

Mauritania

HIV/AIDS epidemiological summary

There was no evidence of HIV infection among antenatal clinic women in Nouakchott, the major urban area, in 1987–88. In 1993–94, 0.5% of antenatal clinic women tested in Nouakchott were HIV-positive.

Also in 1993–94, 1% of male STI clinic patients tested in Nouakchott were HIV-positive.

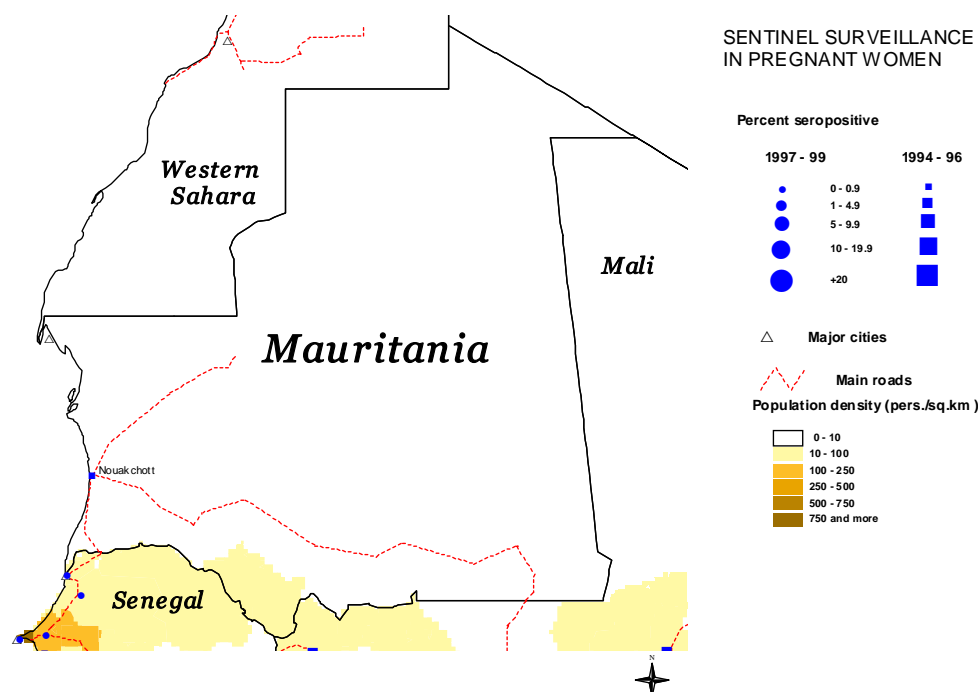
There is no information on HIV prevalence in sex workers.

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	6600	6300	0.52	3500	260

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	-	-	UNAIDS/WHO, June 2000
Estimated AIDS deaths	1999	610	UNAIDS/WHO, June 2000

Behavioural indicators	Most recent 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 (%)	1994	0.5	0.5	0.5



Economic impact of HIV/AIDS

Summary of the economic impact of HIV/AIDS

No data on the economic impact of AIDS in Mauritania 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 to meet the current need to be between US\$ 7 million and US\$ 9 million. This represents a per capita cost of around US\$ 3, equivalent to 0.8% of GDP. The current primary school enrolment is 63%. A UNAIDS/UNICEF model developed in 2000 shows that increasing mortality rates have led to discontinuity, with many pupils losing or having a change in their teachers. This discontinuity, along with increasing numbers of orphans and children's growing responsibilities as a consequence of AIDS in the household, is likely to erode the achievements in this area, reducing enrolment and, hence, literacy rates. Likewise, the potential impact on other sectors, including agriculture, households and firms, shown in other African nations to increase costs and expenditure, reduce savings and shift productivity patterns due to labour losses, needs to be carefully monitored in future studies to ensure an appropriate policy response.

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 290 000 primary school students, 178 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 costs of scaling-up HIV/AIDS programmes is estimated to be between US\$ 7 million and US\$ 9 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: But an interim plan, "Plan prioritaire intérimaire," July 1999–December 2000, exists.

Source: NPA

Date: 3 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
Other		X

Comments/Key elements:

Source: NPA

Date: 3 July 2000

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

Yes	No
	X

Comments/Key elements: Some legal aspects of the national response may be found in a circular from the Ministry of Health, "Arrêté ministériel, #72/avril 1998, mettant en place les structures nationales de lutte contre le MST/SIDA".

Source: NPA

Date: 3 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: At ministerial level, a "Comité interministériel de lutte contre le SIDA" made up of central directors.

Source: NPA

Date: 3 July 2000

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

Yes	No
	X

Comments/Key elements: National strategic plan under development

Source: NPA

Date: 3 July 2000

National strategic plan on HIV/AIDS includes clearly identified priorities

Yes	No
	NA

Comments/Key elements:

Source: NPA

Date: 3 July 2000

Existence of budget for implementation of the national strategic plan

Yes	No
	NA

Comments/Key elements: AN

Source: NPA

Date: 3 July 2000

General demographic and socioeconomic indicators

Demographic indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Total population (thousands)	1999	2596	UNPOP
Population aged 15–49 (thousands)	1999	1210	UNPOP
Annual population growth (%)	1990–1998	2.8	UNPOP
% of population urbanized	1998	53	UNPOP
Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	1990–1998	5.3	UNPOP

Economic Indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
GNP per capita (US\$)	1997	440	World Bank
GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%)	1996–1997	2.1	World Bank
Human Development Index rank (HDI)	2000	147	UNDP
% population economically active	-	46.5	ILO
Unemployment rate	-	-	-
Education Indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Total adult literacy rate	1995	38	UNESCO
Adult male literacy rate	1995	50	UNESCO
Adult female literacy rate	1995	26	UNESCO
Male secondary school enrolment ratio	1997	21.7	UNESCO
Female secondary school enrolment ratio	1997	11.0	UNESCO
Health Indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
Crude birth rate (births per 1000 pop.)	1999	40	UNPOP
Crude death rate (deaths per 1000 pop.)	1999	13	UNPOP
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	1990	930	WHO
Life expectancy at birth	1998	54	UNPOP
Total fertility rate	1998	5.5	UNPOP
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1999	90	UNICEF/UNPOP
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	1990–1999	4	UNICEF/UNPOP
% of births attended by trained health personnel	1990–1999	40	UNICEF
% of one-year-old children fully immunized-DPT	1995–1998	28	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.