

Accessible link: www.cdc.gov/global-health/countries/angola.html

CDC established an office in Angola in 2002. CDC Angola provides critical support to the Ministry of Health (MOH), as well as partner organizations, to build effective public health collaboration and partnerships to detect, prevent, and respond to global public health threats. Priority program areas address workforce development, laboratory, HIV and TB, and outbreak response. CDC's work aims to protect the health of Americans and support public health around the world.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



- 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



- 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 the implementation of an electronic laboratory information system to track turnaround time and send results to facilities for patients' management



- Implemented quality assurance and quality improvement for HIV testing in PEPFAR supported sites



- Trained healthcare workers on several diseases including HIV/TB service delivery, and epidemic prone disease responses. Also trained laboratory technicians on implementation of quality diagnosis and monitoring programs



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



- Provided technical assistance that led to key HIV policy changes, including the adoption of Tenofovir Lamivudine Dolutegravir for adults and children, the new pediatric formulation Abacavir, Lamivudine and Dolutegravir (pALD), and supported fast track pharmacy approach and dispensing of antiretroviral treatment of up to six 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 improvement and diagnostics for diseases such as HIV/TB, cholera, monkeypox, Ebola, 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 improving the country's public health systems across the following core areas:

Laboratory Systems Strengthening

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

- Development of a national strategic plan to guide provision of laboratory services.
- Implementation of laboratory quality systems using the Strengthening Laboratory Management Towards Accreditation (SLMTA) program.
- Implementation of a laboratory information system for viral load results management and usage for patients' monitoring.
- Training of laboratorians for epidemic prone diseases diagnostic, including cholera, monkeypox, and Ebola.

Workforce Development

- CDC provided in-service training to more than 300 healthcare providers in PEPFAR supported sites to deliver quality HIV care and treatment services and use of data systems.
- Provided laboratory diagnostic training for cholera, monkeypox and Ebola to more than 60 laboratory technicians.
- Developed cholera case management tools, provided subject matter expertise in laboratory diagnosis and case management and trained more than 20 healthcare providers on their usage during the 2025 cholera outbreak.

HIV and TB

As a key implementer of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), CDC plays an essential role in the fight against HIV and TB. With unmatched scientific and technical knowledge and long-standing relationships with ministries of health, CDC is uniquely positioned to advance HIV, TB, and other global health security activities that keep Americans safe at home and abroad.

Through PEPFAR, CDC provides critical support to Angola's public health infrastructure, improving the country's ability to prevent, detect, and respond to HIV, TB, and other infectious diseases and minimizing their risk from entering the U.S.

