



THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

ZANZIBAR INTEGRATED BIOBEHAVIOURAL SURVEILLANCE (IBBS) AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, UNGUJA AND PEMBA, 2023



“Let Communities Lead”



ZANZIBAR AIDS COMMISSION (ZAC)

PROGRESS TOWARDS 95-95-95 TARGETS AMONG KEY POPULATIONS IN UNGUJA ZANZIBAR INTEGRATED BIOBEHAVIOURAL SURVEILLANCE (IBBS) AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, PEMBA AND UNGUJA, 2023

The Zanzibar Integrated HIV, Hepatitis, Tuberculosis and Leprosy Programme (ZIHHTLP), Ministry of Health, implemented integrated biobehavioral surveys among people who inject drugs (PWID), men who have sex with men (MSM), and female sex workers/sexually exploited children (FSW/SEC) in Pemba and Unguja in 2023. ZIHHTLP conducted a rapid assessment (RA) in Pemba in February 2023 to estimate the positivity of HIV, hepatitis B, and syphilis. ZIHHTLP conducted an IBBS in Unguja between May and July 2023 using respondent-driven sampling to estimate the status of Zanzibar’s progress toward the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 95-95-95 HIV targets and the prevalence of HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and syphilis among key populations in Unguja. RA data are presented as unweighted percentages. Respondent-driven sampling data were weighted using self-reported network size and Gile’s Sequential Sampling and analyzed in RDS-Analyst. Findings are presented as weighted point estimates with 95% confidence intervals.

These surveys were conducted with funding from the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and technical assistance from the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

KEY FINDINGS – PEMBA RAPID ASSESSMENT

The Pemba RA enrolled a total of 110 PWID, 107 MSM, and 108 FSW/SEC in Chake Chake, Wete, Mkoani, and Micheweni Districts.

Table 1: HIV, hepatitis B surface antigen, and syphilis antibody positivities among key populations in Pemba, 2023

Indicator	PWID	MSM	FSW/SEC
HIV positivity (%)	2.7% (n=3)	0.9% (n=1)	8.3% (n=9)
Hepatitis B surface antigen positivity (%)	1.8% (n=2)	0.9% (n=1)	3.7% (n=4)
Syphilis antibody positivity (%)	0.9% (n=1)	0.9% (n=1)	1.9% (n=2)

KEY FINDINGS – IBBS UNGUJA

The Unguja IBBS sampled a total of 455 PWID, 485 MSM, and 598 FSW/SEC.

Table 2: HIV, hepatitis B surface antigen, hepatitis C antibody, and syphilis antibody prevalence among key populations in Unguja, 2023

Indicator	PWID% (95% CI)*	MSM (95% CI)*	FSW/SEC (95% CI)*
HIV prevalence	9.3 (6.0, 12.4)	11.4 (8.3, 14.5)	21.1 (17.2, 24.9)
Hepatitis B surface antigen prevalence	3.8 (1.6, 4.8)	1.9 (0.2, 3.4)	1.2 (0.3, 2.1)
Hepatitis C antibody prevalence	30.3 (25.6, 35.0)	7.7 (4.1, 11.2)	2.5 (1.1, 4.0)
Syphilis antibody prevalence	0.7 (0.2, 1.3)	3.9 (1.7, 5.9)	2.6 (1.3, 4.0)

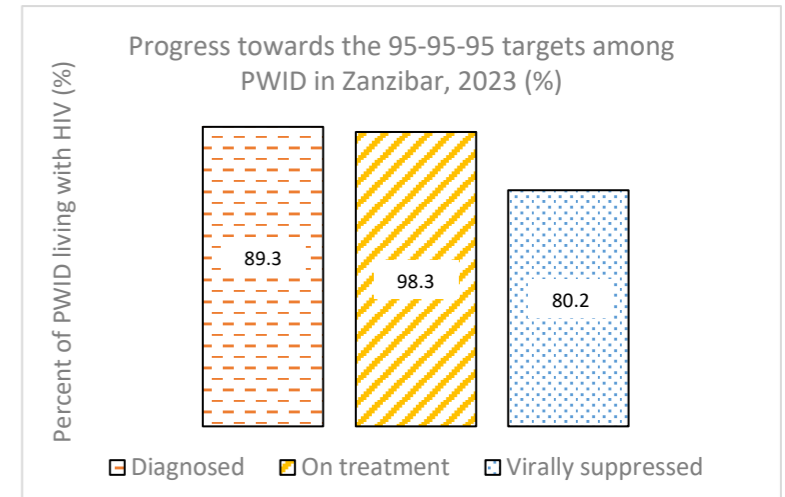
*95% CI (confidence interval) indicates the interval within which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time.

Progress towards the UNAIDS 95-95-95 HIV targets are presented using conditional cascades, meaning that the percent on treatment is among those who have been diagnosed, and the percent virally suppressed is among those on treatment. Awareness is defined as people living with HIV who disclosed a prior HIV diagnosis and/or had a suppressed HIV viral load. Being on ART is defined as those who disclosed current use of ART and/or had A suppressed HIV viral load. Viral suppression is defined as an HIV viral load of less than 1,000 copies/μL. Among those with viral suppression, an undetectable viral load is defined as (<50 copies/ μL) and low-level viremia is defined as 50–999 copies/μL.

PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS

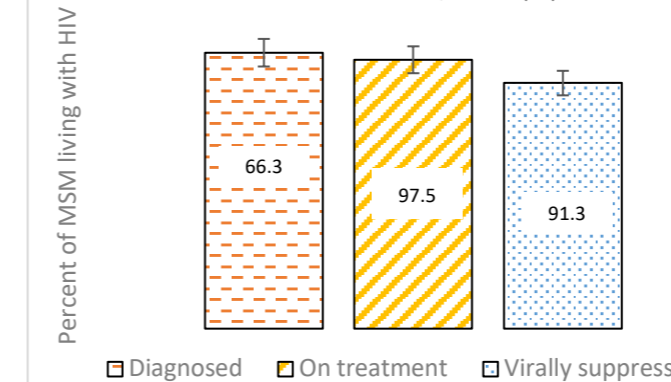
In Unguja, 89.3% (95% CI: 74.1, 100) of PWID living with HIV were aware of their HIV status. Among PWID living with HIV who knew their HIV status, 98.3% (95% CI: 82.0, 100) were on ART. Of PWID living with HIV who knew their HIV status and were on ART, 80.2% (95% CI: 64.2, 95.5) were virally suppressed.

Among PWID who were virally suppressed, 93.7% (95% CI: 84.5, 100) had an undetectable viral load while 6.3% (95% CI: 0, 15.5) had low-level viremia.



MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

Progress towards the 95-95-95 targets among MSM in Zanzibar, 2023 (%)



In Unguja, 66.3% (95% CI: 53.8, 78.8) of MSM living with HIV were aware of their HIV status. Among MSM living with HIV who knew their HIV status, 97.5% (95% CI: 80.7, 100) were on ART. Of MSM living with HIV who knew their HIV status and were on ART, 91.3% (95% CI: 76.8, 100.0) were virally suppressed.

Among MSM who were virally suppressed, 90.1% (95% CI: 80.9, 98.8) had an undetectable viral load while 9.9% (95% CI: 1.2, 19.1) had low-level viremia.

FEMALE SEX WORKERS / SEXUALLY EXPLOITED CHILDREN

In Unguja, 92.0% (95% CI: 84.5, 99.5) of FSW/SEC living with HIV were aware of their HIV status. Among FSW/SEC living with HIV who knew their HIV status, 97.7% (95% CI: 77.7, 100) were on ART. Of FSW/SEC living with HIV who knew their HIV status and were on ART, 88.2% (95% CI: 78.7, 97.5) were virally suppressed.

Among FSW/SEC who were virally suppressed, 85.4% (95% CI: 77.8, 92.7) had an undetectable viral load while 14.6% (95% CI: 7.3, 22.2) had low-level viremia.

