



# The Uganda Country Presentation

## **EAC Think Tank on HIV Prevention**

*24th to 26<sup>th</sup> February 2009*

*Laico Regency Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya*



Republic of Uganda

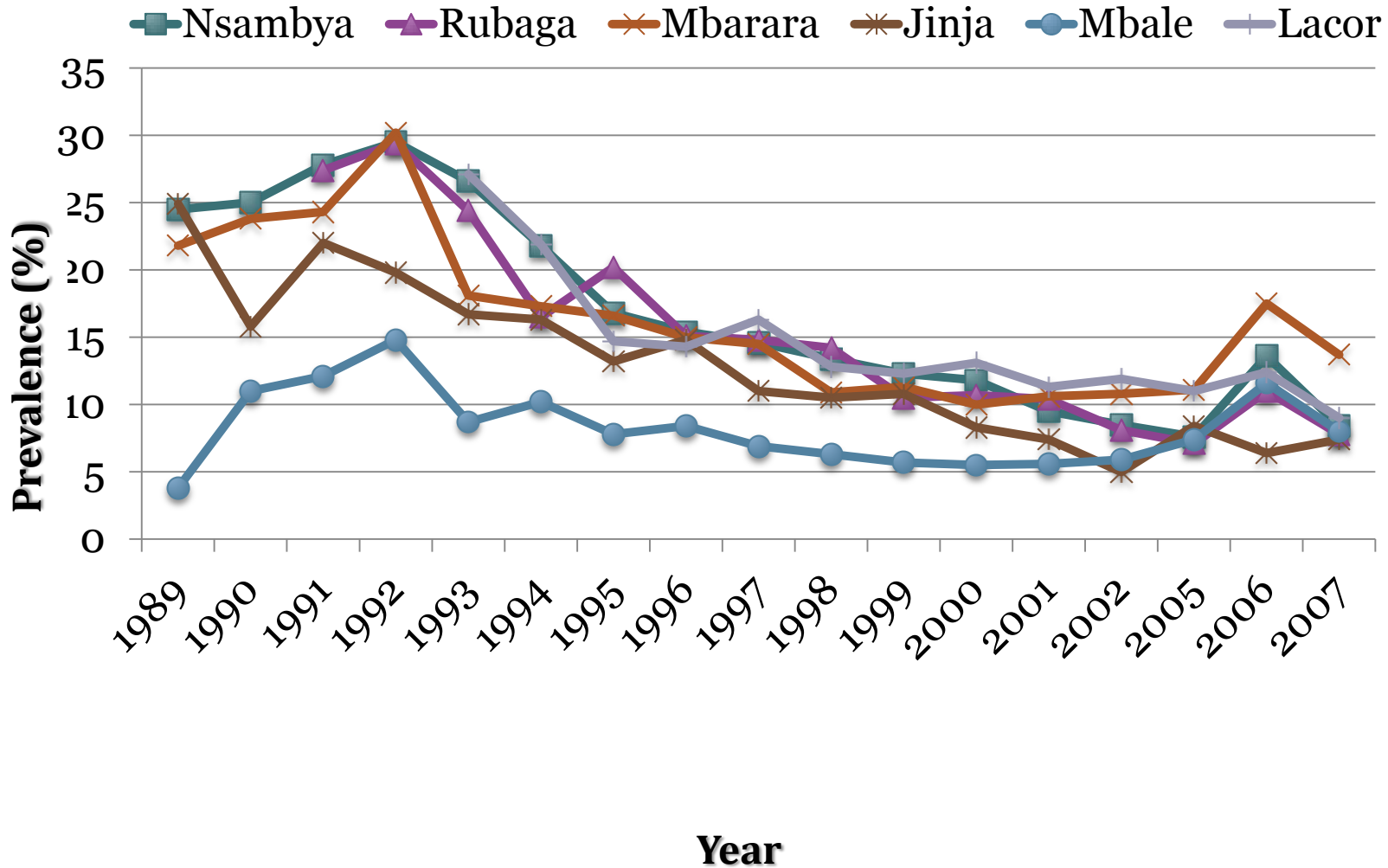


Uganda AIDS Commission

# Introduction

- AIDS was first reported in Uganda in 1982 in Rakai District (Serwadda et. al., 1985)
- HIV now a heterogeneous, mature and generalized epidemic; national prevalence 6.4%
- Uganda recently completed a Modes of Transmission study. Other key sources of data:
  - ANC sentinel surveillance; Pop Surveys (UHSBS 2004/05; UDHS 2006); NASA 2004/05; NSP 2008

# Trends of HIV Prevalence - ANC Data

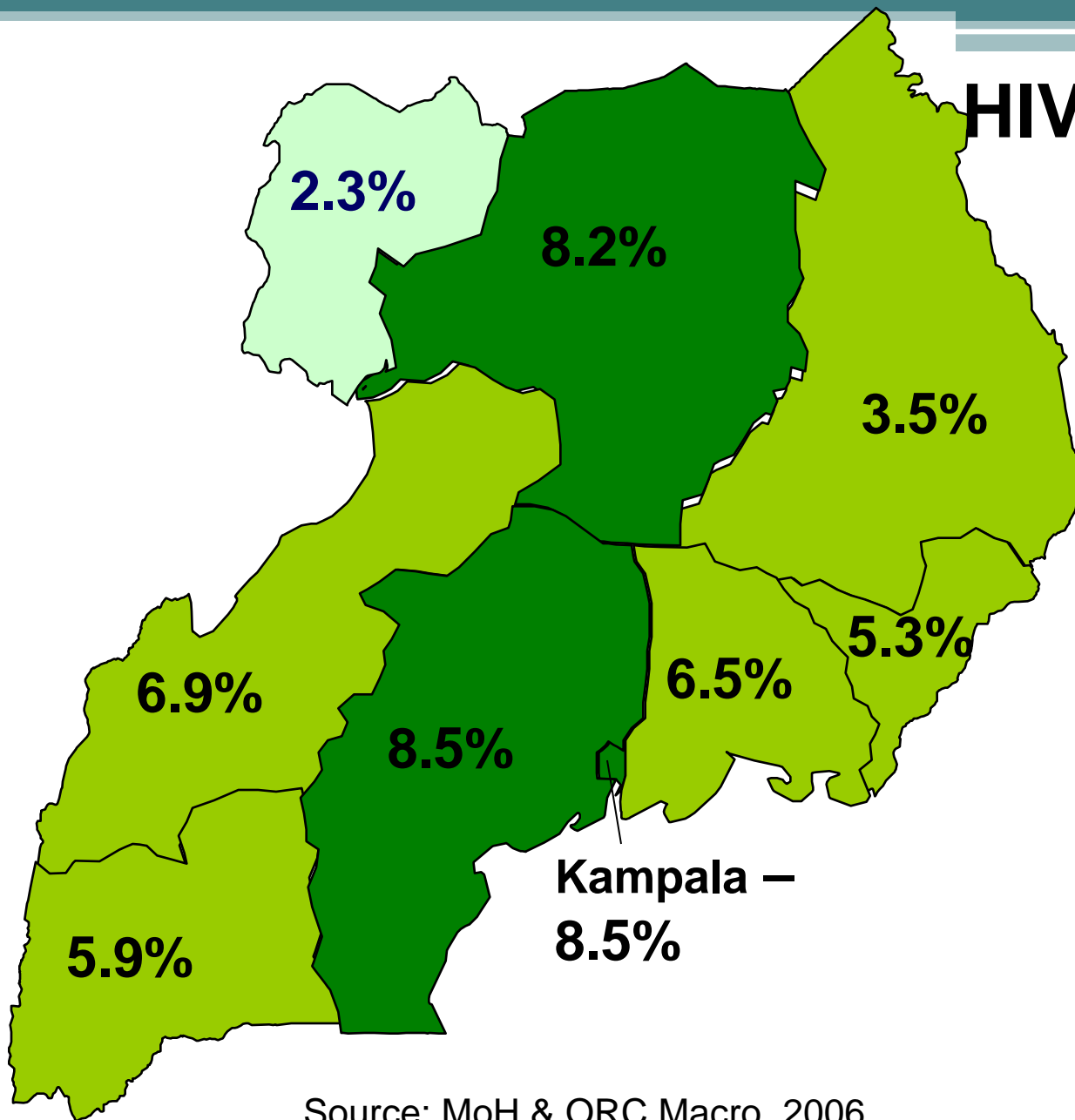


# Current Status of the HIV Epidemic

Indicator	Population	December 2007 <sup>1</sup>
Number of people living with HIV	<i>Total</i>	940,000
	Adults	810,000
	Women	480,000
	Children < 15 years	130,000
People newly infected with HIV	Total	135,300
	Adults	115,800
	Women	75,768
	Children < 15 years	19,500
AIDS deaths	Total	77,000
Population of Uganda	Total	28 million

Source: <sup>1</sup> Estimates derived from Spectrum (UNAIDS, 2008; MoH, 2008)

# HIV Prevalence by Region

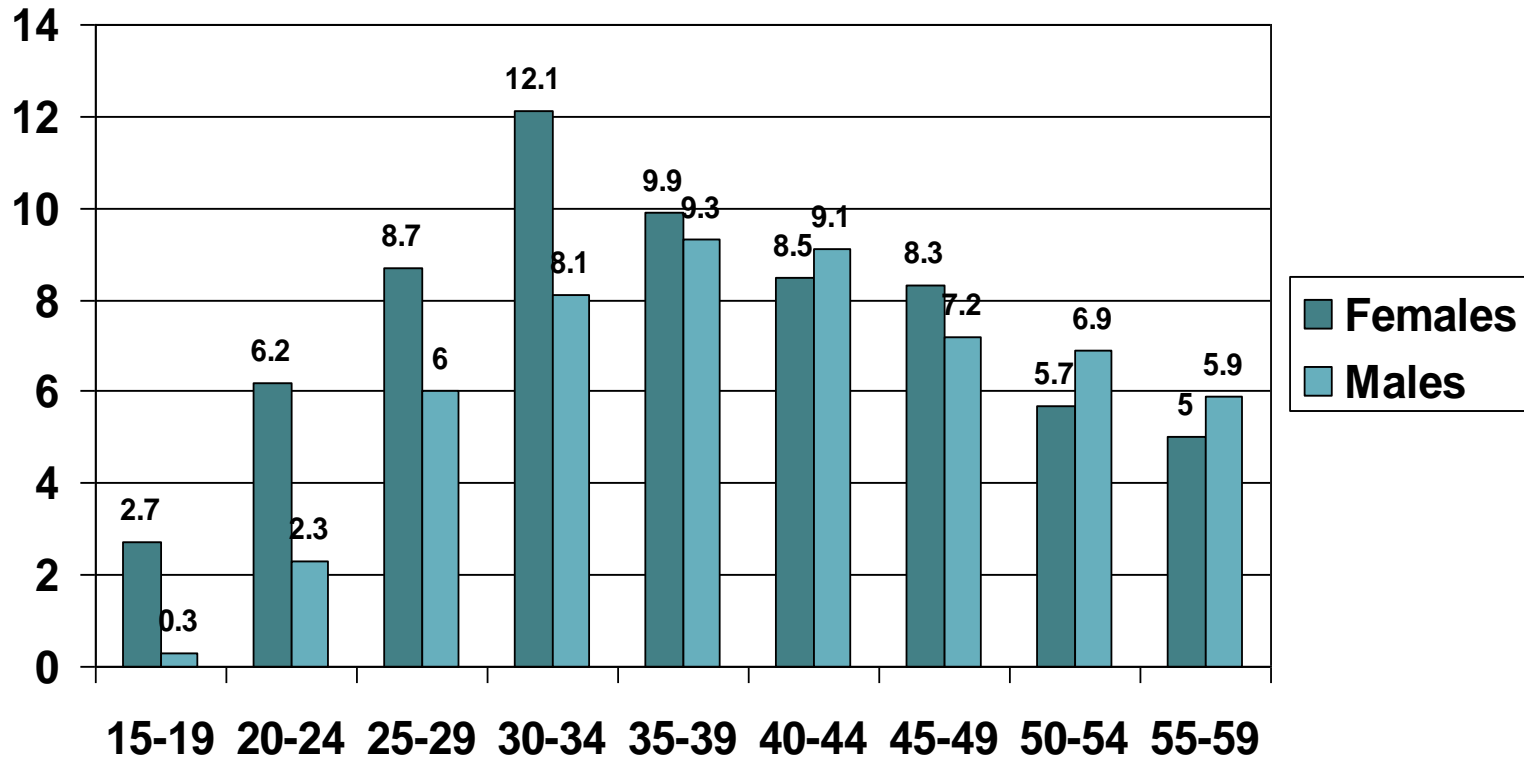


**Uganda Total: 6.4**

*Percent of men and women 15-49 who are HIV positive*

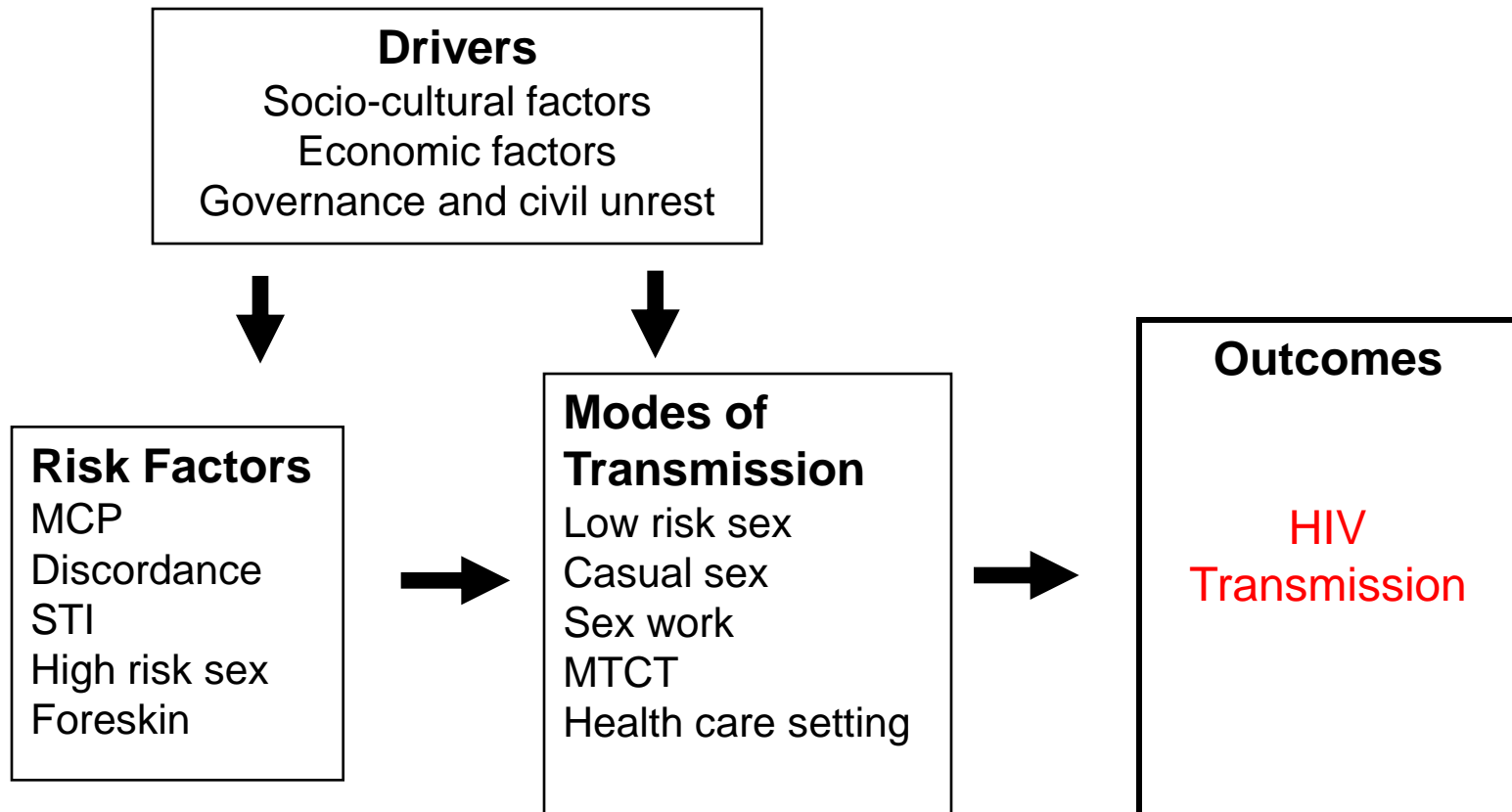
Source: MoH & ORC Macro 2006

# HIV Prevalence by Age & Sex



Source: MoH & ORC Macro 2006

# Basic HIV Transmission Risk Model



# Factors Fuelling HIV Transmission

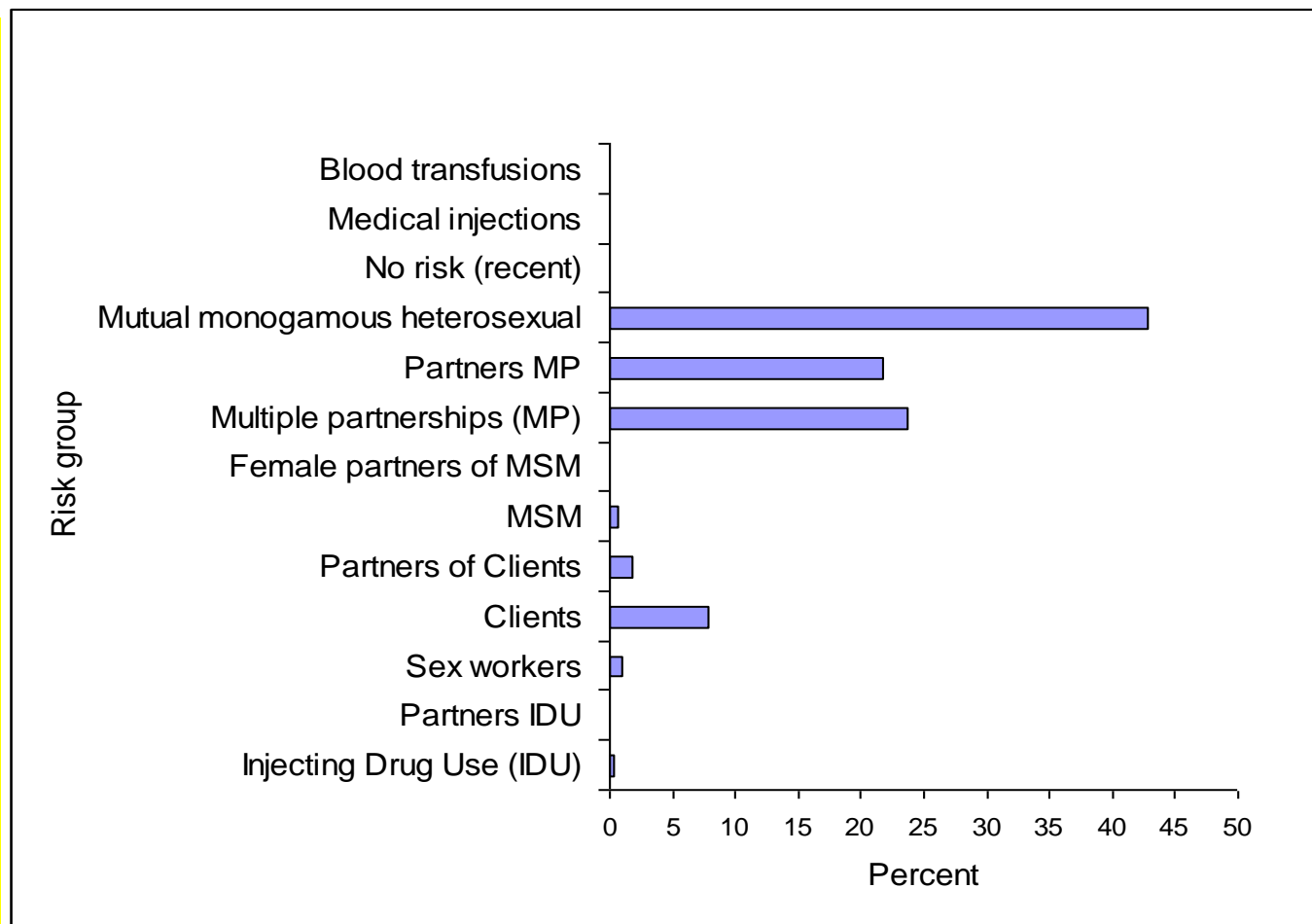
Risk Factors	Drivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multiple sexual partnerships</li><li>• Discordance and non-disclosure</li><li>• Unprotected Sex (Lack of condom use)</li><li>• Presence of STIs esp. HSV-2</li><li>• Intact foreskin</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Socio-cultural factors including marriage and family values</li><li>• Education, poverty and wealth</li><li>• Low status of women and girls</li><li>• Governance and civil unrest</li><li>• Human rights, Stigma and discrimination</li><li>• Inequity in access to services</li></ul>

Source: Uganda Modes of Transmission Study, 2008



# Source of New Infections by MoT using Incidence Modeling

Total of 91,546 infections out of 13.1 million adult population. Majority (46%) of these infections will be as a result of MP with 22% among partners MP & 24% MP (They are 24% of the adult popn). Mutual monogamous HS account for 43% and are 46% of the adult popn.



# National Responses for Prevention

- Mass Media and IEC
- Behavioural Interventions (Social mobilization, Peer education, Life skills and sexuality education)
- Condom promotion
- Sexually Transmitted Infections treatment,
- HIV Counseling and Testing
- PMTCT
- Blood transfusion safety,
- Universal Precautions for infection control, injection safety and PEP
- Medical male circumcision
- Environmental Interventions e.g.
  - reduction of sexual violence,
  - livelihood support,
  - medical legal services and legal protection,
  - Socio-cultural interventions
- Other Prevention Services e.g.
  - Targeted services for CSWs, truckers, fish mongers, other MARPs
  - SRH
  - YFRHS
  - Work place-based HIV prevention programmes,
  - HIV Prevention among HIV-infected individuals.

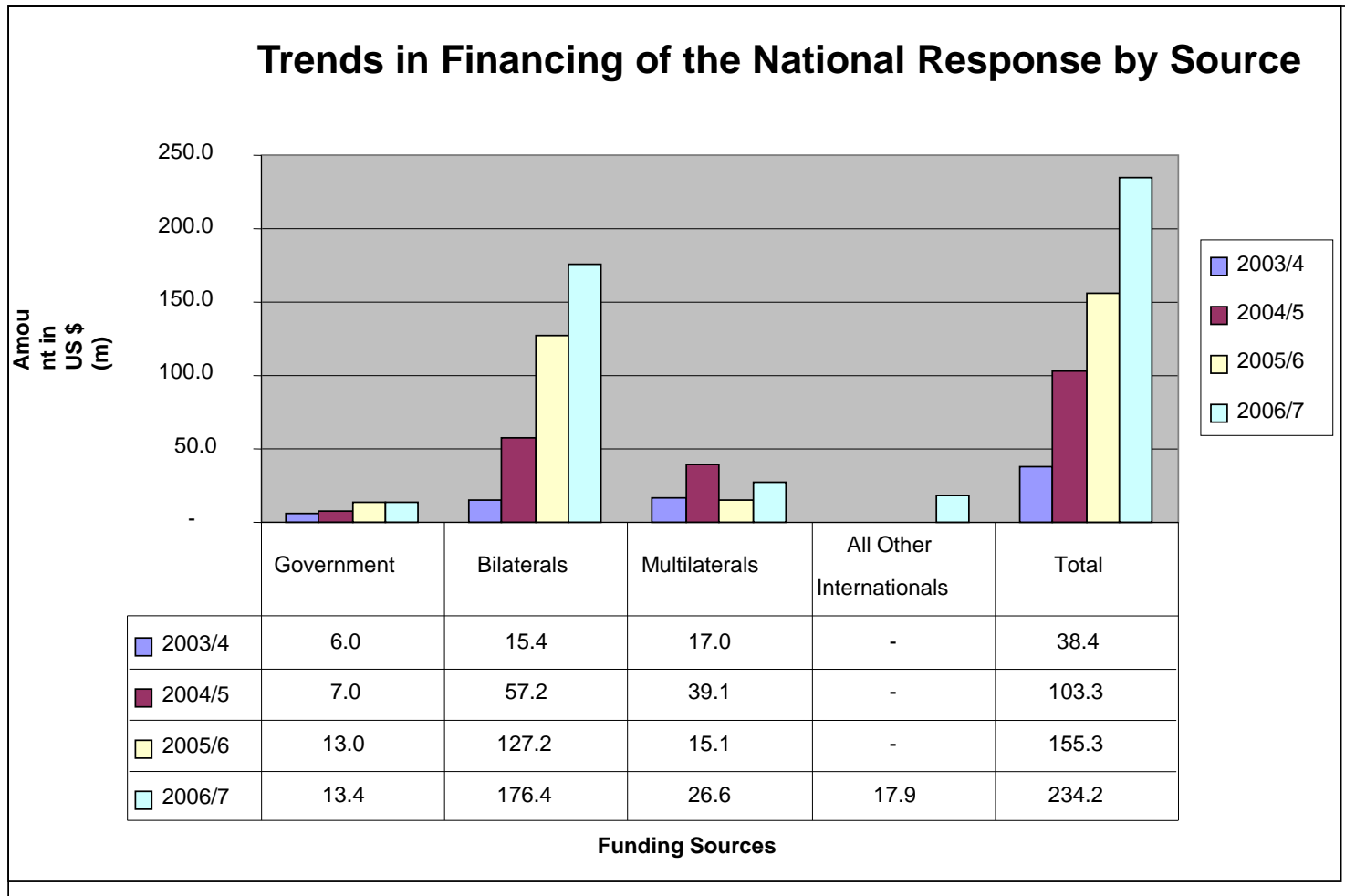
# Coverage of Prevention Interventions

- **Mass Media and IEC**
  - 53% of adults received HIV information from mass media; 11% through inter-personal communication
- **Behavioral Interventions**
  - Limited coverage of life skills education for tertiary institutions and out-of-school youths
- **Condom promotion**
  - 130 million condoms distributed in 2007 but with no targeting of high-risk groups
  - Condom use at last sex with casual sex partners 53% for males and 48% for females

# Coverage of Prevention Interventions

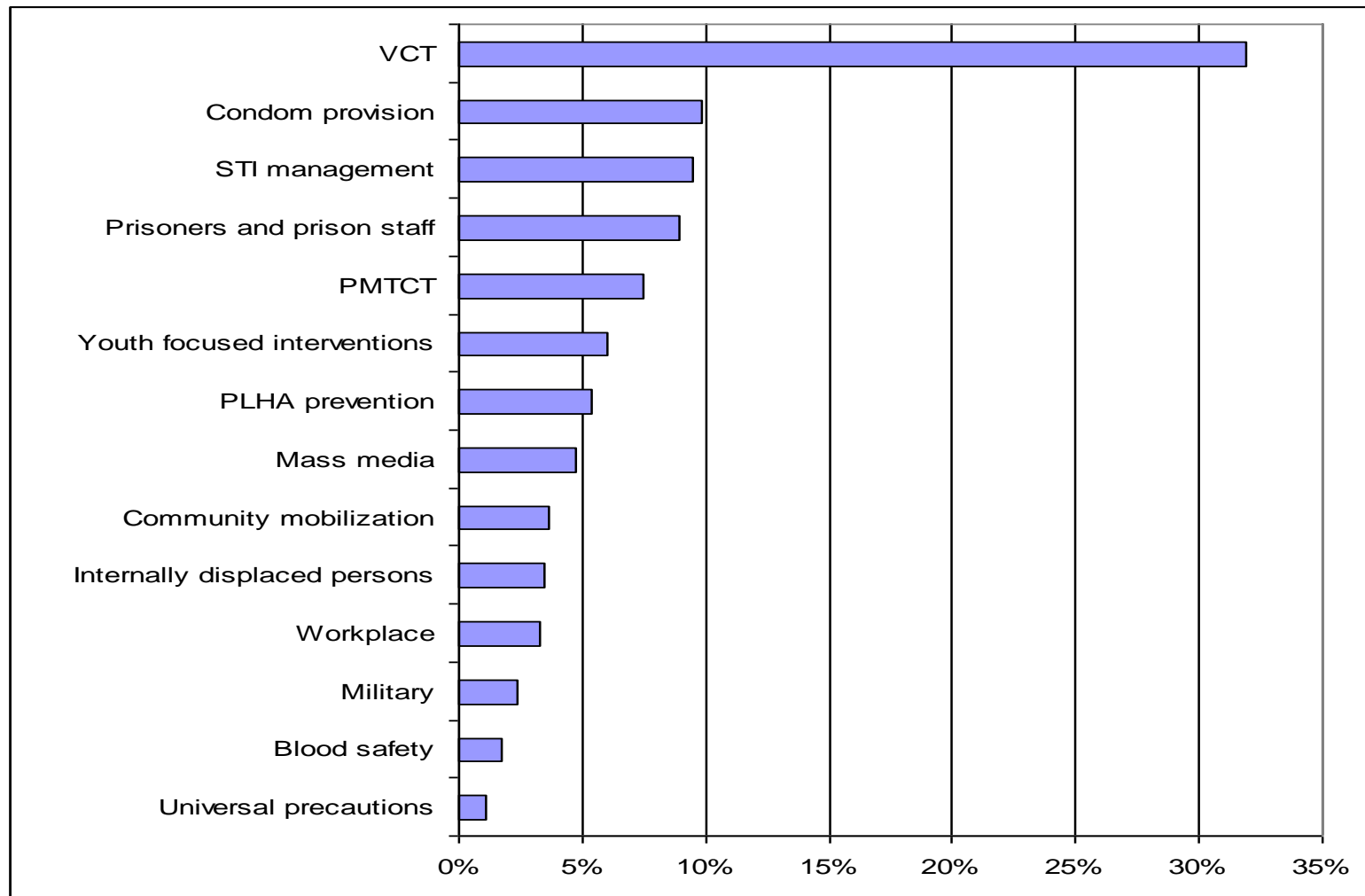
- **STI treatment**
  - 61% of PHC facilities had integrated STI treatment in 2007
- **HIV Counseling and Testing**
  - HCT coverage: 4% in 2001; 11% in 2004 & 21% in 2006
- **PMTCT**
  - PMTCT outlets & coverage increased from 7 in 2000 to over 500 in 2007
  - 30% of antenatal women reached in 2007

# Resource Availability by Source



Source: Uganda Modes of Transmission Study, 2008

# % allocation of resources by prevention intervention (2005/06)



# Resources for Prevention (2006/07)

- Funding has increased 6 times in 4 years from \$ 38.4 in 2003/4 to \$234.2 in 2006/7
- \$234.5 m spent on national response in 2006/07, of which US \$ 78.4m (33.5%) was spent on prevention
- Prevention expenditure increased from 13% (2003/4) to 17% (2005/6) to 33.5 (2006/7)
- HCT largest share (25%), IEC/BCC (20%), condoms (18%) and PMTCT (15.7%) of the prevention resources

# Alignment of Programs

- IEC/BCC messages are not sufficiently focused on risk factors of the epidemic
  - Multiple and concurrent sexual partnerships
  - Premarital and Extra marital sex
  - HIV discordance
  - Sexual Behaviour of HIV infected people
- No programs targeting drivers of the epidemic
  - Socio-cultural dimensions
  - Gender and social inequality
  - Governance and civil unrest



# Alignment of Resources

- No alignment of prevention resources to the risk factors, drivers or modes of transmission of HIV
- Prevention resources targeted to the general popn with limited focus on specific popn groups
- Population groups with highest prevalence & incidence not the focus of HIV prevention
  - Older adults,
  - Individuals/couples in long standing relationships
  - Discordant couples
  - MARPs

# Issues / Challenges

- Low coverage and uptake of prevention services
- Paucity of updated strategic information for evidence-based planning
- How do we increase resource allocation to prevention without taking away from Care & Tx
- Need to advocate for government to invest more
  - Highlighting prevention
  - Ensure sustainability
  - HIV mainstreaming in budgeting process

# THANK YOU



# Additional Slides



# Summary of Trends of Behaviors

## Men

- Proportion aged 15 – 24 having sex by age 15: 20% in 1995, 16% in 2000 and 13% in 2006
- Multiple sexual partners among age group 15-24: 25% in 2001 to 29% in 2005
- Extra-marital sex: 14% in 2001 to 29% in 2005
- Condom use at last sex with casual sex partners decreased from 61% to 53%

## Women

- Proportion aged 15 – 24 having sex by age 15: 24% in 1995, 14% in 2000 and 12% in 2006
- Multiple sexual partners among age group 15-24: 2% in 2001 to 4% in 2005
- Extra-marital sex: 3% in 2001 to 3% in 2005
- Condom use at last sex with casual sex partners increased from 39% to 48%

# Populations, Incidence and Percentage of incidence by Mode of Transmission

Mode of Transmission	Total number with exposure	Percentage with risk behaviour	Incidence	% of incidence
Injecting Drug Use (IDU)	994	0.0%	258	0.28
Partners IDU	252	0.0%	10	0.01
Sex workers	32,652	0.3%	833	0.91
Clients	189,381	1.5%	7,172	7.83
Partners of Clients	108,676	0.8%	1,660	1.81
MSM	3,976	0.0%	559	0.61
Female partners of MSM	1,569	0.0%	92	0.10
Multiple partnership (MP)	1,808,919	13.9%	21,722	23.73
Partners MP (PMP)	1,417,881	10.9%	19,925	21.76
Mutual monogamous heterosexual sex (MM)	6,022,317	46.1%	39,261	42.89
No recent risk	3,474,169	26.6%	0	0.00
Medical injections	13,060,787	100.0%	54	0.06
Blood transfusions	134,053	1.0%	0	0.00