



AIDS Accountability
International

RWANDA

COUNTRY PROFILES

AIDS Accountability Country Profiles are initially provided for a selection of 17 countries in order to give further commentary on their performance according to the AIDS Accountability Country Scorecard and the context in which the response takes place. For further details about the data or the methodology, please see our website www.aidsaccountability.org

AIDS Accountability International (AAI) was established to increase accountability and inspire bolder leadership in the response to the AIDS epidemic. We do this by rating and comparing the degree to which public, private and civil society actors are fulfilling the formal agreements they have made to respond to the epidemic.

Facts Rwanda

Region: East Africa and South africa

Population: 10.2 million

HIV prevalence: 2.8% 15-49 years (UNAIDS)

Gross National Income: US\$ 250 per capita (2006)

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Country Sheet: Rwanda

Introduction

Rwanda is a fairly small country with a population of 10.2 million, scarred by prolonged internal conflicts. There are an estimated 150,000 people living with HIV in Rwanda based on data from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in 2005, adult HIV prevalence in Rwanda is 3.0%, with higher levels in urban areas. Although information on HIV among most-at-risk populations is limited, project-based results indicate high levels of HIV infection and risk behaviours among sex workers. Rwanda is widely seen as having been successful in leading and coordinating its response to HIV and AIDS, resulting, for example, in high coverage of ART programs.

What the scorecard reveals

Rwanda has improved the availability of essential bio-behavioural data, shown in element 1, from 2006 (D) to 2008 (C). The score improved thanks to the addition of some behavioural data among sex workers. However, there are still no robust, national-level figures for HIV prevalence amongst sex workers.

One area in which Rwanda has performed well has been the roll out of anti-retroviral treatment (ART). Reported coverage rose from just 3% in 2004 to 71% in 2007. Coverage of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services also increased dramatically, from 35% to 60%, over the same period. There is, however, some concern that Rwanda has not reported on coverage of prevention programs among sex workers. In addition, the country's financial data does not report on the proportion of prevention funding spent on most-at-risk populations, including sex workers.

Rwanda's overall coordination environment (element 5) is reported to be very good (A) with high scores (A) reported for all elements of the Three Ones. Rwanda's score for the operating environment for civil society is good (B) with similar scores (B) from both government and civil society itself. Civil society reported that efforts to increase civil society participation had improved slightly from 2005 (7/10) to 2007 (8/10).

In 2006, Rwanda reported spending almost US\$ 85 million on its response to HIV/AIDS. With an estimated 150,000 people living with HIV in the country, this equates to US\$ 565 per person with HIV per year (D). Of this, only 5% came from domestic resources, which equates to 12% of the gross national income (GNI) per capita (C). Almost one quarter (24%) of Rwanda's spending on HIV/AIDS is focused on prevention. For a population of 10.2 million, this equates to an annual spend on HIV prevention per person of US\$ 2.03 (B).

Rwanda scores well on the human rights mainstreaming element of the scorecard (B), which captures the degree to which human rights have been mainstreamed into the AIDS response. The score is based on reporting to the UNGASS National Composite Policy Index (NCPI). However, it has some restrictions on residence for people living with HIV.

Rwanda's Score

Elements	2006	2008
1: Data Collection	D	C
2: Focus on most-at-risk populations		No data
3: Treatment	D	B
4: Prevention	F	C
5: Coordination		A
6: Civil Society		B
7: Financing		C
8: Human Rights Mainstreaming		B

Explanation of scores: A= 81-100%, B= 61-80%, C=41-60%, D=21-40%, E=0-20%

Reporting –How can Rwanda improve?

Rwanda scores a B on the **AIDS Reporting Index**, which reflects a fairly good level of reporting on the elements in the scorecard.

Almost all indicators under element are provided, the three missing are concerned with condom use among MSM and IDUs. To improve the score on element 2 Rwanda needs to report on funds spent on prevention programmes among most-at-risk populations; sex workers, MSM and IDUs. As Rwanda is one of the countries in East Africa and Southern Africa region, only coverage of PMTCT is used as an indicator for element 4, thus the score C reflects the reported response. The low score on element 7 is similarly not due to poor reporting as all 3 indicators were submitted. For the last element, the 7 missing indicators are concerned with laws that present obstacles to services for women, young people and other vulnerable groups such as sex workers, MSM, IDUs and prisoners among others.

Element	Reported indicators	Total indicators	% reporting
1	12	15	80%
2	2	3	67%
3	1	1	100%
4	1	1	100%
5	64	64	100%
6	31	32	97%
7	3	3	100%
8	33	40	83%

Visit our website to make your own scorecard, read more information about the scorecard, check on the indicators on country level and to give your feedback to us. Make your voice heard at www.aidsaccountability.org

Source: Rwanda Country Progress Report 2008