

Mali

Capital: Bamako

Infant Mortality Rate:

106.49/1,000 live births

Population:

15,968,882 (July 2013 est.)



Overview

In 2009, the Center for Vaccine Development (CVD)/Centre National d'Appui à la lutte contre la Maladie (CNAM)-Mali (CVD/CNAM)-Mali was designated as a National Influenza Centre by the Ministry of Health. Since that time, CVD/CNAM-Mali has embarked on influenza surveillance as part of a series of research studies. While this surveillance has been informative (trends, seasonality) and the laboratory has gained a great deal of competence (contributing data to FluNet and the WHO/AFRO Weekly Report), it has not comprised a formal surveillance system as it has only involved Bamako, the capital city, and is still working on meeting global standards.

Mali was awarded a capacity building cooperative agreement, Surveillance and Response to Avian and Pandemic Influenza by National Health Authorities outside the United States in September 2013. The agreement aims to establish a formal influenza surveillance system in Mali, strengthen ongoing activities, and enhance the level of preparedness and response to annual influenza epidemics and future pandemics.

Highlights

- Awarded Capacity Building Cooperative Agreement.
- Participated in the WHO External Quality Assessment Project (EQAP) and completed two with a score of 100%.
- Collected samples and provided results to FluNet and WHO/AFRO.
- Procured reagents from CDC.

Mozambique

Capital: Maputo

Infant Mortality Rate:

74.63/1,000 live births

Population:

24,096,669 (July 2013 est.)



Overview

Mozambique is located in Southern Africa and has a population of around 22 million inhabitants. The country is administratively divided into 11 provinces and 148 districts. The capital of the country is Maputo. Health care in Mozambique is mainly delivered through a tiered public health system that is managed by the Ministry of Health (MOH). The coverage of the National Health Network in Mozambique is low (approximately 40%) because health facilities in rural areas are sparse and frequently people have to walk long distances to the closest health unit. The only alternative for many of those living in rural areas is traditional medicine. Traditional medicine plays an important role in the National Health System, as a considerable proportion of population resorts to it when ill. In common episodes of respiratory illness, people tend to treat themselves using traditional medicine.

Mozambique was awarded a capacity building cooperative agreement, Surveillance and Response to Avian and Pandemic Influenza by National Health Authorities outside the United States in September 2013. The agreement aims to build and strengthen public sector laboratory and surveillance capacity for acute respiratory infection (ARI) and influenza-like illness (ILI).

Highlights

- Awarded Capacity Building Cooperative Agreement.
- Implemented an electronic system for data management in all districts.
- Participated in WHO's EQAP Panel and scored 100%.
- Experienced in virus isolation and cell culture techniques.