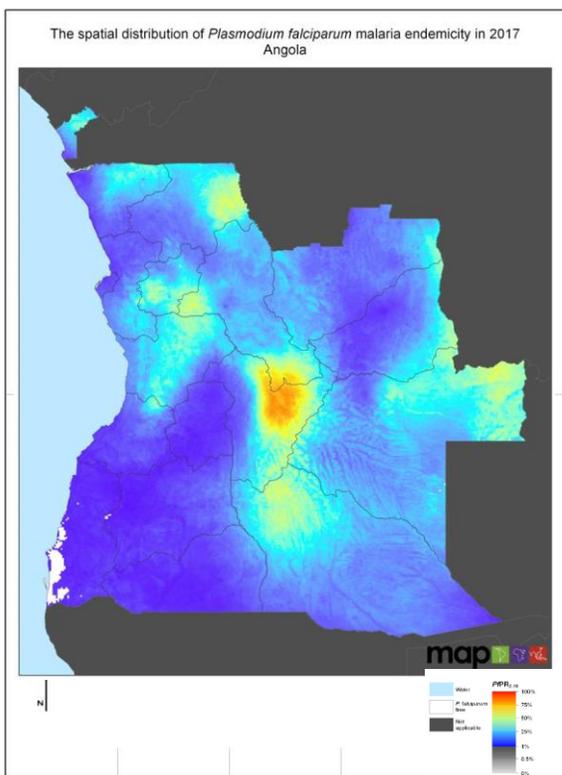


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2022 projection (% of need) | | |
| Public sector RDT financing 2022 projection (% of need) | | |
| Public sector ACT financing 2022 projection (% of need) | | |
| 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 | | |
| Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign | | |
| Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact | | |
| Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO | | |
| 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 | | |
| Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population) | ▲ | 43 |
| 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 | | |
| Scale of Implementation of iCCM | | |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2020) | | 19 |
| Estimated % of children (0-14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2020) | | 15 |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2020 (2 doses) | | |
| DPT3 coverage 2020 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | | 51 |
| % Population Fully Vaccinated Against COVID-19 | ▲ | 18 |

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.

Given the difficulties in securing essential health commodities in Africa during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is of vital importance that countries sign, ratify and deposit the African Medicines Agency (AMA) instrument with the AUC in order to improve access to quality, safe and efficacious medical products in Africa. The country is encouraged to do this.

The country has been affected by the continent wide restriction of access to COVID-19 vaccines and had only been able to cover 18% of their population by April 2022. The country, working with partners, should invest in education and behaviour change communication to increase the uptake of COVID vaccines and therapeutics.

Malaria

Progress

IRS has been rolled out in five districts in the south. The country has submitted drug and 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 country has adequate supplies of ACTs and a strong delivery pipeline. The IRS campaign in southern Angola was completed in Q1 2022. Planning for the 2022 LLIN campaign is ongoing with over 3.3 million LLINs shipped in the last quarter of 2022 |
| Address vector control coverage | Address falling vector control coverage | Q4 2021 | | The country completed the IRS in the south of the country in Q1 2022. Over 3.3 million LLINs were shipped to the country in Q4 2021 with another 3 million under procurement for delivery in Q2 2022 and plans are ongoing for the 2022 LLIN campaign |
| 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 | | Angola report that the observed increase in cases and deaths was caused by the following: insufficient ACTs and RDTs due to a financial crisis; excessive rainfall leading to increased mosquito breeding sites and transmission; and a general weak surveillance and preparedness and response to malaria epidemics. In response, has the country recruited Community Health Workers (ADECOS) to improve diagnosis and treatment; introduced DHIS2 to better capture surveillance data; revised the treatment guidelines and protocols; disseminated a laboratory manual for improved diagnosis; IRS was re-introduced in southern Angola to address the malaria outbreaks. The COVID-19 pandemic also impacted malaria interventions in 2020 |

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 Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|
| Policy | Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC | Q1 2023 |
| Policy | Work to incorporate activities targeting refugees in the Malaria Strategic Plan | Q1 2025 |

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 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, where COVID-19 infection rates were higher. The MoH conducted an assessment in the 49 health facilities on the provision of essential RMNCAH services |

¹ 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 continued NTD control and elimination activities whilst respecting COVID-19 preventive measures. The country elaborated the trachoma mapping protocol which will be conducted in 2022 |

Key

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| | Action achieved |
| | Some progress |
| | No progress |
| | Deliverable not yet due |