

HIV/AIDS Profile: Botswana

Demographic Indicators

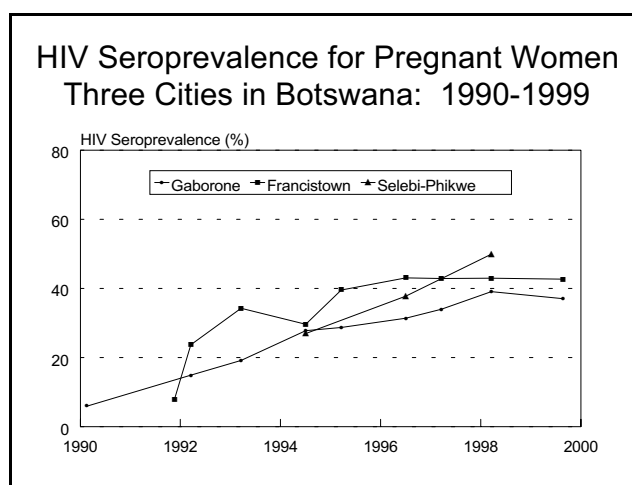
| | with AIDS | without AIDS | | with AIDS | without AIDS |
|--|-----------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Population (1000s) | 1,576 | 1,710 | Growth Rate (%) | .76% | 2.5 % |
| Crude Birth Rate | 30 | 31 | Crude Death Rate | 22 | 5 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | | | Life Expectancy | | |
| Both Sexes | 62 | 28 | Both Sexes | 39 | 70 |
| Male | 65 | 31 | Male | 39 | 66 |
| Female | 59 | 24 | Female | 40 | 75 |
| ***** | | | | | |
| Percent Urban | 49 | | Total Fertility Rate | 3.8 | |
| Note: Above indicators are for 2000. | | | | | |
| ***** | | | | | |
| Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999 | | | 35.8 % | | |
| Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 6/16/98 | | | 4.65 | | |
| Cumulative AIDS cases as of 6/16/98 | | | 7187 | | |
| Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization. | | | | | |

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

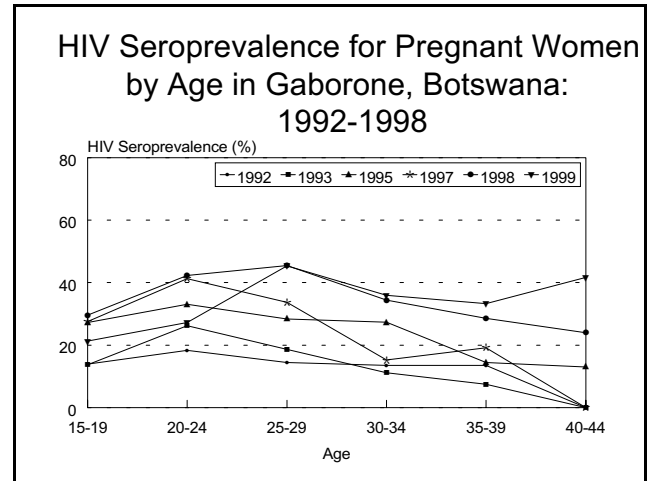
Botswana currently has the most severe epidemic in the world with an estimated 36 percent of adults HIV positive. Data from sentinel surveillance of pregnant women bears this out. However, there were encouraging declines in prevalence among 15-19 and 20-24 year old pregnant women between 1998 and 1999.

- Among pregnant women, there has been a steady increase in prevalence since the early to mid 1990s. In Selebi-Phikwe, one-half of pregnant women were HIV positive by 1998. In 1999, 37 and 43 percent of pregnant women tested in Gaborone and Francistown, respectively, were HIV positive.

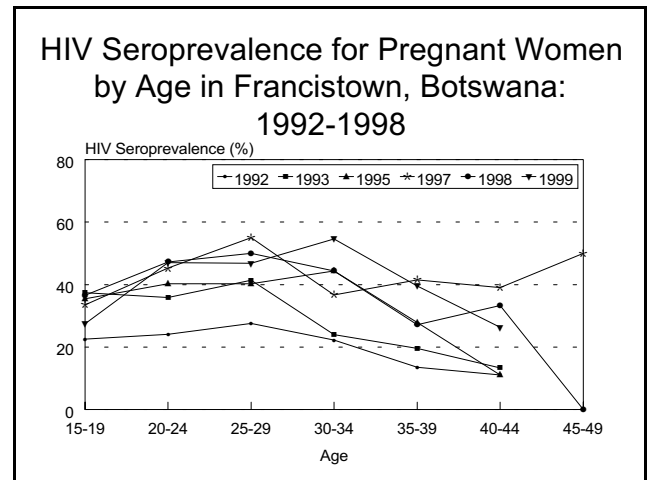


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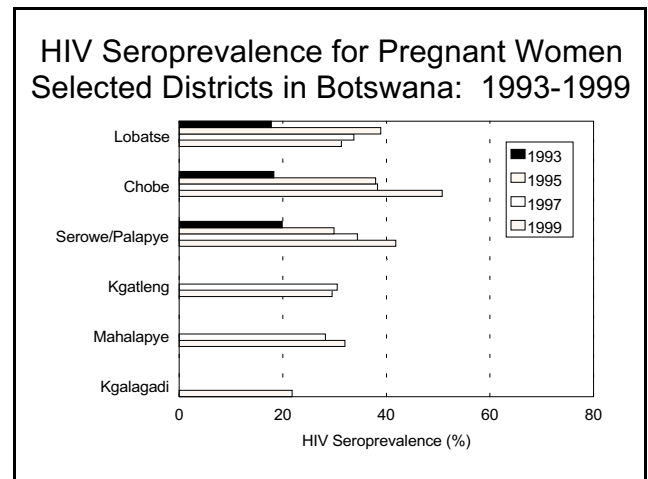
- Annual sentinel surveillance surveys indicate that HIV seroprevalence has steadily increased among pregnant women of all age groups in Gaborone. However, in 1999, sizeable declines in infection levels occurred among 15-19 and 20-24 year olds - a 28 percent drop among 15-19 year olds from 30 to 21 percent and a 36% drop among 20-24 year olds from 42 to 27 percent. between 1998 and 1999.



- In Francistown, a major transport center for trucks hauling goods north and south, HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women increased from 8 percent in 1991 to 43 percent in 1998. Almost one-third of 15-19 year olds and one-half of 20-24 year olds are infected. However, as in Gaborone, prevalence declined by 24 percent among 15-19 year olds from 37 to 28 percent but remained stable among 20-24 year olds.

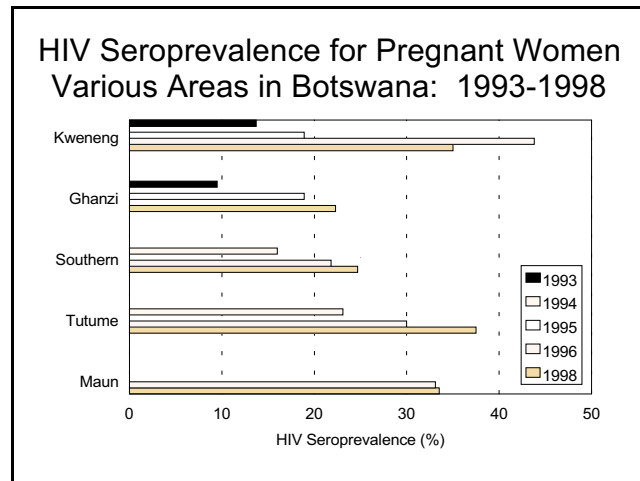


- There is evidence of a sizeable increase in HIV prevalence among pregnant women who were tested as part of Botswana's sentinel surveillance system throughout the 1990s. In Chobe district located in the extreme north of the country, prevalence rose. In 1997, 38 percent were HIV positive, in 1999, 50 percent.

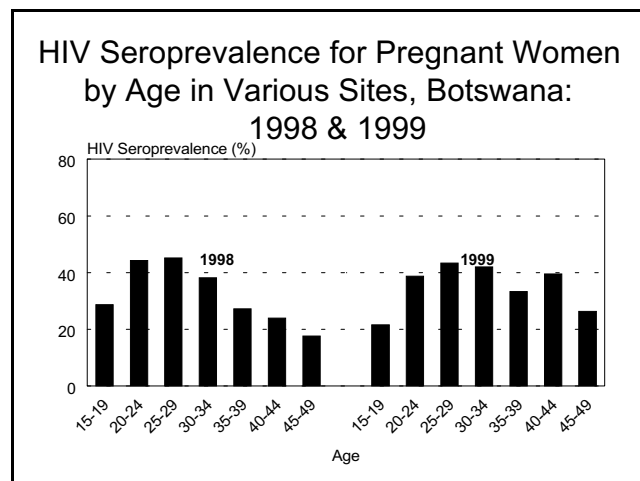


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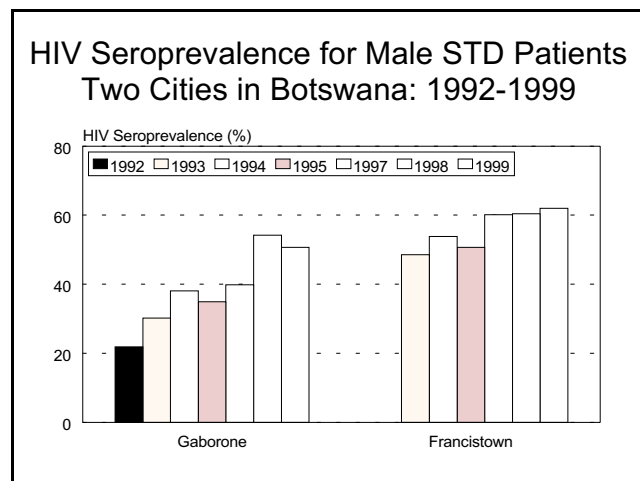
- In other districts of Botswana, evidence of a steady increase in prevalence occurred throughout the 1990s as well. In 1998, slightly over a third of pregnant women in Kweneng, Tutume, and Maun were HIV positive. Although these levels are high in comparison to other African cities, they are lower than that found in the major cities of Botswana.



- In various sites around the country, 29 percent of 15-19 year old pregnant women were HIV positive in 1998. In 1999, prevalence among this age group dropped to 22 percent. A similar decline was observed in those 20-24 years of age, however it was not as pronounced. Forty-four percent were positive in 1998, 39 percent in 1999. The various sites include the three major cities.

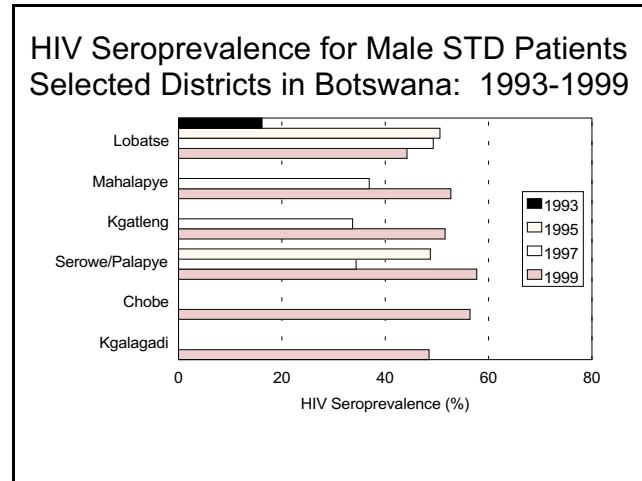


- Among male STD clinic patients, HIV prevalence has risen dramatically since the early 1990s in the two major cities. By 1999, Francistown had levels at or above 60 percent. In Gaborone, HIV prevalence among STD patients was lower, around 50 percent.

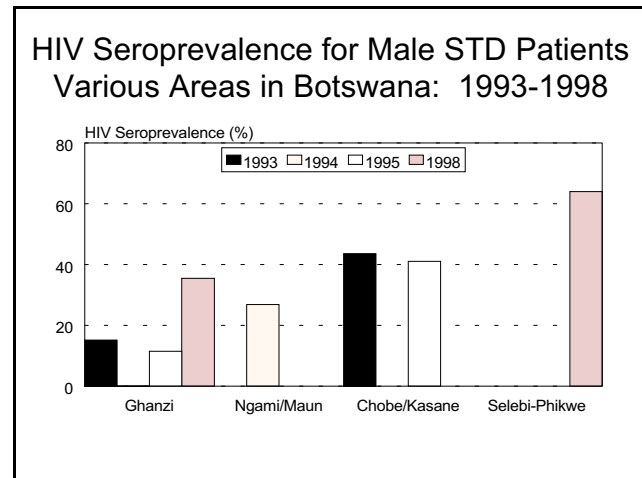


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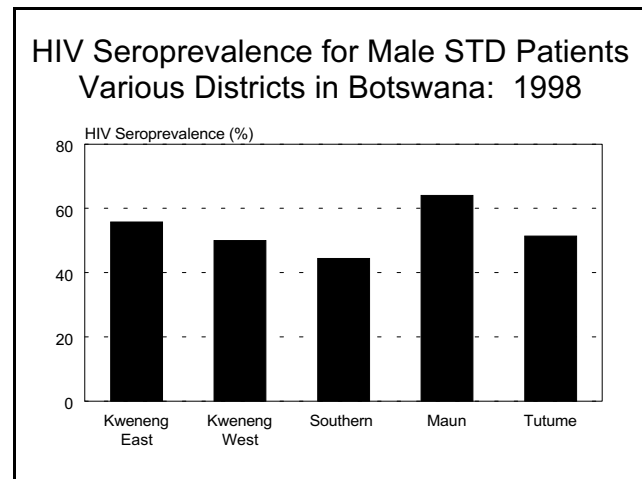
- In 1999, HIV seroprevalence for male STD patients in six districts in Botswana ranged from 44 to 58 percent.



- In various areas of Botswana, HIV seroprevalence varied among male STD patients. In 1998, 64 percent of those tested in Selebi-Phikwe were infected. In Ghanzi, in the Kalahari desert, 36 percent were HIV positive.

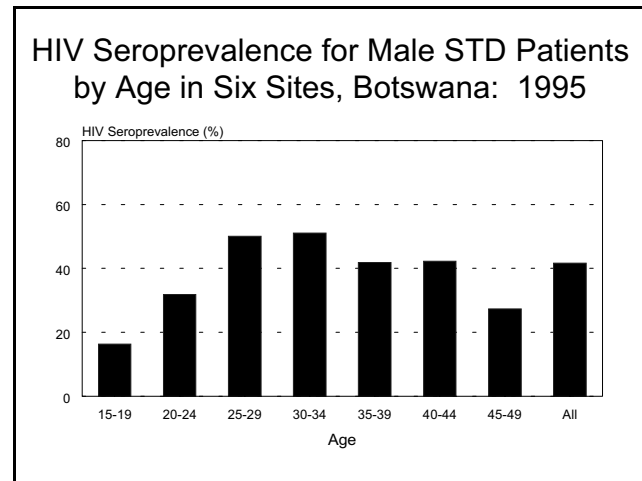


- In 1998, HIV seroprevalence for male STD patients in five districts in Botswana ranged from 44 to 64 percent.

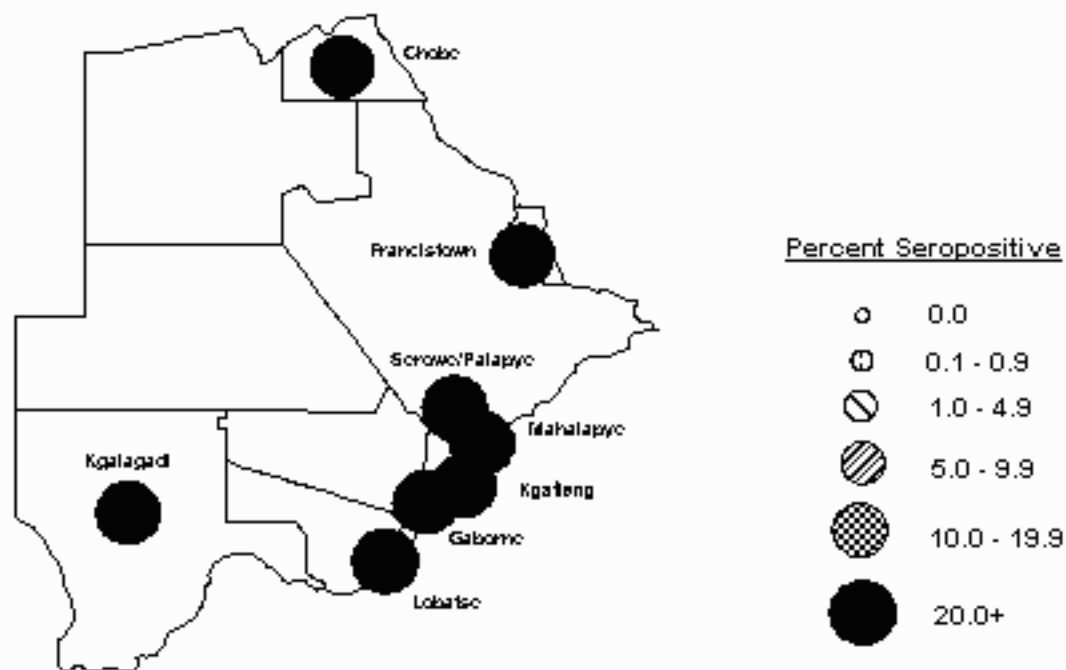


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- Four out of 10 male STD patients were HIV positive in 1995, according to sentinel surveillance data gathered at six sites in Botswana. Both urban and rural areas were represented, including Gaborone. Those 25-34 had the highest prevalence rate, with half of STD patients testing HIV positive.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Botswana: 1999



Sources for Botswana

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- R0150 Republic of Botswana, 1996, Current HIV/AIDS Situation in Botswana, Republic of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana, Fax from Dr. Thomas Kenyon, Director, BOTUSA TB Project.
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¹This source is not available in the June 2000 version of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base but will be included in future versions.