The State of HIV Prevention in Botswana 2021

Policy and structural barriers

**Key populations**

- **Sex workers**: Yes
- **Gay men & other MSM**: No
- **People who inject drugs**: Yes
- **Transgender people**: No
- **Prisoners**: No

**Criminalization of the behaviour of key populations**

- The national strategy includes critical elements of the programme package for key populations

**Avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination**

- Yes

**Population size**

- 6,780
- 2,688
- 58
- 14

**Adolescent girls and young women**

- Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence: Very good
- 95%
- Yes, 16%

**HIV prevention adaptations during COVID-19**

- **Safe continuation of outreach**
  - Young women: Yes
  - Key populations: Yes
  - Condoms: Yes
  - HIV treatment: Yes
  - Safe injecting equipment: Yes
  - Opioid substitution therapy: Yes

- **Online counseling**
  - Partial

**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

**HIV prevalence**

- Young women: 15-24 years
- Young men: 15-24 years
- Sex workers: 15-24 years
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men: 15-24 years
- People who inject drugs: 15-24 years

**Number of new HIV infections (all ages)**

- 2010 baseline: 14,000
- 2020 target: 8,900
- 2025 target: 5,800

**Change in new HIV infections**

- **TARGET 2010-2020**: 75%
- 2010: 14,000
- 2020: 8,900
- 2025: 5,800

**VOLUNTARY MEDICAL MALE CIRCUMCISION**

- Uptake of voluntary medical male circumcision
- Condom use: 71%

**Pre-exposure prophylaxis**

- Number of people actively using PrEP: 2259

**Antiretroviral treatment**

- % of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving ART: 95%
- Number of Estimated births to women living with HIV: 11,000
- Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission (2020): 220

**Distribution of new child infections in 2020**

- 1% of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- 1% of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- 1% of child infections because mother did not continue antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- 1% of child infections because mother was on antiretroviral treatment during breastfeeding but was not sterically suppressed

**HIV prevention adaptations during COVID-19**

- Safe continuation of outreach
- Online counseling
- Expanded alternative access

**Scores (1–10)**

- **Very good**: 10
- **Good**: 9
- **Medium**: 8
- **Low**: 7
- **Very low**: 6

**Data sources**

- UNAIDS 2021 epidemiological estimates
- Global AIDS Monitoring 2021 report
- ICF – the DHS Program STATcompiler

Note: *Yes* refers to the adaptation having been introduced and *no* (not applicable) for adaptations that were not introduced.