

Gabon

HIV/AIDS epidemiological summary

HIV prevalence information among antenatal clinic attendees has been available since the mid-1980s from Gabon. In Libreville, the major urban area, HIV prevalence among antenatal women tested increased from 1% in 1988 to 4% in 1995. Outside Libreville, HIV prevalence information is available from Franceville in 1986, 1987, and 1989-90; from South-eastern Gabon in 1987-88; and from Estuaire in 1993. One per cent of antenatal clinic women tested HIV-positive.

There is no information available on HIV prevalence among sex workers.

In the late 1980s, 2%–4% of STI clinic patients tested in Libreville were HIV-positive. In 1996–97, 17% of STI patients in Libreville, Franceville, Moanda and Port-Gentil tested HIV-positive.

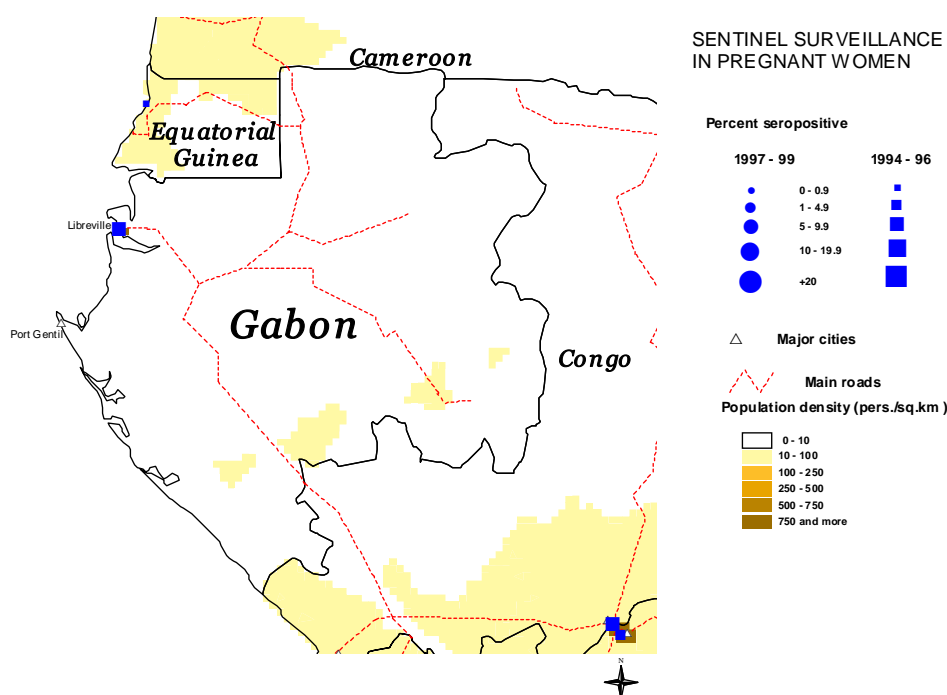
In 1997, 6% of military personnel in Port-Gentil tested HIV-positive.

Estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	Adults and children	Adults (15-49)	Adult rate (%)	Women (15-49)	Children (0-14)
Source: UNAIDS/WHO, June 2000	23 000	22 000	4.16	12 000	780

Demographic impact of HIV/AIDS	Year	Estimate	Source
Children who lost their mother or both parents due to HIV/AIDS at age 14 or younger since the beginning of the epidemic	1999	8600	UNAIDS/WHO, June 2000
Estimated AIDS deaths	1999	2000	UNAIDS/WHO, June 2000

Behavioural indicators	Year	Age group	Male	Female
Reported condom use during most recent intercourse with a non-regular partner (%)	-	-	-	-
Reported non-regular sexual partnership over a 12-month period (%)	-	-	-	-

Measured HIV prevalence	Year	Median	Min.	Max.
Women in antenatal care clinics – major urban areas (%)	1995	4.0	2.1	5.4



Economic impact of HIV/AIDS

No data on the economic impact of HIV/AIDS on Gabon were found. However, if the epidemic develops at the same pace here as it has in many African nations, the impact will be felt in most sectors. In households and in the agricultural sector, illness and death may lead to increased expenditure, reduced savings and shifts in productivity patterns. In the area of businesses, detailed studies are required to understand the full impact. In education, a model developed by UNAIDS and UNICEF in 2000 shows how increasing mortality rates due to AIDS leads to discontinuity in teaching, with many pupils losing or having a change in their teachers. Studies are required to understand how the epidemic is impacting on demand for education and health as well as how supply in the health sector might be affected by rising infection rates in health care workers.

Summary of the economic impact of HIV/AIDS

Not available

Macroeconomic impact

Not available

Economic impact of HIV/AIDS on households

Not available

Economic impact of HIV/AIDS on agriculture

Not available

Economic impact of HIV/AIDS on firms

Not available

Economic impact of HIV/AIDS on education

Supply: Not available

Demand: Not available

Economic impact on the health sector

Supply: Not available

Demand: Not available

Resource gap: Not available

Management and implementation of the national response to HIV/AIDS

Policy formulation

Existence of national HIV/AIDS policy (either a written document or part of one)

Yes	No
X	

Comments/Key elements: MTP II is valid until the end of 2000

Source: UNAIDS

Date: July 2000

Existence of HIV/AIDS policy in the following sectors:

Sector	Yes	No
Agriculture		
Education		
Health		
Military		
Workplace		
Sports		
Others		

Comments/Key elements: Not available

Source: UNAIDS

Date: July 2000

Existence of HIV/AIDS-specific legislation against discrimination on the grounds of HIV

Yes	No
-----	----

Comments/Key elements: Not available

Source: UNAIDS

Date: July 2000

Organizational structure**Existence of high-level structure in support of the national response**

(e.g. National AIDS Committee/Commission, Inter-Ministerial Committee, Presidential-level bodies)

Yes	No
-----	----

X

Comments/Key elements: A decree was recently adopted on the creation and organization of an Inter-Ministerial Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister.

Source: UNAIDS

Date: July 2000

Planning and programming**Existence of national strategic plan on HIV/AIDS**

Yes	No
-----	----

X (MTP2)

Comments/Key elements: In addition, the country is currently developing a new strategic plan.

Source: UNAIDS

Date: July 2000

National strategic plan on HIV/AIDS includes clearly identified priorities

Yes	No
-----	----

X

Comments/Key elements: Only the first stage of the strategic planning process (the situation analysis) is currently being completed.

Source: UNAIDS

Date: July 2000

Existence of budget for implementation of the national strategic plan

Yes	No
-----	----

X

Comments/Key elements: No budget ready at this stage

Source: UNAIDS

Date: July 2000

General demographic and socioeconomic indicators

Demographic indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Total population (thousands)	1999	1197	UNPOP
Population aged 15–49 (thousands)	1999	528	UNPOP
Annual population growth (%)	1990–1998	2.8	UNPOP
% of population urbanized	1998	51	UNPOP
Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	1990–1998	4.3	UNPOP

Economic indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
GNP per capita (US\$)	1997	4120	World Bank
GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%)	1996–1997	3.3	World Bank
Human Development Index rank (HDI)	2000	123	UNDP
% population economically active	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	-	-	-
Education indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Total adult literacy rate	1995	63	UNESCO
Adult male literacy rate	1995	74	UNESCO
Adult female literacy rate	1995	53	UNESCO
Male secondary school enrolment ratio	-	-	-
Female secondary school enrolment ratio	-	-	-
Health indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Crude birth rate (births per 1000 pop.)	1999	37	UNPOP
Crude death rate (deaths per 1000 pop.)	1999	16	UNPOP
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	1990	500	WHO
Life expectancy at birth	1998	52	UNPOP
Total fertility rate	1998	5.4	UNPOP
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1999	86	UNICEF/UNPOP
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	-	-	-
% of births attended by trained health personnel	1990–1999	80	UNICEF
% of one-year-old children fully immunized (DPT)	1995–1998	54	UNICEF

References