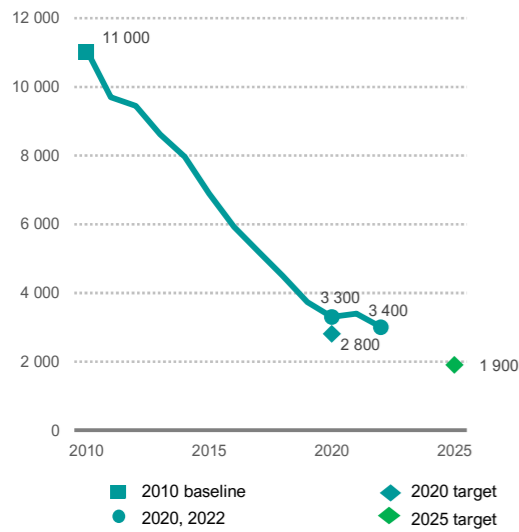


The State of HIV Prevention in Rwanda

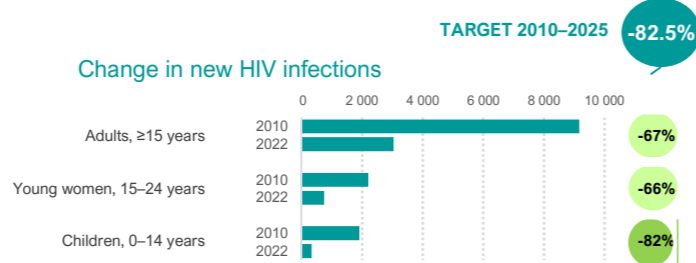
2023

Number of new HIV infections (all ages)

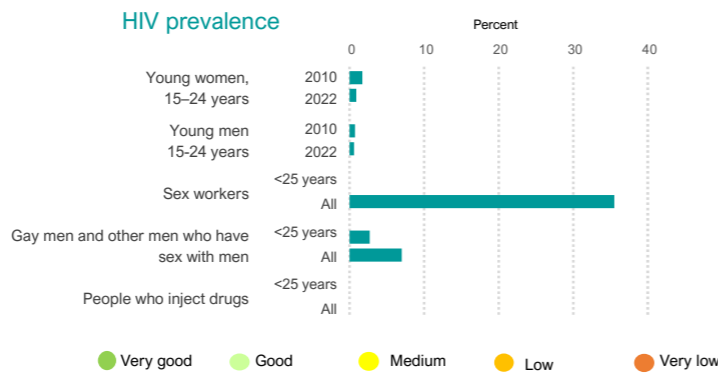


2020 and 2025 targets represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline.

Change in new HIV infections



HIV prevalence



Policy and structural barriers

Key populations

Barrier	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Criminalization of the behaviour of key populations	Yes	No	id	No	na
The national strategy includes critical elements of the programme package for key populations	> Half	> Half	None	> Half	< Half
Avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination	id	id	id	id	na
Population size	38 000	id	id	id	id

Adolescent girls and young women

Indicator	15-19 years	15-49 years
Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence	24%	id
Girls who completed lower secondary education	30%	
Policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality education (secondary schools)	Yes	
Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing services, age of consent	Yes, <12	

Baseline status of 10 HIV Prevention 2025 Road Map Actions

Road Map Action	2023
1. Data-driven needs assessment	Good
2. Precision prevention approach	Low
3. Define investment needs	Good
4. HIV prevention leadership agencies	Low
5. Expand community-led services	Good
6. Remove social and legal barriers	Low
7. Integration with related services	Good
8. Introduction of new technologies	Good
9. Real-time programme monitoring	Low
10. Accountability for HIV progress	Low

Note: 'Yes' refers to the adaptation having been introduced (not necessarily it being universally available).

Linkages between HIV and sexual and reproductive health services

HIV testing services integrated within sexual and reproductive health	Yes
Provider-initiated condom promotion integrated into sexual and reproductive health services	No/id

HIV programme coverage and outcomes

ADOLESCENT GIRLS, YOUNG WOMEN & MALE PARTNERS

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

Young women	46
Young men	78

Target 90%

Received two prevention interventions in past 3 months

Score: 4

KEY POPULATIONS

Sex workers

Condom use at last paid sex is (%)

Sex workers	82
Clients	75

Target 95%

Received two prevention interventions in past 3 months

Score: 3

KEY POPULATIONS

Gay men and other men who have sex with men

Condom use at last anal sex (%)

Gay men and other men who have sex with men	56
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Target 90%

Received two prevention interventions in past 3 months

Score: id

KEY POPULATIONS

People who inject drugs

Use of harm reduction services (%)

With safe injections	50
On opioid substitution therapy	50

Target 90%

Received two prevention interventions in past 3 months

Score: id

CONDOM PROGRAMMING

Condom use with a non-regular partner, 15-49 years (%)

women	46
men	70

Target 90%

Estimated condom distribution need met (%)

Score: 7

MEN AND BOYS (INCLUDING VMMC)

Uptake of voluntary medical male circumcision

% of 2025 target achieved	94
male circumcision prevalence 15-24	73

Target 90%

% of annual VMMC target achieved

Score: 10

ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG-BASED PREVENTION

Pre-exposure prophylaxis

Number of people actively taking Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

2017	887
2018	939
2019	4307
2020	8556
2021	10775
2022	10775

Change in use of PrEP (2021-2022)

+99%

Score: 6

ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG-BASED PREVENTION

Antiretroviral treatment

People living with HIV virally suppressed (%)

Women	91
Men	89

Target 86%

Antiretroviral treatment coverage

Overall	92%
Sex workers	id
Gay men and other men who have sex with men	id
People who inject drugs	id

Score: 9

PREVENTION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV

MTCT rate

5%

% of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving ART

98%

Number of Estimated births to women living with HIV

6 700

Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission

350

Distribution of new child infections

% of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding	36%
% of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding	10%
% of child infections because mother did not continue antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding	22%
% of child infections because mother was on antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding, but was not virologically suppressed	32%

Score: 10

Condom use, completion of lower-secondary education, coverage of dedicated programmes

Condom use, coverage of prevention interventions (as shown above)

Condom use, coverage of prevention interventions (as shown above)

Safe injection practices, coverage of prevention interventions (as shown above), needle and syringe distribution

Condom use, condom distribution

Condom use, condom distribution

Regulatory approval, PrEP guidelines, PrEP coverage per 100 people acquiring HIV

Score (1-10) Very good Good Medium Low Very low id ... insufficient data na ... not applicable

Data sources: UNAIDS 2021 epidemiological estimates; Global AIDS Monitoring 2021; and ICF - the DHS Program STATcompiler. Data sources for key population program coverage: Global AIDS Monitoring 2022, Global Fund and PEPFAR reports obtained in 2022. Note: The 2023 UNAIDS epidemiological estimates represent the year 2022. Other data points may refer to various years when the surveys were conducted. Note: 2020 and 2025 targets for reducing new HIV infections represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline. These reductions are required to achieve a 90% reduction by 2030.