



# NAMPHIA

NAMIBIA POPULATION-BASED HIV IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**What is NAMPHIA?** The Namibia Population-based HIV Impact Assessment (NAMPHIA) was a national HIV survey. The Ministry of Health and Social Services led the survey between June and December 2017. Altogether, 9,315 households took part in this survey.

**What did NAMPHIA tell us?** NAMPHIA told us about the current state of HIV in Namibia. This survey allowed the Ministry to estimate how many people in Namibia have HIV and how many people get HIV each year. NAMPHIA also allowed us to measure how many people living with HIV know their HIV positive status, how many are on treatment, and how many are responding to treatment. NAMPHIA also told us where we can improve HIV services. All estimates below are based on the 2017 NAMPHIA survey.

## How many people are living with HIV in Namibia?

About 185,000\* people in Namibia ages 0-64 years live with HIV.

114,000 Women

63,000 Men

9,000 Children ages 0-14 years

12.6% of adults (1 in 8) aged 15-64 years have HIV

## How many adults in Namibia are infected with HIV every year?

About 4,500 people in Namibia are infected with HIV every year (0.36% of the adult population).

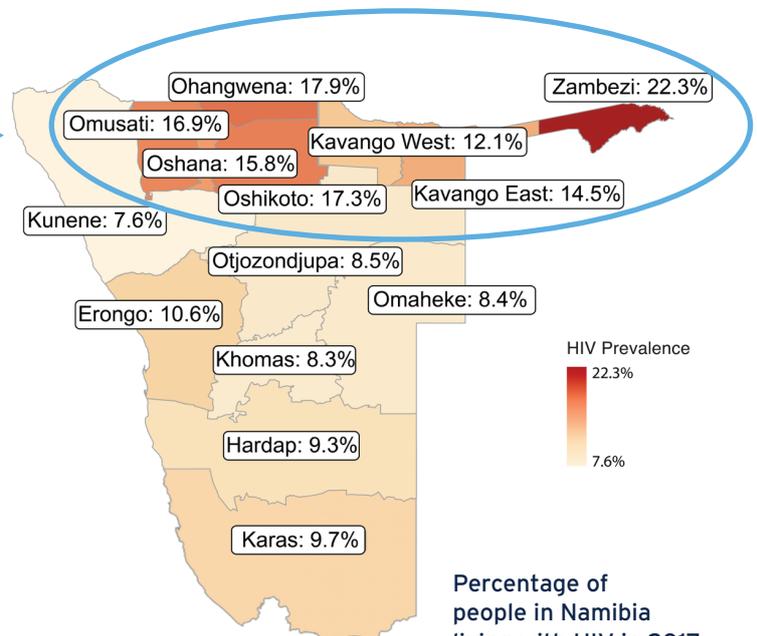
3,600 Women

900 Men

Every day, 12 adults get HIV

## Which regions have the highest percentages of HIV?

Zambezi, Ohangwena, and Oshikoto had the highest percentage of people living with HIV. Kunene had the lowest percentage.



\* This estimate reflects a rounded total.



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## What is the status of HIV testing and treatment among people with HIV in Namibia?

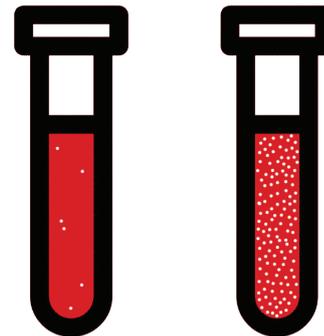
- 86% of people with HIV aged 15-64 years knew their HIV-positive status.
- 96% of those who knew their HIV-positive status were on treatment.
- 91% of those on treatment were virally suppressed.

## What are the key findings from NAMPHIA?

- Namibia’s HIV program has achieved good results. Once diagnosed, most people with HIV were on treatment and were virally suppressed.
- Men were less likely than women to know their HIV status and to access treatment.
- Younger people were less likely than older people to be virally suppressed.

## What is viral load suppression?

Viral load suppression is when the amount of HIV in a person’s blood is low. It means treatment is working and people are less likely to spread HIV to others.



### VIRALLY SUPPRESSED

HIV is not reproducing  
Treatment is working and should be continued

### NOT VIRALLY SUPPRESSED

HIV is reproducing  
Treatment is needed or not working

## What can Namibians do to reduce HIV?

- Get tested often and know your status. If you are HIV positive, start treatment right away and keep taking the medicine.
- Encourage your partner/s and children to get tested, and if they are HIV-positive to get and stay on treatment.
- Prevent HIV infection by using condoms and other prevention practices such as Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and medical male circumcision.



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