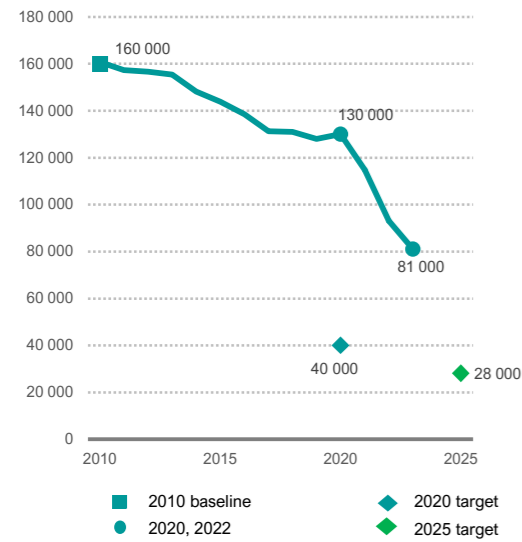


The State of HIV Prevention in Mozambique

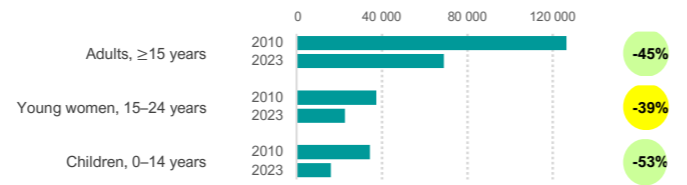
2024

Number of new HIV infections (all ages)

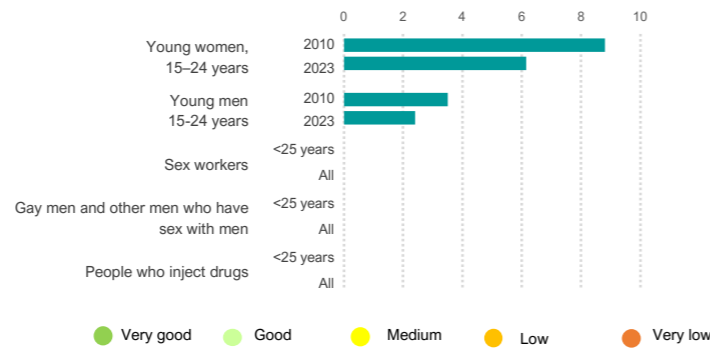


2020 and 2025 targets represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline.

Change in new HIV infections



HIV prevalence



Policy and structural barriers

Key populations

| Barrier | Sex workers | Gay men and other men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | People in prisons |
|---|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Criminalization of the behaviour of key populations | No | No | Yes | No | na |
| The national strategy includes critical elements of the programme package for key populations | > Half | > Half | < Half | id | id |
| Avoided health care because of stigma and discrimination | id | id | id | id | id |
| Population size estimate | id | id | id | id | id |

Adolescent girls and young women

| Indicator | 15-19 years | 15-49 years |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Proportion of women who experienced intimate partner violence | id | id |
| Girls who completed lower secondary education | 11% | |
| Policies on life skills-based HIV and sexuality education (secondary schools) | Yes | |
| Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing services, age of consent | Yes, <12 | |

Baseline status of 10 HIV Prevention 2025 Road Map Actions

| Road Map Action | 2023 | 2024 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 1. Data-driven needs assessment | Green | Green |
| 2. Precision prevention approach | Green | Yellow |
| 3. Define investment needs | Red | Red |
| 4. HIV prevention leadership agencies | Red | Red |
| 5. Expand community-led services | Red | Red |
| 6. Remove social and legal barriers | Red | Red |
| 7. Integration with related services | Red | Red |
| 8. Introduction of new technologies | Green | Green |
| 9. Real-time programme monitoring | Red | Red |
| 10. Accountability for HIV progress | Red | Red |

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

Linkages between HIV and sexual and reproductive health services

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

HIV programme coverage and outcomes

ADOLESCENT GIRLS, YOUNG WOMEN & MALE PARTNERS

Condom use with a non-regular partner among young people 15-24 years old (%)

41 (Young women), 51 (Young men)

Target: 90%

Score: 3

KEY POPULATIONS

Sex workers

Condom use at last paid sex is (%)

Target: 95%

Score: id

KEY POPULATIONS

Gay men and other men who have sex with men

Condom use at last anal sex (%)

Target: 90%

Score: id

KEY POPULATIONS

People who inject drugs

Use of harm reduction services (%)

Target: 90%

Score: 4

CONDOM PROGRAMMING

Condom use with a non-regular partner, 15-49 years (%)

37 (women), 47 (men)

Target: 90%

Score: 4

MEN AND BOYS (INCLUDING VMMC)

Uptake of voluntary medical male circumcision

27% (2025 target achieved)

Score: 5

ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG-BASED PREVENTION

Pre-exposure prophylaxis

Change in use of PrEP (2021-2022): +212%

Score: 3

ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG-BASED PREVENTION

Antiretroviral treatment

Antiretroviral treatment coverage: 86%

Score: 9

PREVENTION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV

MTCT rate: 10%

% of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving ART: 90%

Number of Estimated births to women living with HIV: 130 000

Number of new child infections due to vertical transmission: 12 000

Score: 8

Distribution of new child infections:

- 29%: because mother acquired HIV during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- 28%: because mother did not receive antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- 33%: because mother did not continue antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding
- 11%: because mother was on antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy or breastfeeding, but was not virologically suppressed

Scores (1-10) Legend: Very good (green), Good (light green), Medium (yellow), Low (orange), Very low (red). id ... insufficient data, na ... not applicable

Data sources: UNAIDS 2023 epidemiological estimates; Global AIDS Monitoring 2023; and ICF - the DHS Program STATcompiler. Note: The 2023 UNAIDS epidemiological estimates represent the year 2022. Other data points may refer to various years when the surveys were conducted. Note: 2020 and 2025 targets for reducing new HIV infections represent the country's required contribution to global targets, a 75% reduction by 2020 and 82.5% reduction by 2025 against 2010 as a baseline. These reductions are required to achieve a 90% reduction by 2030.