The State of HIV Prevention in Nigeria

2022

Policy and structural barriers

Key populations

- 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
- Yes
- Yes
- No
- na

The national strategy includes critical elements of the programme package for key populations
- > 90%
- > 90%
- < 50%
- < 50%
- < 50%

Avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination
- Id
- Id
- Id
- Id
- na

Population size
- 674,000
- 248,000
- 226,100
- Id
- 70,900

Adolescent girls and young women

Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence
- 14%
- 13%
- 59%
- 26%
- 18%

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

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
- Yes

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 (%)
- Condom use at last paid sex (%) (Young women and men)

KEY POPULATIONS

- Condom use at last paid sex (%)
- Condom use at last paid sex (%)
- Web-based interventions (Sexual initiation intervention)

CONDOM PROGRAMMING

- Condom use with a non-regular partner - 15-49 years (%)
- Group condom distribution services (%)
- Condoms used with a same-sex partner - 15-49 years (%)

VOLUNTARY MEDICAL MALE CIRCUMCISION

- Pre-exposure prophylaxis
- Antiretroviral treatment

ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG-BASED PREVENTION

- Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission
- MTCT rate

PREVENTION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV

- % of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving ART
- Number of estimated births to women living with HIV
- Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission

Distribution of new child infections

- % of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- % of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- % of child infections because mother continued antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- % of child infections because mother did not make antiretroviral treatment choice during pregnancy or breastfeeding, but was not medically suppressed