The State of HIV Prevention in Central African Republic

Baseline status of 10 HIV Prevention 2025
Road Map Actions

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

Baseline status of 10 HIV Prevention 2025

**TARGET 2010–2025**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult, 15+ years</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young women, 15–24 years</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>6 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children, 0–14 years</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3 000</td>
<td>5 000</td>
<td>7 000</td>
<td>9 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young women, 15–24 years</td>
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<td>2 000</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>6 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young men, 15–24 years</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>6 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers (male and female)</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>6 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>6 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
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**Note:** 2020 and 2025 targets for reducing new HIV infections represent the country’s required contribution to global targets, a 90% reduction by 2030 and 80% reduction in 2030 against 2010 as a baseline. These reductions are required to achieve a 90% reduction by 2030.

**Data sources:** UNAIDS 2021 epidemiological estimates; Global AIDS Monitoring 2021; and ICF – the DHS Program STATcompiler.

**Policy and structural barriers**

**Key populations**
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men
- People who inject drugs
- Transgender people
- Prisoners

**Criminalization of the behaviour of key populations**
- Yes
- No

**The national strategy includes critical elements of the programme package for key populations**

**Avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination**
- Yes
- No

**Population size**
- Targets
  - 3 000
  - 3 000
  - 3 000
  - 3 000

**Number of new HIV infections (all ages)**

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</tbody>
</table>

**HIV programme coverage and outcomes**

**Adolescent girls and young women**

- Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence
  - Very good
  - Good
  - Medium
  - Low
  - Very low

- Girls who completed lower secondary education
  - Yes
  - No

- Policies on lifetime-based HIV and sexuality education (secondary schools)
  - Yes
  - No

- Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing services, age of consent
  - Yes
  - No

**Condom use, coverage of prevention interventions (as shown above)**

- Male partners
  - Young women
  - Young men

**Gay men and other men who have sex with men**
- Proportion of people who initiated PrEP
  - Very good
  - Good
  - Medium
  - Low
  - Very low

**Children, 0–14 years**
- Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence
  - Very good
  - Good
  - Medium
  - Low
  - Very low

**Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)**

- Number of people newly taking PrEP
  - Target
- People living with HIV regularly suppressed (%)
  - Target

**Antiretroviral treatment**

- Number of people living with HIV virally suppressed (%)
  - Target
- People living with HIV virally suppressed (%)
  - Target

**MTCT rate**

- % of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving ART
  - Target
- Number of estimated births to women living with HIV
  - Target

**Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission**

- % of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - Target
- % of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - Target
- % of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - Target

**Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV**

- % of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - Target
- % of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - Target
- % of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - Target

**Distribution of new child infections**

- % of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - Target
- % of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - Target
- % of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - Target

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