SUMMARY BOOKLET

ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL OF MPTS IN SOUTH AFRICA, UGANDA AND NIGERIA
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WHO THE WOMEN ARE
WHO THE WOMEN ARE

 Relationships

There are significantly more women in South Africa who are not married and have a partner/boyfriend (bf), considering themselves as single.

88%* South Africa
54% Uganda
58% Nigeria

Of the single women in South Africa...

74%* are mothers (66% of the sample)

Uganda 31%
Nigeria 2%

* = significantly more than other countries
Single women do not live with bf/partner

- **82%** South Africa
- **81%** Uganda
- **98%*** Nigeria

* = significantly more than other countries

Women in Uganda and Nigeria who are more sexually active tend to be married Uganda (64%) Nigeria (55%)
WHO THE WOMEN ARE

Motherhood

Women in South Africa want fewer children, compared to women in Uganda and Nigeria who want double. However, in reality, women in Uganda and Nigeria have more children, whereas women in South Africa have 2.3†

How many babies do they want?

South Africa: 2.3
Nigeria: 3.4
Uganda: 3.9

How many babies do they currently have?

South Africa: 13
Nigeria: 2.3†
Uganda: 5.3†

How many babies will they have?

South Africa: 0.9
Nigeria: 16
Uganda: 6.1†

†http://kff.org/global-indicator/total-fertility-rate/

* = significantly more than other countries
4 in 5* single mothers in South Africa do not live with their bf/partner (51% of the sample)

Women in South Africa also want a bigger gap between children, whereas women in Nigeria and Uganda do not.

* = significantly more than other countries
WHO THE WOMEN ARE

Environment

Around 1/3 of women in all three countries are employed.

Where women are unemployed it is because they are...

South Africa

- Looking for work: 54%*
- Students: 11%

Uganda

- Homemakers: 24%*
- Students: 23%
- Looking for work: 17%

Nigeria

- Students: 41%*
- Unemployed: 14%
- Homemakers: 6%

* = significantly more than other countries
In terms of education, women tend to complete high school, and younger women are in the process of completing it.

- **South Africa**
  - 88% completing
  - 1% completed

- **Uganda**
  - 14% completing
  - 39% completed

- **Nigeria**
  - 42% completing
  - 26% completed

The vast majority of women live in Christian societies.

- **70%+**
  - Christian

- **11%***
  - No religion in South Africa

- **22%***
  - Muslim in Uganda (Mable)

- **16%***
  - Muslim in Nigeria (Lagos, Abuja)

* = significantly more than other countries
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Sex

Women in South Africa have much higher rates of sexual intercourse (average times per month)...  
South Africa  11.2
Uganda  7.2
Nigeria  5.7

As well as many more sexual partners from a younger age than Uganda & Nigeria, since sexually active...

4.6 South Africa
2.5 Uganda
2.3 Nigeria

* = significantly more than other countries
Women in Cape Town have more partners – 2 more than the SA average.

Older women, married women, those living with partners and homemakers drive higher numbers of partners and sex in Uganda and Nigeria – younger women (under 25 yrs) and students tend to have 1 partner and sex 1 to 3 times a month.

Significantly more women engage in oral sex in South Africa (driven by women in Durban) than in Uganda and Nigeria.

- South Africa: 31% do not engage in oral sex, 49% do not engage in dry sex
- Uganda: 72%* do not engage in oral sex, 68%* do not engage in dry sex
- Nigeria: 50% do not engage in oral sex, 52% do not engage in dry sex

Significantly more women in Uganda do not engage in dry sex, than in South Africa and Nigeria. However, a fifth of women in SA and Nigeria do somewhat engage in dry sex.

* = significantly more than other countries
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Relationships

Almost three quarters of women currently have one sexual partner. More than two thirds women in Uganda are in a long term monogamous sexual relationship, compared to over half in Nigeria and half in South Africa.

Women would agree that they are in a long term monogamous sexual relationship

- South Africa: 50%
- Uganda: 70%
- Nigeria: 57%

* = significantly more than other countries
However in SA there are significantly more women who talk about sex sometimes, and in Nigeria significantly more who do not talk about sex at all.

**Women would agree that they talk to their partners about sex**

- **South Africa**: 58%
- **Uganda**: 66%
- **Nigeria**: 50%

* = significantly more than other countries
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Fidelity

Significantly more women in Uganda claim to be faithful, compared to those in South Africa and Nigeria. Despite the majority claiming faithfulness, women are less sure that their partners are faithful.

However, more women in Uganda believe their partner is also being faithful 45%*, compared to in South Africa 26% and Nigeria 30%

* = significantly more than other countries
I practice being faithful with my current sexual partner

- 67% South Africa
- 81% Uganda
- 71% Nigeria

My current sexual partner is faithful

- 26% South Africa
- 45% Uganda
- 30% Nigeria

* = significantly more than other countries
PREGNANCY & CONTRACEPTIVES
PREGNANCY & CONTRACEPTIVES

💚 Relationships

South Africa – sources of information for condoms

- **88%** HCPs
- **65%** Family and friends
- **42%** Media
- **27%** Local Edu & Org
- **12%** Partner/ Boyfriend

Nigeria – sources of information for condoms

- **70%** Family & Friends
- **37%** Media
- **32%** Partner/ Boyfriend
- **29%** HCPs
- **26%** Local Edu & Org

In South Africa, where most women are not married, or living with their partner – the partner is not a source of information- HCPs are a more relevant source of information.

Friends are the main source of information across all contraceptives for women in Nigeria. This is more common among women who are not married, not living with partner.

* = significantly more than other countries
In Uganda partners are a pertinent source of information for condoms and withdrawal, as well as paying for contraceptives. In Nigeria this role is amplified and they influence contraceptive choice.
PREGNANCY & CONTRACEPTIVES

❤️ Relationships

In Uganda and Nigeria, more married women, living with their partner admit inconsistent condom use. These women also find it difficult to negotiate condom use with their partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I use condoms all the time with my current sexual partner(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>It’s difficult to negotiate condom use with my main sexual partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
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<tr>
<td>U</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

There is inconsistent use of condoms. Significantly more women in Uganda do not use all the time.

Current Condom Use
(most often in the past 3 months)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>52%</th>
<th>24%</th>
<th>57%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Women experience the same levels of difficulty when negotiating condom and contraceptive use.

* = significantly more than other countries
I talk to my main sexual partner about pregnancy prevention

- 50%
- 65%*
- 57%

What kind of contraceptive?

- 80%* (Long-acting)
- 20% (On-demand)

- 68%
- 32%

- 60%
- 40%*

* = significantly more than other countries

South Africa  |  Uganda  |  Nigeria
PREGNANCY & CONTRACEPTIVES

Motherhood

A vital activation point for the injection is motherhood – women who use the injection in South Africa and Uganda are mostly mothers.

Current Injection Use (most often in the past 3 months)

- 36% in South Africa (27% of the sample)
- 29% in Uganda (22% of the sample)
- 4% in Nigeria (4% of the sample)

Please note n=19 small base size.

* = significantly more than other countries.
Preference for duration and HCP administration is also impacted by motherhood. If women are already mothers they are more likely to prefer a long-acting, HCP-administered contraceptive.

However significantly more women in Nigeria prefer a self-administered contraceptive - fewer Nigerian women interact with the healthcare world.

**Contraceptive product: self or HCP administered?**

Administered by HCP

- 78%*
- 69%
- 45%

Self-administered

- 22%
- 31%
- 55%*

* = significantly more than other countries
PREGNANCY & CONTRACEPTIVES

Environment

Key influences that affect a women’s contraceptive choice and use are: trusted sources of information, relationship status and access to available contraceptives.

For all women, friends are central to information about contraceptives. However, for the women in:

South Africa
Interact more with the healthcare world, with nurses being most accessed for information

* = significantly more than other countries
Uganda
Get information from school, church and the healthcare world - women in school are much more likely to ensure consistent use of the male condom

Nigeria
Rely on friends, their partner and the media (particularly for condoms) much more than HCPs

* = significantly more than other countries
HIV PREVENTION & TESTING
HIV PREVENTION & TESTING

I think I am at risk of being infected with an STI or HIV (those who completely agree)

South Africa: 8%
Uganda: 30%*
Nigeria: 23%

* = significantly more than other countries
Awareness of partner status varies across the countries. Where just over half of women in Uganda say they know their partner’s status and around 4 in 10 in South Africa and Nigeria, despite 6 in 10 discussing STI and HIV prevention with their partner (this does not necessarily lead to a discussion on status)

I know the HIV status of my current sexual partner(s)

45% South Africa
52%* Uganda
36% Nigeria

* = significantly more than other countries
HIV PREVENTION & TESTING

**Relationships**

Faithfulness is used more frequently (past 3 months) by older women (26-35 yrs) who tend to be married - nearly half of Uganda women, and by a third of Nigerian women

**Use of faithfulness and the male condom**

- **Faithfulness**
  - South Africa: 9%
  - Uganda: 47%
  - Nigeria: 32%

- **Male condom**
  - South Africa: 85%*
  - Uganda: 32%
  - Nigeria: 62%

* = significantly more than other countries
Partners are not the main source of information in terms of HIV prevention but a quarter of women cite them as a source for male condoms in Nigeria.

**South Africa**
- HCP: 88%*
- Family and Friends: 56%
- Media: 35%
- Local Ed. And Orgs: 25%
- Partner/bf: 15%

**Uganda**
- HCP: 48%
- Family and Friends: 28%
- Media: 33%
- Local Ed. And Orgs: 41%
- Partner/bf: 14%

**Nigeria**
- HCP: 28%
- Family and Friends: 69%
- Media: 32%
- Local Ed. And Orgs: 25%
- Partner/bf: 24%*

* = significantly more than other countries
HIV PREVENTION & TESTING

Motherhood

Becoming a mother is a strong catalyst for women to get tested but in some cases, tests are compulsory.

- The vast majority of women in South Africa and Uganda have been tested
- However, average time since testing varies:
  - South Africa: 14.8 months ago
  - Uganda: 6.7 months ago
- Around a third of women* in Nigeria have not had a HIV test – those that have where mostly women who were married, and living with their partner

* = significantly more than other countries
Whether the women had a HIV test (%)

- South Africa: 03% No, 96% Yes
- Uganda: 05% No, 95% Yes
- Nigeria: 30%* No, 70% Yes

When was the HIV test? Months (%)

- South Africa:
  - 0-6 months: 59%
  - 7-12 months: 23%
  - 13-18 months: 4%
  - 19-24 months: 6%
  - 24+ months: 9%

- Uganda:
  - 0-6 months: 70%* (significantly more)
  - 7-12 months: 21%
  - 13-18 months: 2%
  - 19-24 months: 4%
  - 24+ months: 3%

- Nigeria:
  - 0-6 months: 53%
  - 7-12 months: 27%
  - 13-18 months: 9%
  - 19-24 months: 7%
  - 24+ months: 4%

* = significantly more than other countries
HIV PREVENTION & TESTING

Environment

Women’s environment seems to impact risk perception. There are significantly more women in:

- Mbale who feel at risk
- Benue who feel at risk – a third of women state they do not know any HIV prevention methods
- Kampala who are unsure of risk – 2 in 10 state they do not know any HIV prevention methods

Friends and mothers are an important source of information for all women

Women in South Africa also gain knowledge from nurses and TV

* = significantly more than other countries
In Uganda schools and churches are also relevant to younger women and nurses for married women

Women in Nigeria get most of their information from friends about the male condom, and their mother on faithfulness and abstinence

* = significantly more than other countries
MPT ACCEPTABILITY
THE MPT CONCEPT

MPT is a strong concept which resonates with the vast majority of women (93% would pick an combination product over a contraceptive or a HIV prevention product alone)

Overall

93% of women want a dual protection method

- 4% HIV only
- 2% Pregnancy only

95% South Africa
92% Uganda
94% Nigeria

* = significantly more than other countries
Overall over two thirds find having to be tested completely acceptable, and just under two thirds find tests every 3 months completely acceptable – more women in Nigeria find this unacceptable.

How acceptable is having a HIV test before using a dual protection product?

- Overall: 76%
- South Africa: 66%
- Uganda: 89%*
- Nigeria: 69%

How acceptable is having a HIV test every three months?

- Overall: 68%
- South Africa: 61%
- Uganda: 81%*
- Nigeria: 59%

* = significantly more than other countries
MPT ACCEPTABILITY
If all were available

- Despite high resonance for the MPT concept, no one MPT is fully accepted.
- There needs to be more than one MPT available to optimise coverage of women.
- The Implant and Injection are most acceptable – they work for a broad range of women.
- On the contrary, the Film and the Ring work for specific groups of women (in particular the Film).
What would women pick if all 4 MPTs were available to them today?

- **INTRA-VAGINAL FILM**
- **INTRA-VAGINAL RING**
- **INJECTABLE**
- **IMPLANT TYPE DEVICE**
- **NONE**

### All Women
- **Intra-vaginal Ring**: 41%
- **Injectable**: 28%
- **Implant Type Device**: 9%
- **Film**: 10%
- **None**: 20%

**All Women, n=1722**

### South Africa, n=519
- **Intra-vaginal Ring**: 46%
- **Injectable**: 27%
- **Implant Type Device**: 16%
- **Film**: 10%
- **None**: 19%

### Uganda, n=691
- **Intra-vaginal Ring**: 35%
- **Injectable**: 35*
- **Implant Type Device**: 19%
- **Film**: 7%
- **None**: 24%

### Nigeria, n=512
- **Intra-vaginal Ring**: 44%
- **Injectable**: 20%
- **Implant Type Device**: 24%
- **Film**: 9%
- **None**: 7%

* = significantly more than other countries
MPT ACCEPTABILITY
If only one was available

- The Implant and Injection remain the two most preferred MPTs
- For women in South Africa and Nigeria the film also gains strong usage
- Furthermore, the Film continues to be a strong option for women in Nigeria, more so than the Injection.
- Nearly half of women in Uganda would use the Ring if it were the only MPT product available to them. In spite of this, significantly fewer women would use the Ring compared to the other MPTs.
### How many women would pick each MPT if it were the only MPT available? (Yes or No)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total (n=1722)</th>
<th>South Africa (n=519)</th>
<th>Uganda (n=691)</th>
<th>Nigeria (n=512)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implant Type Device</strong></td>
<td>75% (+34%)</td>
<td>82% (+36%)</td>
<td>79% (+44%)</td>
<td>64% (+20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injectable</strong></td>
<td>71% (+43%)</td>
<td>77% (+50%)</td>
<td>81% (+46%)</td>
<td>49% (+29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intra-Vaginal Film</strong></td>
<td>60% (+40%)</td>
<td>59% (+43%)</td>
<td>67% (+48%)</td>
<td>52% (+28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intra-Vaginal Ring</strong></td>
<td>36%* (+27%)</td>
<td>35%* (+25%)</td>
<td>48%* (+41%)</td>
<td>20%* (+11%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What these figures mean: % women who would use the MPT if only one | % change increase from decision if all 4 MPTs were available