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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vector Control</td>
<td>Address the decreasing LLIN coverage</td>
<td>Q4 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 220,000 LLINs were delivered and the IRS was completed in the southern provinces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>a) Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age</td>
<td>Q1 2017</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>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 3% increase in coverage in the last year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of data on vitamin A coverage</td>
<td>Q2 2019</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>The country submitted vitamin A coverage data for 2017, but coverage is low at 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Work to fully integrate the treatment of all the preventive chemotherapy NTDs including for lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis, whilst increasing coverage</td>
<td>Q4 2018</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Of the 18 provinces mapped for Lymphatic Filariasis, the country has reported that 22 municipalities are endemic and require preventive chemotherapy, Twelve municipalities require further mapping whilst 130 municipalities are non-endemic. The province of Bengo which has completed the mapping for Soil Transmitted Helminths and Schistosomiasis and conducted an integrated Preventive Coverage campaign. For Onchocerciasis, the country is waiting for support from WHO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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