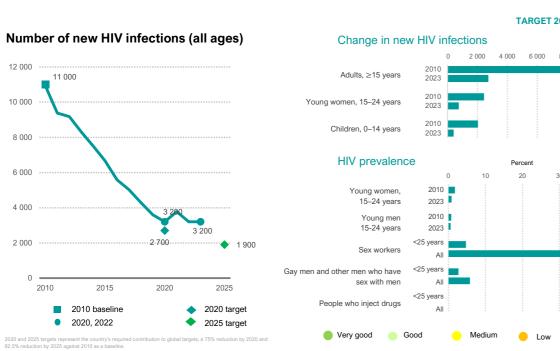
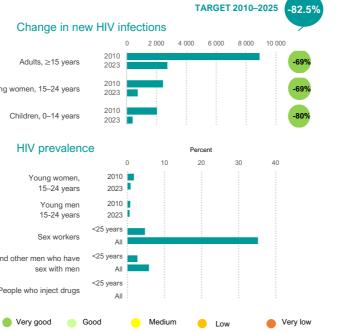
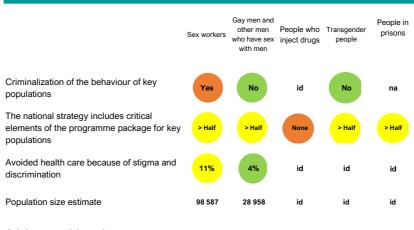
The State of HIV Prevention in Rwanda





Policy and structural barriers

Key populations



10775

4307⁸⁵⁵⁶

10

Adolescent girls and young women

Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence

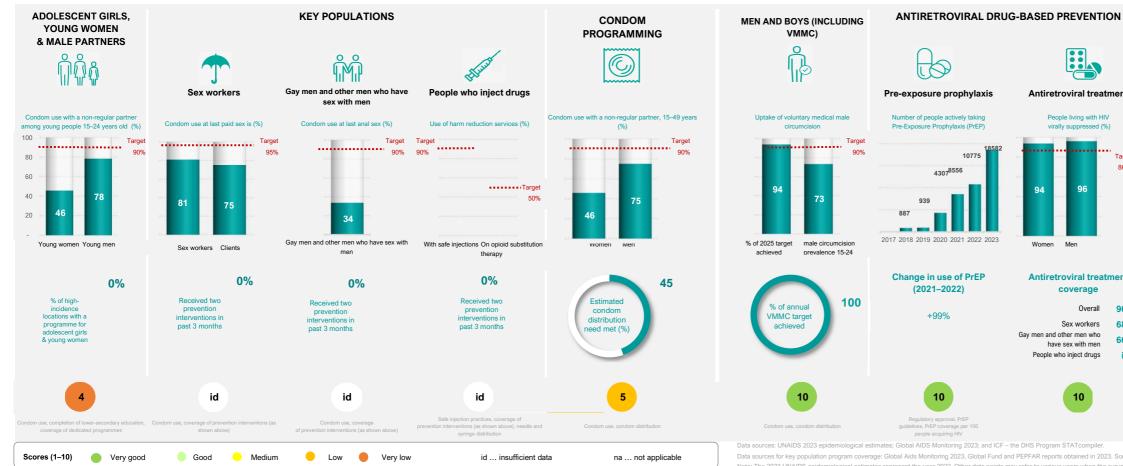
Girls who completed lower secondary education

Policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality education (secondary schools) Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV

testing services, age of consent



HIV programme coverage and outcomes



Data sources for key population program coverage: Global Aids Monitoring 2023, Global Fund and PEPFAR reports obtained in 2023. Some of the data are triangui Note: The 2023 UNAIDS epidemiological estimates represent the year 2022. Other data points may refer to various years when the surveys were conducted.

15–19 years 15–49 years

30%

Yes

Yes, <12

id

Antiretroviral treatment

People living with HIV

Antiretroviral treatment

Sex workers

have sex with mer People who inject drugs

10

Gav men and other men who

Overall

coverage

ed (%)

Targe 86%

96%

68%

66%

id

24%

Baseline status of 10 HIV Prevention 2025 **Road Map Actions**

Road Map Action	2023	2024
1. Data-driven needs assessment		
2. Precision prevention approach		
3. Define investment needs		
4. HIV prevention leadership agencies		
5. Expand community-led services		
6. Remove social and legal barriers		
7. Integration with related services		
8. Introduction of new technologies		
9. Real-time programme monitoring		
10. Accountability for HIV progress		

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 Provider-initiated condom promotion integrated into sexual and reproductive health

services

Yes No/id

PREVENTION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSI	ON OF HIV
	nte 7%
% of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving A	RT 94%
Number of Estimated births to women living with H	HIV 6 100
Number of new child infections due to vertical transmiss	ion 440
Distribution of new child infection	ns
% of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding	100% ···· 34%
% of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy duirng pregnancy or breastfeeding	27%
% of child infections because mother did not continue antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeading	15%
% of child infections because mother was on antiretroviral treatment duirng pregnancy or breastfeeding, but wsa not virologically suppressed	24%
9	