## The State of HIV Prevention in South Sudan

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults, 15+ years</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young women, 15-24 years</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>11,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children, 0-14 years</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key populations

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

### Policy and structural barriers

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

#### The national strategy includes critical elements of the programme package for key populations
- Yes
- No

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

### Population size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>2020 Target</th>
<th>2025 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>46,600</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>70,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescent girls and young women

- Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence
- Yes: 10%
- No: 90%

### (15-19 years)

#### Target
- 50%

### (15–24 years)

#### Target
- 90%

### People who inject drugs

- Condom use with a non-regular partner
  - 2020: 50%
  - 2025: 80%

### Condom distribution

- People who inject drugs
  - 2020: 80%
  - 2025: 80%

### Antiretroviral drug-based prevention

- Number of people living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - 2020: 50%
  - 2025: 90%

### Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV

- MTCT rate
  - 2010: 31%
  - 2020: 26%
  - 2025: 16%

### Change in use of PrEP

- Total population
  - 2020: 0%
  - 2025: 26%

### Distribution of new child infections

- % of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - 2020: 32%
  - 2025: 23%

### Road Map Action

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

### Baseline status of 10 HIV Prevention 2025

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving ART</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of estimated births to women living with HIV</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>9,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ADOLESCENT GIRLS, YOUNG WOMEN & MALE PARTNERS

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

### KEY POPULATIONS

- Condom use at last paid sex
  - 15–49 years
  - Past 3 months

### CONDOM PROGRAMMING

- Uptake of voluntary medical male circumcision
  - 2010: 39
  - 2022: 78

### MEN AND BOYS (INCLUDING VMNC)

- Number of people living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - 2020: 53%
  - 2025: 90%

### PREVENTION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV

- % of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - 2020: 32%
  - 2025: 23%

- % of child infections because mother did not continue antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - 2020: 10%
  - 2025: 5%

- % of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding
  - 2020: 10%
  - 2025: 5%