

Country progress report - Mauritius

Global AIDS Monitoring 2019



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HIV testing and treatment cascade

Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020

Progress summary

National Action plan for HIV (2017-2021)

Policy questions (2018)

Is there a law, regulation or policy specifying that HIV testing:

a) Is mandatory before marriage

No

b) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit

No

c) Is mandatory for certain groups

Yes

What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per MoH guidelines or directive, and what is the implementation status?

No threshold; treat all regardless of CD4 count; Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)

Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and to what extent is it implemented?

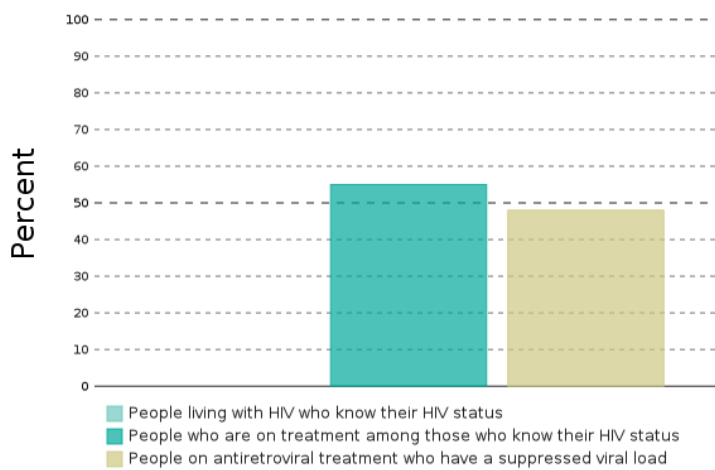
a) For adults and adolescents

Yes, fully implemented

b) For children

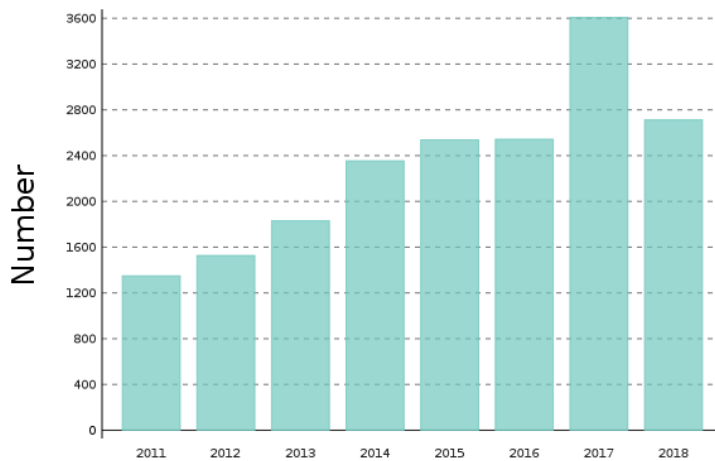
Yes, fully implemented

Progress towards 90-90-90 target, Mauritius (2018)



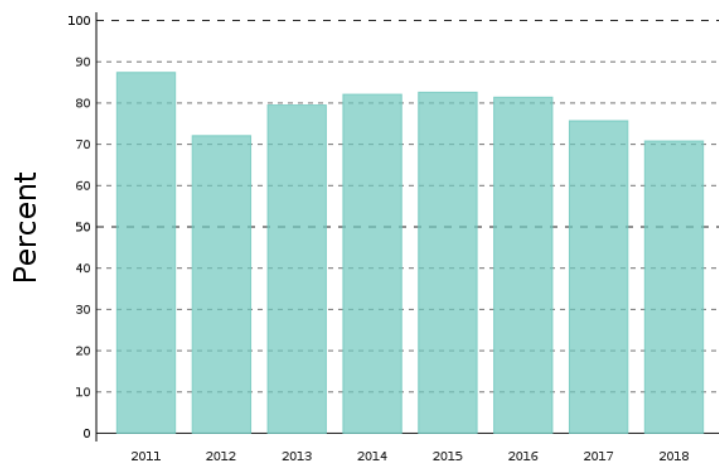
1.2 People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, Mauritius (2011-2018)

Number of people on antiretroviral therapy at the end of the reporting period



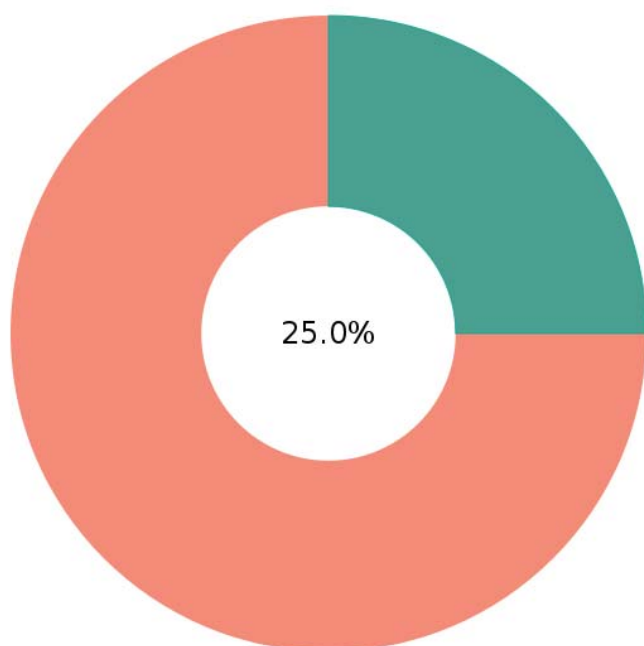
1.3 Retention on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, Mauritius (2011-2018)

Percentage of adults and children living with HIV known to be on antiretroviral therapy 12 months after starting



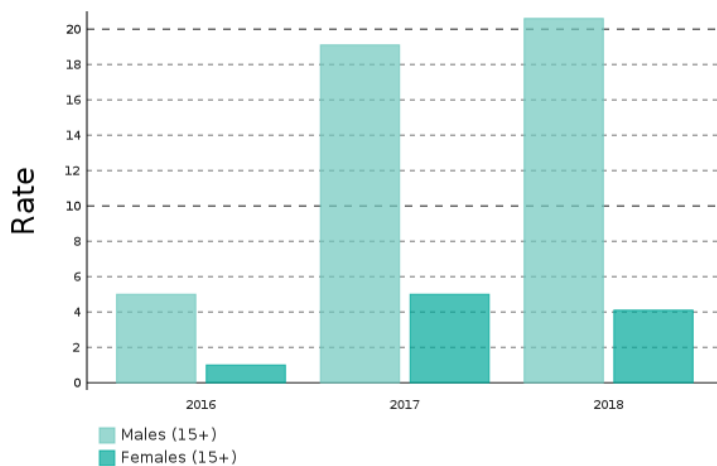
1.5 Late HIV diagnosis, Mauritius (2018)

Percentage of people living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/mm³ during the reporting period



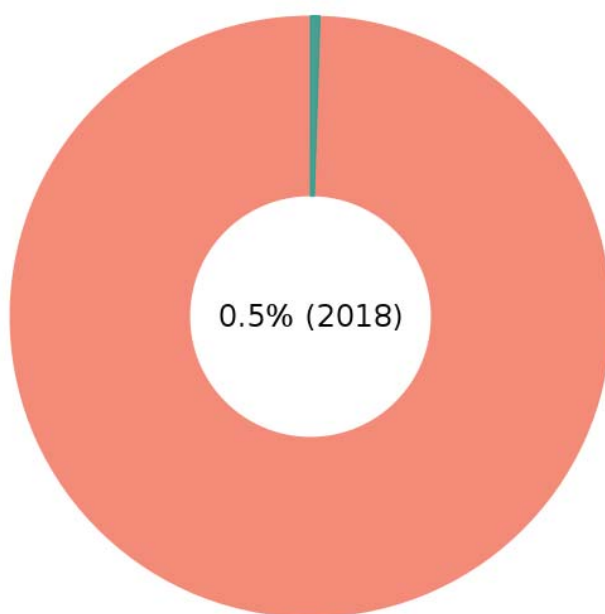
1.7 AIDS mortality rate per 100 000, Mauritius (2016-2018)

Total number of people who have died from AIDS-related causes per 100 000 population



1.8 HIV testing volume and positivity, Mauritius

Percentage of HIV -positive results returned to people (positivity) in the calendar year



Number of HIV tests conducted = 80 313

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

Progress summary

National action plan for (2017-2021)

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?

Yes

Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate and year: 99%; 2020

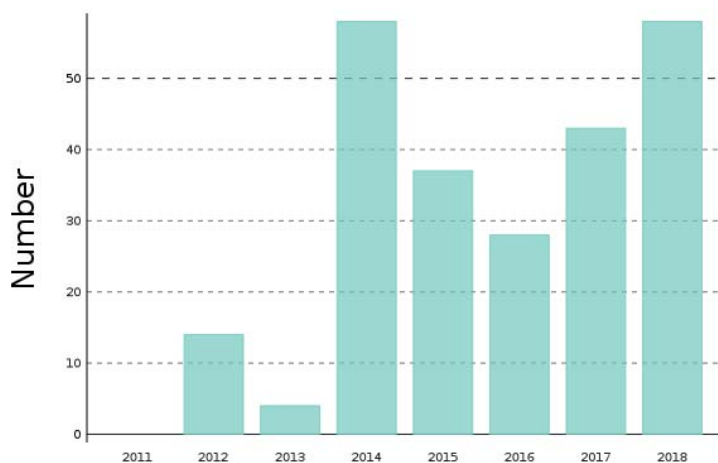
Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and year: nil; 2021

Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms and if so, what is the implementation status of the cut-off?

Treat all, regardless of age; Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)

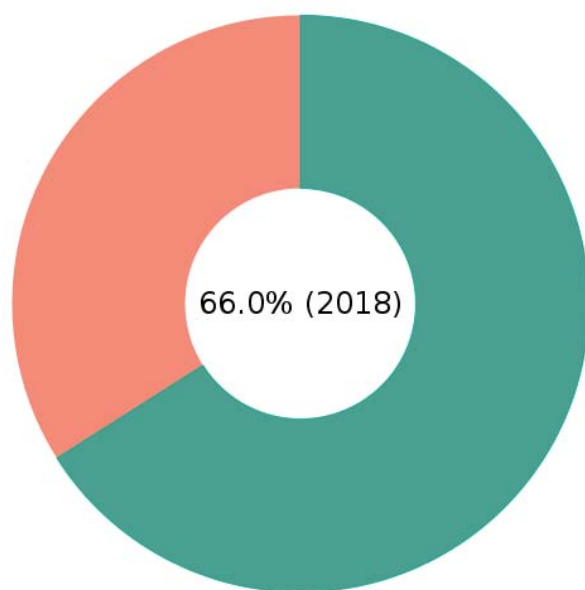
2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Mauritius (2011-2018)

Percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test for HIV within two months of birth



2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Mauritius (2017-2018)

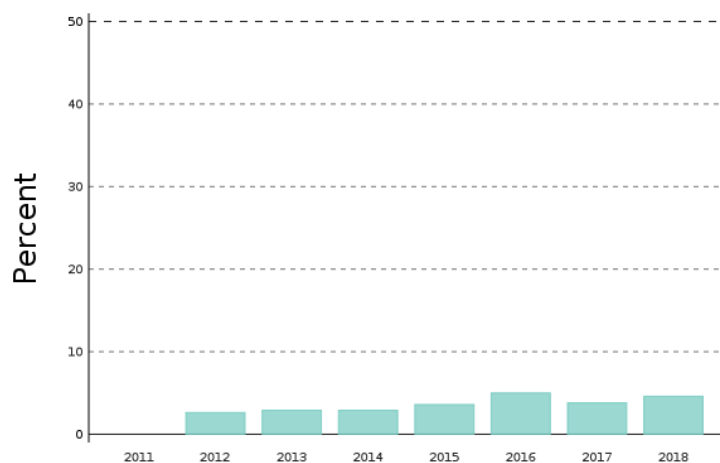
Percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test for HIV within two months of birth



↑ 42.6% (2017)

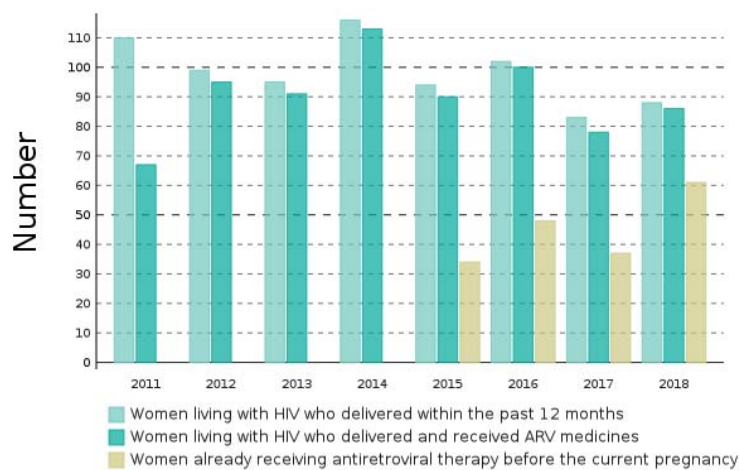
2.2 Mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Mauritius (2011-2018)

Estimated percentage of children newly infected with HIV from mother-to-child transmission among women living with HIV delivering in the past 12 months



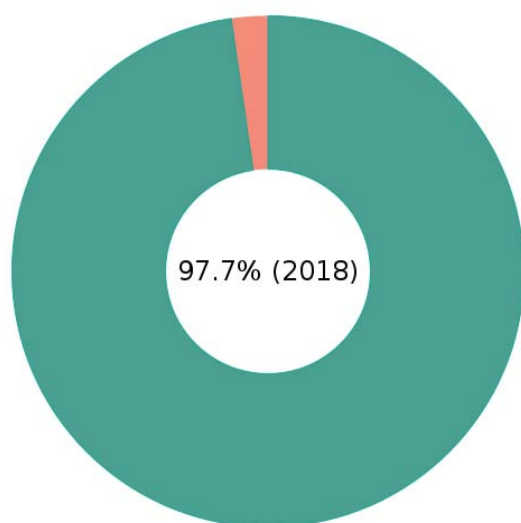
2.3 Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Mauritius (2011-2018)

Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral medicine to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV



2.3 Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Mauritius (2017-2018)

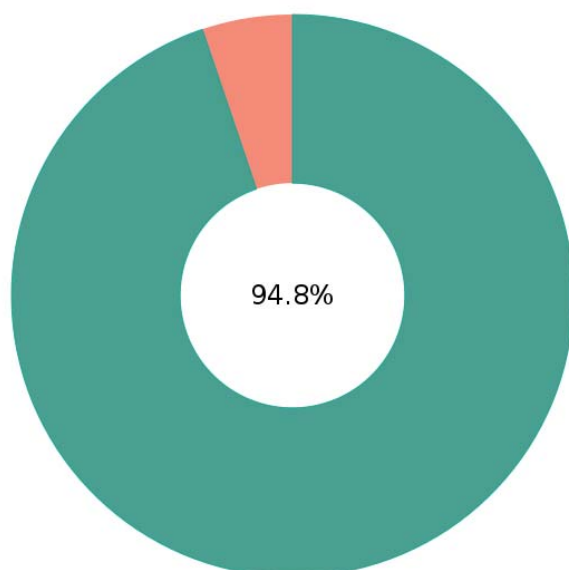
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral medicine to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV



↑ 94.0% (2017)

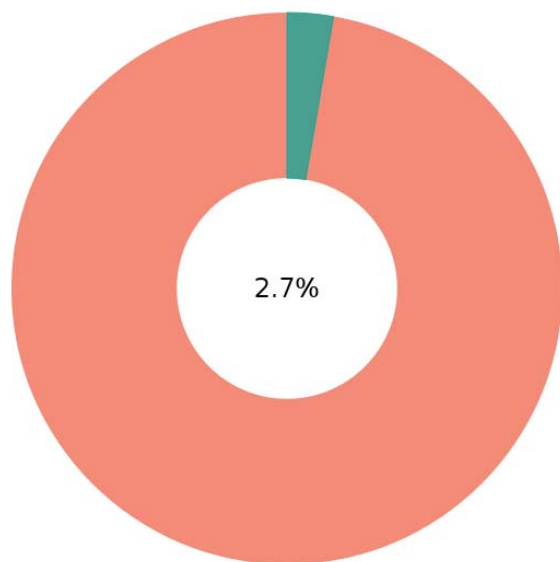
2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women, Mauritius (2018)

Percentage of pregnant women tested for syphilis



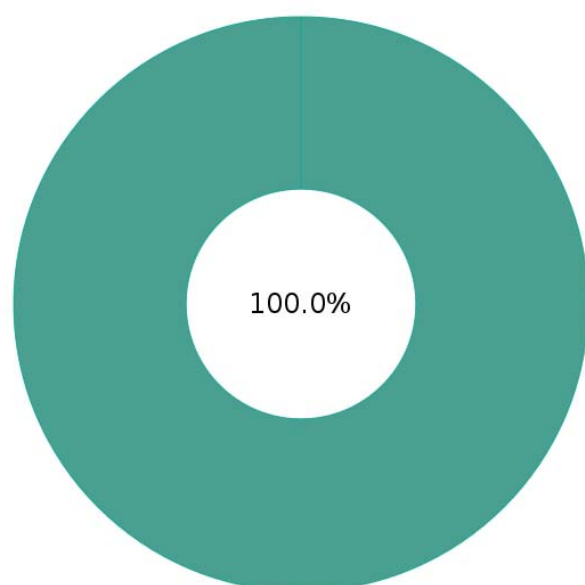
2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women, Mauritius (2018)

Percentage of pregnant women tested positive for syphilis



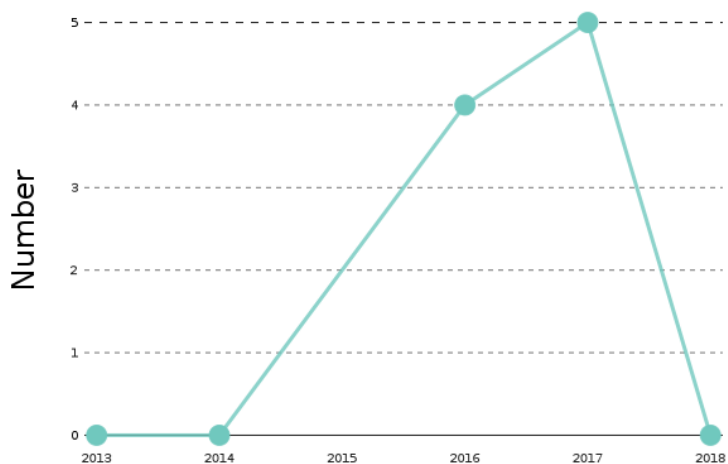
2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women, Mauritius (2018)

Percentage of pregnant women on treatment among those who tested positive



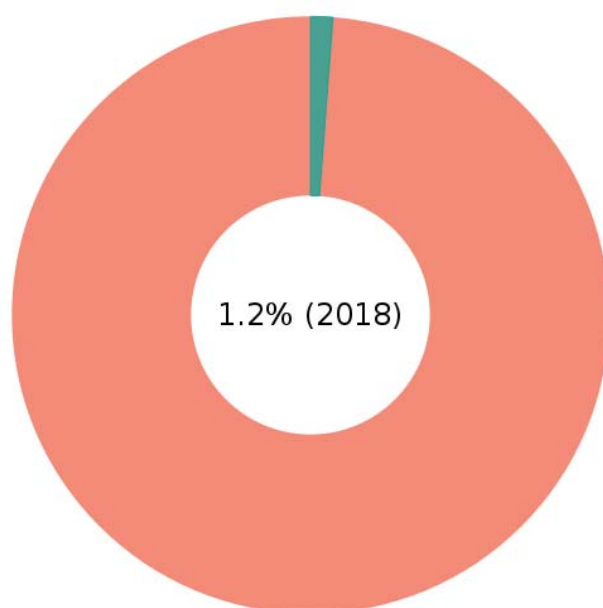
2.5 Congenital syphilis rate (live births and stillbirth), Mauritius (2013-2018)

Percentage of reported congenital syphilis cases (live births and stillbirth)



2.6 HIV testing in pregnant women, Mauritius (2017-2018)

Percentage of pregnant women with known HIV status



↑ 0% (2017)

HIV prevention; Key populations

Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

Progress summary

PREP available and accessibly to all those in need.

HIV-National Protocol for management of PLHIV in Mauritius 2018.

Policy questions: Key populations (2018)

Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations

Transgender people

Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

Sex workers

Selling sexual services is criminalized, Buying sexual services is criminalized, Ancillary activities associated with selling sexual services are criminalized, Ancillary activities associated with buying sexual services are criminalized, Profiting from organizing and/or managing sexual services is criminalized, Other punitive and/or administrative regulation of sex work

Men who have sex with men

Yes, penalty not specified

Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?

Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence, Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence

Legal protections for key populations**Transgender people**

Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on sex, Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on gender diversity, Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on any grounds, Prohibitions of discrimination in employment based on gender diversity

Sex workers

Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on any grounds

Men who have sex with men

Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation, Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on sex, Constitutional prohibition of discrimination based on any grounds, Hate crimes based on sexual orientation considered an aggravating circumstance, Incitement to hatred based on sexual orientation prohibited, Prohibition of discrimination in employment based on sexual orientation

People who inject drugs

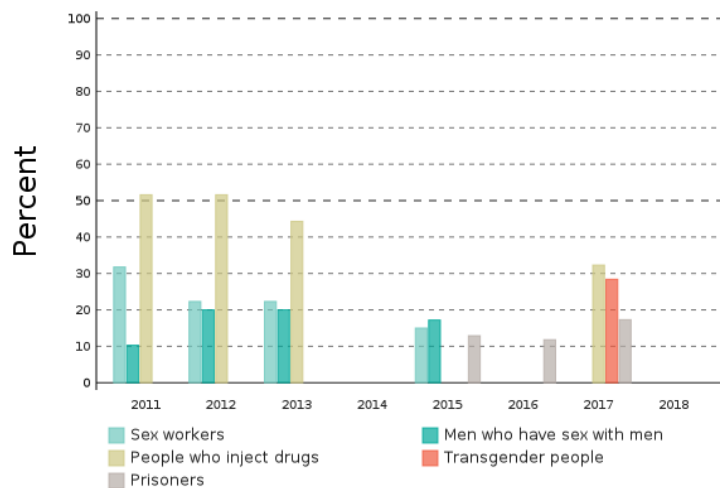
Yes

Policy questions: PrEP (2018)**Has the WHO recommendation on oral PrEP been adopted in your country's national guidelines?**

Yes, PrEP guidelines have been developed and are being implemented

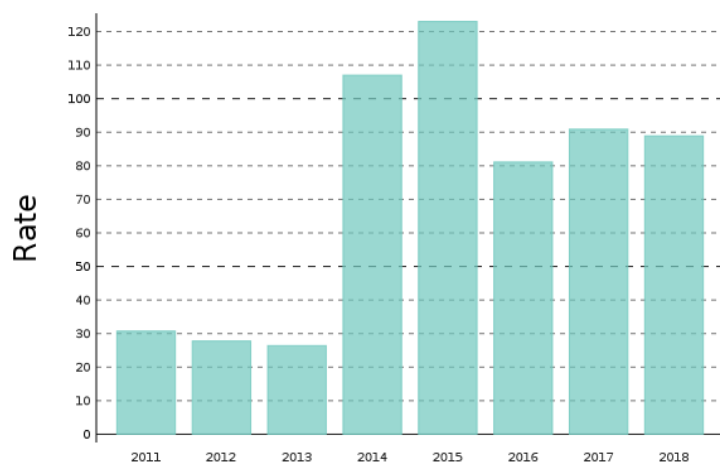
3.3 HIV prevalence among key populations, Mauritius (2011-2018)

Percentage of specific key populations living with HIV



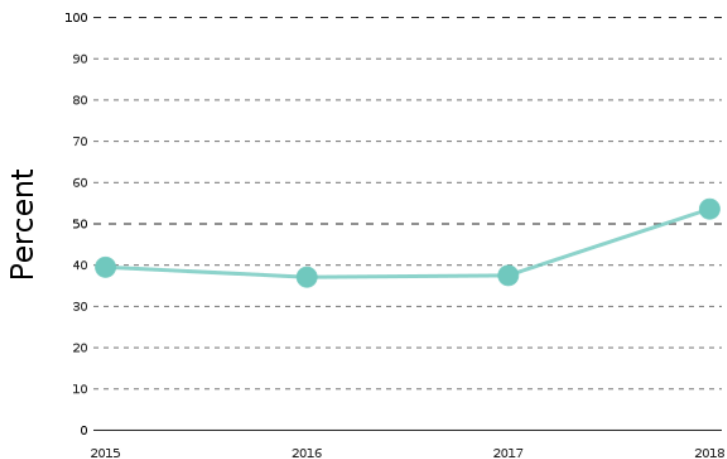
3.9 Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs, Mauritius (2011-2018)

Number of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle and syringe programmes



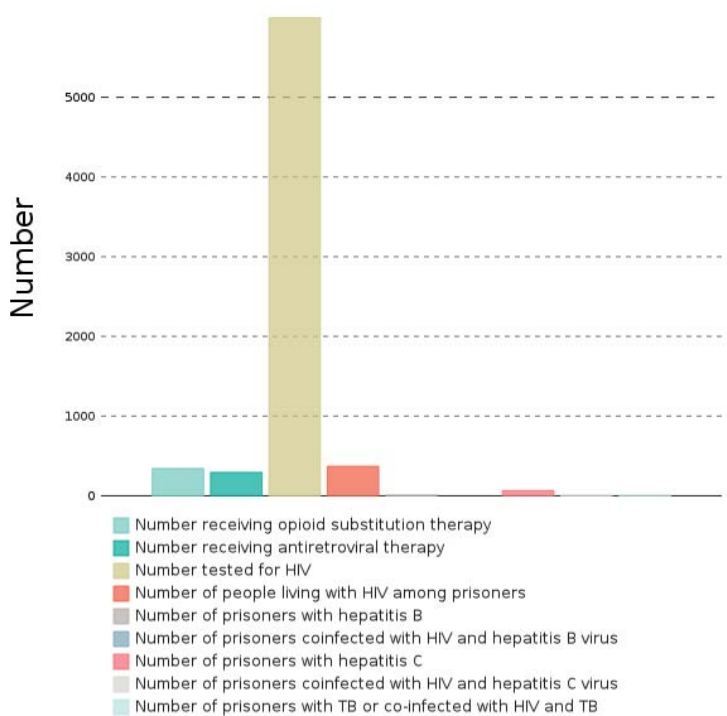
3.10 Coverage of opioid substitution therapy, Mauritius (2015-2018)

Percentage of people who inject drugs receiving opioid substitution therapy (OST)



3.13 HIV prevention programmes in prisons, Mauritius (2018)

HIV prevention and treatment programmes offered to prisoners while detained



Gender; Stigma and discrimination

Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

Progress summary

NAP 2017-2021

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence and violence against women that includes HIV

Yes

Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?

Yes

What protections, if any, does your country have for key populations and people living with HIV from violence?

General criminal laws prohibiting violence

Specific legal provisions prohibiting violence against people based on their HIV status or belonging to a key population

Programmes to address intimate partner violence*

Programmes to address workplace violence

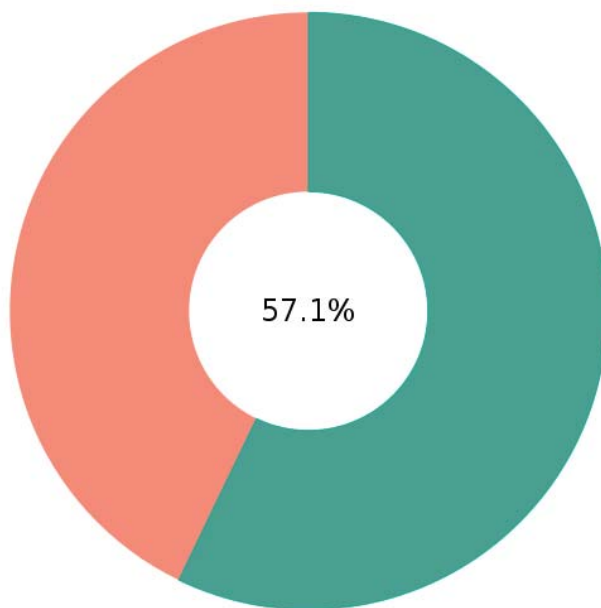
Interventions to address police abuse

Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons

Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?

Yes, policies exists and are consistently implemented

Percentage of Global AIDS Monitoring indicators with data disaggregated by gender



Knowledge of HIV and access to sexual reproductive health services

Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year

Progress summary

NAP 2017-2021

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education, according to international standards, in:

a) Primary school

No

b) Secondary school

Yes

c) Teacher training

Yes

Social protection

Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

Policy questions (2018)

Does the country have an approved social protection strategy, policy or framework?

Yes, and it is being implemented

a) Does it refer to HIV?

Yes

b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes

c) Does it recognize key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) as key beneficiaries?

No

d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?

Yes

e) Does it recognize children affected by HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes

f) Does it recognize families affected by HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes

g) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?

No

What barriers, if any, limit access to social protection programmes in your country?

Lack of information available on the programmes
Lack of documentation that confers eligibility, such as national identity cards
People living with HIV, key populations and/or people affected by HIV are covered by another programme

Community-led service delivery

Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

Policy questions (2018)

Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?

No

What safeguards in laws, regulations and policies, if any, provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?

Registration of HIV CSOs is possible

Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible

HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Reporting requirements for CSOs/CBOs delivering HIV services are streamlined

Number of condoms and lubricants distributed by NGOs in the previous year

a) Male condoms:

253682

b) Female condoms:

21642

c) Lubricants:

136001

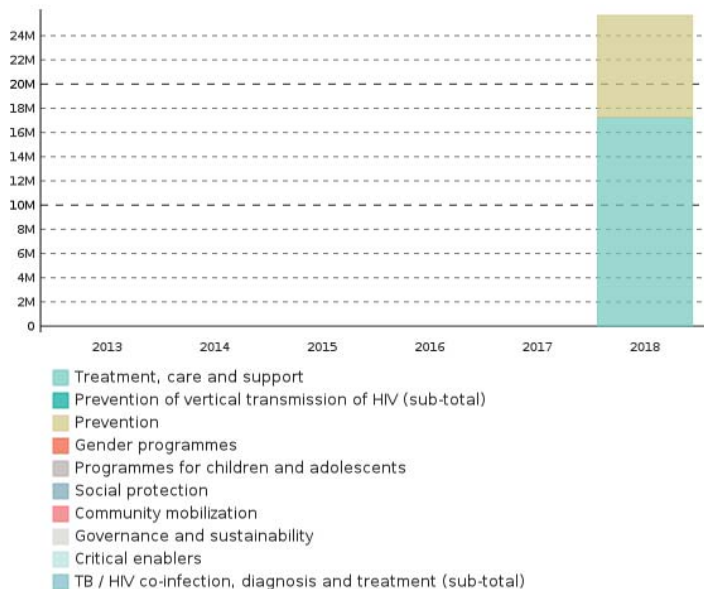
HIV expenditure

Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers

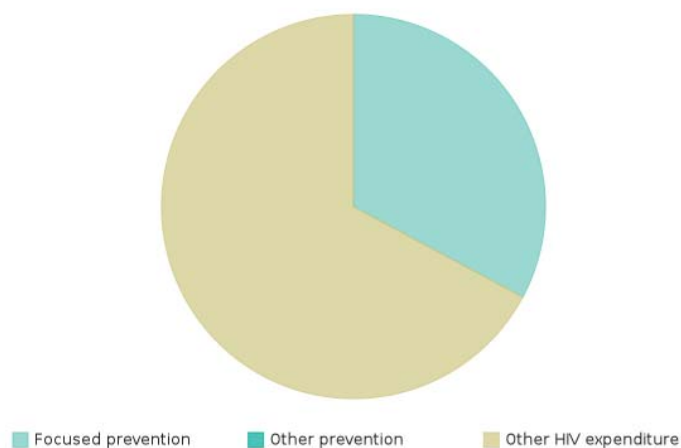
Progress summary

HIV budget-1% of total health budget.

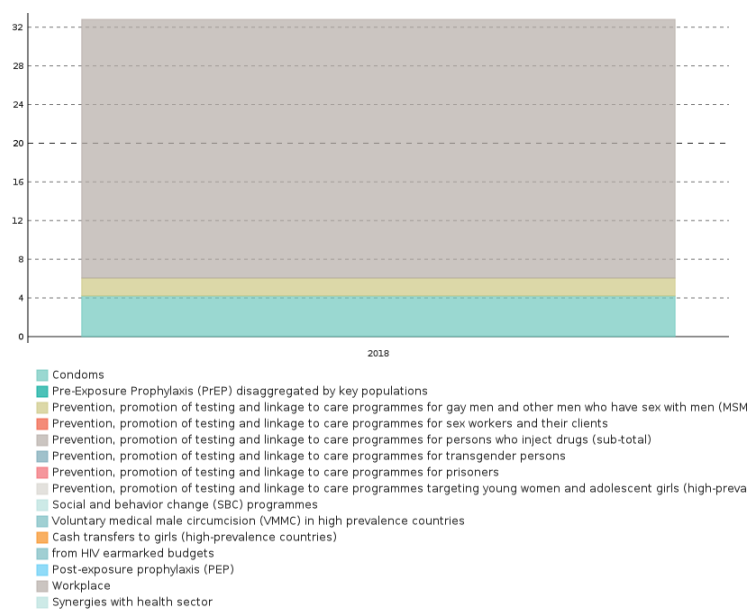
8.1 Domestic and international HIV expenditure by programme categories and financing sources, Mauritius (2013-2018)



Share of effective prevention out of total, Mauritius (2018)



Structure of investments on effective and other prevention programmes (%), Mauritius (2018)



Empowerment and access to justice

Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights

Progress summary

"know your rights"

sessions by NGO-Pils

Policy questions (2018)

In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness concerning their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?

Yes, at scale at the sub-national level

Are there mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?

Equal opportunity act, Ombudsperson

What accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings does your country have, if any?

Complaints procedure

Mechanisms of redress

Procedures or systems to protect and respect patient privacy or confidentiality

What barriers in accessing accountability mechanisms does your country have, if any?

Mechanisms do not function

Awareness or knowledge of how to use such mechanisms is limited

AIDS out of isolation

Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C

Progress summary

NAP 2017-2021

Policy questions (2018)

Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in:

a) The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

Yes

b) The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response

Yes

c) National HIV-treatment guidelines

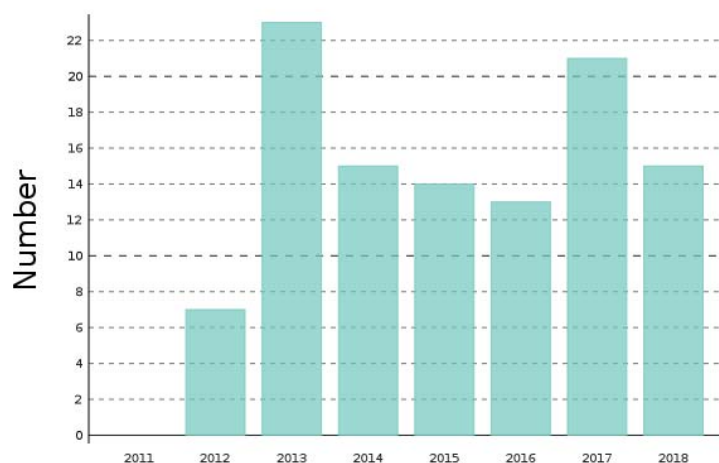
Yes

What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children?

- Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV
- Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV
- TB infection control in HIV health-care settings
- Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis
- Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics
- Hepatitis C screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics
- Hepatitis B vaccination provided at antiretroviral therapy clinics

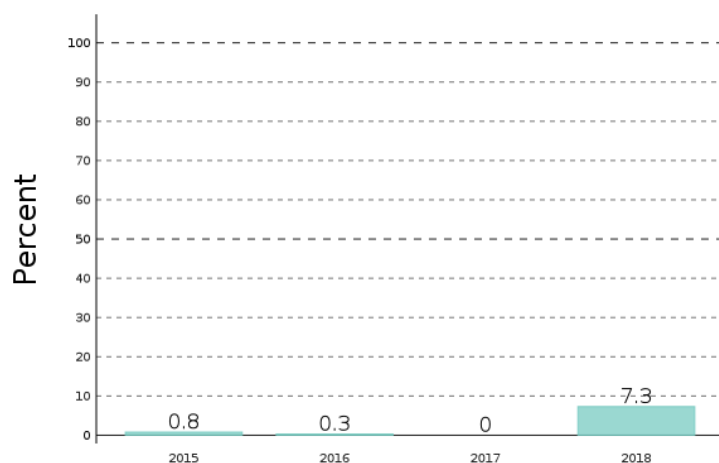
10.1 Co-managing TB and HIV treatment, Mauritius (2011-2018)

Percentage of estimated HIV-positive incident tuberculosis (TB) cases (new and relapse TB patients) that received treatment for both TB and HIV



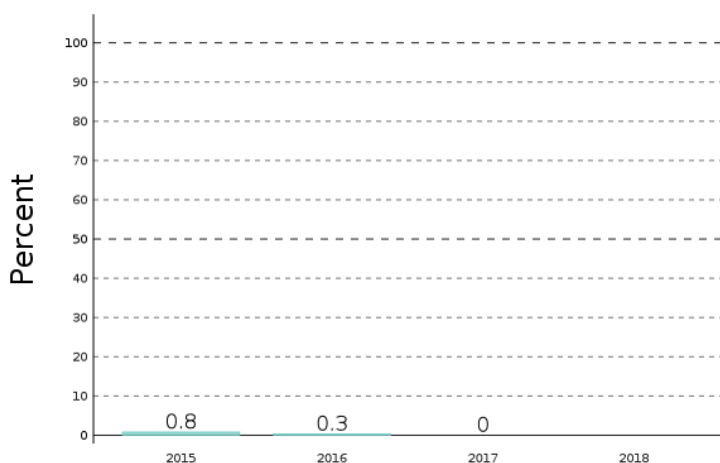
10.2 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease, Mauritius (2015-2018)

Total number of people living with HIV with active TB expressed as a percentage of those who are newly enrolled in HIV care (pre-antiretroviral therapy or antiretroviral therapy) during the reporting period



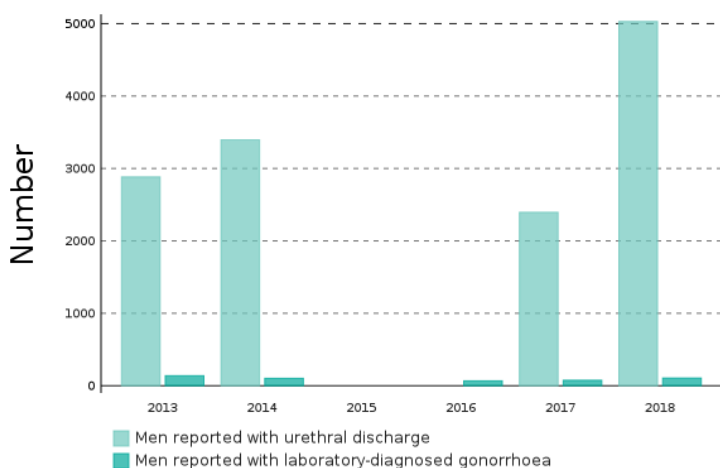
10.3 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care started on TB preventive therapy, Mauritius (2015-2018)

Number of patients started on treatment for latent TB infection, expressed as a percentage of the total number newly enrolled in HIV care during the reporting period



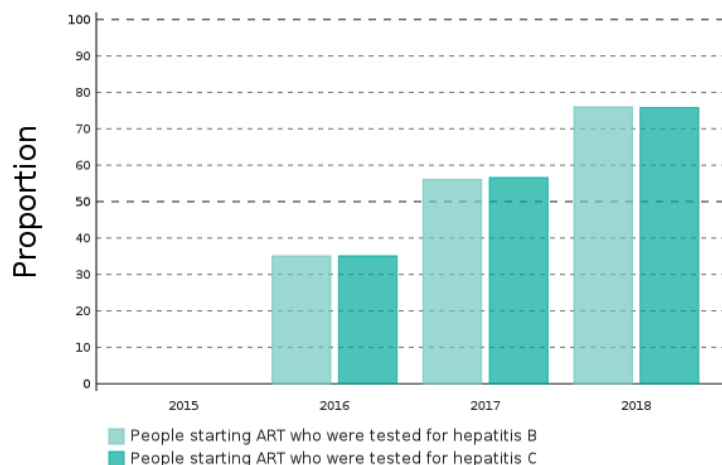
10.4/10.5 Sexually transmitted infections, Mauritius (2013-2018)

Number of men reporting urethral discharge in the past 12 months; number of men reported with laboratory-diagnosed gonorrhoea in the past 12 months



10.6/10.8 Hepatitis testing, Mauritius (2015-2018)

Proportion of people starting antiretroviral therapy who were tested for hepatitis



10.7/10.9 HIV and Hepatitis B/C, Mauritius (2015-2018)

Proportion of people coinfecting with HIV and HBV/HCV receiving treatment

