The National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS of Mozambique (PEN III) considers Long Distance Truck Drivers (LDTD) a priority group for HIV prevention interventions, because they are vulnerable to infection. From February to August 2012, an Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBS) was conducted among LDTD in Inchope, Manica province, Mozambique. This was the first survey of its kind to be held in the country with the objective to estimate HIV prevalence, associated factors and risk behaviors and also to evaluate access and utilization of healthcare and prevention programs.

Participants were men ages 18 or older who had made at least one international or interprovincial trip in the 12 months preceding the survey. Mozambican and foreign drivers could participate in the survey.

322 LDTD participated in the survey.

Prior HIV Testing
Nearly 7 in 10 participants had ever been tested for HIV prior to participating in the survey. In the 12 months preceding the survey, nearly 5 in 10 participants tested for HIV and received their results or were already aware they had HIV.

Figure 6: Participantes who tested for HIV and received their results in the 12 months preceding the survey, IBBS-LDTD, Mozambique 2012

HIV Prevention Programs
In the 12 months preceding the survey, nearly 9 in 10 participants did not attend talks on HIV/AIDS in Mozambique, and about 7 in 10 did not receive condoms, lubricants or pamphlets.

Figure 7: Participants who did not receive condoms, lubricants or pamphlets in the 12 months prior to the survey, IBBS-LDTD, Mozambique 2012

Recommendations
- LDTD are a highly mobile population. HIV and STI prevention messages should focus on the specific needs and risks of LDTD and their partners.
- HIV counseling and testing programs should encourage HIV testing among truck drivers to increase early detection of infection.
- HIV prevention interventions should be promoted in the workplace (in trucking companies) by establishing counseling and testing centers in coordination with companies, and negotiating with governmental and non-governmental partners to reopen or establish evening clinics for LDTD in strategic locations.

Improving health and reducing inequities worldwide

Prior HIV Testing
Nearly 7 in 10 participants had ever been tested for HIV prior to participating in the survey. In the 12 months preceding the survey, nearly 5 in 10 participants tested for HIV and received their results or were already aware they had HIV.

Figure 6: Participantes who tested for HIV and received their results in the 12 months preceding the survey, IBBS-LDTD, Mozambique 2012

HIV Prevention Programs
In the 12 months preceding the survey, nearly 9 in 10 participants did not attend talks on HIV/AIDS in Mozambique, and about 7 in 10 did not receive condoms, lubricants or pamphlets.

Figure 7: Participants who did not receive condoms, lubricants or pamphlets in the 12 months prior to the survey, IBBS-LDTD, Mozambique 2012

RESULTS: The Long Distance Truck Driver Health Survey

This research was supported by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through the U.S. Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Mozambique Country Office under the terms of Cooperative Agreement Number U2GIP5001468. The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Government.
Age and Nationality
Half of participants were Mozambican and half were from neighboring countries, mostly Zimbabwe and Malawi. Average age was 36 years, and the majority of participants (45%) were between the ages of 31-40.

HIV Prevalence
The prevalence of HIV among participants was 15.4%. This means that almost 2 in 10 participants had HIV in 2012.

Figure 1: HIV prevalence among survey participants, IBBS-LDTD, Mozambique 2012

Prevalence of HIV by Country of Residence
HIV prevalence was higher among those who resided in Mozambique (21.9%) in comparison to those who resided outside of Mozambique (8.9%).

Figure 2: Prevalence of HIV by country of residence, IBBS-LDTD, Mozambique 2012

HIV by Age Group
Among participants between the ages of 18-30, 15.8% or between 1 and 2 in 10 participants had HIV.

Among participants between the ages of 31-40, 11.7% or 1 in 10 had HIV. In participants ages 41 or older 21.8% or 2 in 10 had HIV.

Participants who were Unaware they had HIV
Out of every 10 participants with HIV, 8 were unaware of their HIV-positive serostatus.

Figure 3: Participants who were unaware they had HIV, IBBS-LDTD, Mozambique 2012

Risk Behaviors
Sexual Partners
In the 12 months preceding the survey, 3 in every 10 participants had at least two primary partners (girlfriends or wives), and 1 in ten had 3 or more partners. Another 3 in 10 paid for sex at least once in the past 12 months.

Condom Use with Casual or Transactional Partners
In the 12 months preceding the survey 3 in 10 participants did not use condoms at last sex with their last casual or transactional partners.

Figure 4: Participants who paid for sex in the past 12 months, IBBS-LDTD, Mozambique 2012

Figure 5: Condom use with casual or transactional partners, IBBS-LDTD, Mozambique 2012