The State of HIV Prevention in Namibia

2021

The number of people newly infected with HIV declined from 11000 in 2010 to 5500 in 2020, a 48% decline.

Change in new HIV infections

HIV prevalence

HIV programme coverage and outcomes

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

Avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination

Population size

Adolescent girls and young women

Propotion of women who experienced intimate partner violence

Girls who completed lower secondary education

Police 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 prevention adaptations during COVID-19

Condoms

PrEP

HIV treatment

Safe injecting equipment

Optical subtitution therapy (take-home drugs)

Note: *indicates the adaptation during when introduced (not necessarily being currently 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

Safe injection practices, coverage of dedicated programmes

KEY POPULATIONS

Condom use with a non-regular partner

Sex workers

Gay men and other men who have sex with men

People who inject drugs

CONDOM PROGRAMMING

Number of people newly infected (all ages)

TARGET 2010-2020

2010 baseline

2020

2020 target

2025 target

HIV programme coverage outcomes

Women

Men

Adolescent girls and young women

AGGREGATE DATA

Covered by VMMC

Percentage (%) of all new male circumcision services delivered to girls aged 15-19 years

Percentage (%) of adolescent girls and boys who have undergone male circumcision

Overall

Women

Men

VOLUNTARY MEDICAL MALE CIRCUMCISION

Number of people sexually active

Use of barrier contraception (condoms)

Use of barrier contraception

Use of barrier contraception (condoms)

Use of barrier contraception

VOLUNTARY MEDICAL MALE CIRCUMCISION

Data sources: UNAIDS 2021 epidemiological estimates; Global Monitoring and Surveillance System 2012 report.** Note: *indicates the adaptation during when introduced (not necessarily being currently available).

Key populations

Sex workers

Gay men and other men who have sex with men

People who inject drugs

ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG-BASED PREVENTION

Pre-exposure prophylaxis

Antiretroviral treatment

MTCR rate (2020):

4%

% of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving ART (2020)

99%

Number of estimated births to women living with HIV (2020)

9 900

Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission (2020)

380

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 pregnancy or breastfeeding, but was not stratigically suppressed

100%

16%

43%

3%

0%

None of the above categories apply to this adolescent girls and young women

Recent HIV prevention interventions: 1.0-3 months (%) 2. 3-12 months (%) 3. >12 months (%) 4. No recent interventions

Number of estimated births to women living with HIV

Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission

Percentage (%) of child infections because mother was on antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding

Percentage (%) of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding

Percentage (%) of child infections because mother did not continue antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding

Percentage (%) of child infections because mother was on antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding, but was not stratigically suppressed

Percentage (%) of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding

Percentage (%) of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding

Percentage (%) of child infections because mother did not continue antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding

Percentage (%) of child infections because mother was on antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding, but was not stratigically suppressed

Distribution of new child infections in 2020