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.
Malaria

Progress
Angola has reprogrammed and re-prioritised its resources, filling the majority of the malaria commodity gaps previously identified. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO.

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 Challenges
- The country has documented mosquito resistance to three insecticide classes.
- Malaria upsurges have been reported.

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>Given the reported mosquito resistance to 3 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan</td>
<td>Q1 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The country has 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.

New Key Recommended Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address malaria upsurge</td>
<td>Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in malaria cases</td>
<td>Q4 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MNCH

Progress
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 achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH intervention DPT3.
## 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>MNCH¹: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs especially in children under 14 years of age</td>
<td>Q1 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due but the country reports a 4% increase in ART coverage in the whole population and a 6% increase in children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

### Key
- **Action achieved**
- **Some progress**
- **No progress**
- **Deliverable not yet due**

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¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA