



PROJECT BRIEF

Advancing access to healthcare in the Central African Republic: a holistic district-level initiative to expand integrated HIV/TB and malaria services, prioritising key populations and underserved areas.

CAR's GF-GC7 is a €141m project covering the period 2024-2026 addressing disease prevention and treatment of three conditions: Malaria, HIV and Tuberculosis, plus an important component of health system strengthening. The donor (The Global Fund) selected two prime recipients to cover all seven regions (RS) of the country: World Vision for regions RS1, RS3, RS4, RS5 and RS6 and the French Red Cross for RS2 and RS7. World Vision then sub-contracted three international NGOs to implement the activities in different regions: MENTOR Initiative (RS1 and RS3), International Medical Corps (RS4 and RS5) and Cristian Refugee Services (RS6).

This project is government-led, and the partners provide support to facilitate the activities. Workshops, supervisions or CHW development are carried out by

the Ministry of Health, with logistical support from partners including (but not limited to) payment of per diems, transport, rental of venues, etc.

Project Goals:

- Reduction of the incidence of TB to less than 55 cases / 100.000 inhabitants from now until 2028
- Reduce 75% (compared to 2015 data) the mortality rate due to TB per 100.000 inhabitants
- Reduce the new infections and mortality, as well as improve the quality of living of people with HIV including respect for human rights and gender
- Reduce the mortality rate related to malaria at least 80% in 2028 (when compared to 2015)



OBJECTIVES

CAR's GF-GC7 is based on national strategic plans, health sector strategies, and relevant documents. Prioritized interventions involve all stakeholders in the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, including the Resilient and Sustainable Health System (RSSH). It reflects the country's health priorities through an inclusive, participatory dialogue.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a crucial role in prevention, disease management, combating gender-based violence (GBV), and health promotion, especially in insecure areas. This integrated approach aims to build a resilient health system and will be adapted to regional contexts for effective interventions.



PERIOD

January 2024 – December 2026



EXPECTED RESULTS

By the conclusion of the programme, expected results include:

- **TB mortality rate** per 100,000 population: baseline 98 / target: 92
- **Malaria parasite prevalence:** proportion of the population with a malaria infection: baseline 73% / target: 65%
- **Number of new HIV infections** per 1000 uninfected population: baseline 1,54 / target: 1,05
- **Treatment success rate of all forms of TB** - bacteriologically confirmed plus clinically diagnosed, new and relapse: baseline 79% / target: 80%
- **Percentage of people living with HIV and on ART** who are virologically suppressed: baseline: 47% / target: 61%
- **Proportion of households with at least one insecticide-treated net** for every two people: baseline 26,5% / target: 60%
- **Percentage of new and relapse TB patients tested** using WHO recommended rapid diagnostic tests at the time of diagnosis: baseline 20% / target: 70%
- **Proportion of suspected malaria cases that receive a parasitological test** in the community: baseline 98.91% / target: 100%



PROGRAMME LOCATIONS

The programme is being implemented two regions:

- 1 In the **south** of the country, near Bangui
- 2 In the **west** of the country, around the Ouham-Pende prefecture

TARGETED POPULATION



205,969

people with suspected malaria submitted for testing



2,245

people with suspected HIV submitted for confirmatory diagnosis

DONOR

World Vision (prime) and The Global Fund (donor)