

**Baseline findings from the SASA! Study:
a cluster randomised controlled trial of a community
violence & HIV prevention intervention in Uganda**

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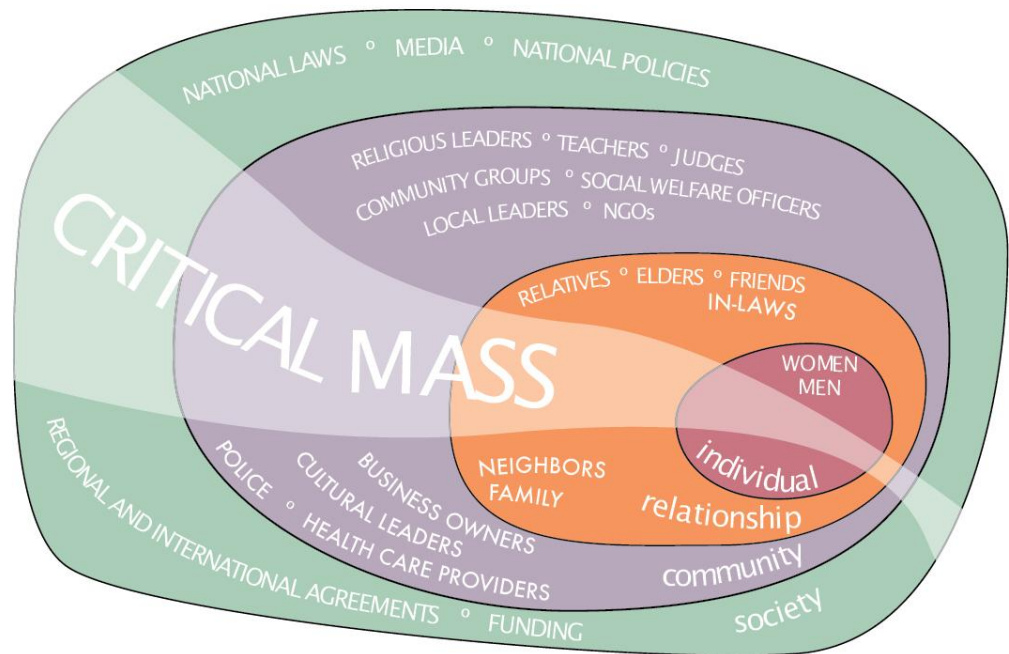
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Mobilizing Communities to prevent IPV & HIV

- ❑ Programme focus on taking communities through a process of change
- ❑ Activities to reach all levels in the community
- ❑ Content evolves over 4 phase of the programme
 - Start
 - Awareness
 - Support
 - Action

the Ecological Model's Circles of Influence



The SASA! Study



- ❑ Pair-matched cluster randomised trial involving 8 sites in Kampala
- ❑ Baseline survey of men & women in intervention and control communities conducted in 2007/8
- ❑ Follow-up survey scheduled for 2010
- ❑ Data will be used to compare intervention & control communities at follow-up
 - HIV-related behaviours
 - Gender roles and norms
 - Community responses to violence against women

High levels of intimate partner violence (IPV) reported at baseline

Experience of IPV among ever-partnered women		
	Intervention	Control
	Women n=350 % experienced	Women n=317 % experienced
Life-time		
Physical IPV	40%	39%
Sexual IPV	19%	23%
<i>Physical and/or sexual</i>	44%	44%
Past-year		
Physical IPV	25%	21%
Sexual IPV	13%	11%
<i>Physical and/or sexual</i>	29%	25%

Clear associations between IPV & HIV risk behaviours

Percentage respondents reporting sexual risk behaviours in past 12 months

	Women		Men	
	Experienced IPV %	No IPV %	Perpetrated IPV %	No IPV %
>=2 sexual partners	8%	3%	53%*	41%*
Used condom with partner	28%	27%	44%**	52%**
Used condom at last sex	8%*	16%*	20%*	34%*
Extra-marital partner	11%*	4%*	55%*	42%*
Engaged in transactional sex	3%	2%	13%*	6%*
HIV testing	49%	55%	34%	40%
HIV testing with partner	12%*	18%*	15%**	22%**

*Significant at 5% level **Significant at 10% level

Conclusions

- ❑ Findings confirm high prevalence IPV and comparability of study samples
- ❑ The clustering of IPV and HIV risk behaviours has important implications for prevention programmes
- ❑ For men the same notions of masculinity that condone infidelity also support IPV and/or control over women
- ❑ For women risk of HIV relates both to partner's violence and risk behaviours
- ❑ Highlights need to address gender inequality and violence in HIV programming

Thank you!



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