

CDC in Angola

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) officially opened an office in Angola in October 2002. CDC Angola provides critical support to the Ministry of Health (MOH) for a range of health issues, including controlling the HIV/AIDS epidemic, reducing the burden of tuberculosis, addressing the threat of malaria, and developing a skilled public health workforce.



CDC STAFF

- 2 U.S. Assignees
- 4 Locally Employed



AT A GLANCE

Population: 27,503,506
Per capita income: \$6,060
Life expectancy at birth: W 62/M 58 yrs
Infant mortality rate: 44/1000 live births

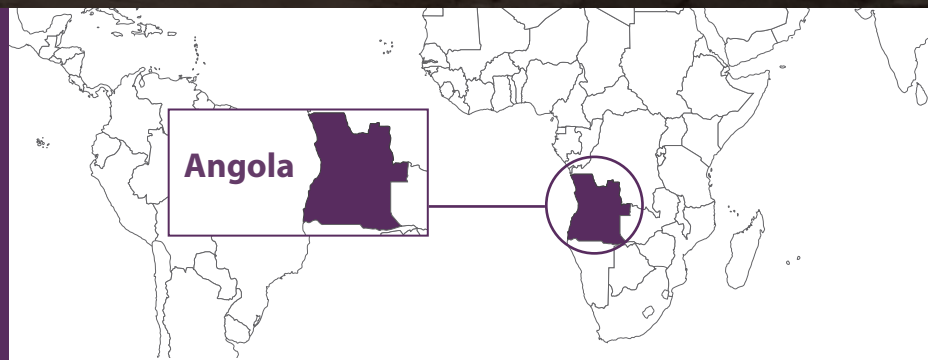
Source:
www.prb.org/international/geography/angola



TOP 10 CAUSES OF DEATH

1. Diarrheal diseases
2. Neonatal disorders
3. HIV/AIDS & TB
4. NTDs & malaria
5. Other noncommunicable diseases
6. Nutritional deficiencies
7. Cardiovascular diseases
8. Unintentional injuries
9. Mental and substance abuse
10. Other communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional diseases

Source:
www.healthdata.org/angola



HIV/AIDS

Through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), CDC collaborates with the Government of Angola in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Over the past 15 years, CDC's global HIV/AIDS focus has transitioned from an emergency response approach to one of sustainability and shared responsibility for epidemic control.

CDC provides technical assistance to Angola aimed at strengthening HIV care and treatment and building laboratory capacity. In fiscal year 2020, CDC will focus its support in four provinces to implement the Angola first lady's Born Free to Shine Initiative. This initiative aims to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Angola has the world's second highest rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV at 26%. Specific activities include working closely with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to strengthen laboratory capacity, health information systems, and disease surveillance; to train healthcare professionals; and to monitor programs.

Objectives include:

- Improving quality and coverage of HIV testing and antiretroviral services
- Supporting improved tools to monitor patients from HIV diagnosis through viral load (VL) monitoring
- Improving HIV surveillance and strengthening management, oversight, and monitoring of HIV and TB service delivery
- Supporting the scale-up of VL monitoring
- Implementing facility- and provincial-level continuous quality improvement activities for HIV rapid testing, VL testing, early infant diagnosis, and TB testing



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

Health Systems Strengthening

CDC Angola works closely with the National AIDS Program and National TB Program to support the development of Angola's health information systems and workforce.

Field Epidemiology Training Program

CDC supports the MOH in implementing the Field Epidemiology Laboratory Training Program (FELTP) and complementary, shorter applied epidemiology courses. FELTP residents provide service to the MOH by working in the field to:

- Conduct epidemiologic investigations and surveys
- Evaluate surveillance systems and perform disease control and prevention measures
- Report their findings to decision- and policy-makers
- Assess HIV data collection and reporting systems and HIV adherence rates and support partner notification services in PEPFAR-supported model clinics

Malaria

The entire Angolan population is at risk for malaria, but transmission patterns vary by geographic location. Under the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), CDC has assigned a resident advisor to Angola as part of an interagency team with USAID to support the implementation of malaria control measures with a focus on six high-transmission provinces.

PMI works in concert with the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) to:

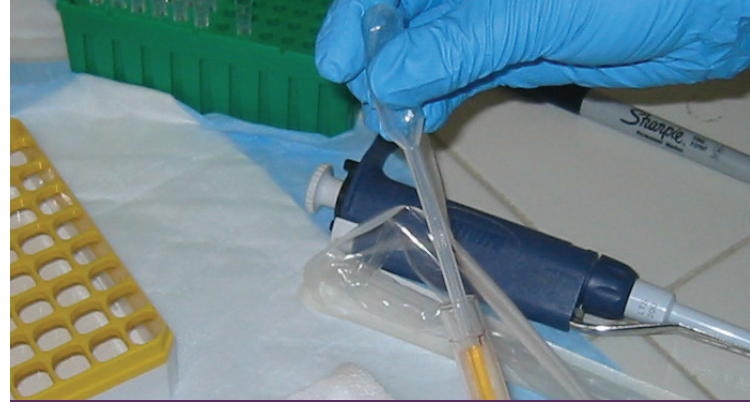
- Provide long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets
- Perform mosquito surveillance
- Prevent malaria in pregnancy
- Train healthcare workers to improve diagnostics, prevention, and case management

Malaria diagnosed in the community and in health facilities is tracked at the facility, municipality, and provincial levels so that resources such as medications, blood tests, and healthcare worker trainings may be directed to where they are most needed.

Laboratory Capacity Building

Increased laboratory capacity allows for better detection of emerging pathogens and safer handling and transportation of laboratory samples. CDC assists the MOH in building a sustainable and integrated laboratory network as a critical and core component of the overall healthcare system. This assistance includes:

- National assessment of the tiered public health laboratory system
- National strategic plan to strengthen the public health laboratory network
- Implementation of laboratory quality systems through the Strengthen Laboratory Management Towards Accreditation (SLMTA)
- Blood Safety



CDC IMPACT IN ANGOLA



CDC supports the Born Free to Shine initiative launched by the first lady of Angola to decrease mother-to-child transmission of HIV.



Starting 2019 and continuing into 2020, CDC's Polio Response is deploying up to 20 staff to support the MOH Polio outbreak investigation with surveillance, epidemiology, laboratory diagnostics, and vaccination campaign logistics.



During 2019, Angola trained 120 community health workers in malaria case management, facilitating the prompt and appropriate treatment for malaria in communities with limited access to health services.



Angola completed a Therapeutic Efficacy Survey to look for possible markers for anti-malarial resistance in three provinces in 2019. In addition, 945,000 antimalarial treatment courses and 1,600,000 malaria blood tests were distributed in Angola to increase access in high-need areas.

For more country information
www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/countries/angola

For more information please contact

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