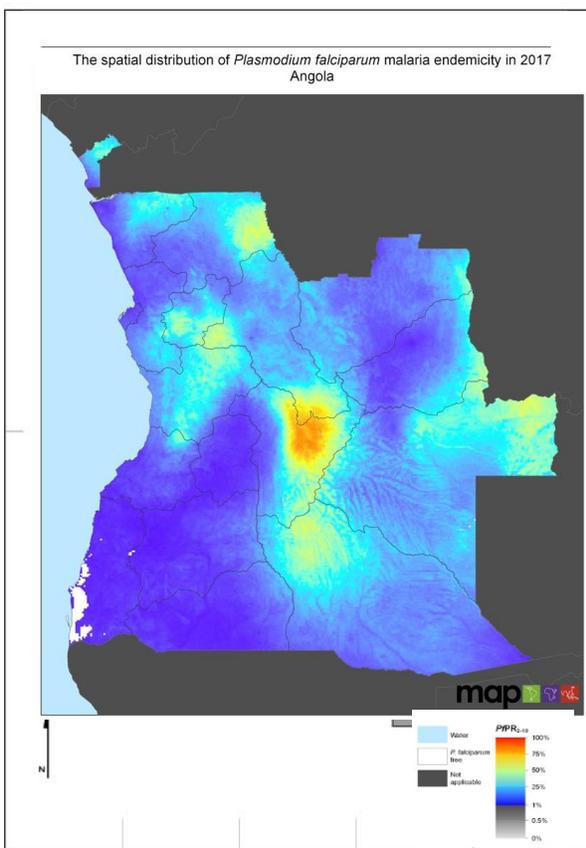


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Angola is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of suspected malaria cases in 2019 was 7,530,788 with 18,691 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2021 projection (% of need)		
Public sector RDT financing 2021 projection (% of need)		
Public sector ACT financing 2021 projection (% of need)		
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2020 (CPIA Cluster D)		
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
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		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		18
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2019)		15
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2020)		33
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2020)		15
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		47
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		23
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		37
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)		4
DPT3 coverage 2020 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		51

Key

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

Malaria

Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health, Neglected Tropical Diseases and malaria.

For Angola, the country is encouraged to sustain the delivery of essential health services including malaria case management, during the COVID-19 pandemic. Without this, it is estimated by WHO there will be an increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 15.4% increase in malaria cases, and a 103.7% increase in malaria deaths in Angola. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our continent. This may include the implementation of any necessary catch-up activities and ensuring timely planning to account for potential delays in procurement and delivery. Any intervention must ensure the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

Progress

IRS has been rolled out in five districts in the south. The country has submitted 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 2019 was 7,530,788 with 18,691 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		Angola has continued implementing essential malaria services during the COVID-19 pandemic. The NMCP is strengthening Information, Education and Communication adapting messages to the pandemic situation, using social media, TV and radio. Other priority actions include the strengthening of monitoring, supervision and evaluation, strengthening the capacity of health workers for improved diagnosis and treatment, encouraging the population to access health services with particular emphasis on community services and advocacy for timely procurement in order to avoid stock-outs of antimalarials and RDTs. The IRS is on track for roll out in October 2021, and planning for the 2022 LLIN campaign is ongoing
Address vector control coverage	Address falling vector control coverage	Q4 2021		The country completed the IRS in the south of the country in Q1 2021 and the country is on track to roll out IRS in October 2021. Plans are ongoing for the 2022 campaign

The country has responded positively to finalising the policy on Community Case Management of malaria and pneumonia, and insecticide resistance monitoring and continues to track progress as these 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 trachoma is very low (1%), low for lymphatic filariasis (11%), onchocerciasis (12%), for soil transmitted helminths (14%), and for schistosomiasis is 27%. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index is low (15), although there has been slight increase in the index in 2019 compared with 2018 (13).

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 5% increase in coverage of ART in the total population and a 2% increase in children under 14 years of age in 2020, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
	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, specifically the inhabitants of selected districts 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		Angola began to implement the school-age deworming campaigns which were interrupted the previous year in seven provinces due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The MDA campaigns have complied with COVID-19 prevention guidelines to avoid the risk of transmission including through encouraging hand washing and social distancing. These campaigns are supported by the NGO MENTOR Initiative

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

Angola has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action addressing the lack of data on exclusive breastfeeding and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due