The State of HIV Prevention in United Republic of Tanzania

2023

<table>
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<th>Policy and structural barriers</th>
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<td>Key populations</td>
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Criminalization of the behavior of key populations

The national strategy includes critical elements of the programme package for key populations

Avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination

Population size

Adolescent girls and young women

Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence

Girls who completed lower secondary education

Policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality education (secondary schools)

Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing services, age of consent

HIV programme coverage and outcomes

Antiretroviral drug-based prevention

Antiretroviral treatment

Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV

Baseline status of 10 HIV Prevention 2025

Road Map Actions

1. Data-driven needs assessment
2. Precise prevention approach
3. Define investment needs
4. HIV prevention leadership agencies
5. Expand community-led services
6. Remove social and legal barriers
7. Integration with related services
8. Introduction of new technologies
9. Real-time programme monitoring
10. Accountability for HIV progress

Linkages between HIV and sexual and reproductive health services

HIV testing services integrated within sexual and reproductive health services

Provider-related condom promotion integrated into sexual and reproductive health services

Notes:
1. “Yes” refers to the adaptation having been introduced (not necessarily fully implemented)
2. “NA” means data not available

Distribution of new child infections

% of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding

% of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding

% of child infections because mother did not continue antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding

% of child infections because mother was on antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding, but was not virologically suppressed

Note: Data for 2020 and 2021 are based on the revised 2021 United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Regional benchmark, while data for 2020 is not yet available.