The State of HIV Prevention in Zambia 2022

Policy and structural barriers

Key populations

- Gay men and other men who have sex with men
- People who inject drugs
- People living with HIV
- Transgender people
- Prisoners

- Criminalization of the behaviour 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

- 126,880
- 28,880
- 4,880
- 22,400

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, ages of consent

Linkages between HIV and sexual and reproductive health services

- HIV testing services integrated within sexual and reproductive health
- Provider-initiated condom promotion integrated into sexual and reproductive health services

HIV programme coverage and outcomes

- Number of new HIV infections (all ages)
- Number of young people aged 15–24 years
- Number of young people aged 15–24 years
- Number of young people aged 15–24 years
- Number of young people aged 15–24 years

HIV programme coverage and outcomes

- Condom use, completion of lower-secondary education, among young people 15–24 years old (%)
- Condom use with a non-regular partner

HIV prevalence

- Young women, 15–24 years
- Young men, 15–24 years
- People who inject drugs

HIV programme coverage and outcomes

- Condom use, coverage of dedicated programmes
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Voluntary medical male circumcision

- Pre-exposure prophylaxis
- Antiretroviral treatment

Antiretroviral drug-based prevention

- Virologically suppressed (%)
- People living with HIV
- Overall
- Total
- Overall

Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV

- % of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving ART
- Number of estimated births to women living with HIV
- Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission

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