The State of HIV Prevention in Mozambique

### Key Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gay men and other men who have sex with men</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Change in new HIV infections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young women, 15-24 years</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children, 0-14 years</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HIV prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young women, 15-24 years</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young men, 15-24 years</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay men and other men who have sex with men</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Change in new HIV infections

- **Adults, 15 years**: 2010: 100,000, 2020: 60,000, 2025: 30,000
- **Young women, 15-24 years**: 2010: 15,000, 2020: 9,000, 2025: 4,500
- **Children, 0-14 years**: 2010: 10,000, 2020: 6,000, 2025: 3,000

### Policy and structural barriers

- **Criminalization of the behaviour of key populations**: n/a
- **The national strategy includes critical elements of the programme package for key populations**: n/a
- **Avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination**: n/a

### Population

- **Population size**: 2010: 220,000, 2020: 64,000, 2025: 14,000

### Adolescent girls and young women

- **Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence**: 10%

### Men and Boys (Including VMVC)

- **Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)**

### Antiretroviral drug-based prevention

- **Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)**
- **Antiretroviral treatment**

### Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV

- **MTCT rate**: 10%

### Distribution of new child infections

- **% of child infections because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding**: 93%
- **% of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding**: 6%
- **% of child infections because mother did not receive antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding but was antiretrovirally suppressed**: 5%

### Linkages between HIV and sexual and reproductive health services

- **HIV testing services integrated within sexual and reproductive health services**: Yes
- **Provider-initiated condom promotion integrated into sexual and reproductive health services**: Yes

### Road Map Action

1. Data-driven needs assessment
2. Prevention program analysis
3. Define investment needs
4. HIV prevention leadership agencies
5. Expand community-led services
6. Remove social and legal barriers
7. Integration with related services
8. Introduction of new technologies
9. Real-time programme monitoring
10. Accountability for HIV progress

Note: ‘Yes’ refers to the adaptation having been introduced (not necessarily it being universally available).