

REPORT FOR MAPPING OF MALE SEX WORKER — HOT SPOTS IN UGANDA —





SCARLET INITIATIVE UGANDA

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DEDICATION.

This report is dedicated to all sex workers in their diversity, CSO working with key populations, KP and SW networks, sex worker led organisations, IPs, MOH and all HRDs.

We are convinced beyond doubt that this body of evidence will lead to increased quality health and legal service delivery towards male sex workers and other KP categories. We hope that it will also lead to better policies and programming, positive change of attitude and practise towards male sex workers.

SCARLET INITIATIVE UGANDA (SIU) applauds the indispensable technical and financial support of UHAI-EASHRI of which without their support, this report would not have seen the light of the day and extends special gratitude for the technical support provided from Uganda Network of sex worker led Organisations (UNESO) to which SIU subscribes as a network member in Uganda.

SIU acknowledges the contribution of all the respondents /male sex worker peer leaders in different districts and all those who contributed in one way or the other towards the successful mapping exercise through providing useful information and gave their valuable time to participate, without whom the research would have been impossible.

SIU acknowledges the invaluable input of the research assistants and its staff who collected the data including Batte Shimilah from OGERA, Namakula Daisy Nakato from UNESO , Owomugisha Pauline ,James Walusimbi, Rose Nakamatte and Yiga Peter .

Yours Sincerely.

YIGA PETER

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SCARLET INITIATIVE UGANDA(SIU)



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

UAC. -Uganda AIDS Commission

CSOs, -Civil Society Organisation

FSWs - Female Sex Workers

HIV -Human Immuno-deficiency Virus

HRDs. - Human Rights Defenders

HRAPF- Human rights Advocacy and Promotion Forum

KP - Key Populations

KP networks -Key Population Networks

MGLSD. -Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.

MOH - Ministry of Health

MSM - Men Who Have sex with men

MSWs - Male Sex Workers

OGERA -Organisation for Gender Rights and Advocacy.

SRHR - Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights

STIs - Sexual Transmitted Diseases.

UNESO - Uganda Network Of sex worker-led organisations



PROFILE

SCARLET INITIATIVE UGANDA(SIU) was founded in 2014 to mobilize, coordinate and bring uniformed voices of male sex workers to contributing to building a progressive sex work movement in Uganda. While there existed LGBTI organizations, consortiums and networks and sex work organizations in their diversity in Uganda like female sex work led organizations, transgender women sex work led organizations and others, but there was no specific organization or group that was majorly targeting and led by male sex work to present male sex work issues in different forums. Therefore, a need to have a male sex work group arose as there was no single group that can claim to be responsible for bringing a uniformed sex work voice and mobilizing male sex workers something that led to the formation of a sex work led organization thereby referred to as SCARLET INITIATIVE UGANDA(SIU).

SIU works to protect and promote the rights of male sex workers in Uganda. it strives to advocate and influence change of laws and policies that encourage violation of male sex workers in Uganda as well as working to reduce social and economic stigma and discrimination against male sex workers. SIU works to improve access to health care services among male sex workers through influencing change in attitudes of health care providers while providing health care services among male sex workers.

VISION. A fair and just society in which male sex workers exercise their health and human rights responsibilities.

MISSION. To improve the lives of marginalized male sex workers, their families, and communities by addressing the social-economic conditions that hinder the well-being of male sex workers through community empowerment, human rights advocacy and systems strengthening.

CORE VALUES.

Integrity, Respect for human rights, Team work, commitment and accountability.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.

- 1 To advocate for friendly laws and policies that enhances protection and promotion of human rights for sex workers and their implementation at all levels.
- 2 To empower male sex workers in Uganda with knowledge and capacities on social and economic spheres that helps to claim their health and human rights and be able to exercise their human rights responsibilities.
- 3 To establish and strengthen collaborations, partnerships and networks with government line ministries and non-government entities to have a common understanding of promoting human rights for male sex workers.
- 4 To strengthen the organizations capacity and of its members and civil society partners to meet common interest of promoting human rights for male sex workers.

INTRODUCTION.

OVER VIEW.

This report presents the findings of the mapping exercise of hot spots for male sex workers in four regions of Uganda covering twenty (20) districts including Masaka, Kyotera, Luwero, Buikwe, Mpigi, Lyantonde, Rakai, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Rukungiri, Kabale, Kisoro, Kababarole, Mubende, Nakasongola, Jinja, Mbale and Iganga ,Identifying hot spots of male sex workers, the characteristics of male sex workers including the locations, life style, analysing the experience in exercising the human rights ,and assessing the legal and health services availability and accessibility among male sex workers.

BACKGROUND.

Sex work which is referred as prostitution in Uganda is illegal and penalized according to the penal code 1950 CAP 120 (Art 139). The practice is also socially, religiously and culturally unacceptable and because of this, sex workers in their delivery among whom includes male sex workers continue to live at the margins of the society, leaving in fear of attack, stigmatized, discriminated and at worst of all being killed. Not forgetting the high spread of STIs including HIV and AIDS among sex workers due to stigma attached to sexual orientation that may prevent them from accessing the quality health services. Most of the violation that happens against sex workers go on unreported and don't usually attract public attention. The human rights violations range from discrimination, violence, arbitrary detentions, denial of access to various services (justice, health and legal aid). All these violations have resulted into severe and damaging effects on their physical and mental health and limit their access to and use of vital health and judicial services.

The continued criminalization of sex work in Uganda limits male sex workers' access to support and assistance regarding basic human rights, including, in particular, services offering health education, self-organize, legal support and police assistance. Where Social services exist, male sex workers have fear of disclosing their sexual orientation and prejudicial behaviour on the part of service provider's results in sex workers being hesitant to use the services.

Additionally, in society, male sex workers are heavily stigmatized: being named, shamed and labelled as immoral, abhorrent and a threat to society. Male sex workers among other key populations are a popularly "accepted" target of hate crime - people feel justified in harassing and abusing them. Therefore, the protection of the rights of male sex workers is still at a basic in Uganda.

The above justifies the reason why Sex workers among who are male sex workers have continued to deliberately work from behind the scenes because sex work is not recognised as work and this justifies to the factor why sex workers are considered hard to reach population because their safety, security and protection are not guaranteed.

Targeting of prevention efforts to key population is a strategy being used worldwide to address HIV epidemics. By focusing programmes towards populations and behaviours conferring a large proportion of new infections, greater impact can be made in halting and reversing the epidemic. The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Uganda clearly outlines truck drivers, MSMS, FSWs and other mobile populations as priority high-risk groups, calling for an immediate response in order to reduce risky behaviour and elicit behavioural change.

Nevertheless, unlike FSWs, MSWs are not clearly spelled out and therefore are currently being not being reached by Ugandan prevention and intervention programmes and there is little evidence of programmes targeting male sex worker. This situation creates an environment of increasing the chances of contracting HIV and other STIs due to lack of awareness and other HIV prevention campaigns as the male sex workers' sexual behaviour has the potential to bridge HIV infection among high-risk groups with those in the general population.

The different categories of sex workers, described by various authors and studies, tend to recognise FSWs as the only sex worker category and with different risk profiles, which include varying levels of control over their exposure to risks (e.g., power over partner and condom negotiation resulting in exposure to STIs). A more recent qualitative study in Uganda found the main reason that women had engaged in commercial sex was as a means of economic survival, otherwise known as “survival sex” (Ntozi et al., 2003). Depending on the type of sex work (street based, brothel based, etc.), the country of origin, and individual situation and circumstances, sex workers will be exposed to varying degrees of risk and exhibit variations in sexual and health-seeking behaviour and therefore it time to acknowledge that MSWs are not exceptional from the above situations and are very much in existence using this mapping report and through SW networks and organisations.

Due to this current lack of data and information available regarding male sex workers, SIU requested the support of our long term partner/funder UHAI to perform a hotspot mapping exercise identify the hotspot for male sex workers in areas especially outside Kampala, to measure the volumes of transactional sex taking place on the Kampala, analyse the characteristics of male sex workers including the locations, life style, analysing the experience in exercising the human rights ,and assessing the legal and health services availability and accessibility among male sex workers.

The mapping exercise can be viewed as a contribution to baseline knowledge of the epidemiology of STI and HIV on male sex workers and is intended to guide future research and targeted programme planning for male sex workers

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY.

The mapping exercise adopted a cross- sectional approach employing both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. The quantitative method was aimed at generating information about the socio-economic demographic information and assessing the level of access to HIV and SRHR services among male sex workers while the qualitative method included use of intensive focus group discussions (FGD), key informants and peer leaders' field work information.

Mapping sites and participants/key informants' selection

The mapping was three (4) regions of Uganda covering twenty (20) districts (*see table 1*). The selection of the districts was based on two major criteria; non-existence of any male sex work organising group in the district and high HIV prevalence in the area.

In total 54 male sex workers participated in the mapping exercise as key informants from differing mapped districts in the regions.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Districts</i>
<i>Central</i>	<i>BUIKWE</i>
	<i>MASAKA</i>
	<i>KYOTERA</i>
	<i>LYANTONDE</i>
	<i>LUWERO</i>
	<i>RAKAI</i>
	<i>NAKASONGOLA</i>
	<i>MPIGI</i>
<i>Eastern</i>	<i>JINJA</i>
	<i>MBALE</i>
	<i>IGANGA</i>
<i>South western</i>	<i>RUKUNGIRI</i>
	<i>BUSHENYI</i>
	<i>IBANDA</i>
	<i>KABALE</i>
	<i>KISORO</i>
	<i>NTUNGAMO</i>
	<i>MBARARA</i>
<i>Rwenzori</i>	<i>FORTPORTAL</i>
	<i>MUBENDE</i>

WHY THE HOT SPOT MAPPING EXERCISE?

The purpose of the male sex worker ‘hot spot mapping exercise is aimed to serve the following.

1. An instrument to assist with mobilisation of male sex workers for available health and other beneficial services in the districts and national wide.
2. Provides evidenced data about the existence of male sex workers, life style (risk behaviours) issues that affects them and how to address the identified issues.
3. It is envisaged that implementing partners, CSOs, KP networks and KP led organisations will harmonise and align the resources to support in addressing issues that affect male sex workers in Uganda.

FINDINGS.

Names and approximate numbers of male sex workers per hot spot in the mapped districts.

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Sub-county/village</i>	<i>Hot spot</i>	<i>Estimate No of MSW's</i>	<i>Contact persons</i>
BUIKWE	Lugazi town	Lugazi	15	<i>The contacts of peer leaders are deliberately not mentioned here for security purposes .so whoever needs them for the good of the community should contact at SIU</i>
MASAKA	Masaka Municipality	Club tavern kick	13	
		Corner spot view bar	15	
		Coffee house &lounge	8	
		Plan A bar &guest house Nyendo	19	
		Nyama Choma Bar	11	
KYOTERA	kalisizo	Nabisere Hotel and bar	13	
	Kyotera-ziridaamu	Alpha Country Motel	9	
LYANTONDE	Lyantonde town	Country International Motel	5	
LUWERO	Kasana	Executive bar &lodge	3	
		Digital bar and lodge	2	
		Bar on	2	
RAKAI	Rakai Town	Kream Gardens	13	
NAKASONGOLA	Nakasongola town.	Rhino pub	5-7	
		Tipsy pub	5	
		Mukisenyi -kumalwa	10	
MPIGI	Mpigi Town	L. Vegas Boys Pub Bar and Restaurant	9	
JINJA	Jinja municipality	Mpumudde -kamuli road	30	
MBALE	Nayuwo town council	Nawuyo	50	
IGANGA	Iganga municipality	Shivan -Nkono road	60	
RUKUNGIRI	Rukungiri town	Saba guest house	4	
		Sandaras club	8	
BUSHENYI		New world division bar	20+	
		Unique bar&lodges	16	
		Endzone bar &lodges	19	
IBANDA	Bufunda	Bufunda	20	

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		<i>Golden bar&lodge</i>	
KABALE	<i>Kabale town-kigongi</i>	<i>Bombocha</i>	<i>12</i>
KISORO		<i>Mobile (no hot spot)</i>	<i>Known 4</i>
NTUNGAMO	<i>Rubare</i>	<i>Club zone</i>	<i>10-15</i>
		<i>Bambo -Terven</i>	<i>10-15</i>
		<i>Emerzon</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>Miram hill</i>	<i>Rwampara</i>	<i>20</i>
		<i>Emirate bar &lodge</i>	<i>14</i>
		<i>Kitwe</i>	<i>10</i>
MBARARA	<i>kiyanja</i>	<i>Cobs bar&lodge</i>	<i>45</i>
	<i>Mukodongo</i>	<i>Cobs bar &lodge</i>	<i>60</i>
	<i>katete</i>	<i>Emirates</i>	<i>80</i>
		<i>Lugazi bar&lodge</i>	<i>30</i>
		<i>Mukijungu</i>	<i>100+</i>
FORTPORTAL/K abarole	<i>Booma</i>	<i>African bar&lodge</i>	<i>5</i>
		<i>Girraffe bar &lodge</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>katoke</i>	<i>SMK bar &lodge</i>	<i>10</i>
		<i>PM zone bar&lodge- Hakanyasi</i>	<i>6</i>
		<i>Rest corner</i>	<i>3</i>
MUBENDE	<i>Lugodwe</i>	<i>Piss bar</i>	<i>20-26</i>
		<i>Promise bar</i>	<i>17</i>
	<i>Bukuya</i>	<i>Little JOE</i>	<i>9</i>
		<i>Maama Naka bar-near Mubende hospital</i>	<i>30</i>
	<i>Kasanda</i>	<i>Sarahs'bar</i>	<i>18</i>
		<i>Paradise bar</i>	<i>15</i>

NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOT SPOTS FOR MALE SEX WORKERS.

The findings revealed that, the most common places frequented by male sex workers were bars where there are poll tables. Garages and car parks especially for trucks. The night clubs were also mentioned but this was noted that it was before COVID 19 outbreak as the night clubs are now prohibited.

While it was indicated that, male sex workers are too mobile in nature because most times they have to travel from town to town in search for clients and more so clients like taking them in far distant areas. One of the participants had this to say *“if the client is a local, the person fears to indulge in sex from the same area, so we have to go far and enjoy our selves from another areas”*

Category. Male sex workers belong to different categories including boda boda men, car and truck drivers, bar attendants, house attendants, officers, masseur/massage therapist, etc. it was evident that most of MSWs have and do engage in other kinds of work for a living.

However, it was strong noted that in most cases, male sex workers are mistaken as MSM or Transwomen because of their association with all kinds of people with diverse sexual identity.

AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF HIV, SRHR and other general health services among MSWs.

Generally, there is a common culture of low medical seeking behaviour among men, so male sex workers are never exceptional. Whether the health services are available or not available, male sex worker are still reluctant to access the HIV prevention and treatment services but save for access to condoms. Out of the 54 participants ,31 has accessed HIV testing services and know their HIV status while all the 54 said to use condom. But lubricants are not available.

STIs are common among male sex workers and it was noted that they prefer going to access the medical attention from clinics because there are no long cues and the drugs are always there though expensive. One respondent remarked that *“its better to go to the clinic once and for all than spending the whole day at the government health facility and only to be told that medicines are not available and they recommend you to go but from the clinic again”*

Mental health issues. The respondent stated that, they face mental health issues due to the trauma caused as a result of the different incidences like out of 54 respondents, 45 use or have ever smoked weed /drug abuse as the way to help them cope with the challenging situations while other is due to peer influence.

ACCESSIBILITY OF LEGAL AID SERVICES AMONG THE MSWs IN THE DISTRICTS.

Respect for human dignity and protection from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment are provided in the 1995 Uganda constitution, further provides for non-discrimination and equality for all in all life spheres, however over 90% of the respondents have been discriminated, stigmatised in the communities to where they live. Whilst 95% said to have been ever unlawfully detained at police cells suspected for being associated with other criminals, charged with rogue and vague bond, moving at night. Unfortunately to male sex workers, there is insufficiency in accessibility of legal aid services or rescue them from police, they are usually supported by friends and families, though HRAPF tries but still the services are not adequate because maybe it the agency is overwhelmed because it is the commonly known legal agency that provides legal aid and supports the key populations. This was blamed to lack of male sex work organisations in the areas that can connect, report and support male sex workers and limited human rights awareness among the male sex workers

Insecurity is high due to the nature of their work since they work under pressure and fear of either being unlawfully arrested or physically abused. *“male sex workers are also emotional and physically abused by clients but they fear to report the cases because many people don’t believe that a man can be abused and reporting may mean exposing the kind of work and yet the work is illegal”*. Said the respondents during the FGD

FACTORS THAT INHIBIT REALISATION OF HIV, SRHR AND HUMAN RIGHTS AMONG MALE SEX WORKERS IN THE MAPPED DISTRICTS.

A number of factors leading to the violations faced by male sex workers in the districts ranging from lack of information about their human rights, limited participation in decision making of agency, low self-esteem, limited male sex work organising in the especially rural districts, COVID 19 and all its effects, all of which make male sex workers vulnerable to a number of violations.

Unlike the FSWs and FSW led organisations or groups which are many in the country, male sex work organising is still very limited as it was found out that out of twenty (20) districts mapped, only two (2) districts were found to be having male sex worker led groups operating informally -not legally registered. Therefore, this indicated a clear background of lack of a safe space for male sex workers to discuss and strategies on issues that affects them.

Although they existed contact persons for male sex workers, but these were not trained peers as they just provided point of reference and informal leadership to male sex workers in some of the districts. Thus, leaving a gap of peer leaders/ educators who may be responsible to play a leadership role at the hotspots and trained to provide basic health and human rights information to the peers as well as mobilising fellow sex workers to uptake available HIV and SRHR services.

Low self-esteem is due to the high levels of stigma and discrimination compelled with lack of capacity building among male sex workers that inhibits them from exercising their human rights. Though low self-esteem is not a word used to describe men, but it is exceptional to male sex workers because of the discriminative societal norms and beliefs. And lack of capacity building due to lack of male sex work organising in most part of the country.

Lack of information or data about male sex workers, as the country is steadily growing to recognise FSWs and LGBTIQ community through the national HIV and AIDS prevention

guidelines and frameworks, there is no mention of male sex workers anywhere as in most cases, male sex workers are misunderstood as MSM and Trans women sex workers. Whilst, this has not only affected their access to services but also limiting their representation and participation in key decision-making processes at all levels.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING EXECUTION OF THE MAPPING EXERCISE.

Basically, two major challenges were encountered, though it was endeavoured that these should not limit the quality of the male sex work -hot spot mapping findings, these were as follows;

- ✓ Insufficient resources including finances and time allocated to this exercise as they were not enough to help in reaching a wider coverage/audience as earlier planned, but except for the number of hot spots, it was established that many of the issues discussed by male sex worker representatives /key informants were cross cutting, thus giving a reflection of what other districts may have. Therefore, the views and issues of participants captured in this report may represent the general scenario in regard to other male hot spots in the country.
- ✓ Male sex workers getting hard to reach and mobilise especially during this period of COVID 19, In a bid to comply with the national guidelines to prevent the spread of COVID 19, it was really hard to mobilise the key informants specially to conduct an FGD as the most known avenues of meeting and work for sex workers, that is -bars and brothels are still under lock down. More so the fear of contracting or spreading COVID 19 among the respondents as well as research assistants were identified. Fortunately, all participants were encouraged to comply with the SOPs like keeping social distance, regular sanitising/washing hands and correct and consistence of wearing the masks.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO SUPPORT MALE SEX WORKERS IN UGANDA.

The participants made a number of recommendations that would increase support to male sex workers. These include improving male sex work organising, capacity building on laws, human rights and HIV prevention, provision of legal aid, training peer leaders, community sensitisation and advocacy for promotion of human rights of male sex workers.

1 CAPACITY BUILDING AND SENSITISATION		
Intervention	priority	responsibility
Train male sex workers as peer leaders for HIV, SRHR services and support them to overcome tendencies of stigma and discrimination that hinder effective use of HIV prevention services and SRHR services.	High	CSOs, Kp networks, KP led organisations and MOH
Train male sex workers as paralegals to improve their skills and dealings with human rights and laws that affects sex workers	High	CSOs, Kp networks, KP led organisations

Support male sex workers to get more organised through formation of groups and organisations that works to serve the social, economic and health needs of the male sex workers.	High	(KP networks and KP led organisations)
Build capacity and promote community-based organisations that raise awareness to challenge norms that promote stigma and discrimination among male sex workers.	High	
SIU and other existing male sex worker led organisations should scale up their works of supporting and promoting the human rights of male sex workers to cover a broader coverage.	High	SIU
2 SUPPORT FOR, ADVOCACY, RESEARCH, INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ABOUT MALE SEX WORKERS.		
Mobilise resources to undertake a country wide size estimation survey for male sex worker.	intermediate	CSOs, Kp networks, KP led organisations and MOH
Documentation of all information regarding male sex workers- human rights violations, intervention models and methodologies, success stories, etc for sex work programming.	High	CSOs, Kp networks, KP led organisations
Research more about male sex workers and sex workers in diversity tackling various research areas in regard to sex work to create informed advocacy and KP programming.	intermediate	
Conduct advocacy campaigns on polices and laws on rights of male sex workers.	High	CSOs, Kp networks, KP led organisations,UAC. MOH
3 LEGAL AND POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT.		
Conduct a review of the legal and policy instruments that affect access to health and social support and protection by male sex workers.	High	IPs, CSOs,KP networks ,KP organisations.
Challenge all punitive laws that encourage violations (petitioning and litigation)	intermediate	IPs, CSOs,KP networks ,KP organisations.
Develop mechanism to operationalise and legal and policy reforms.	intermediate	MGLSD, UAC
Develop capacities for enforcing relevant laws that policies to ensure human rights and fundamental freedom of male sex workers.	High	MGLSD, IPs UAC

CONCLUSION.

The findings of this mapping exercise of the male sex work hot spots in the four regions of the country Uganda covering twenty (20) districts shall be utilised to reduce the information gap about male sex workers, their health and human rights challenges that have prolonged lived to inhibit the realisation of human rights of male sex workers in Uganda.

The sex work movement has existed in Uganda for more than decade, but it is evident that there is still an over whelming information gap about sex workers and particularly about male sex workers to whom their existence is even still doubttable to the community as well as to key decision makers. As FSWs are gaining recognition in the community and other key spaces, it is contrary to male sex workers who are still very much struggling to gain confidence and stand to claim own rights. This is because majorly due to the limited organising of male sex workers. As there is a mushrooming of FWS led organisations and groups, there are fewer male sex worker led groups despite the existence of male sex workers and their hotspots in the country. Therefore, is highly recommended that there should be an improvement in male sex work organising and the few male sex worker led organisations should seek for more support to ensure scaling of the services to a broader coverage in the country and consider to conducting a country wide hot spot mapping exercise that will create a more better position for advocacy and programming.

MAPPING TOOLS.

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT FORM

Good morning /afternoon/evening.

My name is.....from Scarlet Initiative Uganda (SIU) a sex worker led organisations that works to protect and promote the human rights of male sex workers in Uganda. Am here to conduct a mapping of male sex worker and their hot spots in this district and other parts of the country. The information gathered will help in creating informed advocacy as well as effective programming for male sex workers in the country. You have been referred to as the key informant and your name will remain anonymous in this report and the information you share. The interview may take 5 to 10 minutes off your precious time.

Do you accept to take part YES
NO?

If yes, do you have any question before we proceed YES NO

NOTE (ensure to provide quality clarity of any issue asked by the respondent)

And then after continue the interview

Thank you for taking part in this interview.

**GUIDING QUESTIONNAIRE
MALE SEX WORK- HOT SPOT MAPPING EXERCISE**

Name of the Location (village, Sub County, county and district)

.....

Categories of Sex workers:

.....

Estimate number of male sex workers at the hot spot

.....

What is their work situation? (Intermediaries - brothel owners, pimps, how do they access clients,).

.....

Are they organized and IF yes, how and who is the contact person?

.....

What kind of support is offered and accessed by male sex workers from government, development partners? (Health, social services or HIV/AIDS prevention, condom promotion and distribution and care and support in area; available private, public and NGO services (such as STI services, VCT services, treatment, care and support, condom outlets)

.....

.....

What are the challenges faced by male sex workers in the area?

.....

.....

What have been done and can be done to mitigate the challenges?

.....

.....

Name of Interviewee: Contact:

Signature:

Name of interviewer:Contact:

Signature:

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Working Environment for Male Sex Workers



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