

CDC established an office in Angola in 2002. CDC Angola provides critical support to the Ministry of Health (MOH) and partner organizations to address public health issues to build and strengthen the country's core public health capabilities. These include data and surveillance; laboratory capacity; public health workforce and institutions; prevention and response; innovation and research; and policy, communications and diplomacy. Priority program areas address workforce development, HIV, and malaria.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Data & Surveillance

- Developed a national register of people with HIV at each U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)-supported health facility which helped reduce duplicate data and improve linkage to treatment and retention of patients



Laboratory

- Supported the development of a national point of care early infant diagnosis testing package which includes a transport network for laboratory samples from health facilities and an implementation of an electronic laboratory information system to track HIV-exposed children



Workforce & Institutions

- Trained over 1,000 healthcare workers across 83 facilities on COVID-19 testing and the use of personal protective equipment, and trained over 120 community health workers in malaria case management and facilitation



Prevention & Response

- Distributed over 945,000 antimalarial treatment courses, and performed over 1.6 million malaria blood tests



Innovation & Research

- Implemented HIV programming in 22 health facilities across the country and supported a combined facility-community approach for index testing. This approach helps to maximize the impact of HIV testing at PEPFAR-supported health facilities



Policy, Communications & Diplomacy

- Provided technical assistance that led to key HIV policy changes, including the adoption of Tenofovir Lamivudine Dolutegravir for adults and children, and dispensing of antiretroviral treatment of up to 3 months to decrease interruptions in treatment

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

CDC Angola supports the MOH with outbreak investigations and disease surveillance. CDC also supports laboratory system strengthening and diagnostics for diseases such as COVID-19, HIV, polio, and malaria. CDC works closely with the National AIDS Program and the MOH to support the HIV response and public health workforce development. CDC's global health security work also focuses on strengthening the country's public health systems across the following core areas:

Laboratory Systems Strengthening

CDC assists the Angolan National AIDS Institute to enhance the integrated laboratory network, which is a core component of the overall healthcare system. This support includes:

- National assessment of the tiered public health laboratory system
- Development of a national strategic plan to guide provision of laboratory services
- Implementation of laboratory quality systems through the Strengthening Laboratory Management Towards Accreditation program
- Implementation of a laboratory information system for viral load results management

Workforce development

CDC helps implement the Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP). FETP residents support the MOH by:

- Conducting epidemiologic surveys and investigations
- Evaluating surveillance systems
- Implementing disease control and prevention measures
- Reporting findings to decision- and policymakers
- Assessing HIV data collection, reporting systems and treatment adherence rates
- Supporting partner notification services in model clinics supported by PEPFAR

HIV

CDC collaborates with the MOH to address HIV through PEPFAR. In close partnership with the MOH, CDC strengthens laboratory and workforce capacity, laboratory information systems, and disease surveillance by:

- Training healthcare professionals in HIV care and treatment services
- Strengthening the quality, coverage, and monitoring of HIV service delivery
- Supporting scale-up and enhancement of tools for viral load monitoring for people living with HIV

MALARIA

Under the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), CDC assigned a resident advisor to support implementation of malaria control measures in six provinces. CDC partners with the National Malaria Control Program to:

- Provide long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets
- Conduct mosquito surveillance
- Prevent malaria in pregnancy
- Train healthcare workers in diagnostics, prevention, and case management
- Direct treatments, tests, and training based on malaria incidence across facility, municipality, and provincial levels



Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program and WHO staff using GPS for yellow fever disease detection in Angola.

