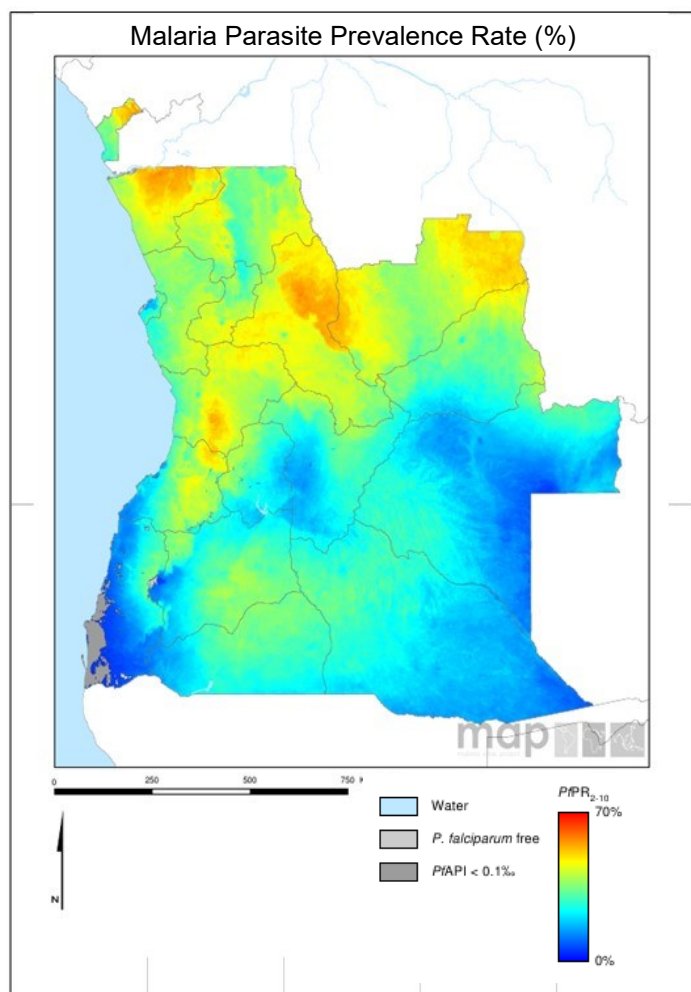


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2017 projection (% of need)		95
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)		100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (CPIA Cluster D)		
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2016)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▲	66
Change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2016)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)		7
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)		21
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)		14
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		50
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		23
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		38
Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)		14
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		80

The entire population of Angola is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of suspected malaria cases in 2016 was 4,301,146 with 15,997 deaths.

### Key

<span style="background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span>	Target achieved or on track
<span style="background-color: #FFFF00; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span>	Progress but more effort required
<span style="background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span>	Not on track
<span style="background-color: #A9A9A9; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span>	No data
<span style="background-color: #FFFFFF; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span>	Not applicable

## Malaria

### Progress

Sufficient financing has been secured for LLINs, malaria diagnosis and treatment in 2017. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Angola has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

### Impact

Angola reported 4,301,146 malaria cases with 15,997 malaria deaths in 2016. WHO estimates that the country has recorded an increase of more than 20% in the malaria incidence rate for the period 2010 - 2016.

### Key Challenges

- Malaria upsurges have been reported in recent years during malaria season.
- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Given the reported mosquito resistance to 3 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		The insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan has been finalised

The country has responded positively to finalising the policy on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia.

### New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address funding	Work to accelerate the signature of the GF grant	Q2 2018
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the WHO estimated increase of greater than 20% in the malaria incidence rate between 2010 and 2016	Q4 2018

## MNCH and NTDs

### Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Angola is demonstrated using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. Preventive chemotherapy coverage for schistosomiasis in Angola is 50%. However, coverage for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, and soil transmitted helminths is low. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index is low (7), although there has been some improvement in the index in 2016 compared with 2015.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	a) Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		Angola has updated the national HIV prevention, care and treatment guidelines to align with normative guidance from WHO and UNAIDS and has committed to meeting the UNAIDS 90/90/90 targets. Strategic priorities include focusing HIV testing services on key and vulnerable populations, re-defining, enhancing and expanding the package of HIV prevention, care and treatment services for key and vulnerable populations, implementation of the test and treat strategy and improving HIV diagnosis among children. Patient follow-up and treatment adherence will be enhanced by strengthening peer and community support groups Angola increased vitamin A coverage in 2015, and in particular, achieved 99% coverage in the second distribution campaign in 2015
	b) Identify and address reasons for decreasing vitamin A coverage	Q3 2017		





Angola has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing the lack of data on exclusive breastfeeding and postnatal care and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

### New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Given the good Schistosomiasis Preventive Chemotherapy coverage (PC) already achieved, work to improve the co-implementation of PC for Lymphatic Filariasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths and begin treatment with Albendazole twice a year in Lymphatic Filariasis endemic districts. The country should also commit to onchocerciasis elimination	Q4 2018

<sup>1</sup> MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA

## Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due