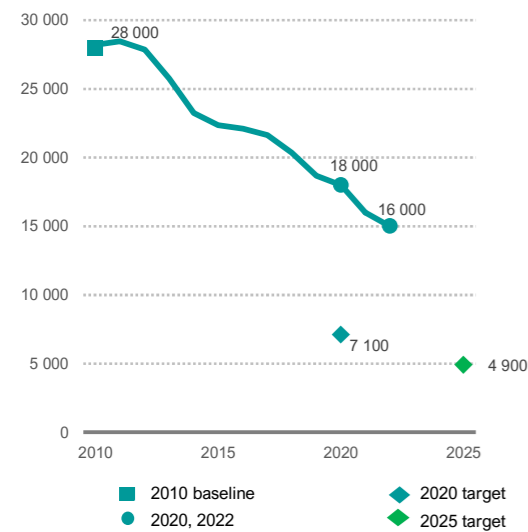


# The State of HIV Prevention in Angola

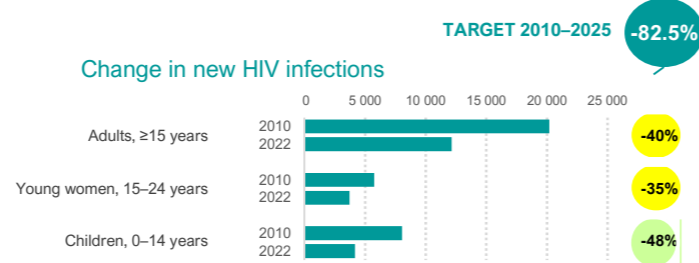
2023

## Number of new HIV infections (all ages)

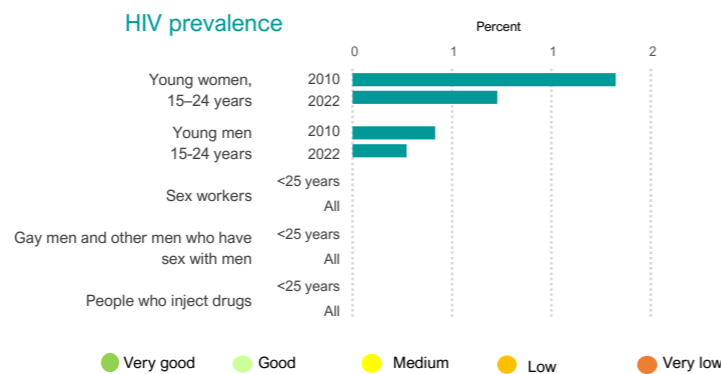


2020 and 2025 targets represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline.

## Change in new HIV infections



## HIV prevalence



## HIV programme coverage and outcomes

### ADOLESCENT GIRLS, YOUNG WOMEN & MALE PARTNERS

Condom use with a non-regular partner among young people 15-24 years old (%)

Group	Value	Target
Young women	31	90%
Young men	46	90%

Received two prevention interventions in past 3 months: 51

### KEY POPULATIONS

Sex workers

Condom use at last paid sex is (%)

Group	Value	Target
Sex workers	71	95%
Clients	-	-

Received two prevention interventions in past 3 months: 3

### CONDOM PROGRAMMING

Condom use with a non-regular partner, 15-49 years (%)

Group	Value	Target
women	27	90%
men	46	90%

Estimated condom distribution need met (%): 3

### MEN AND BOYS (INCLUDING VMMC)

Uptake of voluntary medical male circumcision

96%

% of 2025 target achieved: 96%

### ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG-BASED PREVENTION

Pre-exposure prophylaxis

Change in use of PrEP (2021-2022): not documented

Antiretroviral treatment coverage

Group	Coverage (%)
Overall	46%
Sex workers	42%
Gay men and other men who have sex with men	id
People who inject drugs	id

### PREVENTION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV

MTCT rate: 16%

% of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving ART: 80%

Number of Estimated births to women living with HIV: 24 000

Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission: 3 800

Distribution of new child infections

Reason	Percentage
% of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding	15%
% of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding	40%
% of child infections because mother did not continue antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding	36%
% of child infections because mother was on antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding, but was not virologically suppressed	8%

Scores (1-10) ● Very good ● Good ● Medium ● Low ● Very low id ... insufficient data na ... not applicable

## Policy and structural barriers

### Key populations

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Criminalization of the behaviour of key populations	No	No	id	Yes	na
The national strategy includes critical elements of the programme package for key populations	> Half	> Half	None	< Half	< Half
Avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination	id	id	id	id	na
Population size	id	id	id	id	id

### Adolescent girls and young women

	15-19 years	15-49 years
Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence	id	id
Girls who completed lower secondary education	32%	
Policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality education (secondary schools)	Yes	
Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing services, age of consent	Yes, <12	

## Baseline status of 10 HIV Prevention 2025 Road Map Actions

Road Map Action	2023
1. Data-driven needs assessment	Yes
2. Precision prevention approach	Yes
3. Define investment needs	Yes
4. HIV prevention leadership agencies	Yes
5. Expand community-led services	Yes
6. Remove social and legal barriers	Yes
7. Integration with related services	Yes
8. Introduction of new technologies	Yes
9. Real-time programme monitoring	Yes
10. Accountability for HIV progress	Yes

Note: 'Yes' refers to the adaptation having been introduced (not necessarily it being universally available).

## 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

Data sources: UNAIDS 2021 epidemiological estimates; Global AIDS Monitoring 2021; and ICF - the DHS Program STATcompiler. Data sources for key population program coverage: Global AIDS Monitoring 2022, Global Fund and PEPFAR reports obtained in 2022. Note: The 2023 UNAIDS epidemiological estimates represent the year 2022. Other data points may refer to various years when the surveys were conducted. Note: 2020 and 2025 targets for reducing new HIV infections represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline. These reductions are required to achieve a 90% reduction by 2030.