

## MOZAMBIQUE TUBERCULOSIS ROADMAP OVERVIEW, FISCAL YEAR 2021

This is an overview of the USAID/Mozambique FY 2021 Tuberculosis (TB) Roadmap, implemented with FY 2020 budget. It was developed in consultation with the National TB Program (NTP) and with the participation of national and international partners involved in TB prevention and care in the country.

TB is a major cause of morbidity and is among the top ten causes of mortality in Mozambique. Over the past ten years, TB incidence and mortality have remained stagnant. Among the 30 high TB burden countries, Mozambique is ranked 13th; and among the high multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) burden countries, Mozambique is ranked 14th.<sup>1</sup> Taking into account the recently completed TB prevalence survey, the current estimated burden of TB is 110,000 cases.<sup>2</sup> Tremendous progress has been made in increasing case notification from 61,559 cases notified to the NTP in 2015<sup>3</sup> to 96,026 cases in 2019<sup>4</sup>—a 56 percent increase. Additionally, the treatment success rate (TSR) reached 93 percent.<sup>5</sup> Despite these achievements, TB remains a public health challenge in Mozambique. For example, although case notification has seen an increase in recent years, the percentage of cases that are bacteriologically confirmed, currently at 37 percent,<sup>6</sup> decreased from 50 percent in 2015.<sup>7</sup> Persisting challenges in addressing the burden of drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) also remain; with an estimated 3,400 undiagnosed DR-TB cases and a DR-TB TSR of only 61 percent.<sup>8</sup>

The NTP has developed an outline and concept note for the new National Strategic Plan (NSP) for TB 2020-2029. The structure largely mirrors the World Health Organization's (WHO) End TB strategy, with an emphasis on patient-centered prevention and care, bold policies and strong systems, and enhanced innovation and research. More specifically, the NSP aims to:

- Identify and treat at least 90 percent of TB cases, especially among vulnerable populations, while maintaining a TSR of 90 percent;
- Successfully treat 90 percent of all people with drug-susceptible TB (DS-TB);
- Identify and appropriately treat all cases of DR-TB;
- Improve diagnostic network coverage, especially for rapid tests; and
- Advocate for increased domestic resources to support implementation of the NSP.

---

<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization. Global Tuberculosis Report, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organization. Global Tuberculosis Report, 2020.

<sup>3</sup> World Health Organization. Global Tuberculosis Report, 2016.

<sup>4</sup> World Health Organization. Global Tuberculosis Report, 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> World Health Organization. Global Tuberculosis Report, 2016.

<sup>8</sup> World Health Organization. Global Tuberculosis Report, 2020.

The proposed FY 2020 USAID TB budget for Mozambique is \$6.5 million. With this level of funding, USAID will support the following technical areas:

## **REACH**

Building on the recent successes in implementing community-based case detection, USAID will support education, screening, and referral services at the community level and for vulnerable populations, leveraging the experience of local partners, activists, and community health workers, known as Agentes Polivalentes Elementares (APEs). This work will be continuously monitored for the yield of presumptive and confirmed TB patients to ensure that the most promising approaches to reach those populations at risk are available.

## **CURE**

Given Mozambique's achievements in successfully treating DS-TB and the ongoing challenges in achieving high cure rates among those with DR-TB, USAID will prioritize its support to improve the clinical management, monitoring, and social support for individuals with DR-TB. This support will include interventions such as in-person and virtual clinical mentoring and community-based support, including the implementation of treatment adherence technologies at the community level, for those with DR-TB. Notably, USAID will continue to support the NTP in the decentralization of DR-TB care, including implementing a comprehensive patient and family support package and updating the DR-TB treatment guidelines per WHO's recent publications to ensure people have the best possible treatment available.

## **PREVENT**

USAID will provide ongoing support for interventions intended to prevent TB among vulnerable populations including contacts of confirmed TB cases. These activities include: TB screening for and contact investigation to support the NTP in reaching the ambitious prevention targets; implementation of the Finding, Actively Separating, and Treating (FAST) strategy in high volume facilities; and placement of cough officers in highly congested areas where TB transmission risk is high; for example, crowded markets, places of worship, and schools.

## **SELF-RELIANCE**

USAID Mozambique will operate under the auspices of USAID's Global TB Accelerator to End TB to support TB activities, utilizing a combination of local partners and seconded advisors, and leveraging the partnership statement signed in August 2019 to ensure alignment between the Government of Mozambique (GRM) and USAID priorities. More

specifically, USAID will support the strengthening of the health management information systems (HMIS) by providing training and supervision; supporting the transition to an electronic monitoring and evaluation system; and providing technical assistance to build the NTP capacity for data collection, management, and analysis. USAID will also work to support the strengthening of human resources for health (HRH) through training and mentoring efforts.