Figure S2: Relationships between Proximal and Distal Factors For Behavior Change and HIV Decline in Zimbabwe

HIV prevalence decline

- Increased mortality among persons with high infection risk
- Abstinence - No clear trend - Age of debut high since 1980s
- Partner Reduction - Decrease in % of adults With multiple sex partners
- Condom use - High levels of condom use with non-regular partners
- Emigration of persons with riskier behaviors

HIV incidence decline

- Emigration of PLWHA (Gregson et al. 2010)
- Mortality
- Focus on delayed debut: FBOs, NGOs, education system
- Personal experience of mortality and morbidity caused by AIDS

1998: 29.3%; 2007: 15.6% (adults 15-49)

Other factors

- Reduced ability to afford multiple partners due to economic collapse
- Relatively high levels of education/social capital
- HIV awareness: media, IPC, schools, clinics, churches
- Other programs: (More likely that these may have contributed to a lower peak prevalence than to decline): e.g., STI treatment, blood safety

Programs

- Focus on partner reduction/fidelity in marriage, within “ABC”
- Strong public sector & (later) social marketing condom programs

Behaviors

- Abstinence
- Partner Reduction
- Condom use

Reasons for prevalence decline

- Increased mortality among persons with high infection risk

Reasons for incidence decline

- Emigration of persons with riskier behaviors

1998: 29.3%; 2007: 15.6% (adults 15-49)