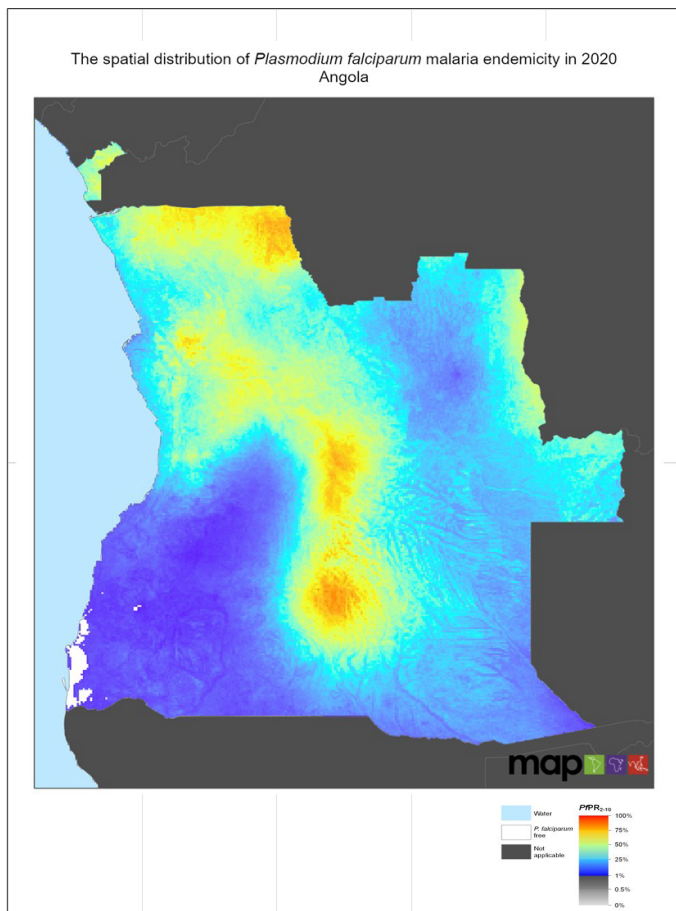


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

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 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		69
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2024)		10
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		0
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)		24
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		64
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

The entire population of Angola is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of suspected malaria cases in 2024 was 11,964,291 with 11,447 deaths.

Key

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



Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, 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. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. By the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. 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. WHO have also recently approved the use of Spatial Repellents. 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. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$218 million to date.

A recent report by ALMA and MNM UK, "The Price of Retreat," highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Angola cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 8,962,839 additional malaria cases, 1,067 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$2.6 billion dollars between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Angola there will be a US\$10.4 billion increase in GDP.

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund allocation for Angola for Grant Cycle 8 is US\$106.3 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening for 2027-2029. The malaria component has been allocated US\$40.2 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted 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 sustain coverage as much as possible.

Progress

Angola has launched Zero Malaria Starts with Me! The country has submitted drug and insecticide resistance data to WHO. The commodities used for vector control are next generation insecticides and nets. In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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 2024 was 11,964,291 with 11,447 deaths.

Key Challenges

- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

- Serious funding gaps to sustain essential life-saving malaria services including the impact of recent reductions in ODA
- Heavy rainfall in southern Africa may lead to malaria upsurges in 2025 and 2026

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 the increase in malaria incidence since 2015, and the lack of progress in reductions in malaria deaths which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence and deaths	Q4 2025		Angola is finalizing its next National Malaria Strategy 2026-2030. A retrospective analysis identified gaps in the implementation of the previous strategy including programme capacity and resources. Engagement of private sector through its Malaria Forum – led by the National Diamond Mining Association addressing some of these gaps. The country is also planning to develop an investment case and domestic resources for implementation of the next NMSP.
Impact	Work to address low stocks of ACTs and RDTs	Q3 2025		Angola continues to experience low stocks of ACTs and RDTs. Efforts to mobilize domestic resources continue in an attempt to address these gaps

The country has responded positively to the inclusion of refugees and IDPs in the national strategic plan and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded to the Key Recommended actions on low coverage of ARTs in children, with an increase of 4% coverage.

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, soil transmitted helminths and Trachoma. In 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage for trachoma is zero, (0%), 23% for lymphatic filariasis, 40% for onchocerciasis; 29% for soil transmitted helminths and 40% for schistosomiasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Angola in 2024 is low (10) and this represents a small increase compared with the 2023 index value (9). The country did not reach any WHO target for the MDAs conducted. Angola has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for trachoma and increase the coverage of all the preventive chemotherapy NTDs to reach WHO targets	Q4 2026		The NTD programme is conducting advocacy to have the provinces contributing to school deworming and Luanda is under preparation. Planning activities are ongoing, and advocacy is being extended countrywide. Routine NTD case management is now integrated in the primary health care package.
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		The country has no budget line for NTDs and advocacy is ongoing to have the domestic resources for NTDs

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due