

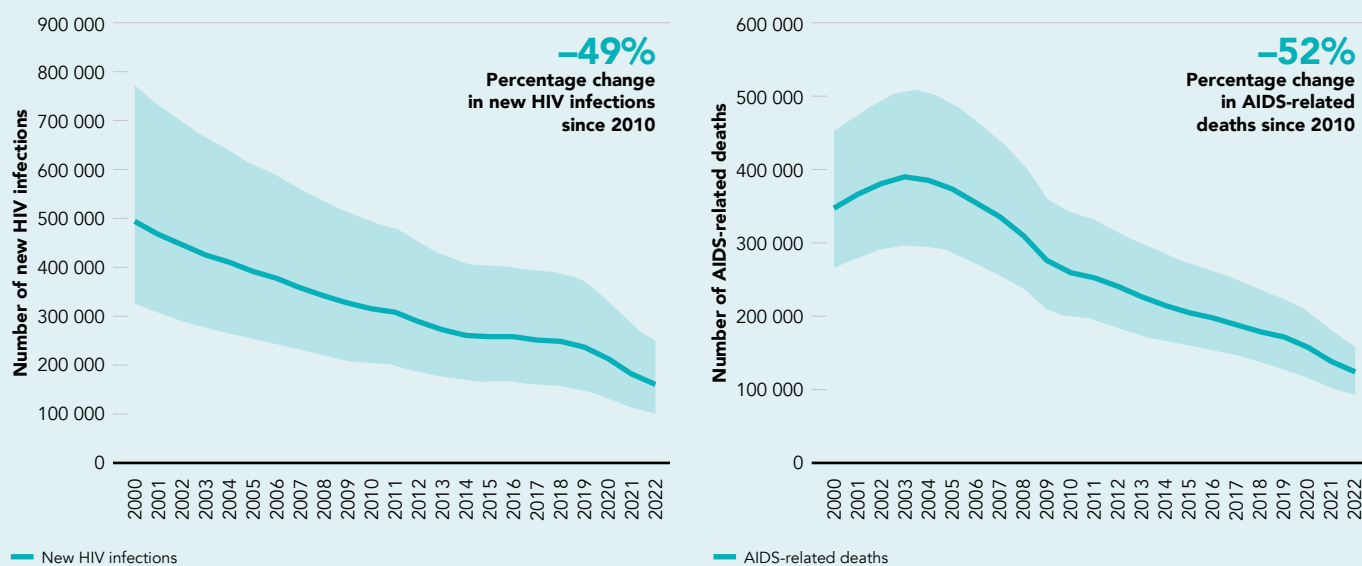
# Western and central Africa



Numbers of new HIV infections in western and central Africa declined by 49% between 2010 and 2022 (Figure 10.1). Coverage of antiretroviral therapy among adults living with HIV has more than doubled since 2015 (from 36% to 82%), due to changes in policy and implementation, including the scale-up of differentiated testing and treatment strategies, particularly at the community level, and the mobilization of resources to accelerate programmes.

Treatment coverage exceeded 80% in nine of 25 countries, but it was less than 50% in five countries. Antiretroviral therapy coverage remained lower among men (78%) than women (84%), and it was especially low among people from key populations and children, with only 37% of children living with HIV receiving treatment in 2022 (Figure 10.2).

**Figure 10.1** Numbers of annual new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, western and central Africa, 2000–2022



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

## 2022 DATA

- **49%** decrease in new HIV infections since 2010
- **52%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:  
**4.8 million [4.2 million–5.5 million]**
- New HIV infections:  
**160 000 [110 000–250 000]**
- AIDS-related deaths:  
**120 000 [96 000–160 000]**

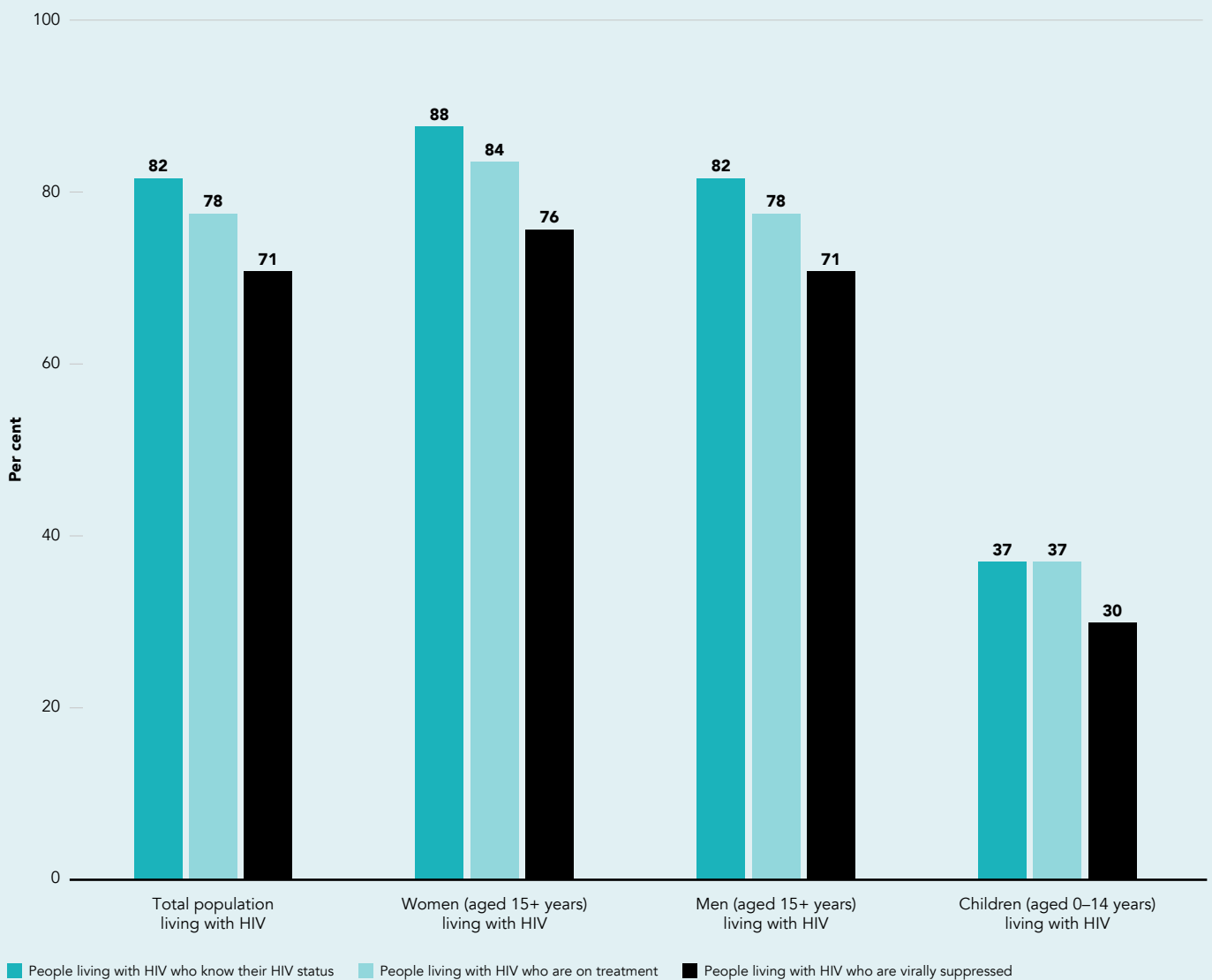
### Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their HIV status:  
**82 [72–94]**
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:  
**78 [69–90]**
- % of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed:  
**71 [62–82]**

### Financing of the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV:  
**US\$ 2.0 billion [24% gap to meet the 2025 target]**

Figure 10.2 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, western and central Africa, 2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

Coverage of prevention of vertical HIV transmission programmes increased from 29% in 2010 to 53% in 2022. Progress has been stagnant in recent years, with coverage remaining in the range 53–61% since 2016. The region is home to 20% of pregnant women living with HIV globally, but it accounts for 52% of all pregnant women living with HIV who are not on treatment. A significant number of pregnant women living with HIV in the region are not receiving antiretroviral therapy.

Efforts are under way to improve the legal environment in the region, with some countries adopting new laws to address barriers to HIV prevention and treatment (1). HIV prevalence among people from all key populations is significantly higher than in the general population, ranging from 2.8% among people in prisons to 21.9% among transgender people (Figure 10.3).

More than 1 in 10 people from key populations living with HIV report avoiding accessing health care due to stigma linked to their HIV-positive status (2). A median of 15.6% of sex workers (6 reporting countries) and 10.4% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (7 reporting countries) report avoiding accessing health care due to stigma and discrimination in the past 12 months.

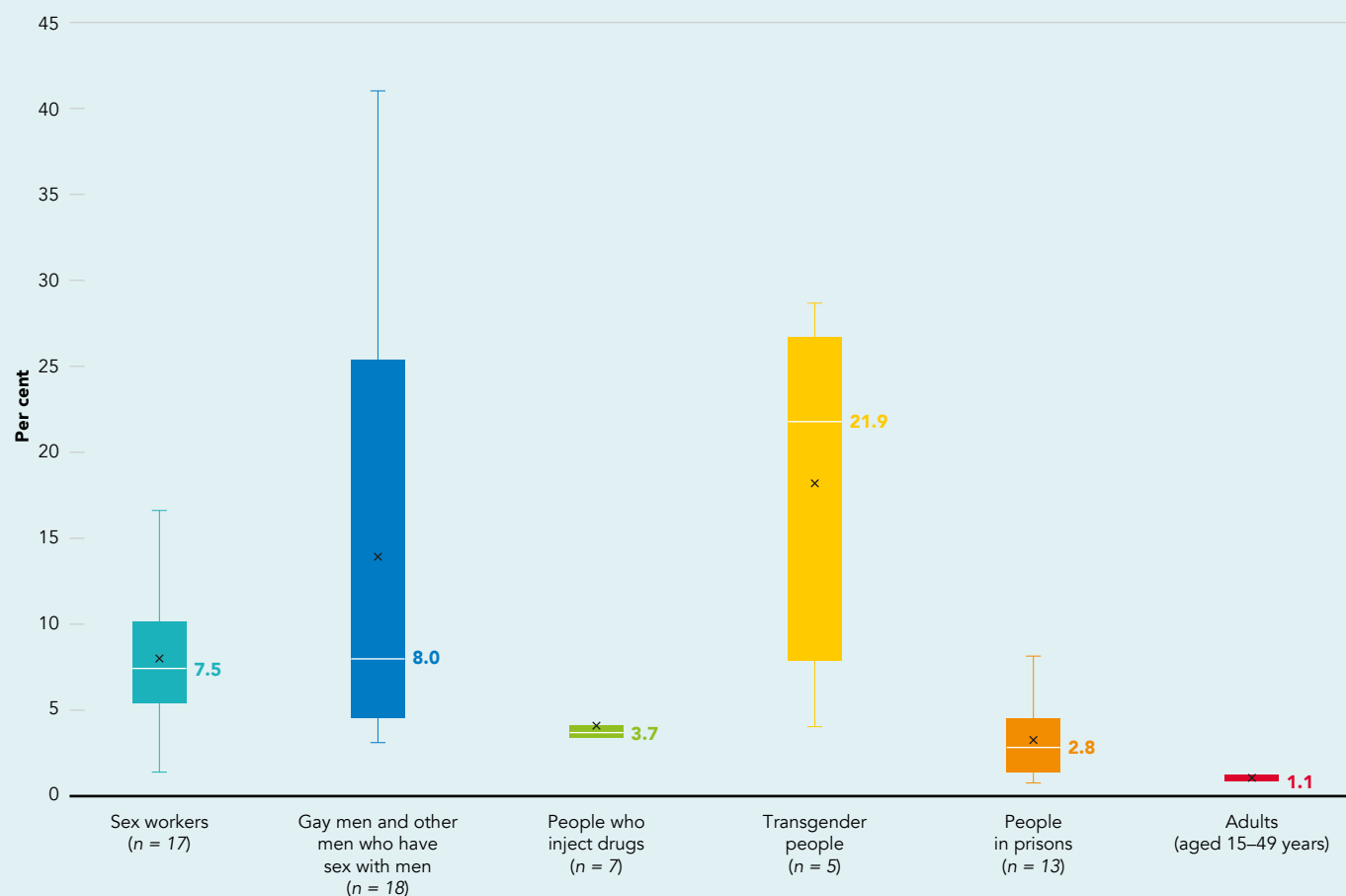
Adolescent girls and women (aged 15–49 years), who represent 43% of new HIV infections in the region in 2022, continue to face legal and societal barriers, such as age-of-consent limitations for access to HIV testing. These barriers hinder their access to HIV and other vital services, including for gender-based violence, and efforts to reduce stigma and discrimination.

There is a substantial funding gap in the region's HIV response. Total HIV resources were 8% lower in 2022 than 2021, with heavy reliance on external donors.<sup>1</sup> An additional major concern is the decline in domestic HIV funding, which was 7% lower in 2022 than 2018.

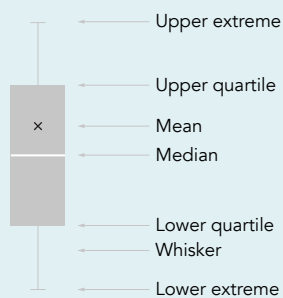
The complex epidemiological context of the region calls for sustained efforts to increase coverage among people from key populations, adolescent girls and young women, and children; end vertical HIV transmission; address legal and societal barriers; secure adequate funding; and enhance high-quality, disaggregated data collection and use for evidence-based interventions.

<sup>1</sup> Resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US\$.

**Figure 10.3** HIV prevalence among key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in western and central Africa, 2018–2022



**How to read**



The median HIV prevalence among countries that reported these data in western and central Africa was:

- 7.5% among sex workers.
- 8.0% among gay men and other men who have sex with men.
- 3.7% among people who inject drugs.
- 21.9% among transgender people.
- 2.8% among people in prisons.

The estimated HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15–49 years) is **1.1% [1.0–1.3%]**.

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Notes: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 25.

The adult prevalence uncertainty bounds define the range within which the true value lies (if it can be measured). Narrow bounds indicate that an estimate is precise, while wide bounds indicate greater uncertainty regarding the estimate.

**Table 10.1** Reported estimated size of key populations, western and central Africa, 2018–2022

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2022 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	Gay men and other men who have sex with men as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People in prisons	People in prisons as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Benin	6 400 000					800	0.01%	2200	0.04%		
Burkina Faso	11 000 000	50 600	0.46%							5000	0.05%
Cameroon	13 800 000										
Central African Republic (the)	2 800 000	3900		3000							
Chad	7 900 000	33 800		8200		710				5700	
Côte d'Ivoire	15 000 000					57 000		660		43 500	0.29%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	55 400 000	525 700	0.95%			168 200	0.30%	56 500	0.10%	36 700	0.07%
Gambia	1 300 000			1700						710	0.06%
Guinea	6 700 000	49 000	0.73%			580		740			
Mali	10 200 000	18 100		4100							
Mauritania	2 200 000	8500		7600							
Niger	11 400 000										
Nigeria	111 000 000									77 600	0.07%
Senegal	8 500 000			52 500	0.67%					11 000	0.14%
Sierra Leone	4 300 000	11 500		3200		7600		1100			
Togo	4 400 000	29 400	0.72%							5800	0.13%
<b>Estimated global median proportion as per cent of adult population (15–49)<sup>a</sup></b>			<b>0.73%</b>		<b>0.69%</b>		<b>0.32%</b>		<b>0.10%</b>		<b>-</b>

■ National population size estimate  
■ Local population size estimate  
■ Insufficient data  
■ No data

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum DemProj module, 2023;

<sup>a</sup> Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2023 (<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fhivtools.unaids.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F73D-Guide-for-updating-Spectrum-HIV-estimates.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>).

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2022. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The regions covered by the local population size estimate are as follows:

Central African Republic: Capitale (Bangui), Préfectures (Berberati and Bouar), Sous-préfectures (Boali and Carnot).

Chad: Sex workers: Ati/Oum-Hadjer, N'Djaména, Moundou, Doba, Koumra, Bongor, Sarh, Abéché. Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Abéché, N'Djaména, Ati, Oum-Hadjer, Sarh, Bongor, Moundou, Koumra. People who inject drugs: 11 cities.

Côte d'Ivoire: Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Abengourou, Abidjan, Bouaké, Divo, Gagnoa, Issia, Korhogo, Man, Ouangolo, San-Pédro and Yakro. People who inject drugs: Bouaké, San-Pédro and Yamoussoukro. Transgender people: Abidjan.

Gambia: Banjul.

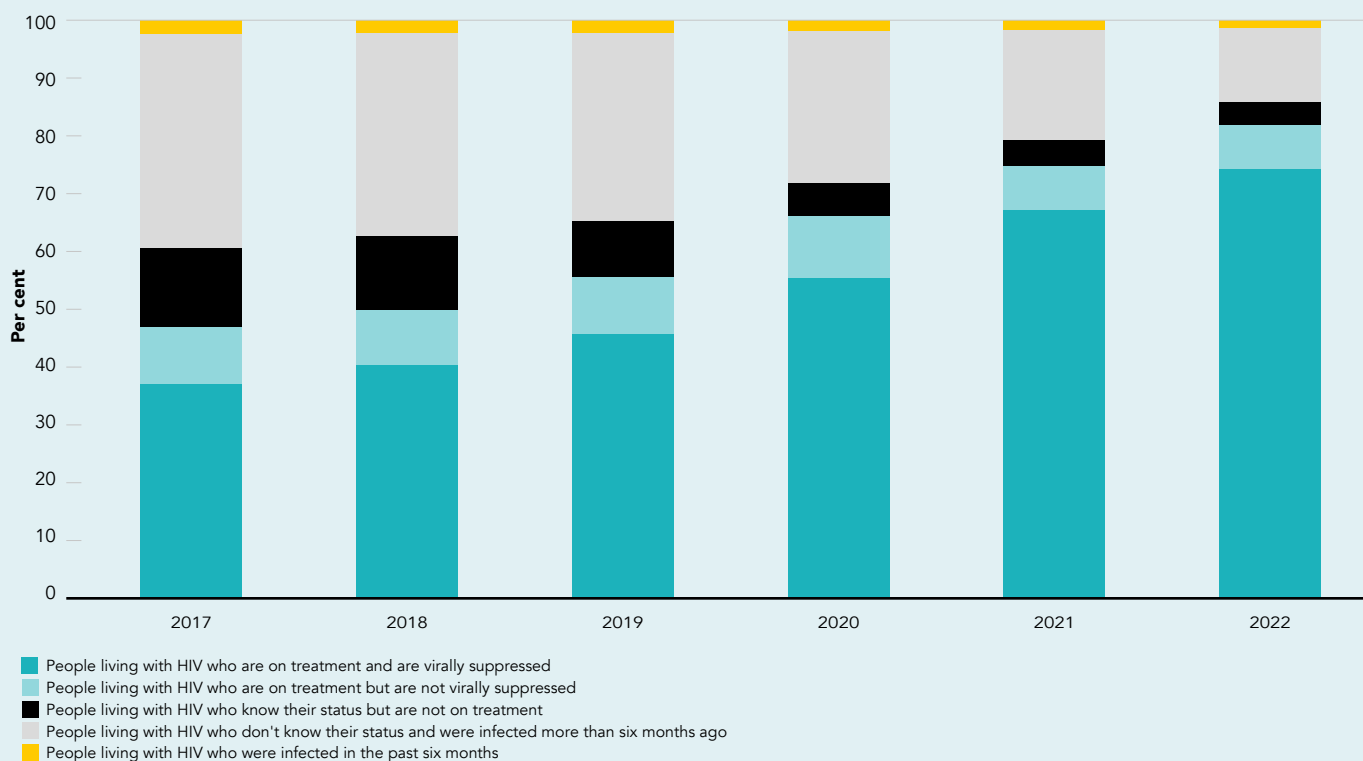
Guinea: Conakry.

Mali: Sex workers: Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso. Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Bamako, Gao, Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso.

Mauritania: The six biggest cities in the country.

Sierra Leone: Sex workers, people who inject drugs and transgender people: Bo (South), Bombali (North), Kenema (East), Port Loko (North West), Western Rural and Western Urban. Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Bo (South), Bombali (North), Kenema (East), Kono (East), Port Loko (North West), Western Rural and Western Urban.

**Figure 10.4** Distribution of people living with HIV by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), western and central Africa, 2017–2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

Table 10.2 Laws and policies scorecard, western and central Africa, 2023

Country	Criminalization of transgender people <sup>a</sup>	Criminalization of sex work <sup>b</sup>	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs <sup>c</sup>	Laws criminalizing transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV <sup>3</sup>	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Benin	1	1	1	1	1		4
Burkina Faso	1	10	1	1	1		1
Burundi	6	11	28	19	13		5
Cabo Verde		12	28		13		
Cameroon	1	1	1	1	1		22
Central African Republic	1	14	1	1	38		38
Chad	1	17	1	1	1		16
Congo	4	4	4	4	4		4
Côte d'Ivoire	1	1	1	1	1		1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	4	28	40	9		8
Equatorial Guinea	2	24	1		2		23
Gabon	1	1	1	1	1		4
Gambia		21	28	34	9		4
Ghana	1	1	1	1	1		1
Guinea	1	26	27	1	1		7
Guinea-Bissau	4	4	4	25	13		
Liberia	1	1	1	1	1		1
Mali	2	30	2	2	1		29
Mauritania	1	1	1	2	1		2
Niger	2	1	20	1	1		1
Nigeria	1	1	1	1	31		1
Sao Tome and Principe	4	4	4	4	4		4
Senegal	1	1	36	1	1		1
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	33		1
Togo	1	1	35	1	1		1

**Criminalization of transgender people**

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

**Criminalization of sex work**

- Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
- Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
- Data not available

**Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private**

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

**Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs**

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

**Laws criminalizing transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission**

- Yes
- No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No
- Data not available

**Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV**

- Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions

**Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing**

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work <sup>d</sup>	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation <sup>d</sup>	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity <sup>d</sup>	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs <sup>d</sup>
Benin	1	1	2	2	1	2
Burkina Faso	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burundi	5					6
Cabo Verde						
Cameroon	1	1	2	1	2	2
Central African Republic	15	1	1	1	1	1
Chad	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congo	4	4				4
Côte d'Ivoire	1	1	1	1	1	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	37	39	39	39	4
Equatorial Guinea	2	2	2	2		2
Gabon	1	1		1		4
Gambia	2					
Ghana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guinea	1	1	2	2		2
Guinea-Bissau	4	2				4
Liberia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mali	2	2	2	2		2
Mauritania	1	2			2	2
Niger	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nigeria	1	1	1	2	2	2
Sao Tome and Principe	4	4				4
Senegal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	1	1
Togo	1	1	1	1	1	1

**Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups**

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

**Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work**

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

**Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity**

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

**Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status**

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

**Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation**

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

**Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs**

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

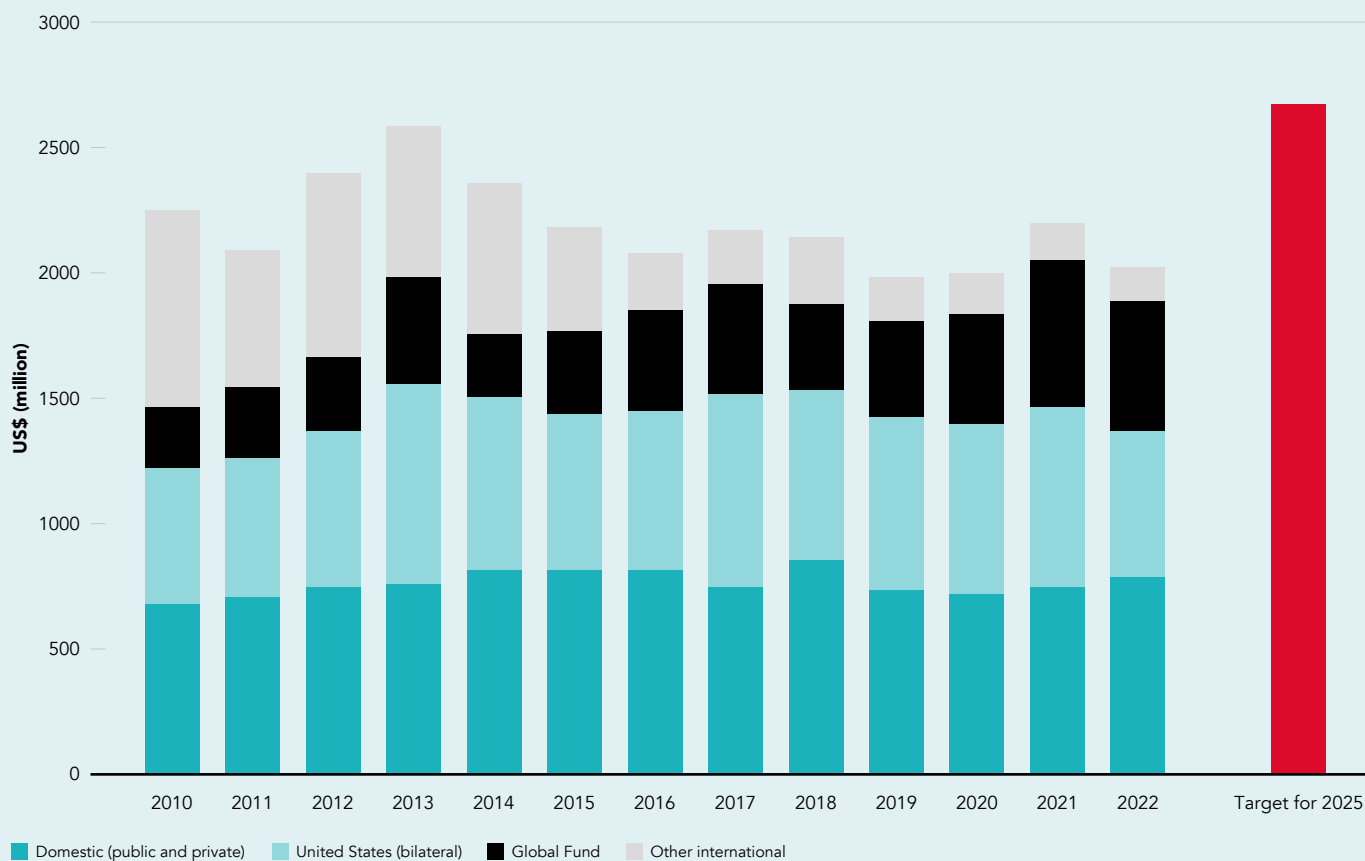
Notes: <sup>a</sup>Laws criminalizing transgender people refers to laws that criminalize the gender expression of transgender and gender diverse people, including laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.  
<sup>b</sup>Criminalization of sex work refers to criminalization of any aspect of sex work, including buying sexual services, selling sexual services, ancillary activities associated with buying or selling sexual services, and profiting from organizing or managing sex work.  
<sup>c</sup>Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is still considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs, even if use or possession of marijuana has been decriminalized.  
<sup>d</sup>Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions refer to whether constitutional prohibitions of discrimination have been interpreted to include discrimination on the grounds of sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency by courts and/or government policy, and/or whether there are other legislative non-discrimination provisions specifying sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency.



Source:

- 1 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2022. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2022 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 2 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2021. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2021 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 3 United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Programme. Explainer: still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2019 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf), accessed 6 July 2023).
- 4 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2019. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2019 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 5 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2018. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2018 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 6 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2017. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2017 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 7 Article 22a, Ordonnance n°56/2009/PRG/SGG relative à la Prévention, la Prise en Charge et le Contrôle du VIH/sida en République de Guinée. Conakry: Government of Guinea (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/110861/138035/F369965148/GIN-110861.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 8 Loi No. 18/012 du 09 juillet 2018 modifiant et complétant la Loi n° 08/011 du 14 juillet 2008 portant protection des droits des personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA et des personnes affectées: Article 37. Kinshasa: Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (<https://toolkit.hivjusticeworldwide.org/fr/resource/loi-n18012-du-09-juillet-2018-modifiant-et-complétant-la-loi-n-08011-du-14-juillet-2008-portant-protection-des-droits-des-personnes-vivant-avec-le-vih-sida-et-des-personnes-affectees/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 9 Bernard EJ, Cameron S. Advancing HIV justice 2: building momentum in global advocacy against HIV criminalisation. Amsterdam and Brighton: HIV Justice Network and Global Network of People Living with HIV; 2016 (<https://www.scribd.com/doc/312008825/Advancing-HIV-Justice-2-Building-momentum-inglobal-advocacy-against-HIV-criminalisation>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 10 Loi no. 025-2018: Article 533-20. Ouagadougou: Government of Burkina Faso (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b5cc0.html>, accessed 6 July 2023); Penal Code 2019, Article 533-20. Ouagadougou: Government of Burkina Faso (<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/national-practice/law-ndeg-044-2019-am-amending-law-ndeg-025-2018an-penal-code?activeTab=national-implementation-of-ihl?topic=18585>).
- 11 Penal Code: Articles 548, 539-546. Bujumbura: Government of Burundi (<https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Burundi-Code-2017-penal.pdf>).
- 12 Penal Code. Praia: Government of Cabo Verde (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/pt/cv/cv001pt.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 13 Cameron S, Bernard EJ. Advancing HIV justice 3: growing the global movement against HIV criminalisation. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Network; 2019 (<https://www.hivjustice.net/publication/advancing3/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 14 Penal Code: Article 90. Bangui: Government of the Central African Republic (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/fr/cf/cf003fr.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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- 16 Loi No 019/PR/2007 du 15 Novembre 2007 portant lutte contre VIH/SIDA/IST et protection des Droits des Personnes Vivant avec le VIH/SIDA: Articles 10 and 21. N'Djamena: Government of Chad ([https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---ilo\\_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms\\_126793.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_126793.pdf), accessed 6 July 2023).
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- 18 Chiam Z, Duffy S, Gonzalez Gil M, et al. Trans legal mapping report 2019: recognition before the law. Geneva: ILGA World; 2020 ([https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA\\_World\\_Trans\\_Legal\\_Mapping\\_Report\\_2019\\_EN.pdf](https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_Trans_Legal_Mapping_Report_2019_EN.pdf), accessed 6 July 2023).
- 19 Code Pénal. Bujumbura: Government of Burundi (<https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Burundi-Code-2017-penal.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 20 Code Pénal. Niamey: Government of Niger ([https://database.ilo.org/api/downloader/download/1/NE%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20\(2003\)%20-%20OR\(fr\).pdf](https://database.ilo.org/api/downloader/download/1/NE%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20(2003)%20-%20OR(fr).pdf), accessed 6 July 2023).
- 21 Criminal Code of Gambia: Articles 129, 135, 136 and 138. Banjul: Government of Gambia ([https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/75289/107490/F973061365/GMB75289%20pp%201284\\_1316.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/75289/107490/F973061365/GMB75289%20pp%201284_1316.pdf), accessed 6 July 2023).
- 22 Directives nationales de prevention et de prise en charge du VIH au Cameroun. Yaoundé: Ministry of Health of Cameroon; 2014 ([https://www.childrenandaids.org/sites/default/files/2017-05/Cameroon\\_National-Integrated-HIV-Guidelines2014.pdf](https://www.childrenandaids.org/sites/default/files/2017-05/Cameroon_National-Integrated-HIV-Guidelines2014.pdf), accessed 6 July 2023).
- 23 Ley N 3/2005 de fecha 9 de mayo sobre la prevencion y la lucha contra las infecciones de transmision sexual/VIH SIDA y la defensa de los derechos humanos de las personas afectada: Article 25. Malabo: Government of Equatorial Guinea ([https://www.guineasalud.org/archivos/Ordenes/Ley\\_Num3\\_2005VIH.pdf](https://www.guineasalud.org/archivos/Ordenes/Ley_Num3_2005VIH.pdf)).
- 24 Penal Code: Article 452(bis). Malabo: Government of Equatorial Guinea (<https://acjr.org.za/resource-centre/penal-code-of-equatorial-guinea-1963/view>).
- 25 Decreto-Lei n 2-B, de 28 de Outubro de 1993. Bissau: Government of Guinea-Bissau (<https://fecongd.org/pdf/crianca/CodigoPenal.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 26 Penal Code: Articles 346 and 351. Conakry: Government of Guinea (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/44a3eb9a4.html>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 27 Penal Code: Article 274. Conakry: Government of Guinea (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/44a3eb9a4.html>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 28 Mendos LR, Botha K, Lelis RC, et al. State-sponsored homophobia 2020: global legislation overview update. Geneva: ILGA World; 2020 ([https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA\\_World\\_State\\_Sponsored\\_Homophobia\\_report\\_global\\_legislation\\_overview\\_update\\_December\\_2020.pdf](https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_report_global_legislation_overview_update_December_2020.pdf), accessed 6 July 2023).
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- 30 Penal Code: Article 179. Bamako: Government of Mali (<https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/193676>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 31 Sexual Offences Bill 2015: Section 26 (1). Abuja: Government of Nigeria (<https://www.scribd.com/doc/267639198/Nigeria-Sexual-Offences-Bill-2015#>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 32 Sexual rights database. Geneva: Sexual Rights Initiative (<http://sexualrightsdatabase.org/map/21/Adult%20sex%20work>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 33 National HIV and AIDS Commission Act 2011. Freetown: Government of Sierra Leone (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/MONOGRAPH/94292/110645/F-1423921567/SLE94292%20Eng.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 34 Drug Control Act (2003): Article 35. Conakry: Government of Guinea (<http://www.dleag-gambia.org/en/article/drug-laws>).
- 35 Penal Code: Articles 392 and 393. Lomé: Government of Togo (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/104616/127692/F-194593081/TGO-104616.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 36 Penal Code: Article 319. Dakar: Government of Senegal (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/70562/85594/F-2143944421/SEN-70562.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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- 39 Constitution de la République Democratique du Congo. Kinshasa: Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (<https://wipolex-res.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/fr/cd/cd001fr.html>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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**Figure 10.5** Resource availability for HIV, western and central Africa, 2010–2022, and estimated resource needs for HIV by 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2023 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>); Stover J, Glaubius R, Teng Y, Kelly S, Brown T, Hallett TB et al. Modelling the epidemiological impact of the UNAIDS 2025 targets to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. *PLoS Med.* 2021;18(10):e1003831.  
 Note: the resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

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