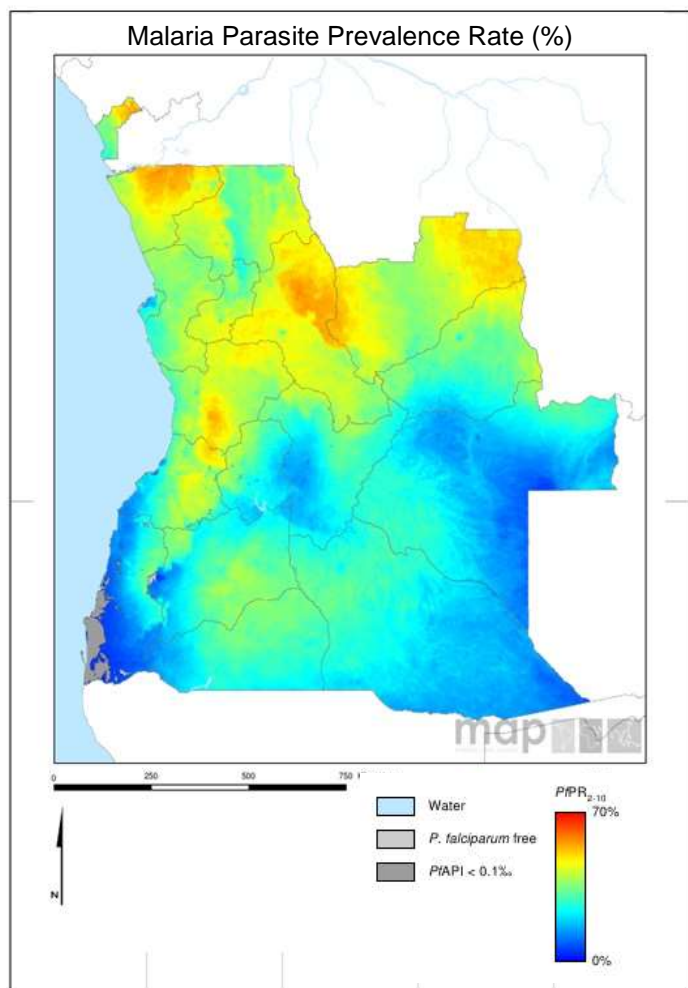


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)		91
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)		100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (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 (2017)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▲	100
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)		
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 (2017)		26
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)		14
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		50
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		23
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		38
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)		
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		52

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

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

Malaria

Progress

Sufficient financing has been secured for malaria diagnosis and treatment in 2018. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. The country has recently procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal coverage. 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.

Key Challenges

- Malaria upsurges have been reported.
- 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
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in malaria cases	Q3 2018		Deliverable not yet due

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

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 ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		Angola updated the national HIV prevention, care and treatment guidelines to align with normative guidance from WHO and UNAIDS. 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. There has been a 2% increase in coverage in the last year
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		Angola reports that for Lymphatic Filariasis, according to the results from a survey conducted in ten provinces, only 3 municipalities in 2 provinces are endemic, but there is currently an overestimation of prevalence. This is also true for Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths. In 2018 the country is planning to perform mapping according to WHO standards of the remaining 15 provinces and will then evaluate the best treatment plan based on the results

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

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of data on vitamin A coverage	Q2 2019

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA