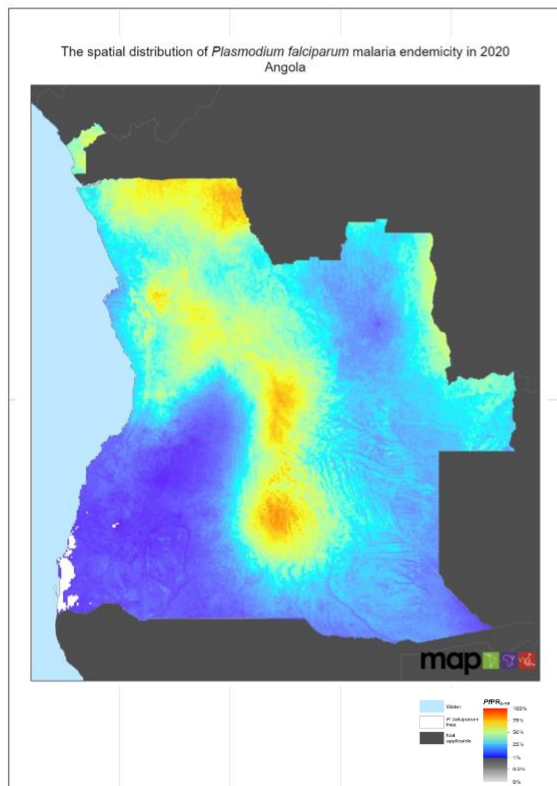


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Financing		
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		26
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		36
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)		
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		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	▲	
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 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		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
% of ITNs/IRS delivered in 2023 that include next generation insecticides		99
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥55% by 2022 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥55% by 2022 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2022)		1
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		0
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2022)		22
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)		
DPT3 coverage 2022 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		42

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 2022 was 9,221,410 with 12,474 deaths.



Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a \$1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another \$5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$50 million.

Progress

Angola has recently launched Zero Malaria Starts with Me! The country has submitted drug and insecticide resistance data to WHO. The vast majority of the commodities used for vector control are next generation insecticides and nets. In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Angola has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard Tool. This has recently been updated, with new indicators added. The country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund.

Impact

The annual reported number of suspected malaria cases in 2022 was 9,221,410 with 12,474 deaths.

Key Challenge

- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- Serious funding gaps to sustain essential life-saving malaria services

Previous Key Recommended Actions

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		No progress reported
Impact	Work to address low coverage of vector control	Q4 2024		The Government of Angola procured 2 million mosquito nets which have been distributed in health facilities targeting pregnant women and children under 5. The procurement of around 10 million mosquito nets for mass campaign in 10 uncovered provinces is in process
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2021	Q4 2023		The country is working to address the underlying reasons for the increase in malaria cases. Inadequate vector control coverage, lack of domestic and donor funding, delayed vector control campaigns and insecticide resistance all contributed to the increased cases. The country carried out the mid-term review with plans for the new strategy to address the causes of underperformance. Additional resources are required to allow the planned scale up of additional interventions. The country recently contributed US\$3 million towards the procurement of essential malaria case management commodities and is in process of procuring ITNs

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.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

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, lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis is zero; and low for soil transmitted helminths (29%) and schistosomiasis (31%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Angola in 2022 is low (1) and this represents a decrease compared with the 2021 index value (2). The country did not reach the WHO target across all MDAs. has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the NTD Scorecard tool.

New Key Recommended Action





Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Optimise quality of care	Work to implement the Lymphatic Filariasis and Onchocerciasis preventive chemotherapy and increase the coverage of all the preventive chemotherapy NTDs to reach WHO targets.	Q3 2024

RMNCAH

Previous Key Recommended Actions

The country has responded to the Key Recommended actions on low coverage of ARTs in children and lack of data on vitamin A and is working to address performance in these areas.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due