The State of HIV Prevention in Zimbabwe

Policy and structural barriers

Key populations

- Criminalization of the behaviour of key populations: Yes
- The national strategy includes critical elements of the programme package for key populations: > 90%
- Avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination: Yes

Adolescent girls and young women

Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence:
- Girls who completed lower secondary education:
- Policies on sex skills-based HIV and sexuality education (secondary schools):
- Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing services, age of consent:

Linkages between HIV and sexual and reproductive health services

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

HIV programme coverage and outcomes

- Condom use, coverage of prevention interventions (as shown above):
- Condom use, completion of lower-secondary education, among young people 15–24 years old (%):
- Condom use, completion of lower-secondary education, among young people 15–24 years old (%): 60

- Condom use at last paid sex is (%):
- Uptake of voluntary medical male circumcision:
- Antiretroviral treatment coverage:
- Antiretroviral treatment:

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:

- % 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:

- % 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:

- % 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: