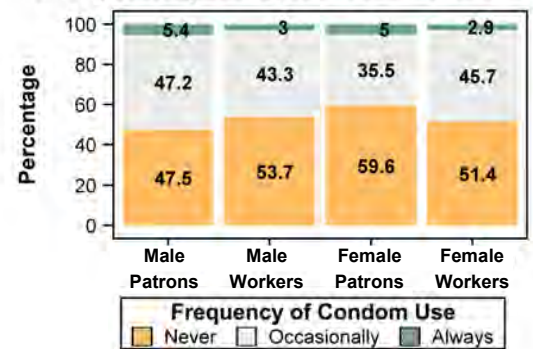
Selected Characteristics and Indicators



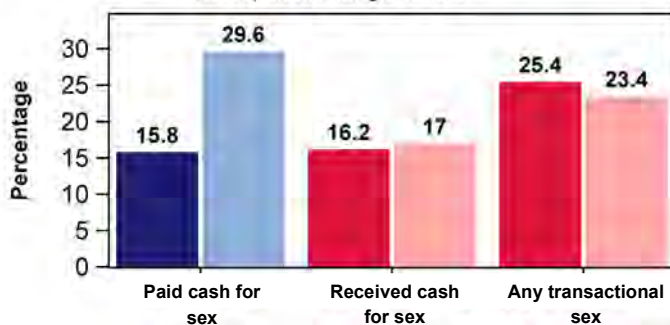
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
Number interviewed	336	72	198	47
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	37.3	36.1	35.3	35.0
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	58.0	66.7	67.7	68.1
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	69.3	73.6	61.6	51.1
Visits the venue daily (%)	78.6	91.7	79.3	89.4
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	40.8	33.3	20.7	12.8
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	12.2	12.5	10.6	4.3
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	47.0	54.2	68.7	83.0
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	55.1	51.4	69.2	59.6
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	55.1	41.7	41.1	54.5
Among males, circumcised (%)	94.6	91.7		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	14.3	0.0		

Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	3.3
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	18.8
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	16.6
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	36.6
Condoms visible without asking	12.2
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	26.6

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



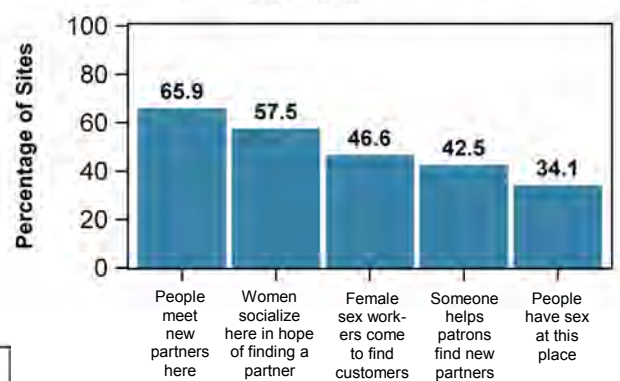
Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



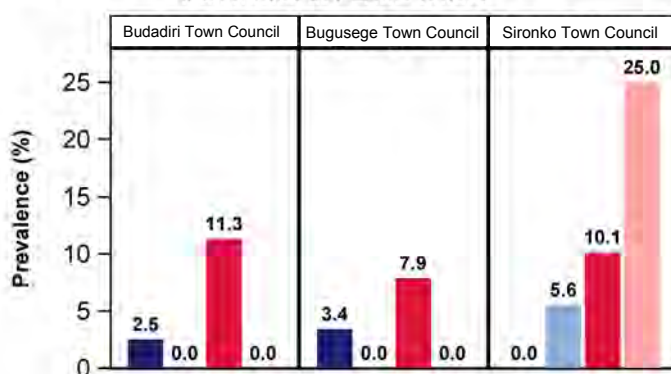
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues

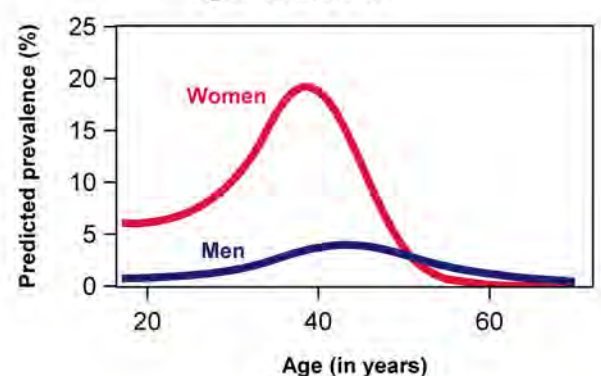


Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.



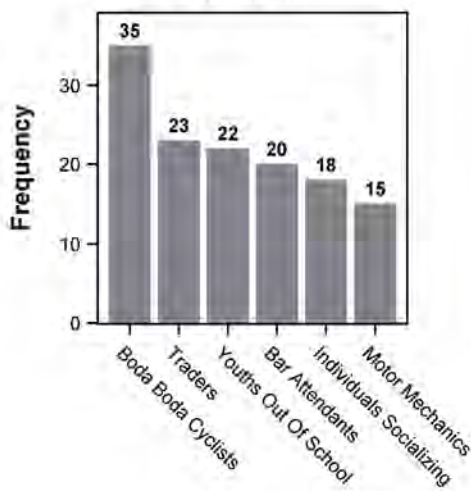
Results Brief: Soroti PLACE Assessment



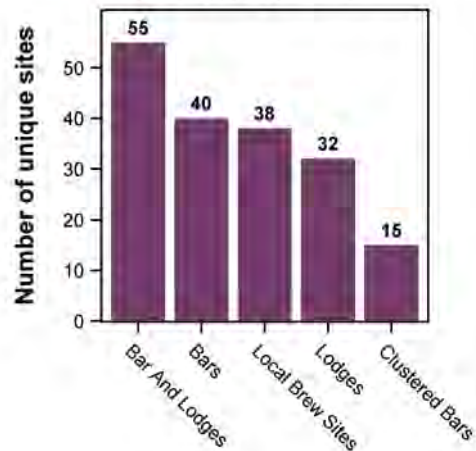
Field Work Summary

- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Soroti Municipality, Arapai Sub County, and Kamuda Sub County
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 146 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 90 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 453 patrons and 145 workers tested for HIV and interviewed

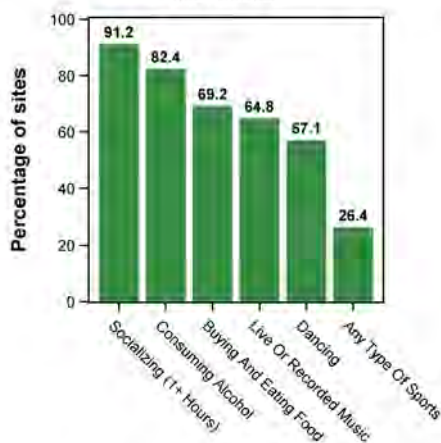
Most common types of community informants



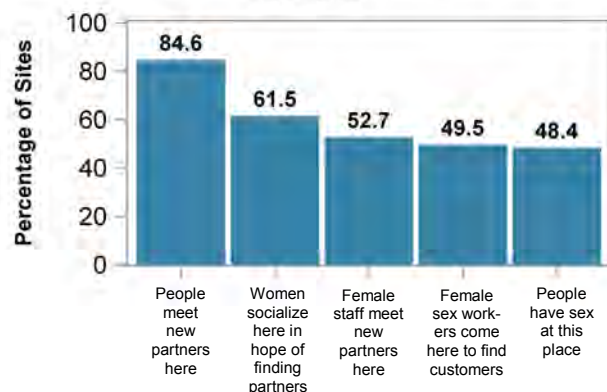
Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



Venues with Prevention Activities

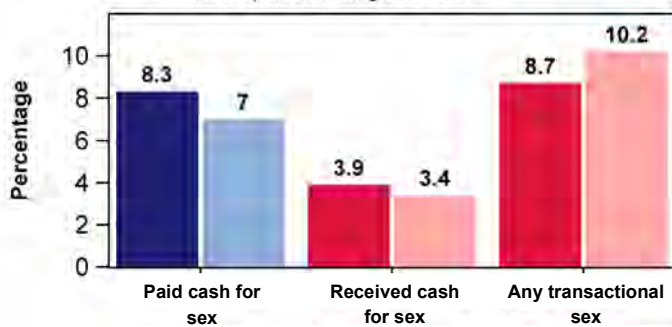
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	11%	Condom use/promotion posters displayed	8%
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	30%	Condoms visible without asking	14%
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	55%	Free condom distribution in past 12 months	48%

Selected Characteristics and Indicators

Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	325	86	128	59
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	32.2	31.2	32.8	34.3
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	43.4	52.3	60.9	74.6
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	61.2	75.6	60.9	71.2
Visits the venue daily (%)	59.1	79.1	53.9	78.0
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	26.5	26.7	19.5	22.0
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	17.2	16.3	3.1	5.1
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	55.7	57.0	77.3	72.9
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	89.5	91.9	92.2	93.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	51.2	30.2	43.9	49.2
Among males, circumcised (%)	27.7	26.7		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	43.9	32.3		

Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months

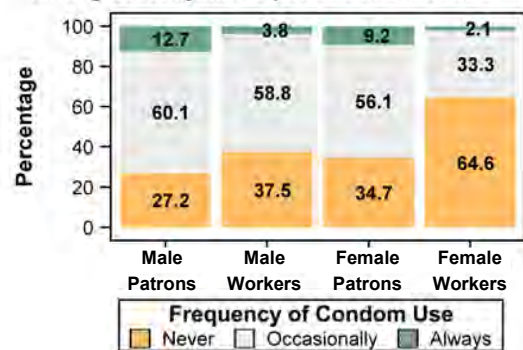
"Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

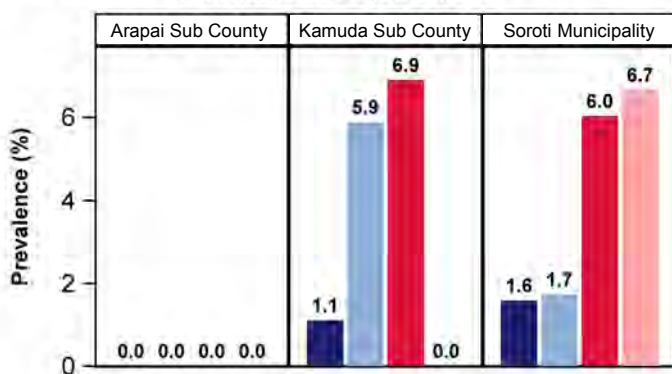
Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



Frequency of Condom Use

■ Never ■ Occasionally ■ Always

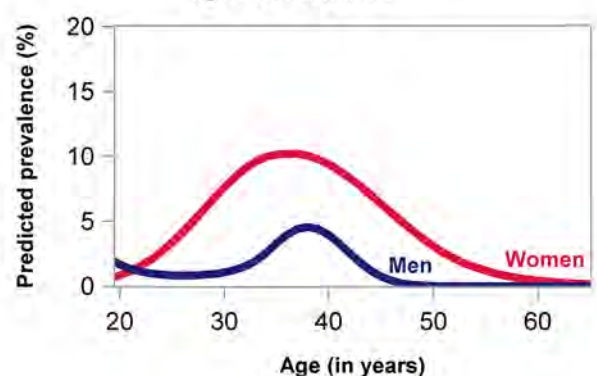
HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues



Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.

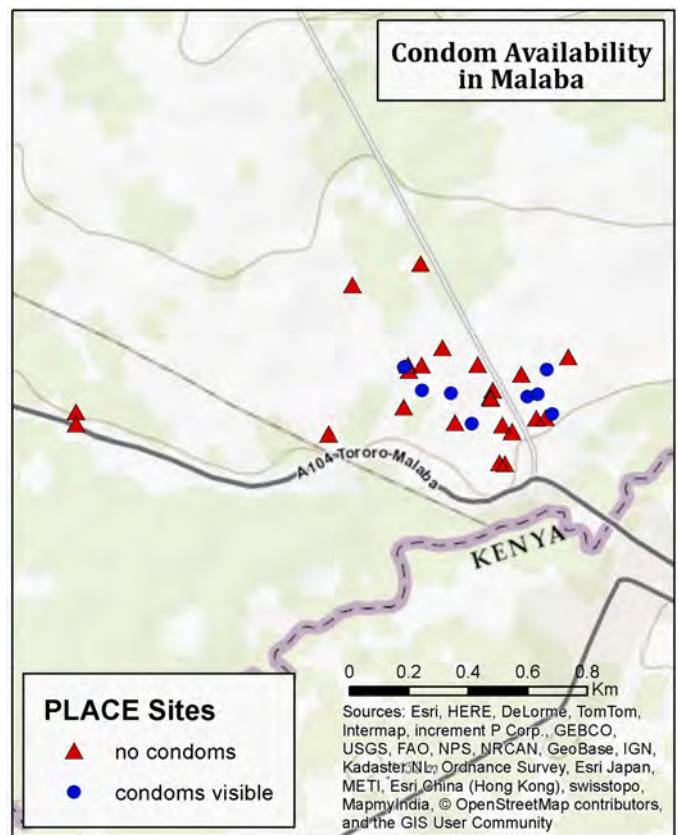
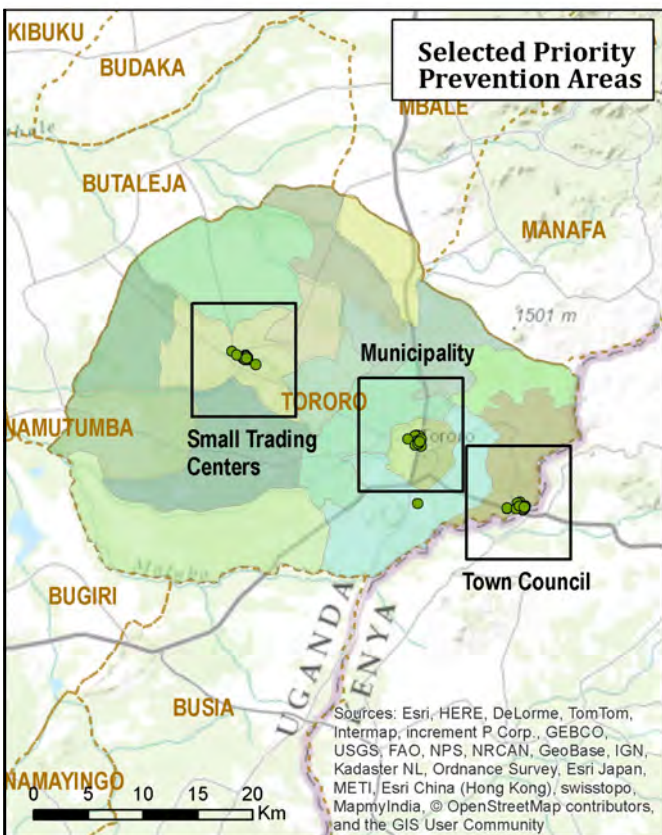


Results Brief: Tororo PLACE Assessment

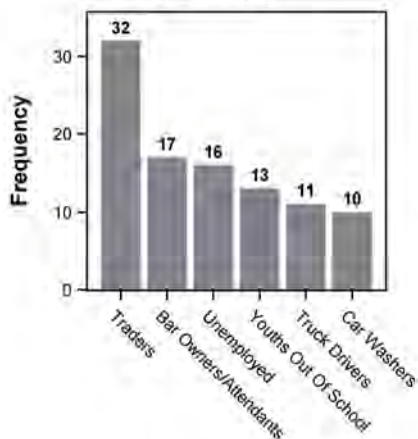
Field Work Summary



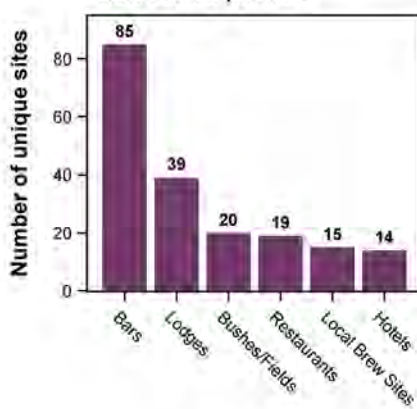
- 90 political and technical stakeholders engaged
- 3 Priority Prevention Areas (PPAs) selected: Tororo Municipality, Malaba Town Council, and Nagongera
- 18 district personnel trained to implement the PLACE method
- 241 unique venues/events identified by community informants across the three PPAs
- 89 of the unique sites mapped and characterized
- 429 men and 262 women tested for HIV and interviewed



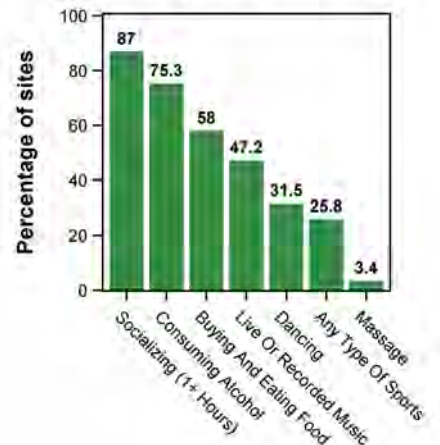
Most common types of community informants



Most common types of venues reported as places where people meet new sexual partners



On-site activities, as reported by venue informants



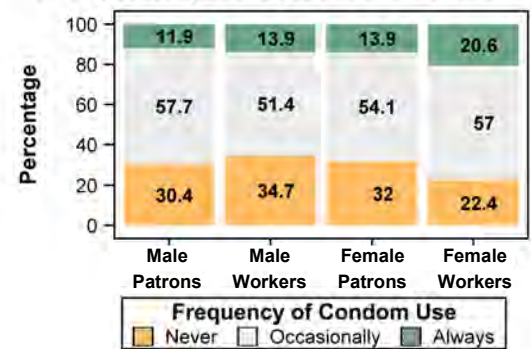
Selected Characteristics and Indicators



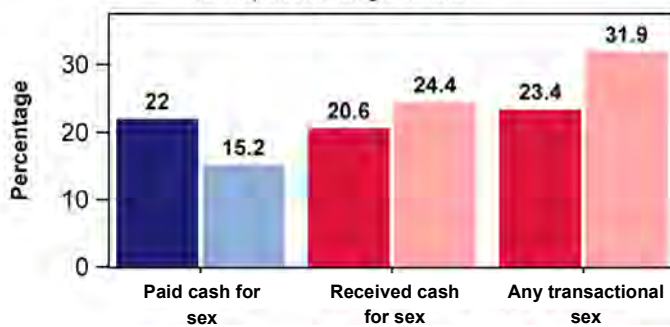
Patrons and Workers Interviewed at PLACE Venues	Male		Female	
	Patrons	Workers	Patrons	Workers
<i>Number interviewed</i>	333	79	141	119
Characteristics				
Mean age (years)	31.1	29.2	28.8	27.2
Attended school 7 or fewer years (%)	32.1	36.7	53.9	46.2
Currently married or living with sexual partner (%)	60.7	53.2	58.2	36.1
Visits the venue daily (%)	58.9	89.9	58.2	87.4
Sexual Partnership Rate				
High: At least 1 new partner or 2 or more partners in the past 4 weeks (%)	40.5	41.8	31.2	37.8
Medium: 2 or more partners in the past 12 months (%)	17.7	10.1	17.0	14.3
Low: Not sexually active or only 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months (%)	41.7	48.1	51.8	47.9
Prevention Services				
Tested for HIV in past 12 months (%)	77.8	81.0	83.7	88.2
Among ever sexually active, found it easy/very easy to get a condom (%)	71.0	74.3	67.9	71.6
Among males, circumcised (%)	56.5	68.4		
Among uncircumcised males, interested in circumcision (%)	46.2	58.3		

Venues with prevention activities	%
HIV/AIDS posters displayed	12
HIV peer education programs in past 12 months	6
Onsite testing and counseling in past 12 months	18
Condom use/promotion posters displayed	31
Condoms visible without asking	22
Free condom distribution in past 12 months	29

Reported condom use in the past 6 months among sexually active patrons and workers



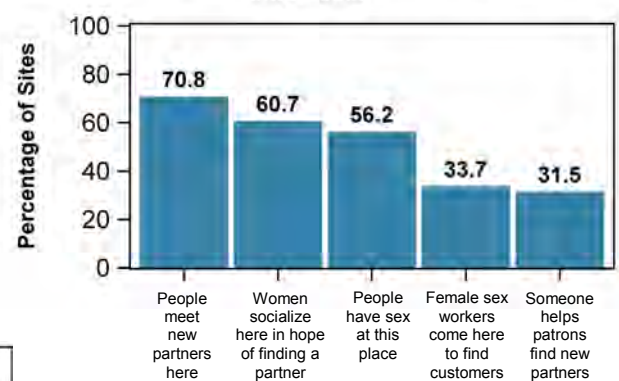
Among workers and patrons, reported participation in transactional sex activities in the past 12 months
 "Any transactional sex" is defined as receiving cash, gifts, favors, or help in exchange for sex.



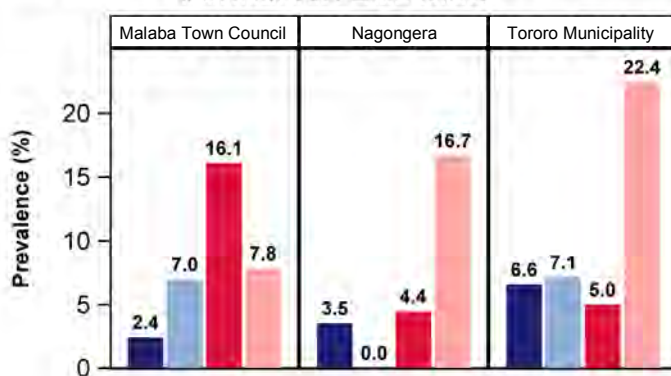
Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Meeting sexual partners at sites: Perceptions of venue informants



HIV prevalence among male and female patrons and workers interviewed at PLACE venues

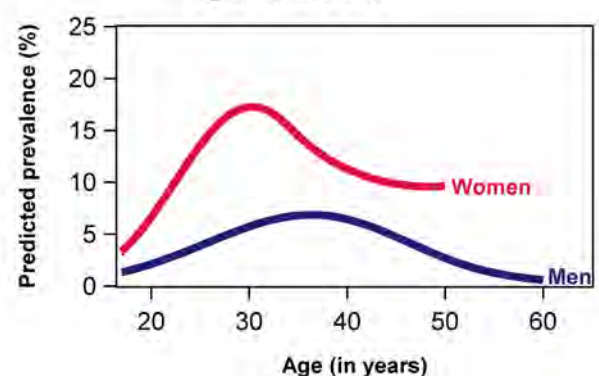


Gender and Worker/Patron Group

■ Male patrons ■ Male workers ■ Female patrons ■ Female workers

Predicted HIV prevalence among men and women tested at PLACE venues

Restricted quadratic spline model used with knots at ages 17, 34, and 51.



Results Brief: Action Plans from 18 Districts with Complete PLACE Findings

Uganda Districts Selected for PLACE Study

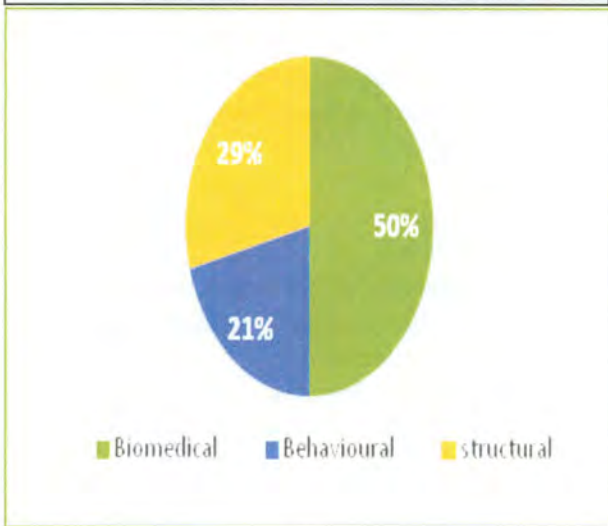


Summary of Action Plans

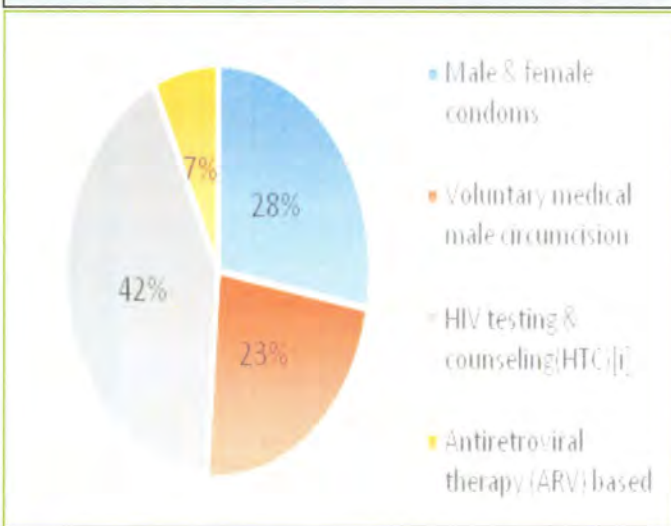
- ◆ At the end of PLACE assessment, the district stakeholders received and discussed PLACE findings.
- ◆ Stakeholders were guided in transforming the PLACE findings into action plans for HIV prevention.
- ◆ The action plans from 18 such workshops were analysed for this Brief.
- ◆ This Brief illustrates the planned actions, their costs and challenges for translating PLACE findings into benefits for District level HIV prevention.
- ◆ Prevention interventions identified were classified as biomedicalⁱ, behaviouralⁱⁱ and structuralⁱⁱⁱ interventions.



Proportion of strategies per intervention categories

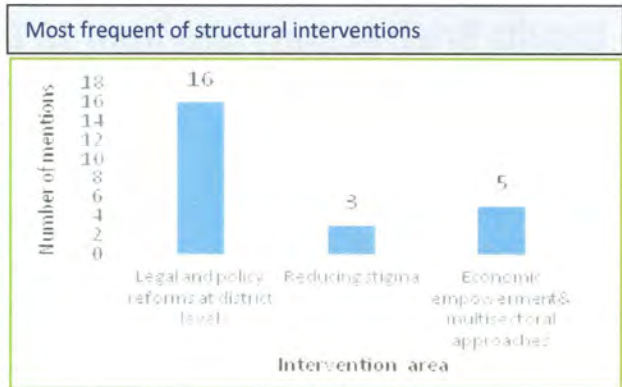


Proportion of strategies under biomedical interventions

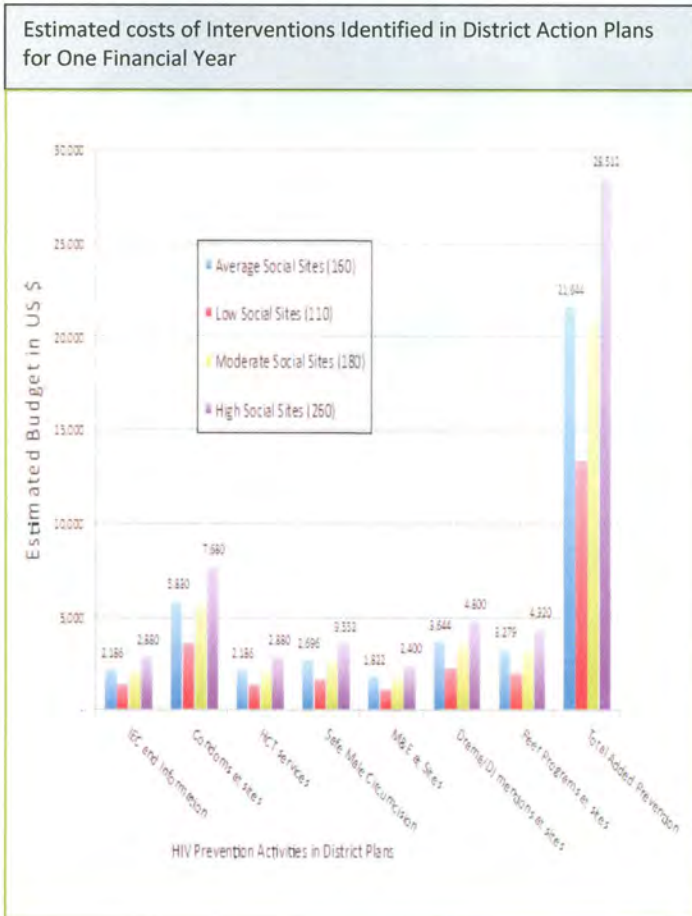


ⁱBiomedical interventions act on biological systems through which HIV establishes itself i.e such interventions block infection or decrease infectiousness. Examples: Condoms use, Voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), HIV testing and counselling (HCT) and Antiretroviral-based interventions.
ⁱⁱBehavioural strategies are those intended to minimise risky behaviour and/or promote protective ones e.g to delay onset of first intercourse, decrease the number of sexual partners, increase the number of sexual acts that are protected, provide counselling and testing for HIV, encourage adherence to biomedical strategies preventing HIV transmission, decrease sharing of needles and syringes, and decrease substance use.
ⁱⁱⁱStructural interventions are those that seek to change the context that contributes to vulnerability and risk.

Most frequent of behavioural interventions		
Strategies	District that included the action	Number of mentions
Develop and disseminate IEC materials	Sironko, Kapchorwa, Kabale, Iganga, Mityana, Kalungu, Kanungu, Mpigi, Mbarara, Dokolo, Masaka, Kasese, Mpigi	13
Train peer educators at sites	Kanungu, Mbarara, Dokolo, Kalungu, Mpigi	5
Total		18



Summary of main actions under legal and policy reforms			
No:	Specific action	Districts that mentioned action	Number of mentions
1.	Mapping of social sites and Decentralize PLACE methodology to sub county level.	Sironko, Kapchorwa, Kabale, Dokolo, Mpigi, Kapchorwa	6
2.	Create budget line for HIV prevention activities at socialising sites.	Sironko, Kapchorwa,	2
3.	Routinely monitor of social sites for HIV prevention interventions	Kabale, Kapchorwa, Sironko, Masaka	4
4.	Enact bi-law about access to condoms at social sites	Kanungu, Bushenyi, Kapchorwa, Mbarara, Dokolo	5
	Total		16



Opportunities and Challenges in Implementing Planned Actions

Opportunities

- Some districts were in the process of preparing HIV strategic plans - thus the Action Plans from PLACE were timely;
- Initiatives such as SDS (Strengthening Decentralisation for Sustainability) were expected to finance district HIV plans in eligible districts.

Challenges:

- Lack of funds earmarked for HIV prevention activities at district level;
- Limited freedom of fund-holders (IPs) organisations to adjust their priorities to respond to action plans from PLACE assessments;
- A new logic for district-level planning. Plans are developed in response to promised funds as opposed to district needs;
- Expanded demand for HIV prevention actions as a result of PLACE assessment and stakeholder engagements

"Hotels and bars have consumed all the condoms we had in the store. Now we are out of stock", DHO staff Sironko

Acknowledgements

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