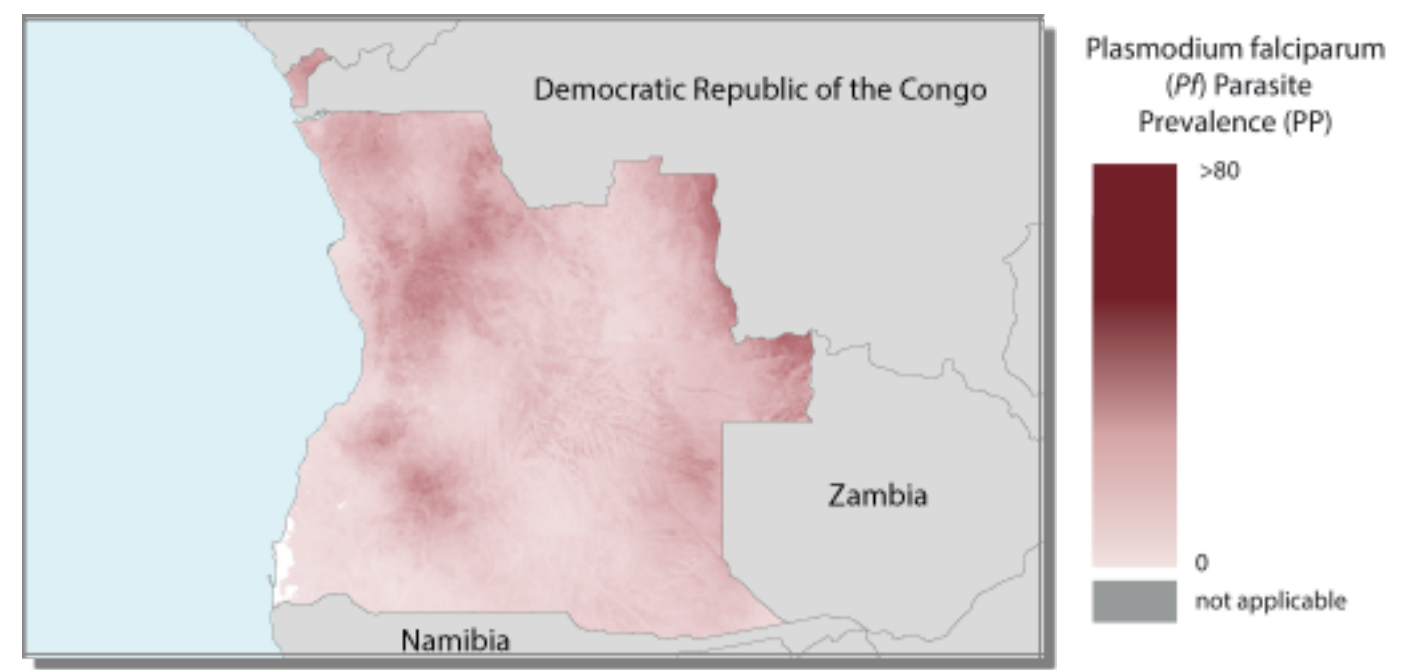
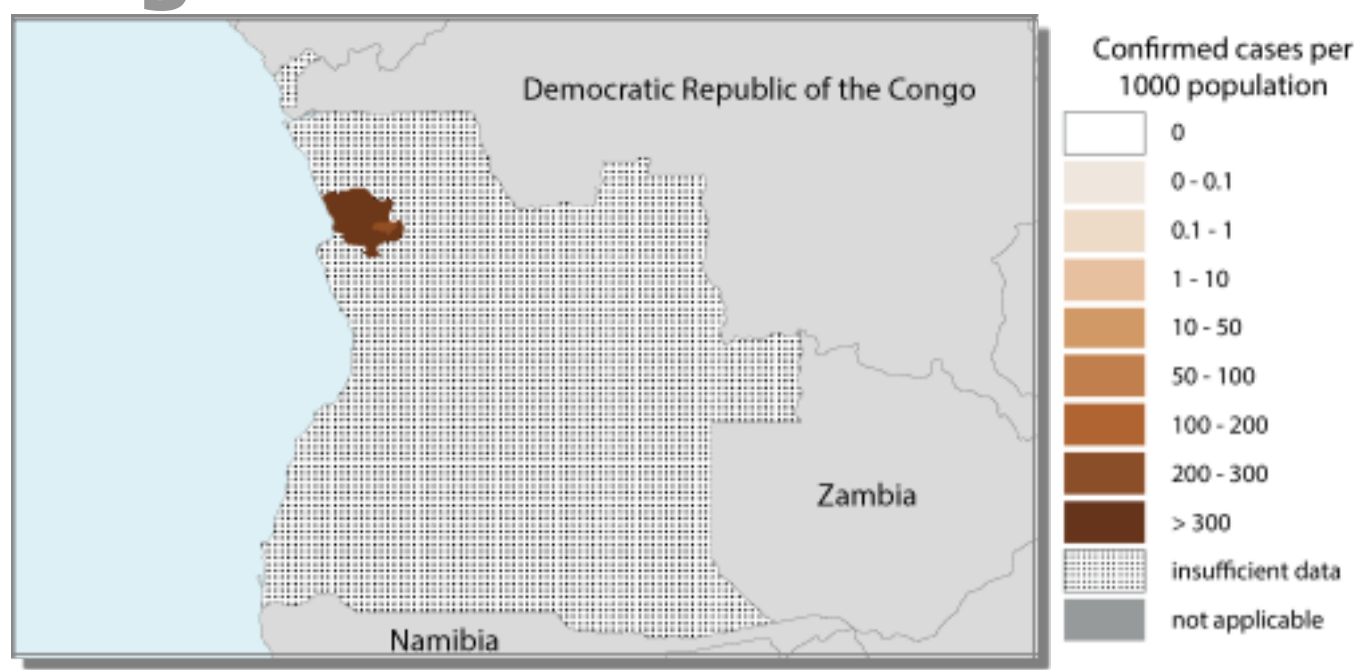


Angola

African Region



Based on 2015 reported data

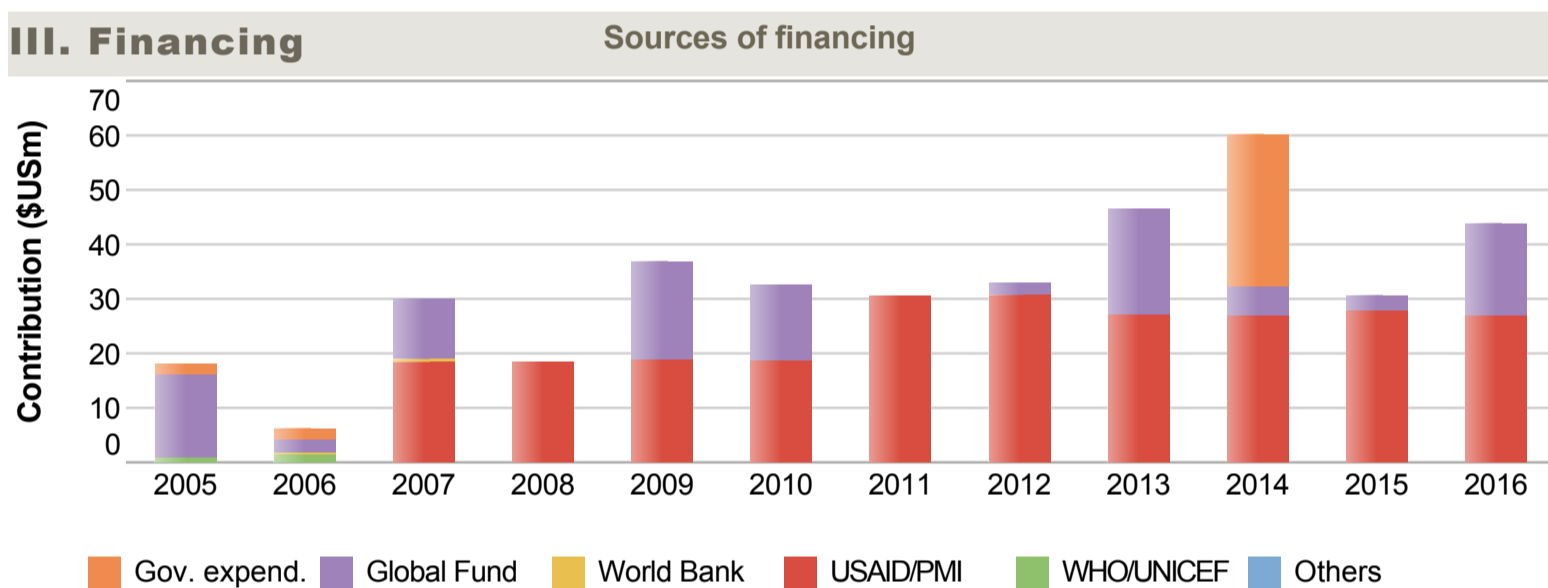
I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2016	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	28,800,000	100	Plasmodium species: <i>P. falciparum</i> (100%), <i>P. vivax</i> (0%)
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	-	-	Major anopheles species: <i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> , <i>An. nili</i>
Malaria-free (0 cases)	-	-	Reported confirmed cases (health facility): 3,794,253 Estimated cases: 3,470,000 [1,903,000–5,600,000]
Total	28,810,000	-	Confirmed cases at community level: - Reported deaths: 15,997 Estimated deaths: 11,950 [9,000–15,000]

II. Intervention policies and strategies

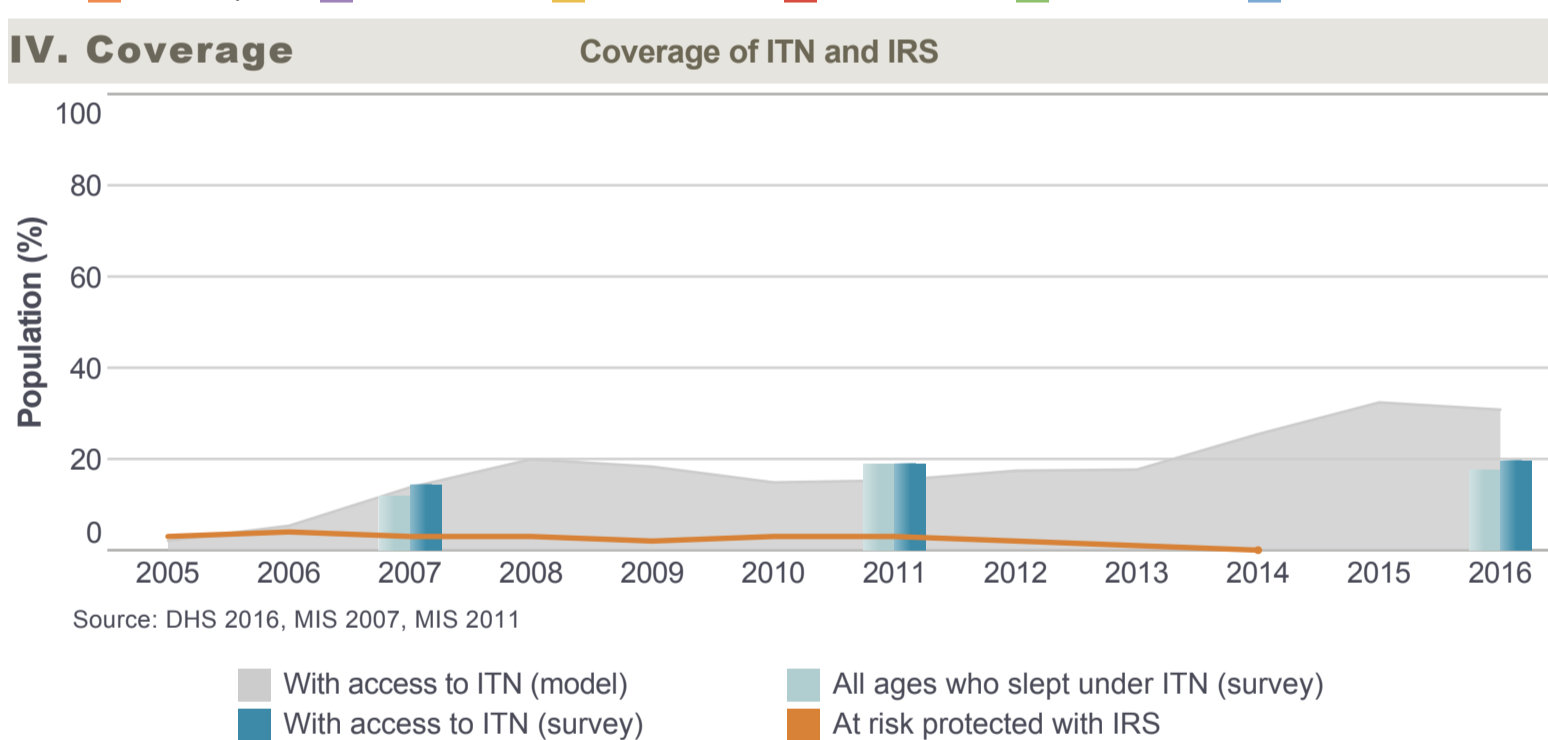
Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted	Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted					
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2001	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL	2006					
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2010	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL	2006					
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2003	Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	2006					
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-	Treatment of severe malaria	AS; QN	2006					
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	2009	Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-					
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2005	Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	0.25 mg/Kg (14 days)					
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2010	Type of RDT used	-	P.f + P.v specific (Combo)					
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2006								
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2006	Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)							
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Are allowed	-	Medicine	Year(s)	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	No	-	AL	2013-2015	2.6	7.2	13.6	28 days	4	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	Yes	2006	AS+AQ	2015-2015	0	0	0	28 days	2	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	Yes	2006	DHA-PPQ	2015-2015	0	0.7	1.4	42 days	2	<i>P. falciparum</i>
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Insecticide resistance tests (mosquito mortality, %)							
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	2006	Insecticide class	Years	Min	Mean	Max	No. of sites	Species	
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-	Organochlorines	2010-2010	0.4	0.5	0.7	3	<i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	Yes	-	Organophosphates	2010-2015	0.9	1	1	13	<i>An. coustani</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	
	Mass screening is undertaken	Yes	-	Carbamates	2010-2015	0.9	1	1	13	<i>An. coustani</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-	Pyrethroids	2010-2015	0.4	0.9	1	18	<i>An. coustani</i> , <i>An. gambiae s.l.</i>	
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-								
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	-	-								
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-								

III. Financing

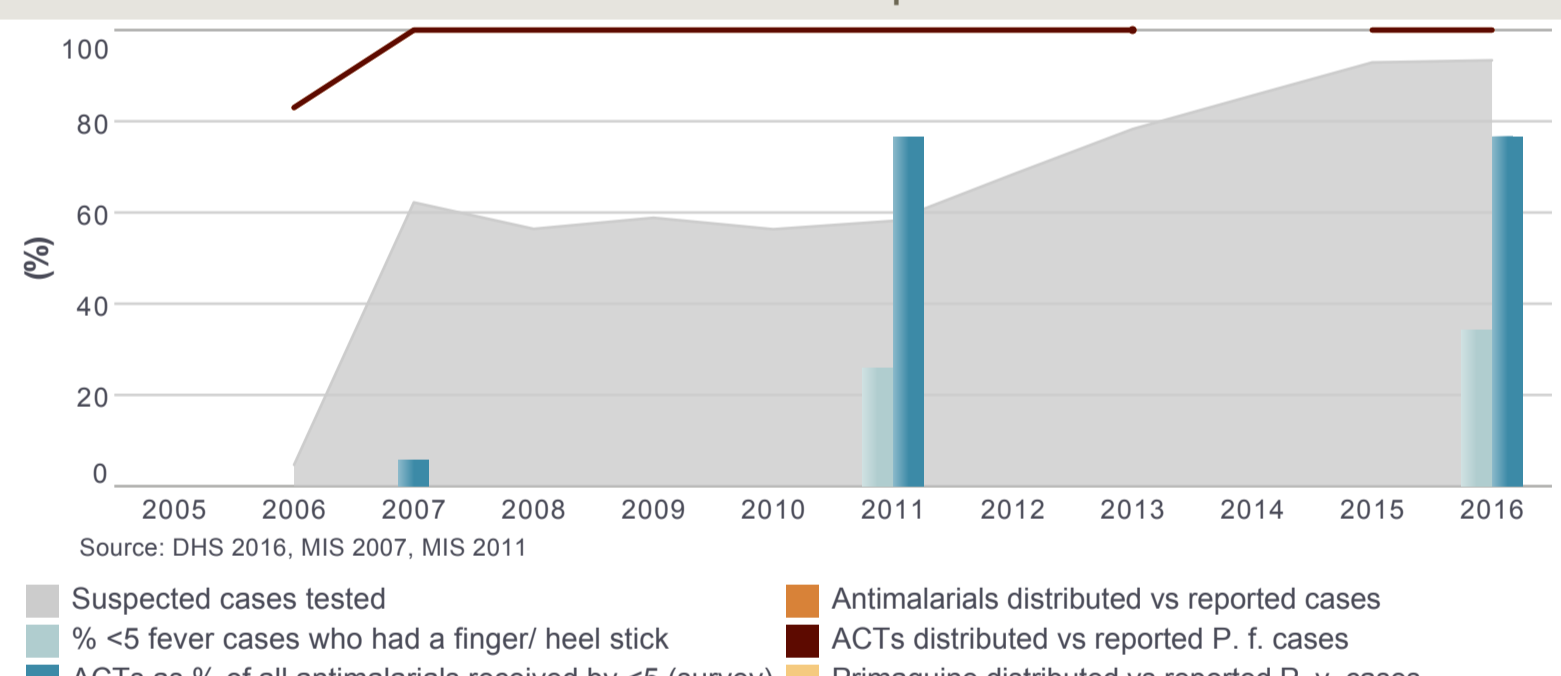


Government expenditure by intervention in 2016

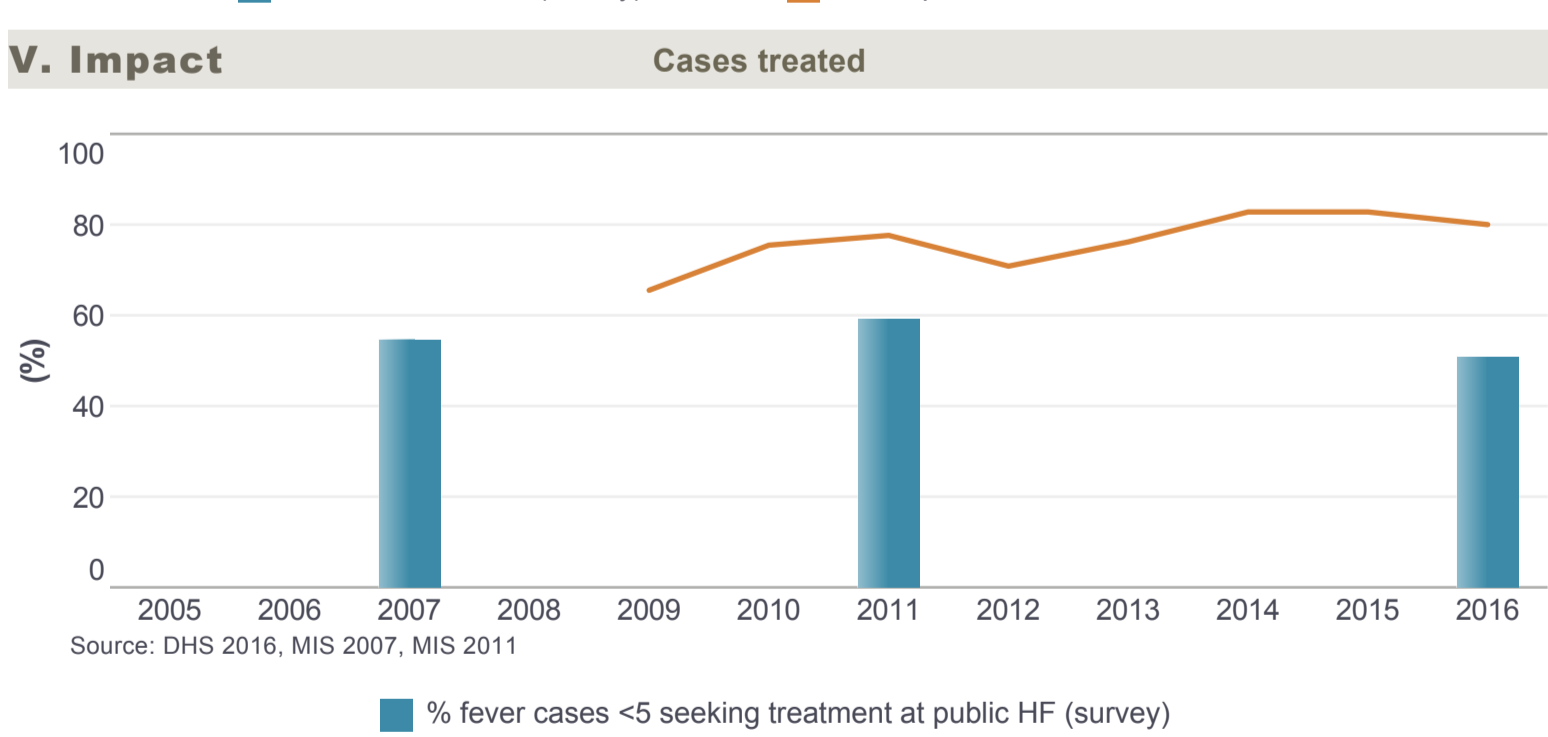
IV. Coverage



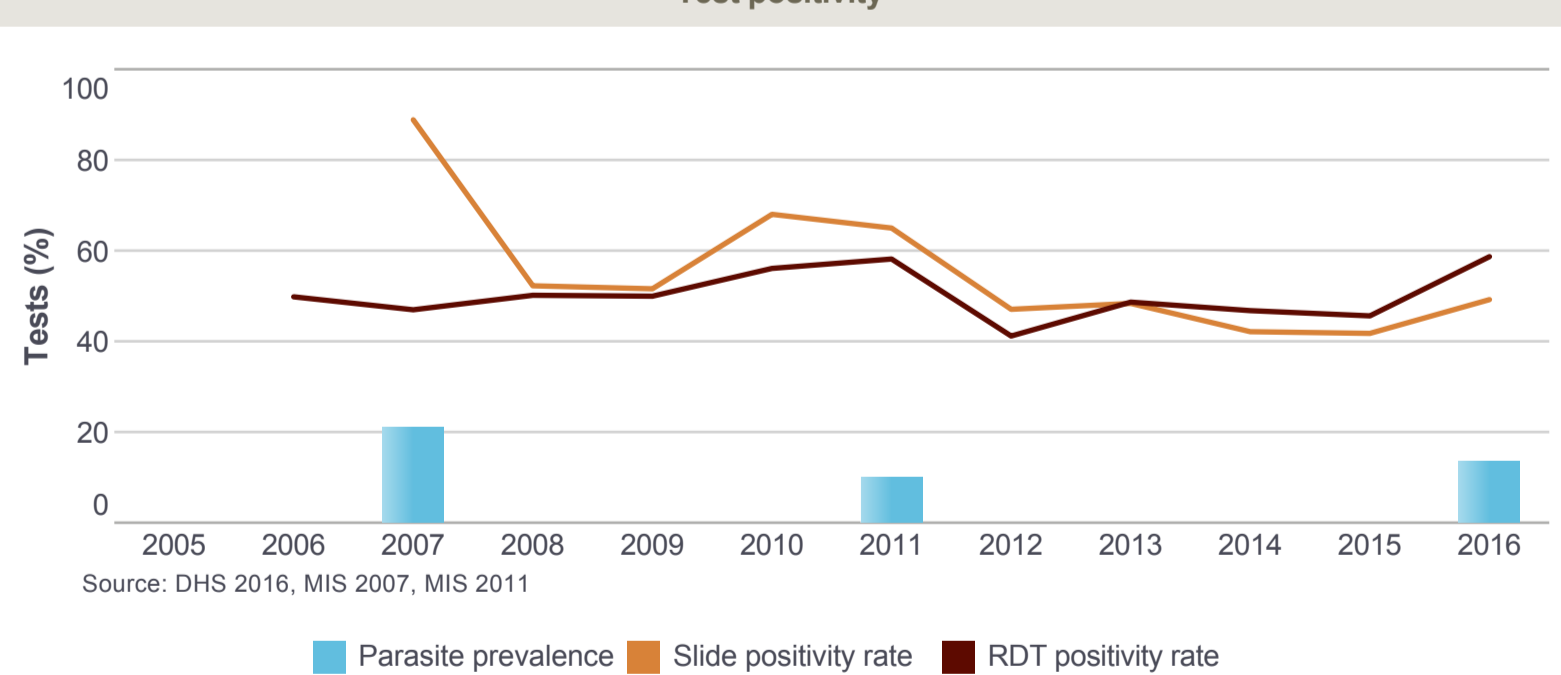
Cases tested and treated in public sector



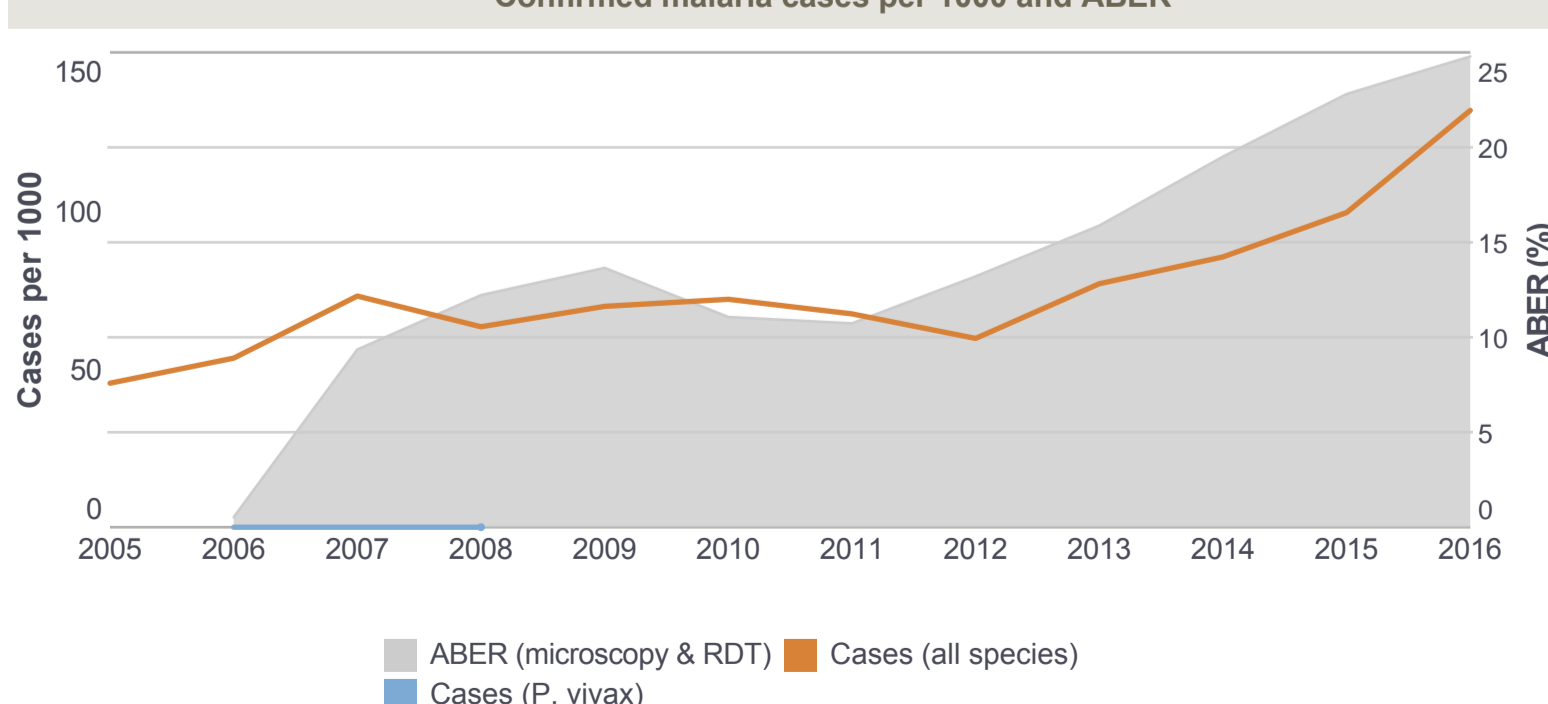
V. Impact



Test positivity



Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



Malaria admissions and deaths (per 100 000)

