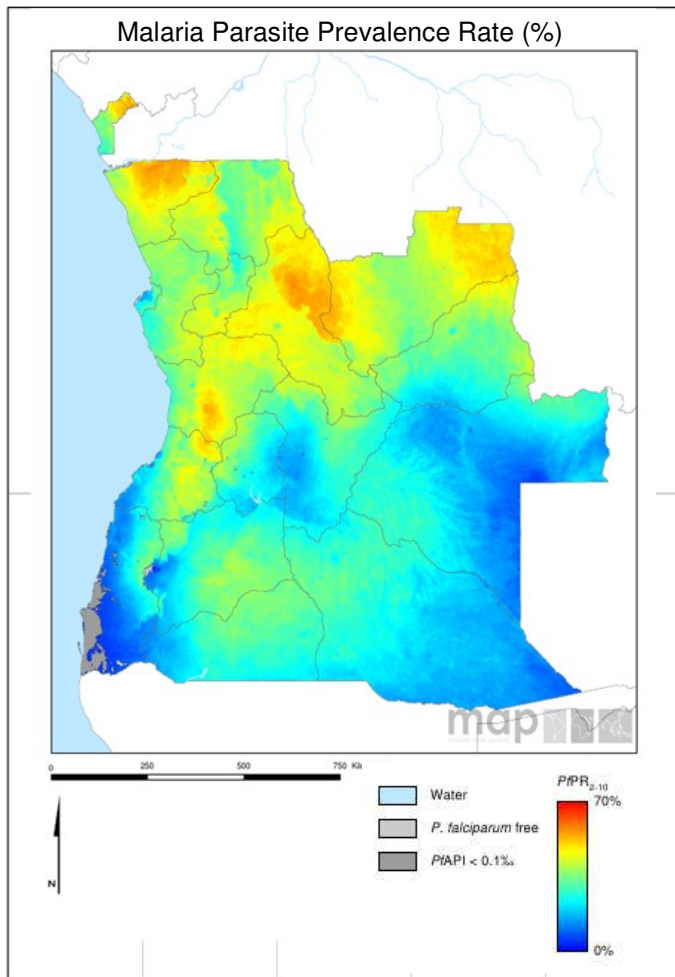


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100	100
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100	100
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	100	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 LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	87	
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)		
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	10	
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 2017 was 4,500,221 with 13,967 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 the LLINs, malaria diagnostics and treatment required by the country in 2019. Angola has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Angola has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control Scorecard.

Impact

Angola reported 4,500,221 malaria cases with 13,967 malaria deaths in 2017.

Key Challenges

- Malaria upsurges reported in 2016 and 2017.
- 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	Address the decreasing LLIN coverage	Q4 2019		Approximately 220,000 LLINs were delivered in the last quarter, and the IRS was completed in the southern provinces

The country has responded positively to finalising the policy on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia. The country has also responded to the recommended action outlining the country response to the increase in malaria cases and is continuing to track progress as the key actions are implemented.

RMNCAH 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 reasonable at 45%, however, coverage is low for soil transmitted helminths (25%), onchocerciasis (4%) and lymphatic filariasis (2%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index is low (10), although there has been slight increase in the index in 2017 compared with 2016 (7).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : 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 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
	b) Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of data on vitamin A coverage	Q2 2019		Deliverable not yet due
NTDs	Work to fully integrate the treatment of all the preventive chemotherapy NTDs including for lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis, whilst increasing coverage	Q4 2018		For Lymphatic Filariasis, the country has completed the mapping of 8 provinces to assess prevalence, and the results are being analysed with support from US CDC. For Onchocerciasis, the country is awaiting support from WHO. For Soil Transmitted Helminths and Schistosomiasis, Angola is mapping the prevalence and out of 15 targeted provinces, one has been mapped, with the remainder planned for this year

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

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO