Country Situation

Background Statistics

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence - adults (ages 15-49)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4% [2.8-5.1%]</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence - pregnant women (all ages)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of women living with HIV</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Est. # children (ages 0-14) living with HIV</td>
<td></td>
<td>23,000 [12,000-35,000]</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,100/100,000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Est. annual births</td>
<td></td>
<td>503,000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>99/1,000</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Under-5 mortality rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>159/1,000</td>
<td>2010</td>
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</table>

HIV prevalence among adults (ages 15-49) in Chad, estimated at 3.4% in 2009, has remained stable since 2001. HIV prevalence among pregnant women is slightly lower (2.9% in 2009) than the general adult population. In 2011, an estimated 14,500 pregnant women living with HIV delivered in Chad.

Overall, uptake of antenatal care and PMTCT services is very low. Only 7% of pregnant women attended at least one ANC visit in 2010, and PMTCT services were only available in 9% of ANC facilities. Only 7% of pregnant women were tested for HIV in 2010. The maternal mortality ratio is very high (1,100/100,000 live births), which may be related to limited access to skilled birth attendance at delivery (23% in 2010).

Under-5 mortality rate is among the highest in Sub Saharan Africa.

Chad has adopted WHO Option B regimen for prophylaxis and a costed national PMTCT scale-up plan (2012-2016) is in place.

Reaching High Level Targets

Global 2015 Targets

- Reduce the number of new HIV infections among children by 90%
- Reduce the number of HIV-associated deaths to women during pregnancy, delivery or puerperium by 50%
- Reduce under-five deaths due to HIV by at least 50%
- Provide antiretroviral therapy for all children with HIV

An estimated 5,500 children were newly infected with HIV in 2009. Modeling data from UNAIDS indicates that if all interventions are scaled up and Global Plan targets are achieved (see Figure 1), there would be 1,000 new child infections in 2015—an 82% decline in the number of new child infections from 2009.

Global Plan Targets, Baseline and Current Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2009 Baseline (or last available data)</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number new paediatric HIV infections</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number HIV-associated maternal deaths</td>
<td>460 (2005)</td>
<td>380</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of under-5 deaths due to HIV ART coverage among children (ages 0-14)</td>
<td>3% (2008)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV incidence in women (ages 15-49)</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.33%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning (ages 15-49)</td>
<td>21% (2004)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mother-to-child transmission rate</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td>33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal ARV coverage (prophylaxis and ART coverage, excluding single-dose nevirapine)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding ARV Coverage</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ART coverage among HIV+ pregnant women in need of treatment</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Number of new child HIV infections due to mother to child transmission, by scenario, Chad

Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Unpublished estimates on PMTCT country targets, 2010
Global 2015 Targets
• Reduce HIV incidence in women (ages 15-49) by 50%
• Reduce unmet need for family planning among women to zero

Key Points
Among young people (ages 15-24), HIV prevalence was two times higher among young women (2.5%) than young men (1.0%) in 2009 and, in 2010, only 57% of young women (15-24 years) reporting multiple sexual partners in the last year reported using a condom at last intercourse. Coverage of HIV testing among male partners of pregnant women attending ANC is also very low (1% in 2010). In 2004, one out of five women (21%) reported unmet need for family planning and 17% reported unintended pregnancies.

Program Status According to PMTCT Prongs

Key Points
Preventing HIV transmission from a woman living with HIV to her infant

Global 2015 Targets
• Reduce overall mother-to-child transmission of HIV to <5%
• 90% of mothers receive perinatal ART or ARVs
• 90% of breastfeeding infant-mother pairs receive ART or ARVs

Background Statistics

| Young people (ages 15-24) HIV prevalence[^1] | Female: 2.5% [1.7-5.2%] | 2009 |
| Male: 1.0% [0.7-2.0%] | 2009 |

| Condom use at last sex among young people (ages 15-24) with 2+ sexual partners in the last 12 months[^2] | Female: 57%[^2] | 2010 |
| Male: – | – |

| Male partners of pregnant women attending ANC tested in last 12 months[^3] | Male: 1% | 2010 |

| Unintended pregnancies (ages 15-49)[^5] | Female: 17% | 2004 |

*Based on small denominator (typically 25-49 unweighted cases)

Timing of 1st ANC visit (months)^[^6]^ | No ANC: 56% | <4 months: 17% | 4-5 months: 17% | 6-7 months: 9% | 8+ months: 1% | DK: <1% | 2004 |

Percentage of women attending at least 4 ANC visits during pregnancy[^7]^ | Total: 23% | Urban: 44% | Rural: 17% | 2010 |

Percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV & received results in ANC, L&D, & post-partum (<72hrs)^[^8]^ | 7% | 2010 |

Estimated % of infants born to HIV+ women receiving ARVs for PMTCT[^9]^ | 5% [4-6%] | 2010 |

Skilled attendant at delivery (%[^10]^ | 23% | 2010 |

Exclusive breastfeeding for infants <6 months[^11]^ | 3% | 2010 |

Global 2015 Targets
• Reduce HIV incidence in women (ages 15-49) by 50%
• Reduce unmet need for family planning among women to zero

Key Points
According to facility data, only 7% of pregnant women in Chad attended at least one ANC visit in 2010 and 7% of pregnant women were tested for HIV. Access to ARVs for PMTCT was also very low with only 13% of pregnant women living with HIV receiving ARVs for PMTCT in 2011. Only 5% of HIV-exposed children received ARVs for PMTCT in 2010.
Program Status According to PMTCT Prongs

**Global 2015 Target**

- 90% of HIV-positive pregnant women in need of ART for their own health are started on lifelong ART

**Background Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women assessed with CD4 testing $^{(9)}$</th>
<th>&gt;95%</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected women started on CTX prophylaxis within 2 months of birth $^{(10)}$</td>
<td>3% [3-4%]</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected women tested for HIV within 2 months of birth $^{(10)}$</td>
<td>2% [1-2%]</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Points**

In 2010, most HIV-infected pregnant women were assessed with CD4 testing (>95%) to determine if they were in need of ART for their own health. However, both coverage of CTX prophylaxis within two months of birth (3%) and early infant diagnosis (2%) were very low in 2010. Paediatric ART coverage increased slightly from 5% in 2009 to 8% in 2011, but remains very low. Among pregnant women with HIV who received ARVs in 2010, 39% received ART for their own health.

**Key Challenges & The Bottom Line**

**Key Challenges**

- Very limited availability of PMTCT services with only 9% of ANC facilities offering PMTCT

**The Bottom Line**

*If national EMTCT targets for Chad are to be met by 2015, the following actions should be considered:*

- Rapid scale up of PMTCT service delivery and paediatric HIV care and treatment in all ANC clinics and other relevant primary health care facilities

**Figure 3:** Percentage distribution of various regimens provided to HIV+ pregnant women to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, 2010 $^{(9)}$

- Single dose nevirapine
- ART for HIV+ pregnant women eligible for treatment
- More effective ARV regimens

**Figure 4:** Percentage of infants born to HIV+ women tested for HIV at 2 months of birth (EID) & Percentage of children living with HIV receiving ART, 2009-2011

- Estimated ART coverage for children 0-14 years $^{(11)}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of infants born to HIV-positive mothers receiving a virological test within 2 months of birth $^{(10)}$</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated ART coverage for children 0-14 years $^{(11)}$</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chad
References:
2 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, unpublished estimates, 2010
3 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Together We Will End AIDS, 2012
8 WHO/UNICEF/UNAIDS, calculated from Universal Access country reported unpublished data, 2011
11 Chad Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010, Final Report
13 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Unpublished estimates on PMTCT country targets, 2010
15 Chad Demographic and Health Survey 2004, Final Report

Notes:
• Please note that the corresponding country data for this indicator have not been revised and, therefore, refer to what was published in the Global HIV/AIDS Response – Epidemic Update and Health Sector Progress Towards Universal Access, Progress Report 2011. Revised country data for this indicator will be published towards the end of 2012.
** Based on small denominator (25-49 unweighted cases)
– Data not available.
† Indicator calculated from ANC health facility data for numerators and estimates of need for denominators. Not comparable to survey data presented under Background Statistics or elsewhere in this fact sheet.
ª 2009 data are not directly comparable to later years. Definition changed in 2010 to exclude single-dose nevirapine.

Acronyms:
ANC: Antenatal care
ART: Antiretroviral therapy
ARVs: Antiretroviral prophylaxis
CTX: Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis
EID: Early infant diagnosis
EMTCT: Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
FP: Family planning
L&D: Labour and delivery
MMR: Maternal mortality ratio
MNCH: Maternal, newborn and child health
PMTCT: Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
PWLHIV: Pregnant women living with HIV
SRH: Sexual and reproductive health
WHO: World Health Organization