

Guinea Bissau

HIV/AIDS epidemiological summary

Information on HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic women has been available from Guinea Bissau since the mid-1980s. In Bissau, the major urban area, HIV-1 prevalence among antenatal clinic women increased gradually from no HIV infection detected in 1987 to 3% in 1995.

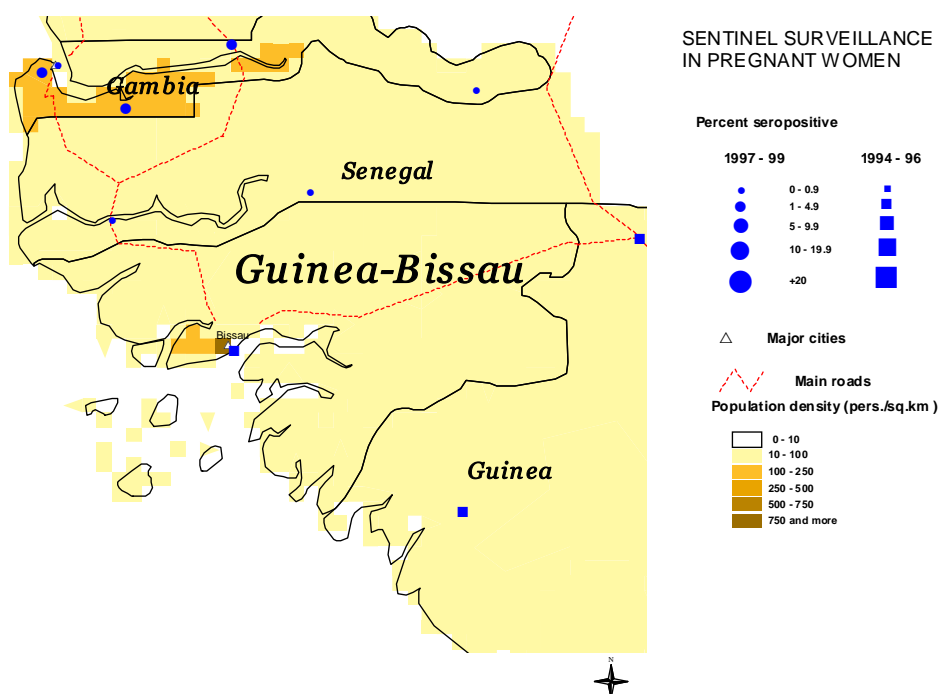
There is no information on HIV prevalence in sex workers or male STI clinic patients.

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	14 000	13 000	2.50	7300	560

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	6100	UNAIDS/WHO, June 2000
Estimated AIDS deaths	1999	1300	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 (%)	1990	15+	50.3	29.5

Measured HIV Prevalence	Year	Median	Min.	Max.
Women in antenatal care clinics – major urban areas (%)	1995	2.7	2.7	2.7



Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS

Summary of the economic impact of HIV/AIDS

No data on the economic impact of AIDS in Guinea Bissau were found in the literature review carried out. However, a modelling exercise carried out for the World Bank calculated the annual costs of scaling-up AIDS programmes, in order to meet the current need, to be between US\$ 4 million and US\$ 5 million. This represents a per capita cost of around US\$ 4 and 0.03% of GDP. The current primary school enrolment is 52.3% and therefore already low compared with other developing countries. AIDS has the potential to push this down further. The potential impact on agriculture and rural areas, shown in other African nations to increase household expenditure, reduce savings and shift productivity patterns, must be carefully monitored, given the high dependency of the economy on the agricultural sector.

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: Annual costs of scaling-up HIV/AIDS programmes US\$ 4 million to US\$ 5.5 million (1).

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 was drafted but not finished because of the war.

Source: WHO

Date: 23 June 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		X

Comments/Key elements:

Source: WHO

Date: 23 June 2000

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

Yes	No
	X

Comments/Key elements:

Source: WHO

Date: 23 June 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: Effort is being made at presidential level to mobilize all the community around the national response.

Source: WHO

Date: 23 June, 2000

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

Yes	No
X	

Comments/Key elements: MTP II, 1998 – 2002 is used as the framework for national AIDS strategies.

Source: WHO

Date: 23 June 2000

National strategic plan on HIV/AIDS includes clearly identified priorities

Yes	No
X	

Comments/Key elements: Not available

Source: WHO

Date: 23 June 2000

Existence of budget for implementation of the national strategic plan

Yes	No
	X

Comments/Key elements: Only an estimation and indicative budget. Needs to be developed for plan implementation.

Source: WHO

Date: 23 June 2000

General demographic and socioeconomic indicators

Demographic Indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Total population (thousands)	1999	1187	UNPOP
Population aged 15–49 (thousands)	1999	531	UNPOP
Annual population growth (%)	1990–1998	2.2	UNPOP
% of population urbanized	1998	22	UNPOP
Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	1990–1998	3.6	UNPOP

Economic indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
GNP per capita (US\$)	1997	230	World Bank
GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%)	1996–1997	4.4	World Bank
Human development index rank (HDI)	2000	169	UNDP
% population economically active	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	-	-	-
Education indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Total adult literacy rate	1995	55	UNESCO
Adult male literacy rate	1995	68	UNESCO
Adult female literacy rate	1995	43	UNESCO
Male secondary school enrolment ratio	1996	15.1	UNESCO
Female secondary school enrolment ratio	1996	7.2	UNESCO
Health indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Crude birth rate (births per 1000 pop.)	1999	42	UNPOP
Crude death rate (deaths per 1000 pop.)	1999	20	UNPOP
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	1990	910	WHO
Life expectancy at birth	1998	45	UNPOP
Total fertility rate	1998	5.7	UNPOP
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1999	128	UNICEF/UNPOP
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	1990–1999	1	UNICEF/UNPOP
% of births attended by trained health personnel	1990–1999	25	UNICEF
% of one-year-old children fully immunized-DPT	1995–1998	63	UNICEF

References

- (1) World Bank and UNAIDS. *Costs of Scaling HIV Programmes to a National Level for Sub-Saharan Africa*. Draft report, 2000.