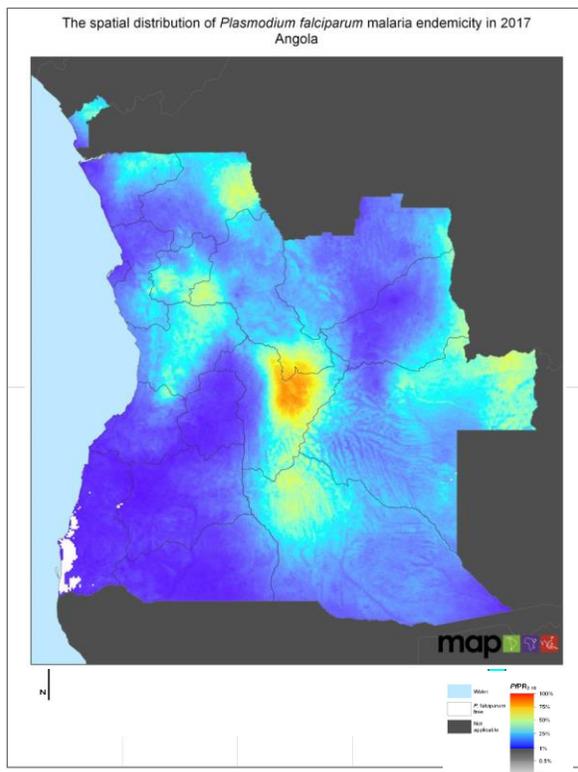


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed		
LLIN financing 2022 projection (% of need)		93
Public sector RDT financing 2022 projection (% of need)		90
Public sector ACT financing 2022 projection (% of need)		49
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO		
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		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track	▼	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▼	52
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2021)	▼	2
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021)		
Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses)		
DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		45
% Population Fully Vaccinated Against COVID-19		24

Key

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

The entire population of Angola is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of suspected malaria cases in 2021 was 9,169,267 with 13,676 deaths.

Malaria

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Angola will receive US\$126 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Angola's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and the importance of sustaining life-saving essential services. For Angola this is calculated at US\$48 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Angola is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

Progress

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard Angola has rolled out IRS in five districts in the south. The country has submitted drug and insecticide resistance data to WHO. In line with the legacy agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, Angola has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control Scorecard. This has recently been updated, with new indicators added.

Impact

The annual reported number of suspected malaria cases in 2021 was 9,169,267 with 13,676 deaths.

Key Challenges

- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		The country has completed the LLIN distribution campaign in 11 provinces but a shortage of mosquito nets in the north, where a total of 14 districts have not yet received their nets, will now be completed in the dry season in June and July 2023. To-date PMI has distributed a total of 3,6 million LLINs in 6 provinces, while UNDP, through World Vision has distributed a total of 2.9 million LLINs in 2 provinces. In the second phase, another 10 million LLINs procured through the Angolan government will be distributed in 10 provinces in Q3 2023. The country has not experienced any stock outs of ACTs or RDTs. Case management has also been enhanced through the training of community health workers and technicians

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Policy	Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC	Q1 2023		Deliverable not yet due
Policy	Work to incorporate activities targeting refugees in the Malaria Strategic Plan	Q1 2025		Angola will carry out the malaria mid-term review in 2023
Impact	Work to address the low stocks of RDTs	Q1 2023		Angola now has over 5 months of stocks of RDTs

The country has responded positively to finalising the policy on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

New Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Address vector control coverage	Work to fill funding gaps for vector control	Q4 2023
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2021	Q4 2023

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 trachoma is not reported (0%). However, coverage is zero (0%) for lymphatic filariasis and for onchocerciasis; low for soil transmitted helminths (28%) and for schistosomiasis is 61%. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Angola in 2021 is low (2) and this represents a substantial decrease compared with the 2020 index value (19).

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 4% increase in coverage of ARTs in children under 14 years of age in 2021, despite the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
	b) Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		The MoH Angola has continued to ensure that essential RMNCAH services are provided at all levels of the health system, especially at primary health care level. The Primary Health Care Department updated the joint annual work plan with a focus on the improvement of RMNCAH. The MoH started the COVID-19 vaccination campaign of frontline workers and target risk groups and has procured additional PPE. The Emergency Response to COVID-19 Health project will contribute to increasing access to life-saving interventions to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the survival, well-being and resilience of the populations of Luanda, where COVID-19 infection rates were higher. The MoH conducted an assessment in the 49 health facilities on the provision of essential RMNCAH services
NTDs	Work to increase the coverage of all the preventive chemotherapy NTDs. Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration, vector control and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. This includes prioritising key necessary catch-up activities	Q4 2021		The country is conducting NTD prevention and control interventions whilst continuing to respect COVID-19 safety measures. In addition to carrying out trachoma and onchocerciasis mapping activities, from October to November 2022, the country conducted school-based MDA with Albendazole in the Provinces of Bengo and Cuanza Norte

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
NTDs	Work to implement the Lymphatic Filariasis and Onchocerciasis preventive chemotherapy campaigns and increase the coverage of all the preventive chemotherapy NTDs to reach WHO targets	Q4 2023

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due