The State of HIV Prevention in South Africa

### Key Populations

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

#### Policy and structural barriers

- **Road Map Action 2023**
  - 1. Data-driven needs assessment
  - 2. Precise prevention approach
  - 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

- **Road Map Action 2023**
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#### Linkages between HIV and sexual and reproductive health services

- HIV testing services integrated within sexual and reproductive health services
- Provider-initiated condoms promotion integrated into sexual and reproductive health services

### Change in new HIV infections

- **TARGET 2010–2025**
  - **-42.5%**

### HIV prevalence

- **2010**
- **2012**
- **2013**
- **2014**
- **2015**
- **2017**
- **2018**
- **2019**
- **2020**

#### AIDS programme for young women

- 2010 baseline
- 2020 target

#### ADOLESCENT GIRLS, YOUNG WOMEN & MALE PARTNERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex workers</th>
<th>Gay men and other men who have sex with men</th>
<th>People who inject drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### CONDOM PROGRAMMING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condom use with a non-regular partner, 15–19 years</th>
<th>Condom use at last sex, 15–19 years</th>
<th>Use of barrier reduction services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>70%</td>
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#### MEN AND BOYS (INCLUDING VMVC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-exposure prophylaxis</th>
<th>Antiretroviral treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
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</table>

#### ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG-BASED PREVENTION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>% of 2020 target achieved</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>80%</td>
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#### DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CHILD INFECTIONS

- 1% of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- 6% of newborn infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- 15% of child infections because mother was on antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- 70% of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- 2% of child infections because mother was on antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding, but was not virologically suppressed

#### Change in use of PrEP

- **2021–2022**

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