

MOZAMBIQUE

STRATEGIC FOCUS

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has been providing support to Mozambique's public health sector since 2000 to help develop and strengthen the country's response to the dual HIV and tuberculosis (TB) epidemics. CDC is a lead implementing agency of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and works closely with the Ministry of Health of Mozambique (MOH), the Mozambican National Institute of Health (INS) and various implementing partners to help build long-term capacity for the country to achieve HIV epidemic control. CDC supports the MOH to deliver high-quality HIV prevention and treatment services in seven of the country's 11 provinces, and particularly in the regions where the burden of the epidemic is higher. CDC's activities in the country are also aimed at strengthening health systems, specifically those of laboratory, surveillance, infrastructure, and human resources for health. CDC is committed to enhancing the use of data to inform program decision-making with the goal of improving healthcare service delivery in Mozambique. The agency's efforts are also focused on supporting and creating capacity for HIV and TB bio-behavioral surveillance that can inform the national response to these diseases.

Supporting Integrated HIV Prevention and Treatment Services: CDC supports the delivery of HIV prevention and treatment services in 480 health facilities and offers technical and financial assistance to the MOH to further leverage the country's capacity to reach the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) global epidemic control targets. While prioritizing interventions that improve coverage of HIV services among vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations, CDC is also committed to strategic HIV case-finding and preventing new HIV infections through voluntary medical male circumcisions, pre-exposure prophylaxis and prevention of mother-to-child transmission programs. For patients on antiretroviral therapy (ART), the program is committed to scaling up client-centered, differentiated service delivery to improve HIV treatment coverage and retention, and ensure that patients have suppressed HIV viral loads, ultimately reducing morbidity, mortality and transmission.

Responding to HIV and Tuberculosis Co-infection: CDC supports the MOH's response to the national TB burden, the leading cause of death among people living with HIV (PLHIV). CDC provides technical assistance (TA) in the development of national policies, strategies, training, communication materials, and mentoring and supervision activities. This work is dramatically improving laboratory and clinical capacity for TB/HIV prevention, diagnostics, and treatment.

Mitigating Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Since the onset of COVID-19 in Mozambique, CDC has worked with national health authorities to help mitigate the impact of the pandemic on HIV and TB programs. This includes providing funding and TA to develop and implement health policies, guidelines and tools that ensure the delivery of these services is done safely both at the health facility and community levels.

KEY ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

HIV Testing and Counseling: Access to HIV testing and counseling is critical for ensuring people in need receive prompt HIV care and treatment services. During fiscal year (FY) 2020, CDC supported more than 3.6 million HIV tests that led to the diagnosis and linkage to care of 160,379 PLHIV (PEPFAR data 2020).

Supporting Universal Access to Antiretroviral Treatment: From development to implementation of national policies, CDC's efforts have dramatically contributed to increased access to ART in Mozambique. As of September 2020, 908,275 PLHIV were receiving ART at a CDC-supported health facility, representing 67% of the national treatment cohort (PEPFAR data).

TB/HIV: TB preventive treatment (TPT) is critical to reduce morbidity and mortality among PLHIV. Addressing TB also entails conducting routine TB and HIV screening, follow-up evaluation, and treatment initiation. In FY 2020, 146,292 PLHIV on ART initiated and completed a form of TPT (PEPFAR data 2020).

Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV: Diagnosing and treating HIV-positive pregnant and lactating women is the most effective approach to eliminate new infections among infants. Throughout FY 2020, more than 64,000 women were offered ART to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV at a CDC-supported facility (PEPFAR data 2020).

Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC): With lifelong benefits, VMMC reduces the risk of female-to-male HIV acquisition by approximately 60%. Since the program's inception in Mozambique in 2010, CDC and its partners safely supported the provision of more than 1.4 million male circumcisions (PEPFAR data).

Think I am going to name Key Country Leadership

President:
Filipe Jacinto Nyusi

Minister of Health:
Armindo Daniel Tiago

U.S. Ambassador:
Dennis Walter Hearne

CDC/DGHT Director:
Alfredo Vergara

Country Quick Facts
worldbank.org/en/where-we-work

Per Capita GNI:
\$460 (2020)

Population (millions):
31.26 (2020)

Under 5 Mortality:
74/1,000 live births (2019)

Life Expectancy:
61 years (2019)

Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic
aidsinfo.unaids.org

Estimated HIV Prevalence
(Ages 15-49): 11.5% (2020)

Estimated AIDS Deaths
(Age ≥15): 31,000 (2020)

Estimated Orphans Due to
AIDS: 1,100,000 (2020)

Reported Number
Receiving Antiretroviral
Therapy (ART) (Age ≥15):
1,319,818 (2020)

**Global Tuberculosis
(TB) Epidemic**
who.int/tb/country/data/profiles/en

Estimated TB Incidence:
361/100,000 population
(2019)

TB patients with known HIV
status who are HIV-positive:
34% (2019)

TB Treatment Success Rate:
93% (2018)

Estimated TB Mortality:
37/100,000 population
(2019)

DGHT Country Staff: 94
Locally Employed Staff: 66
Direct Hires: 20
Fellows & Contactors: 8

Our success is built on the backbone of science and strong partnerships.

