Country progress report - Zimbabwe

Global AIDS Monitoring 2019
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Overall

Fast-track targets

3.1 HIV incidence rate per 1000, Zimbabwe (2016-2018)

Number of people newly infected with HIV in the reporting period per 1000 uninfected population
1.7 AIDS mortality per 100,000, Zimbabwe (2016-2018)

Total number of people who have died from AIDS-related causes per 100,000 population

4.1 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, Zimbabwe (2018)

Percentage of respondents (aged 15-49 years) who respond "No" to: Question 1 - "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?"; Question 2 - "Do you think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?"
HIV testing and treatment cascade

Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020

Progress summary

On track but have already achieved the second 90

Policy questions (2018)

Is there a law, regulation or policy specifying that HIV testing:

a) Is mandatory before marriage

No

b) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit

No

c) Is mandatory for certain groups

Yes

What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per MoH guidelines or directive, and what is the implementation status?

No threshold; treat all regardless of CD4 count; Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)
Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and to what extent is it implemented?

a) For adults and adolescents

Yes, fully implemented

b) For children

Yes, fully implemented

HIV testing and treatment cascade, Zimbabwe (2018)

Progress towards 90-90-90 target, Zimbabwe (2018)
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

Progress summary

Ontrack

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?

Yes

Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate and year: <5%; 2020

Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and year: 250/100000; 2022

Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms and if so, what is the implementation status of the cut-off?

Treat all, regardless of age; Implemented in many (>50–95%) treatment sites
2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Zimbabwe (2011-2018)

Percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test for HIV within two months of birth

2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Zimbabwe (2017-2018)

Percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test for HIV within two months of birth
2.2 Mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Zimbabwe (2011-2018)

Estimated percentage of children newly infected with HIV from mother-to-child transmission among women living with HIV delivering in the past 12 months.

2.3 Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Zimbabwe (2011-2018)

Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral medicine to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
2.3 Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Zimbabwe (2017-2018)

Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral medicine to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

93.5% (2018)

↑ 92.54% (2017)

2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women, Zimbabwe (2018)

Percentage of pregnant women tested for syphilis

97.8%
2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women, Zimbabwe (2018)

Percentage of pregnant women tested positive for syphilis

2.5%

2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women, Zimbabwe (2018)

Percentage of pregnant women on treatment among those who tested positive

80.4%
HIV prevention; Key populations

Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

Progress summary

There is still gap on transgender, PWIDs and prisoners

Policy questions: Key populations (2018)

Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations

Transgender people

Both criminalized and prosecuted

Sex workers

Selling sexual services is criminalized, Buying sexual services is criminalized, Ancillary activities associated with selling sexual services are criminalized, Ancillary activities associated with buying sexual services are criminalized, Profiting from organizing and/or managing sexual services is criminalized, Other punitive and/or administrative regulation of sex work

Men who have sex with men

Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?

The law allows possession of a certain amount of drugs

Legal protections for key populations

Transgender people

No

Sex workers

No

Men who have sex with men

No

People who inject drugs

No


Has the WHO recommendation on oral PrEP been adopted in your country's national guidelines?

Yes, PrEP guidelines have been developed and are being implemented

3.1 HIV incidence rate per 1000, Zimbabwe (2018)

Number of people newly infected with HIV in the reporting period per 1000 uninfected population

![HIV incidence rate bar chart]

- **Rate**
  - Males (15-49)
  - Females (15-49)
3.3 HIV prevalence among key populations, Zimbabwe (2011-2018)

Percentage of specific key populations living with HIV

3.4 HIV testing among key populations, Zimbabwe

Percentage of people of a key population who tested for HIV in the past 12 months, or who know their current HIV status
3.5 Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV in key populations, Zimbabwe

Percentage of the people living with HIV in a key population receiving antiretroviral therapy in the past 12 months

3.15 People who received pre-exposure prophylaxis, Zimbabwe (2017-2018)

Number of people who received oral PrEP at least once during the reporting period

Percentage of men 15-49 that are circumcised

3.17 Annual number of males voluntarily circumcised, Zimbabwe (2013-2018)

Number of male circumcisions performed according to national standards during the past 12 months
3.18 Condom use at last high-risk sex, Zimbabwe (2015)

Percent of respondents who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months.

![Bar chart showing condom use among males and females in Zimbabwe (2015).]
Gender; Stigma and discrimination

Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

Progress summary

On track

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence and violence against women that includes HIV

Yes

Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?

Yes

What protections, if any, does your country have for key populations and people living with HIV from violence?

Specific legal provisions prohibiting violence against people based on their HIV status or belonging to a key population

Programmes to address intimate partner violence*

Programmes to address workplace violence

Interventions to address police abuse

Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons
Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?

Yes, policies exist and are consistently implemented

4.1 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, Zimbabwe (2015)

Percentage of respondents (aged 15-49 years) who respond "No" to: Question 1 - "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?"; Question 2 - "Do you think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?"
4.2 Avoidance of health care among key populations because of stigma and discrimination, Zimbabwe

Avoidance of health care among key populations because of stigma and discrimination

4.3 Prevalence of recent intimate partner violence, Zimbabwe (2015)

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months
Percentage of Global AIDS Monitoring indicators with data disaggregated by gender

87.5%

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Knowledge of HIV and access to sexual reproductive health services

Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100,000 per year.

Progress summary

On track and strategies are in place

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education, according to international standards, in:

a) Primary school

Yes

b) Secondary school

Yes

c) Teacher training

Yes
5.1 Young people: Knowledge about HIV prevention, Zimbabwe (2015)

Percentage of women and men 15-24 years old who correctly identify both ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission.

![Chart showing percentage of young people who correctly identify ways of preventing HIV transmission.]

5.2 Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods, Zimbabwe (2015)

Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who have their demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

![Chart showing percentage of women satisfied with family planning methods, divided by age groups.]

Social protection

Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

Progress summary

On Track

Policy questions (2018)

Does the country have an approved social protection strategy, policy or framework?

Yes, and it is being implemented

a) Does it refer to HIV?

Yes

b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes

c) Does it recognize key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) as key beneficiaries?

No

d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?

Yes

e) Does it recognize children affected by HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes

f) Does it recognize families affected by HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes
g) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?  

No

What barriers, if any, limit access to social protection programmes in your country?

Complicated procedures
Fear of stigma and discrimination
Laws or policies that present obstacles to access
Community-led service delivery

Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

Progress summary

On Track

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?

Yes

What safeguards in laws, regulations and policies, if any, provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?

Registration of HIV CSOs is possible

Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible

HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Reporting requirements for CSOs/CBOs delivering HIV services are streamlined
Number of condoms and lubricants distributed by NGOs in the previous year

a) Male condoms:

17748320

b) Female condoms:

393980

c) Lubricants:

-
HIV expenditure

Ensure that HIV investments increase to US$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers

Progress summary

There still a gap in in funding

8.1 Domestic and international HIV expenditure by programme categories and financing sources, Zimbabwe (2013-2018)
Share of effective prevention out of total, Zimbabwe (2018)

Structure of investments on effective and other prevention programmes (%), Zimbabwe (2018)
Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights

Progress summary

There is need for policy reforms

Policy questions (2018)

In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness concerning their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?

Yes, at a small scale

Are there mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?

Lawyers for human rights

What accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings does your country have, if any?

Complaints procedure

Procedures or systems to protect and respect patient privacy or confidentiality

What barriers in accessing accountability mechanisms does your country have, if any?

Mechanisms do not function
AIDS out of isolation

Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C

Progress summary

Week integration

Policy questions (2018)

Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in:

a) The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

Yes

b) The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response

Yes

c) National HIV-treatment guidelines

Yes
What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children?

Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV

Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV

TB infection control in HIV health-care settings

Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis

Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis C screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics


Percentage of estimated HIV-positive incident tuberculosis (TB) cases (new and relapse TB patients) that received treatment for both TB and HIV
10.2 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease, Zimbabwe (2015-2018)

Total number of people living with HIV with active TB expressed as a percentage of those who are newly enrolled in HIV care (pre-antiretroviral therapy or antiretroviral therapy) during the reporting period.

Graph showing percentages from 2015 to 2018.

10.3 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care started on TB preventive therapy, Zimbabwe (2015-2018)

Number of patients started on treatment for latent TB infection, expressed as a percentage of the total number newly enrolled in HIV care during the reporting period.

Graph showing percentages from 2015 to 2018.

Number of men reporting urethral discharge in the past 12 months; number of men reported with laboratory-diagnosed gonorrhoea in the past 12 months