

Guinea

HIV/AIDS epidemiological summary

Some information on HIV prevalence has been available for Guinea since the mid-1980s. In Conakry, the major urban area, between 1% and 2% of antenatal clinic women tested positive for HIV-1 and/or HIV-2 between 1986 and 1996. In 1996, from six sites outside Conakry, a median of 15 of antenatal clinic women tested positive for HIV-1 and/or HIV-2. Information on the individual viruses was not available.

In 1994, 37% of sex workers tested in Conakry were HIV-positive.

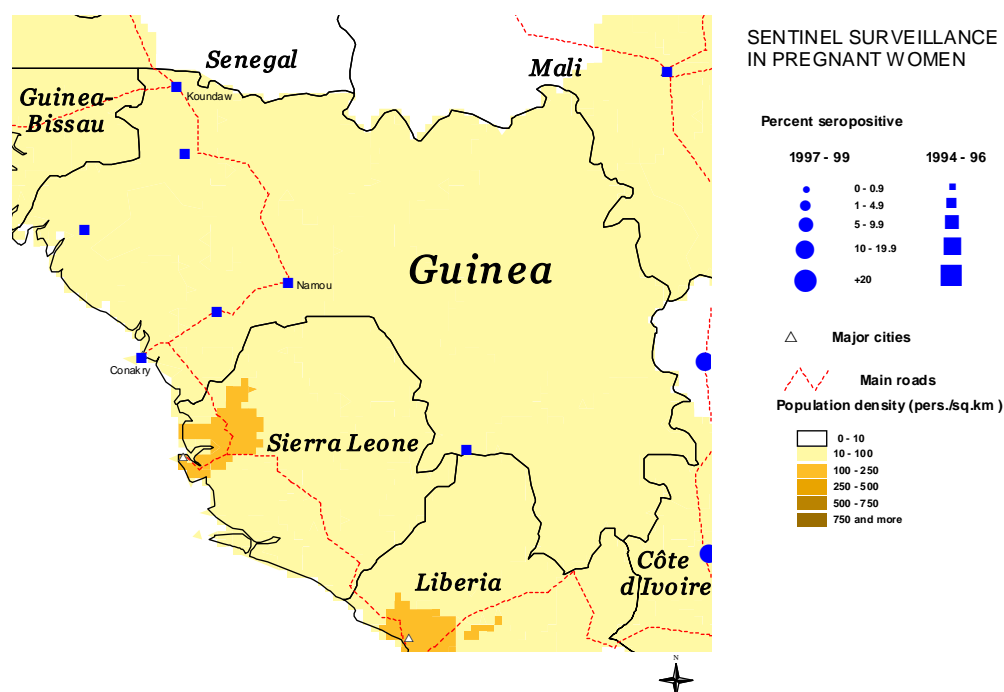
In 1995, 5% of STI clinic patients tested in Conakry were HIV-positive.

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	55 000	52 000	1.54	29 000	2700

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	30 000	UNAIDS/WHO, June 2000
Estimated AIDS deaths	1999	5 600	UNAIDS/WHO, June 2000

Behavioural indicators	Year	Age group	Male	Female
Reported condom use during most recent intercourse with a non-regular partner (%)	1992	15–49	28.0	15.0
Reported non-regular sexual partnership (%)	-	-	-	-

Measured HIV prevalence	Year	Median	Min.	Max.
Women in antenatal care clinics – major urban areas (%)	1996	1.5	1.5	1.5



Economic impact of HIV/AIDS

Summary of the economic impact of HIV/AIDS

No data on the economic impact of AIDS in Guinea were found in the literature review. However, a modelling exercise carried out for the World Bank calculated that the annual costs of scaling-up AIDS programmes, to meet the current need, would be about 0.9% of GDP, reflecting a considerable gap in funding to date. The current primary school enrolment is 46%. Although already low compared with other developing countries, AIDS could reduce this even more. In education, a model developed by UNAIDS and UNICEF in 2000 shows how increasing mortality rates due to AIDS lead to discontinuity in teaching, with many pupils losing or having a change in their teachers. The potential impact on other sectors, including agriculture, households and firms, has been shown in other African nations to increase costs and expenditure, reduce savings and shift productivity patterns due to labour losses, and must therefore be carefully monitored in future studies of Guinea.

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: A model developed by UNAIDS and UNICEF in 2000 shows that, of around 650 000 primary school students, 1300 would have lost a teacher to AIDS in 1999 (1).

Demand: Not available

Economic impact on the health sector

Supply: Not available

Demand: Not available

Resource gap: The annual cost of scaling-up HIV/AIDS programmes nationwide is estimated to be between US\$ 25 million and US\$ 36 million (2).

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: Politique Nationale de Lutte contre le SIDA, October 1998.

Source: WHO, Guinea

Date: 1 July 2000

Existence of HIV/AIDS policy in the following sectors:

Sector	Yes	No
Agriculture	X	
Education	X	
Health	X	
Military	X	
Workplace	X	
Sports	X	
Others: communication	X	

Comments/Key elements:

Source: WHO, Guinea

Date: 1 July 2000

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

Yes	No
X	

Comments/Key elements: Legal texts on care, non-stigmatization and blood transfusion.

Source: WHO, Guinea

Date: 1 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: "Comité National de lutte contre le Sida et les MST" and the "Comité Technique de lutte contre les MST/SIDA", created in 1998.

Source: WHO, Guinea

Date: 1 July 2000

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

Yes	No
X	

Comments/Key elements: The "Plan National d'Intégration et de Décentralisation des activités de lutte contre le VIH/SIDA/MST," July 1997. Programmatic priorities include prevention, care, youth, non-stigmatization and blood transfusion security.

Source: WHO, Guinea

Date: 1 July 2000

National strategic plan on HIV/AIDS includes clearly identified priorities

Yes	No
X	

Comments/Key elements:

Source: WHO, Guinea

Date: 1 July 2000

Existence of budget for implementation of the national strategic plan

Yes	No
X	

Comments/Key elements: Financial requirements for the implementation of the national strategic plan are considered in the National Budget for Development (Budget National de Développement).

Source: WHO, Guinea

Date: 1 July 2000

General demographic and socioeconomic indicators

Demographic indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Total population (thousands)	1999	7360	UNPOP
Population aged 15-49 (thousands)	1999	3418	UNPOP
Annual population growth (%)	1990-1998	3.0	UNPOP
% of population urbanized	1998	30	UNPOP
Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	1990-1998	5.0	UNPOP

Economic indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
GNP per capita (US\$)	1997	550	World Bank
GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%)	1996–1997	1.9	World Bank
Human development index rank (HDI)	2000	162	UNDP
% population economically active	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	-	-	-
Education indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Total adult literacy rate	1995	36	UNESCO
Adult male literacy rate	1995	50	UNESCO
Adult female literacy rate	1995	22	UNESCO
Male secondary school enrolment ratio	1996	18.1	UNESCO
Female secondary school enrolment ratio	1996	6.4	UNESCO
Health indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Crude birth rate (births per 1000 pop.)	1999	42	UNPOP
Crude death rate (deaths per 1000 pop.)	1999	17	UNPOP
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1990	1600	WHO
Life expectancy at birth	1998	47	UNPOP
Total fertility rate	1998	5.5	UNPOP
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1999	121	UNICEF/UNPOP
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	1990–1999	29	UNICEF/UNPOP
% of births attended by trained health personnel	1990–1999	31	UNICEF
% of one-year-old children fully immunized-DPT	1995–1998	56	UNICEF

References

- (1) UNICEF. *The Progress of Nations 2000*. Background paper, New York, UNICEF, 2000.
- (2) World Bank and UNAIDS. *Costs of Scaling HIV Programmes to a National Level for Sub-Saharan Africa*. Draft report, April 2000.