

**Mapping of Demography, Adolescent awareness, HIV service
delivery points and High risk group locations in Coastal region
of Nigeria (South West)**

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ABSTRACT

This research creates information database with a decision model GIS, showing the services provided in terms of care support and impact mitigation. with a view to help the Decision makers to understand and prepare to quickly identify quality of services offered, their reach to rural community level, explain the uneven distribution of services, factors hindering the accessibility of those hard to reach community, using the baseline information and the mapping exercise to identify active and potential points.

The study will detect any overlap in sitting HIV service points and its kind clustering with in relation to densely populated area, identifying how many women of reproductive age had access to HIV services, assisting the decision makers in integrating geometry and spatial analytical sequence to ensure that a model is simulated to assist in predicting the expected sites for HIV services.

INTRODUCTION

The Nigeria system has in the past six years commenced activities aimed at reducing spread of the HIV –AIDS disease in our community, this holistic approach which has brought a lot of Donors with collaboration with local partners on Awareness and access to the prevention, care and treatment services necessitate the need to provide a GIS model to reflect what is on ground as to today and the impact of services on rural community dwellers.

Nigeria is the most populous country in sub Saharan Africa, according to National Population Commission projections using the growth rate of 2.83 % the Nigeria estimated population is 146 million for 2006 NPC, and approximately two-third of this population live in rural areas.

METHODOLOGY & REVIEW

Nigeria population is uneven; hence large expense of sparsely populated land occurs in some parts of the country major urban centers are highly populated like Lagos and Ibadan,

GIS: will be used to show how resources are used and uneven spread as well as factors hindering them, it will help policy and decision, makers to visualize, conceptualize and analyze the problems there in reach resource poor settings.

HIV/ AIDS Situation in Nigeria

The spread of HIV has increased significantly in Nigeria since the official report of the first case in 1986. The results of the periodic national surveys among ante-natal clinic attendees showed a progressive increase in the adult HIV sero-prevalence rate from 1.8% in 1991 through 4.5% in 1996 to 5.8% in 2001. However, there appears to be a reversal in trend with the 2003 survey result of 5.0% (FMOH, 2003b) and 4.4% in 2005 (FMOH).

Adolescent awareness South Western Nigeria:

Sociocultural practices, which differ in many parts of the country, influence behavior and affect access to information, education, counseling, and treatment. In addition, some cultural norms relegate women to a lower social status, thus limiting their access to education, information, employment, training, resources, and the freedom to make choices about their own sexuality. Women, particularly young women, are constrained by prevalent norms that allow them minimal opportunity to negotiate for consensual and safe sex. This lack of control over their own sexuality heightens their risk of HIV infection.

In south western Nigeria, many maintain a culture of silence around sexual matters. These sociocultural norms prevent parent from discussing sexually related issues with their children. Furthermore, schools are constrained on the ground of morals, culture and religion. Yet studies have found that many young people in Nigeria are sexually active from the age of 13.8 years; in urban areas 32% of women and 57% of men aged 12 to 24 who are sexually active have had two or more partners. The 1992 National Demographic and Health Survey showed that nationally 63% of young people have engaged in unprotected sex by age 19. Reducing HIV infection rates in Nigeria will require a deeper understanding of how these sociocultural practices facilitates HIV transmission and affect prevention efforts (10).

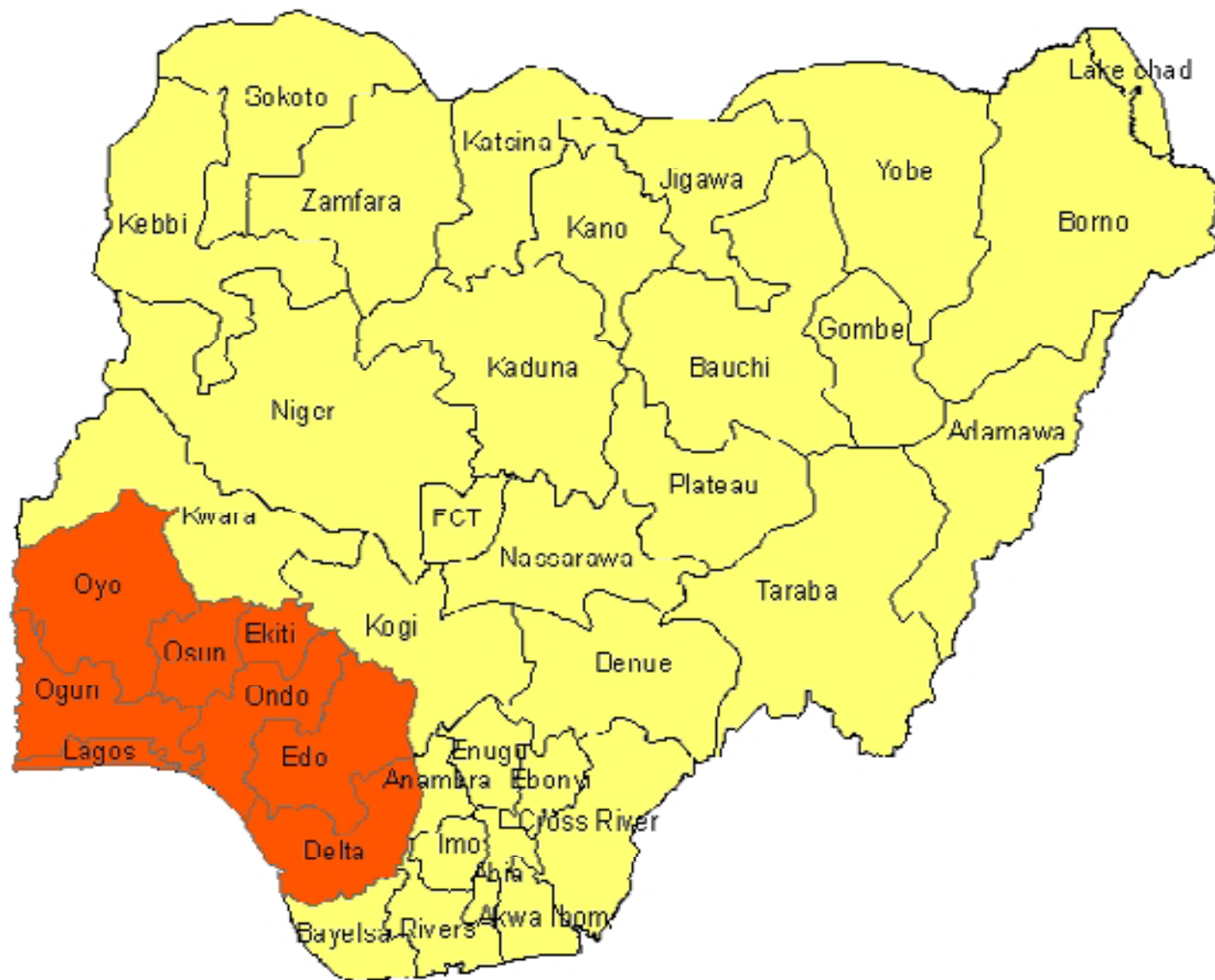
HIV service delivery points South Western Nigeria :

Vulnerable and high-risk populations vary from place to place and depend on the prevalent behavior patterns and sociocultural context. In Nigeria, vulnerable groups include women, youths and orphans. High-risk groups include sex workers, truck drivers, military personnel, prisoners, migrant workers and other mobile people, men who have sex with men, and injection drug users. Other subgroups, of course, could emerge and be classified as high risk. Each subpopulation has its own epidemiology, context, issues relating to vulnerability and risks, and challenges in terms of being reached with interventions.

Service Delivery in south west Nigeria :

- The following are the major program areas where services are rendered
HIV-AIDS Awareness and Sensitization VCT, ART and PMTCT.

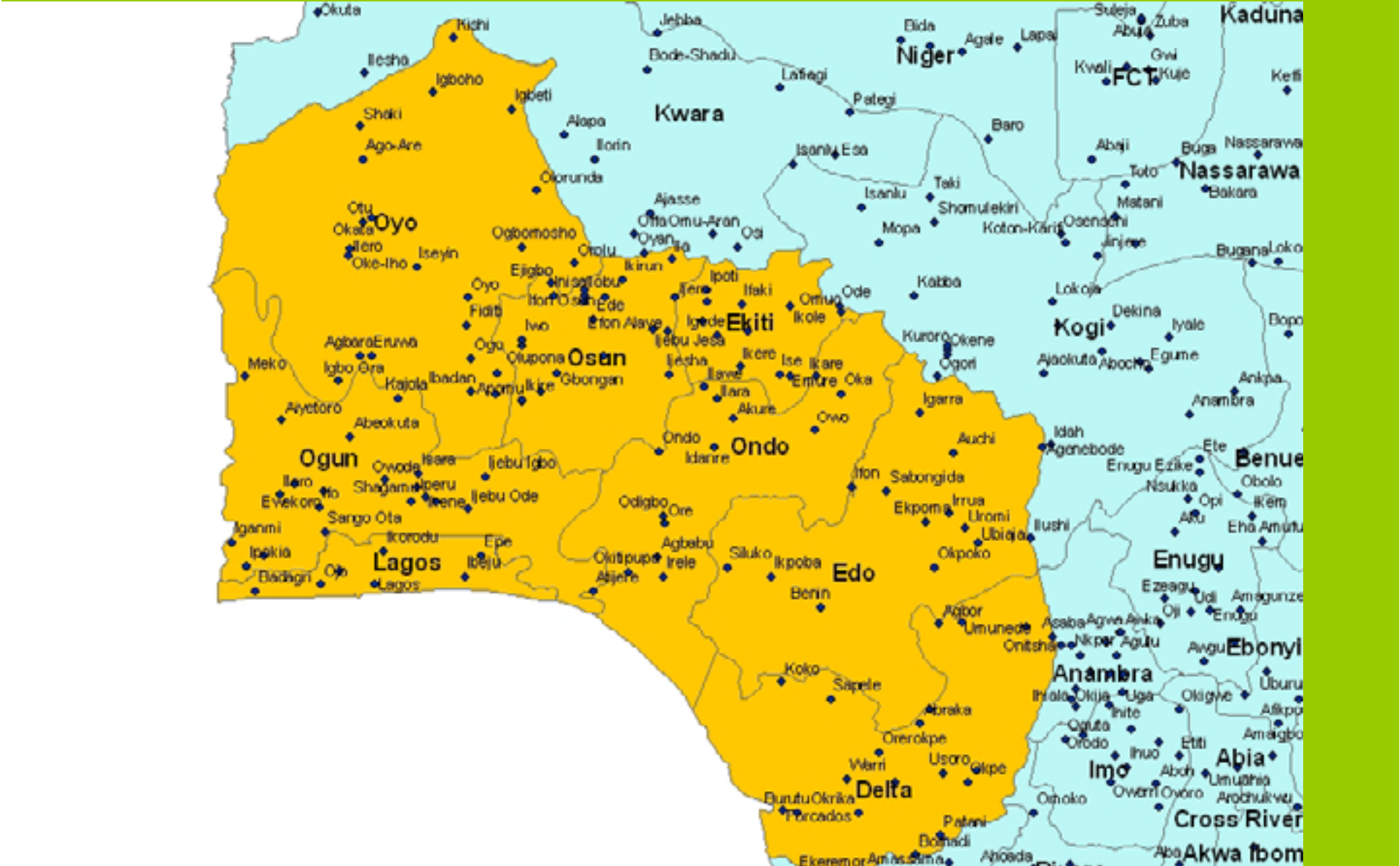
Coastal region of South Western Nigeria



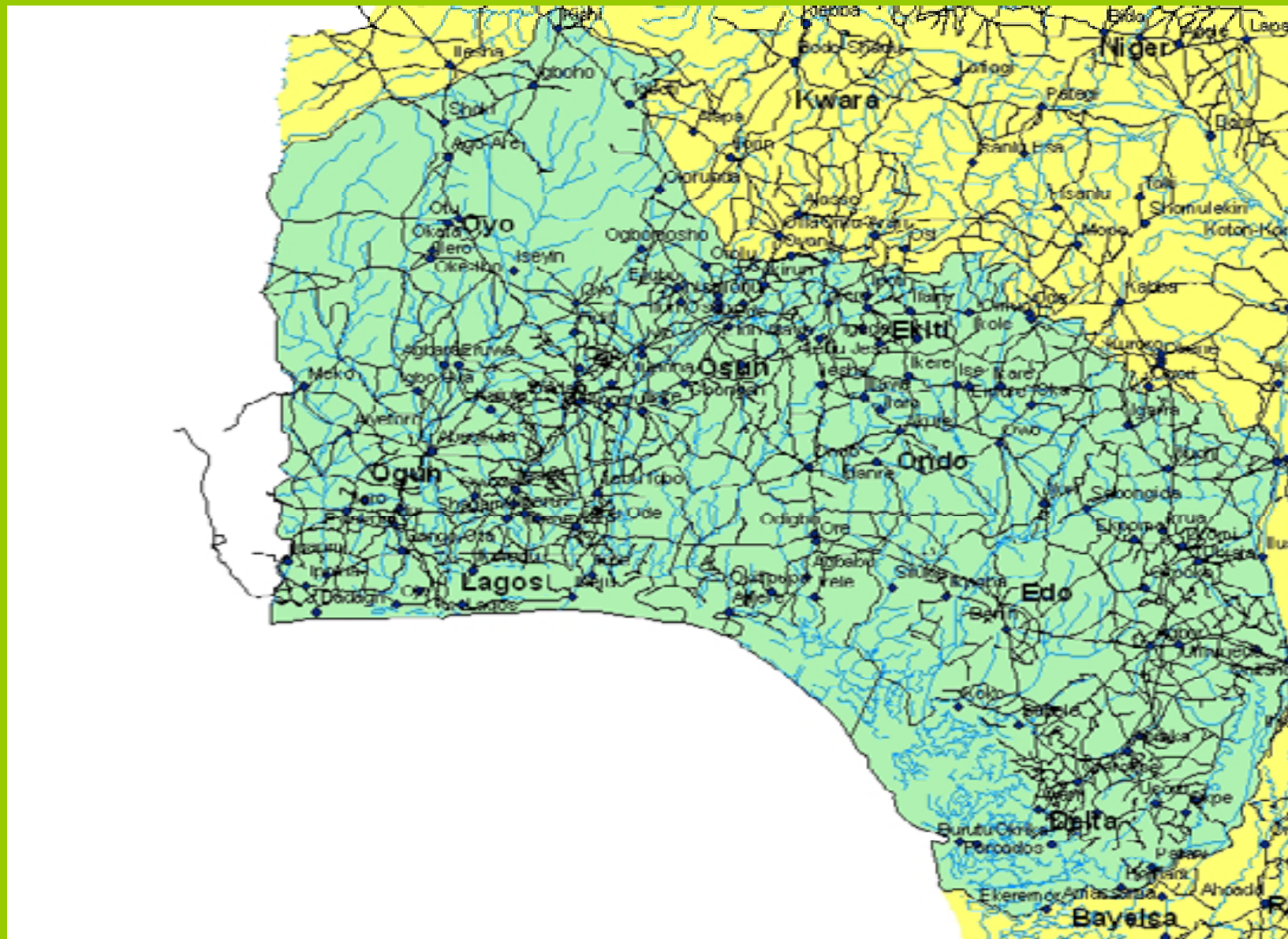
Urban cities distribution



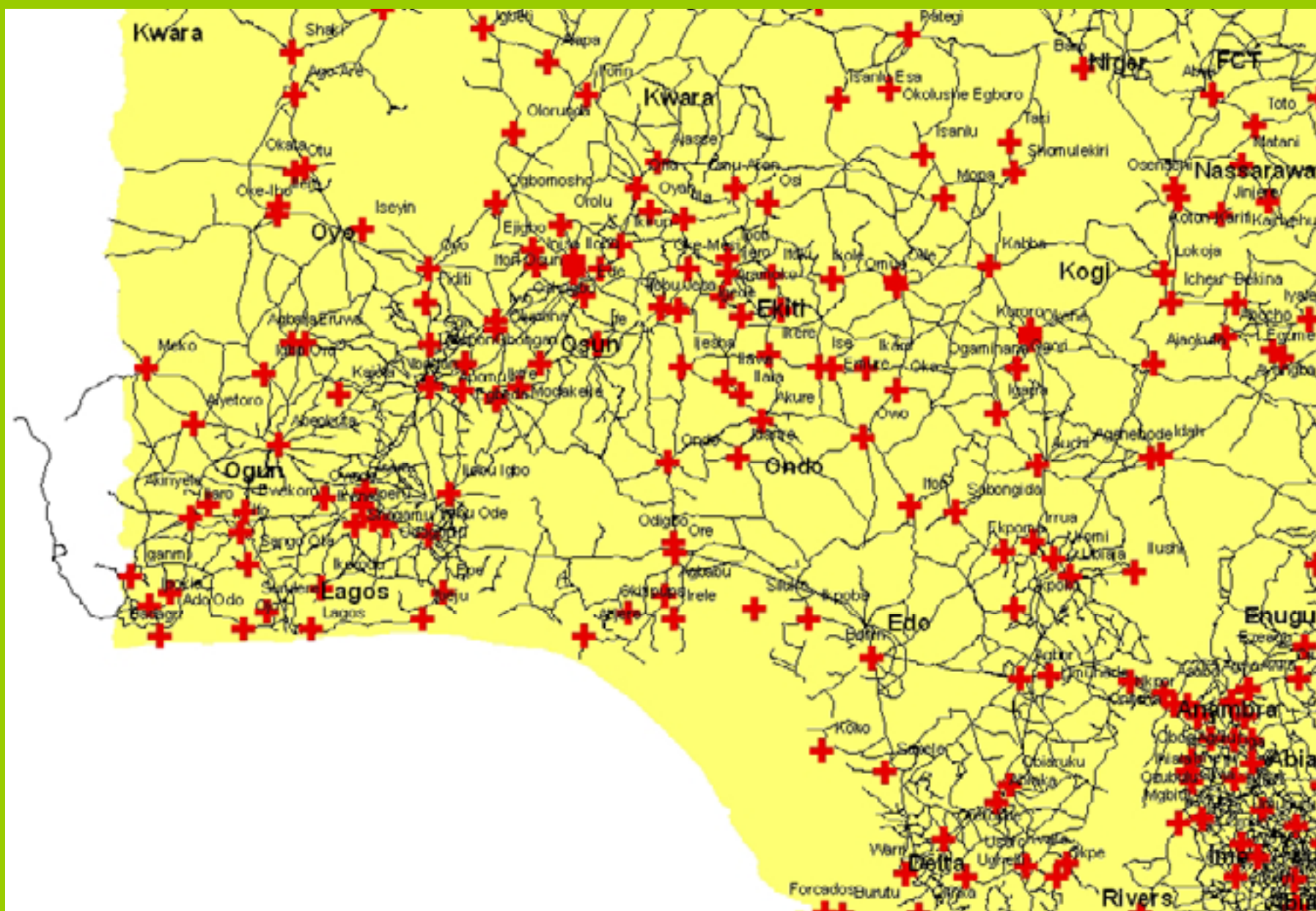
Rural towns distribution



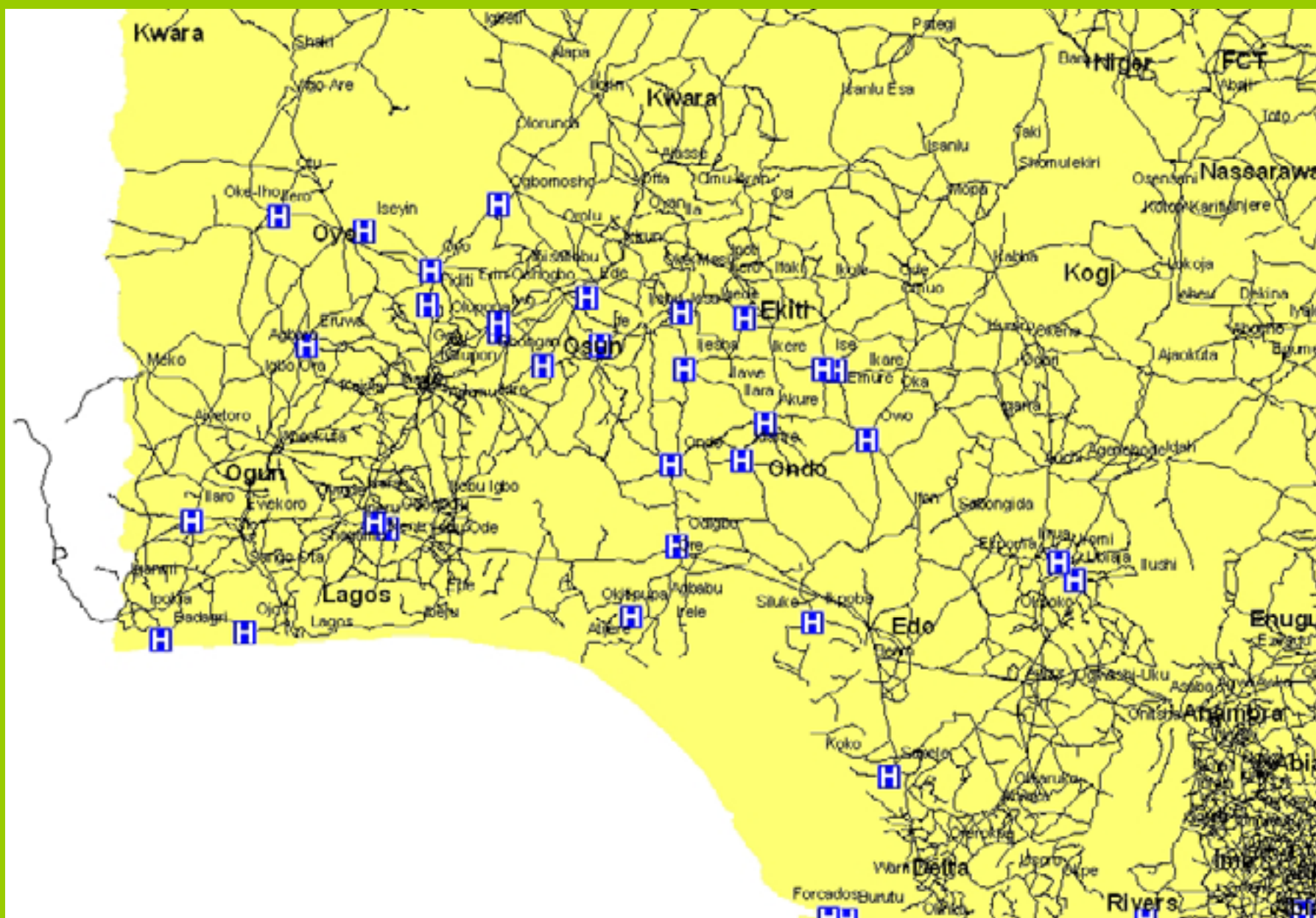
Major & Minor Roads with Rivers



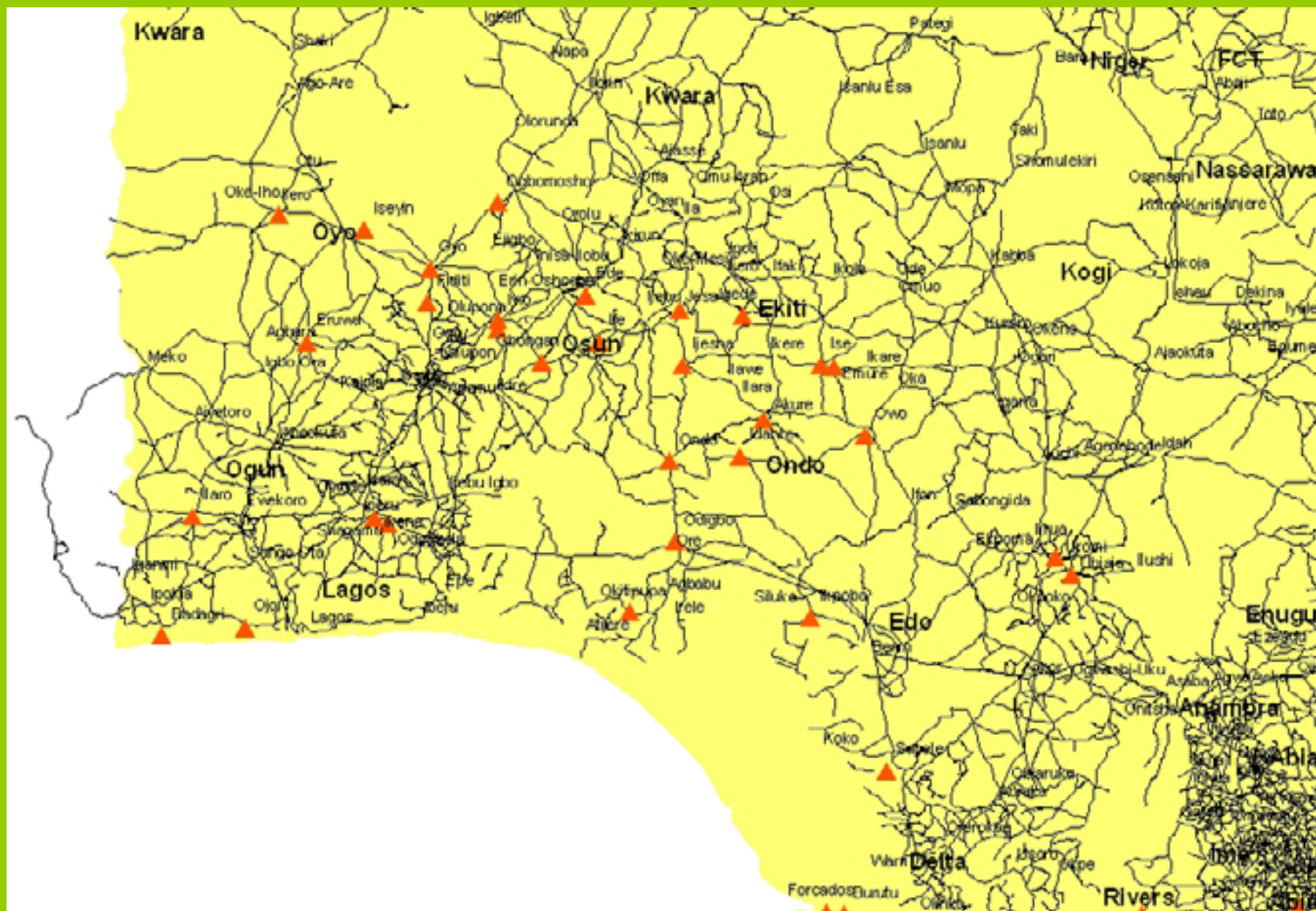
VCT service distribution



ART service distribution



PMTCT service distribution



SUMMARY

South western Nigeria currently benefits from high level of political commitment and support from local and International partners, The level of response to HIV and AIDS has increased in virtually all sectors, interventions include advocacy, prevention, care and support and mitigation of the impact of the epidemic.

However, there is a need to further scale up activities in some areas to improve overall national coverage, and monitor and evaluate the progress and effects of the interventions to ensure that the desired goals and objectives are achieved,expecially to rural and resource poor communities.

Tracking of resource commitment, resource utilization, and behaviorial pattern of the population is particularly important at the nation's current phase of HIV and AIDS response, so we shall see the impact of the serviced delivered in South west coastal region of Nigeria.

Knowledge on mode of transmission of HIV in households

Mode of transmission	Percentage
Sexual intercourse	98.6
Sharp object	96.5
Blood transfusion	94.9
Through pregnancy	83
At birth	85
Breast milk	75.6
Mosquito bite	41.5
Casual contact	25.7
Sharing of food / cutlery	36.4

THANK YOU