

## From the *Human Security Report 2005*

**Figure 4.5 HIV infection and the rise of conflict: Is there a correlation?**

country	HIV-positive (%) <sup>*</sup>	intrastate armed conflict <sup>**</sup>	
		1990–2000	since 2000
Swaziland	38.8	no	no
Botswana	37.3	no	no
Lesotho	28.9	yes	no
Zimbabwe	24.6	no	no <sup>†</sup>
South Africa	21.5	yes	no
Namibia	21.3	yes	no
Zambia	16.5	no	no
Malawi	14.2	no	no
CAR	13.5	yes	yes
Mozambique	12.2	yes	no

Source: Martin Foreman, 2005

Of the 10 countries most affected by HIV only five—the Central African Republic, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa—have experienced armed conflict since 1990. In recent years only one country, the Central African Republic, has experienced armed conflict. In all cases the level of conflict has been relatively low.

\* The estimated percentage of 15–49-year-olds living with HIV at the end of 2003.<sup>40</sup>

\*\* The definition of armed conflict in this table is broader than that of the Uppsala/PRIO conflict database and includes non-state as well as state-based conflict.

† Since 2000 Zimbabwe has suffered from political violence and civil unrest but not at sufficiently high levels to be categorised as armed conflict.