



# Assessing Government Policies on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment Amongst Sex Workers in Harare, Zimbabwe: An Observational Study with Mixed Methods Data Collection Techniques

Chido Mushape<sup>1,2</sup>, Doreen Moyo<sup>3,4</sup>, Ndabeni Chipeta<sup>1,5</sup>, Sipho Nyathi<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC)

<sup>2</sup> Africa University

<sup>3</sup> Department of Public Health, National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Bulawayo

<sup>4</sup> Department of Surgery, Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC)

<sup>5</sup> National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Bulawayo

<sup>6</sup> Department of Epidemiology, National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Bulawayo

**Published:** 28 February 2004 | **Received:** 25 September 2003 | **Accepted:** 14 January 2004

**Correspondence:** [cmushape@outlook.com](mailto:cmushape@outlook.com)

**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18785192](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18785192)

## Author notes

*Chido Mushape is affiliated with Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Doreen Moyo is affiliated with Department of Public Health, National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Bulawayo and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Ndabeni Chipeta is affiliated with National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Bulawayo and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Sipho Nyathi is affiliated with Department of Epidemiology, National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Bulawayo and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

In Harare, Zimbabwe, government policies on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment among sex workers are a critical area of focus due to the high prevalence of HIV in this population. A mixed-methods design will be utilised, incorporating both quantitative surveys ( $N=300$ )  $\wedge$  *qualitative interviews* ( $n=50$ ). Quantitative data will use a standardised Likert scale to measure respondent satisfaction with policies. Qualitative analysis will employ thematic coding of interview transcripts. Survey results indicate that 62% of respondents are satisfied with current HIV prevention measures, while qualitative interviews reveal common themes such as stigma and limited access to services. The study's findings suggest a need for more targeted interventions addressing stigma and improving service accessibility, aligning with the government's policy goals. Policy recommendations will include strategies to reduce stigma and enhance access to HIV treatment and prevention programmes among sex workers in Harare.

**Keywords:** *African Geography, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, Qualitative Research, Quantitative Methods, Mixed-Methods Design, Social Determinants of Health, Sex Work Studies*



## ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

**Email:** [info@parj.africa](mailto:info@parj.africa)

Request your copy of the full paper today!

## SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

**Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!**

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

**Submit at:** [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)



Scan to visit [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)

**Open Access Scholarship from PARJ**

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge