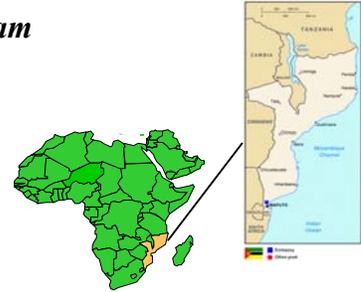




DoD HIV/AIDS Prevention Program Status Report:

Mozambique



BACKGROUND

Introduction/General Information

Mozambique's population is estimated to range between 18.6 and 19.6 million people, with life expectancy estimates ranging from 35 to 41 years. Portuguese is the official language in Mozambique, with an in-country literacy rate of approximately 41%; literacy is distributed disproportionately between the sexes. Mozambique is described as a developing nation with a majority of the population still dependent on subsistence agriculture; per capita income estimates range from \$222 to \$900 per year.

Country HIV/AIDS Statistics and Risk Factors

Mozambique has a very high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, with an estimated 12.6% to 16.4% of the population with either HIV infection or AIDS. Estimates for the number of people believed to be living with HIV range from 1,100,000 to 1,550,000. Identified significant risk factors include high-risk heterosexual contact with multiple partners and commercial sex workers.

Military HIV/AIDS Information

There are no reliable estimates currently available for the size of military forces in Mozambique. Furthermore, Mozambican Armed Forces have not performed force-

wide testing of personnel, making current prevalence rates unavailable. It is believed that the military population currently has HIV prevalence rates higher than the national average.

PROPOSED PROGRAM

No military-to-military proposal for HIV prevention has been submitted to date.

PROGRAM RESPONSE

Contractor-Based Assistance

Mozambique is the recipient of aid from an external contractor funded by DHAPP. In 2002, Population Services International (PSI) was awarded a contract to develop and implement a prevention program in the Mozambican Armed Forces. The program includes an Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaign designed to encourage appropriate prevention behavior, ensure condom availability, to develop a voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) program, and provide sexually transmitted infection (STI) diagnosis and treatment. Other components of the program are designed to increase the HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment capacity of Mozambican military services and local non-government organizations.

The IEC component will include small group activities focusing on risk evaluation,

correct condom use, and safer sex negotiation. Small group sessions will be complemented with theatrical presentations and a video on avoiding high-risk behaviors. A mass awareness media campaign that will include posters, brochures, hats, T-shirts, calendars, and stickers will be produced and distributed throughout the Mozambican Armed Forces.

To support the prevention and condom use messages contained in the IEC component, there will be an effort to ensure condom availability throughout the military. In addition, VCT will be made available by providing VCT counselor visits to all bases on a rotating basis. Refresher courses for STI treatment will be provided to counselors, and STI treatment and diagnosis will be available with VCT.

PROGRAM IMPACT

Master Trainers and Peer Educators

Two essential trainings have been conducted so far. In the first, 10 military personnel from 4 bases were taught to be trainers. In the second, 15 health workers were provided with STI treatment and prevention training.

Number of Troops Trained

To date 2,897 troops have been trained in HIV prevention.

Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT)

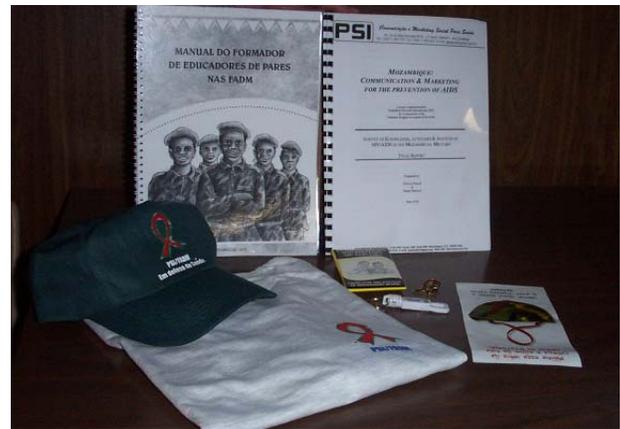
Health workers at 15 military clinics have been trained in the use of the “clinic pack” for STIs.

Laboratory Capability/Infrastructure

None at this time.

Mass Awareness

None at this time.



Training manuals and promotional materials were developed for peer education among Mozambican military units.