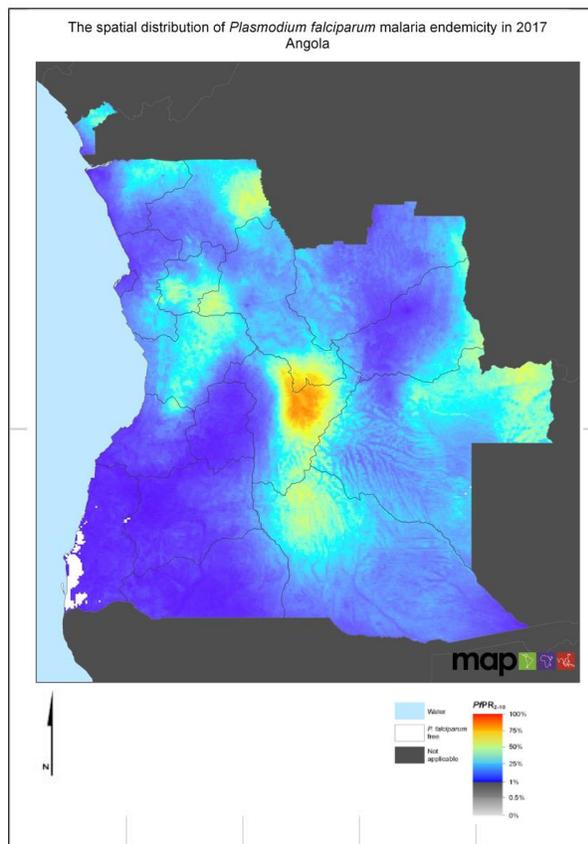


## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Angola is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of suspected malaria cases in 2020 was 7,156,110 with 11,757 deaths.

### Metrics

Commodities Financed		
LLIN financing 2021 projection (% of need)	72	
Public sector RDT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	39	
Public sector ACT financing 2021 projection (% of need)	48	
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)		
LLINIRS campaign on track		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM		
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	24	
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, NTDs and Covid 19		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2020)	19	
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 2020 (2 doses)		
DPT3 coverage 2020 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	51	
% Population Fully Vaccinated Against COVID-19	13	

### Key

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

## **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 the planned LLIN and IRS campaigns and malaria case management, during the COVID-19 pandemic. Without this, it is estimated by WHO there could 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 and disruption of the planned LLIN campaign, 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.

WHO estimates that there were an additional 47,000 malaria deaths globally in 2020 due to service disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to an estimated 7.5% increase in deaths.

It is essential to ensure the continuity of malaria, RMNCAH and NTD services in 2022 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.

The country has been affected by the continent wide restriction of access to COVID-19 vaccines, and had only been able to cover 13% of their population by the end of 2021.

## **Malaria**

### **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 2020 was 7,156,110 with 11,757 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 malaria programme is strengthening Communication for Behaviour Change, 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 to avoid stock-outs of antimalarials and RDTs. The IRS campaign in southern Angola has rolled out on schedule and is due for completion in March 2022. 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 rolled out the Q4 2021 campaign as planned, with the campaign scheduled to end in March 2022. By the end of December, the country has completed more than 80% of the planned spraying with over 96% coverage achieved. Approximately 1 million LLINs were shipped to the country in Q3. Plans are ongoing for the 2022 LLIN campaign

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.

## New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2020, which means that the country did not achieve the 2020 target of a 40% reduction in malaria incidence	Q4 2022

## 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. For 2020, preventive chemotherapy coverage for trachoma is not reported, coverage is low for soil transmitted helminths (12%), for schistosomiasis (14%), for lymphatic filariasis (25%) and for onchocerciasis (34%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index is low (19), although there has been an increase in the index in 2020 compared with 2019 (8).

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : 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, where COVID-19 infection rates were higher. The MoH conducted an assessment in the 49 health facilities on the provision of essential RMNCAH services

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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 resumed NTD control and elimination activities whilst respecting COVID-19 preventive measures in 2021. The country conducted MDA for Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths in schools in 12 Provinces. Training of data managers and technicians on data collection and reporting using the ESPEN portal and training of technicians on Dracunculiasis were carried out, as well as training of technicians on the use of larvicides for vector control in the context of Dracunculosis eradication. Supervision was carried out in 7 provinces during the implementation of MDA in schools. The country elaborated the trachoma mapping protocol which will be conducted in 2022. An impact assessment survey of preventive chemotherapy on Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminths was carried out after 5 years of MDAs in 3 provinces (Uige, Zaire and Huambo) and a prevalence survey to update the NTD country epidemiological situation was conducted with the following results: Schistosomiasis is endemic in 139 municipalities, Soil Transmitted Helminths are endemic in 148 municipalities, Lymphatic Filariasis is endemic in 38 municipalities, and Onchocerciasis has remained endemic in 48 municipalities

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