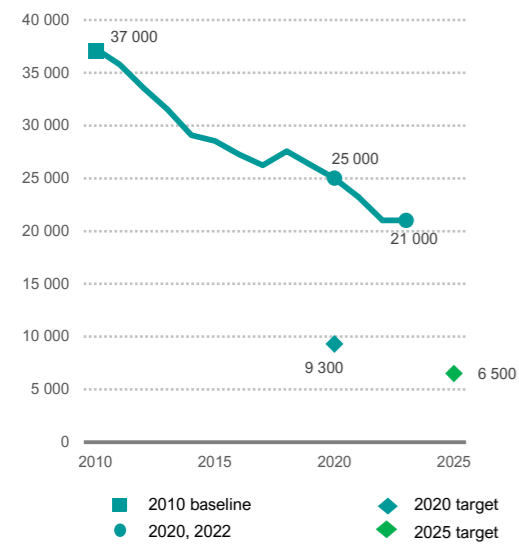


# The State of HIV Prevention in Democratic Republic of the Congo

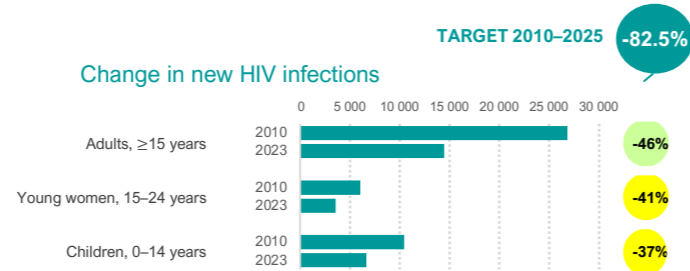
2024

## Number of new HIV infections (all ages)

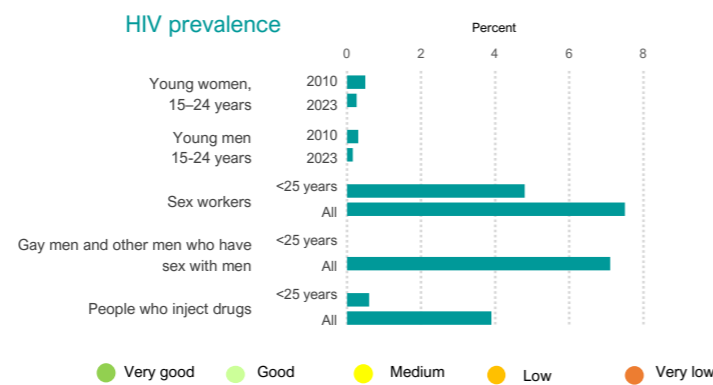


2020 and 2025 targets represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline.

## Change in new HIV infections



## HIV prevalence



## Policy and structural barriers

### Key populations

| Barrier   | Sex workers | Gay men and other men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | People in prisons |
|---|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Criminalization of the behaviour of key populations   | Yes         | No  | No                      | No                 | na                |
| The national strategy includes critical elements of the programme package for key populations | All         | > Half                                      | #N/A                    | > Half             | > Half            |
| Avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination                                      | id          | 18%   | 14%                     | 18%                | id                |
| Population size estimate  | 526 000     | id  | 168 000                 | 57 000             | 36 700            |

### Adolescent girls and young women

| Indicator  | 15-19 years | 15-49 years |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence                                  | id          | id          |
| Girls who completed lower secondary education  | 52%         |             |
| Policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality education (secondary schools)                  | id          |             |
| Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing services, age of consent | Yes, <18    |             |

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

| Road Map Action                       | 2023  | 2024  |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. Data-driven needs assessment       | Green | Green |
| 2. Precision prevention approach      | Green | Green |
| 3. Define investment needs            | Green | Green |
| 4. HIV prevention leadership agencies | Green | Green |
| 5. Expand community-led services      | Green | Green |
| 6. Remove social and legal barriers   | Green | Green |
| 7. Integration with related services  | Green | Green |
| 8. Introduction of new technologies   | Green | Green |
| 9. Real-time programme monitoring     | Green | Green |
| 10. Accountability for HIV progress   | Green | Green |

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                       | #N/A  |
| Provider-initiated condom promotion integrated into sexual and reproductive health services | No/id |

## 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 (%)

25 (Young women), 33 (Young men) | Target 90%

0% | % of high-incidence locations with a programme for adolescent girls & young women

4

### KEY POPULATIONS

Sex workers

48 (Sex workers), 34 (Clients) | Target 95%

38% | Received two prevention interventions in past 3 months

3

### KEY POPULATIONS

Gay men and other men who have sex with men

57 | Target 90%

39% | Received two prevention interventions in past 3 months

5

### KEY POPULATIONS

People who inject drugs

23 | Target 90%

22% | Received two prevention interventions in past 3 months

1

### CONDOM PROGRAMMING

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

24 (women), 33 (men) | Target 90%

4 | Estimated condom distribution need met (%)

2

### MEN AND BOYS (INCLUDING VMMC)

Uptake of voluntary medical male circumcision

na | % of 2025 target achieved

na

### ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG-BASED PREVENTION

Pre-exposure prophylaxis

400 (2017), 356 (2018), 553 (2019), 7853 (2020), 8650 (2021), 23349 (2022), 23349 (2023)

4 | Change in use of PrEP (2021-2022): +1320%

### ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG-BASED PREVENTION

Antiretroviral treatment

81 (Women), 81 (Men) | Target 86%

9 | Antiretroviral treatment coverage: Overall 86%

### PREVENTION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV

MTCT rate 26%

40% | % of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving ART

25 000 | Number of Estimated births to women living with HIV

6 300 | Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission

Distribution of new child infections: 17% (mother acquired HIV), 69% (mother did not receive ART), 11% (mother did not continue ART), 3% (mother on ART but not virologically suppressed)

0

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

Data sources: UNAIDS 2023 epidemiological estimates; Global AIDS Monitoring 2023; and ICF - the DHS Program STATcompiler. 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.