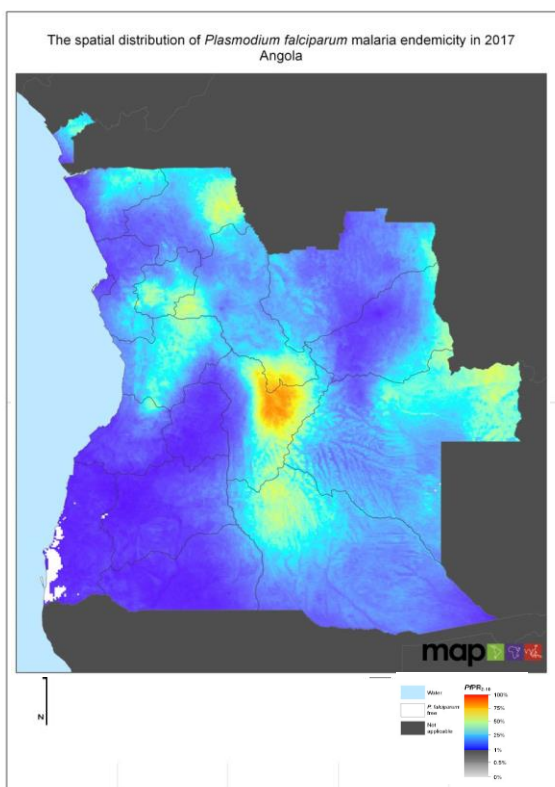


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Metrics

Commodities Financed	
LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need)	71
Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need)	51
Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need)	36

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	
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	

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)	▲ 58
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (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, %)(2021)	2
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021)	
Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	45

Key

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

The entire population of Angola is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of suspected malaria cases in 2021 was 9,169,267 with 13,676 deaths.

Malaria

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund announced that Angola will receive US\$126 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Angola's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Angola this is calculated at US\$ 48 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Angola is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

Progress

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard Angola has rolled out IRS 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. The country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund.

Impact

The annual reported number of suspected malaria cases in 2021 was 9,169,267 with 13,676 deaths.

Key Challenge

- There is a need to strengthen cross border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Policy	Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC	Q1 2023		No progress reported
Policy	Work to incorporate activities targeting refugees in the Malaria Strategic Plan	Q1 2025		Angola is in process of planning the malaria mid-term review
Address vector control coverage	Work to fill funding gaps for vector control	Q4 2023		1.8 million ITNs were distributed to the country in the previous six months
Impact	Investigate and address	Q4 2023		Deliverable not yet due

	the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence and mortality between 2015 and 2021			
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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.

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 not reported (0%). However, coverage is zero (0%) for lymphatic filariasis and for onchocerciasis; low for soil transmitted helminths (28%) and for schistosomiasis is 61%. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Angola in 2021 is low (2) and this represents a substantial decrease compared with the 2020 index value (19).

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	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 4% increase in coverage of ARTs in children under 14 years of age in 2021, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
NTDs	Work to implement the Lymphatic Filariasis and Onchocerciasis preventive chemotherapy campaigns and increase the coverage of all the preventive chemotherapy NTDs to reach WHO targets	Q4 2023		In 2022, the country prioritised NTD interventions: in addition to trachoma and onchocerciasis mapping activities, from October to November 2022, the country conducted school-based MDA with Albendazole in the Province of Bengo, treating 28,771 children and achieving therapeutic coverage of 96.4%. The same MDA was conducted in the Province of Cuanza Norte, where 166,341 school age children were treated with a coverage of 68.1%

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due