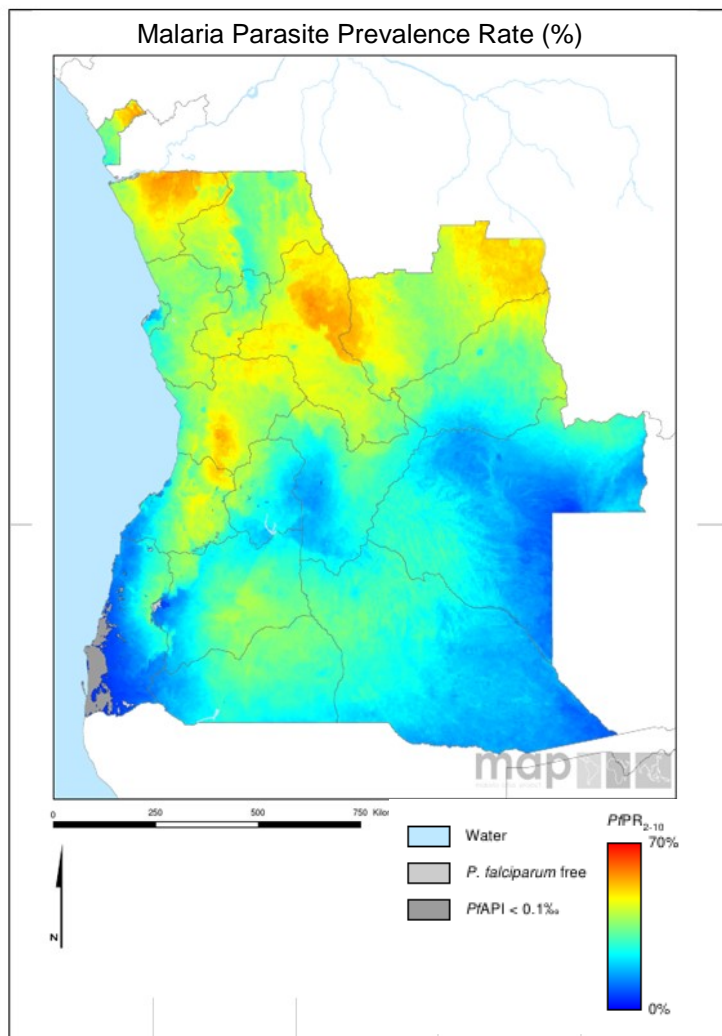


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Angola is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of suspected malaria cases in 2014 was 3,180,021 with 5,714 deaths.

#### Metrics

Policy and Financial Control		
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)		
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)		
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)		
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)		
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact		
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)		89
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		80
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		92
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▲	72
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000-2015		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)		45
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		47
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)		48
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	▼	80
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		

#### Key

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

## Progress

Angola has declared the intention to ban oral artemisinin-based monotherapies. The country plans to pilot integrated Community Case Management in three provinces starting from 2016, including use of ACTs and antibiotics at community level. Angola has reprogrammed and re-prioritised its resources, filling the majority of the malaria commodity gaps previously identified and has recently increased operational coverage of vector control.

## Impact

Angola reported 3,180,021 malaria cases with 5,714 malaria deaths in 2014. The number of malaria deaths decreased from 7,300 in 2013. WHO, through modeling, estimates Angola has achieved a 50%-75% decrease in incidence between 2000 and 2015.

## Key Challenge

- The lack of new resources allocated to malaria control jeopardises the country's ability to sustain the gains made in the fight against malaria.

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address vector control coverage	Address the decreasing coverage of vector control	Q4 2015		2.5 million LLINs were delivered to Angola in quarter three of 2015 with operational coverage increasing to 72%

The country has also responded positively to finalising the policy on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia as well as ensuring that resources are allocated to malaria control at a high level that is sufficient to ensure universal coverage of key interventions including through enhanced domestic resource commitments.

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 Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
MNCH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Identify and address reasons for decreasing DPT3 coverage	Q4 2016

## Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

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