

ANGOLA

April 2012



At a Glance: Angola

Population (2012): 18 million¹

Population at risk of malaria (2010): 100%²

Estimated annual malaria deaths/100,000 population (2008): 89³

Under-five mortality rate (2011): 91/1,000 live births, or approximately 1 in 11 children die before their fifth birthday⁴

¹US Census Bureau, International Data Base 2012

²WHO World Malaria Report 2011

³WHO World Health Statistics 2011

⁴Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS) 2011

Background

Angola is rebuilding its health systems, which were severely damaged during the 27-year civil war that ended in 2002. Only about 40 percent of the population has access to government health facilities. Malaria accounts for an estimated 35 percent of mortality in children under the age of five, 25 percent of maternal mortality, and 60 percent of hospital admissions for children under five. Malaria transmission is highest in northern Angola, while the southern provinces have highly seasonal or epidemic malaria.

The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)

Angola is one of 19 focus countries benefiting from the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which is led by the U.S. Agency for International Development and implemented together with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PMI was launched in 2005 as a five-year (fiscal year [FY] 2006–2010), \$1.265 billion expansion of U.S. Government resources to reduce the burden of malaria and help relieve poverty on the African continent. The 2008 Lantos-Hyde Act authorized an extension of PMI funding through FY 2013. With congressional authorization and the subsequent launch of the U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative, PMI's goal was expanded to achieve Africa-wide impact by halving the burden of malaria in 70 percent of the at-risk populations on the continent (i.e., approximately 450 million residents), thereby removing malaria as a major public health problem and promoting development throughout the African region.

To reach its goal, PMI works with national malaria control programs and coordinates its activities with national and international partners, including the Roll Back Malaria Partnership; The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; the World Health Organization (WHO); the World Bank; the U.K. Department for International Development; numerous nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based and community groups; and the private sector.

Key Interventions

In line with Angola's national malaria control strategy, PMI supports four major malaria prevention and treatment measures:

- [Insecticide-treated mosquito nets \(ITNs\)](#)
- [Indoor residual spraying \(IRS\)](#)
- [Intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women \(IPTp\) with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine \(SP\)](#)
- [Diagnosis with rapid diagnostic tests \(RDTs\) or microscopy and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapy \(ACT\)](#)

Progress to Date

The table below shows key results from nationwide household surveys.

Angola Malaria Indicators	PMI Baseline (MIS 2007)	MIS 2011
All-cause under-five mortality rate ¹	118/1,000	91/1,000
Proportion of households with at least one ITN	11%	35%
Proportion of children under five years old who slept under an ITN the previous night	18%	26%
Proportion of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the previous night	22%	26%
Proportion of women who received two or more doses of IPTp during their last pregnancy in the last two years	3%	18%

¹ Both estimates for under-five mortality are derived from the 2011 MIS.

Angola is in its seventh year as a PMI focus country. With support from PMI and its partners, malaria control interventions are being scaled up, and vital commodities are being distributed to vulnerable populations.

PMI Contributions ^{1,2}	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Cumulative
IRS: Houses sprayed	107,373	110,826	189,259	102,731	135,856	135,856	n/a ³
IRS: Residents protected	590,398	612,776	992,856	485,974	650,782	650,782	n/a ³
ITNs procured	540,949	294,200	734,198	395,748	1,353,298	1,011,800	3,318,393
ITNs distributed	540,949	0	339,440	446,348	294,169	630,000	2,250,906
ITNs procured by other donors and distributed with PMI support	-	0	109,624	17,089	540,851	0	667,564
ACTs procured	587,520	2,033,200	3,035,520	5,572,860	3,767,040	3,770,010	14,996,140
ACTs distributed	0	1,689,321	3,109,089	1,947,188	3,567,360	3,770,070	14,083,028
RDTs procured	129,875	375,000	375,000	600,000	832,000	1,637,000	3,498,875
RDTs distributed	0	101,000	380,875	975,000	282,000	1,518,250	3,257,125
Health workers trained in treatment with ACTs	1,283	290	1,357	2,784	2,868	238	n/a ⁴
Health workers trained in malaria diagnosis	-	374	1,356	691	1,022	1,028	n/a ⁴
Health workers trained in IPTp	1,450	290	1,481	2,554	2,695	1,488	n/a ⁴

¹ The data reported in this table are up-to-date as of September 30, 2011.

² The cumulative count of commodities procured and distributed takes into account the three-month overlap between Year 5 (covering the 2010 calendar year) and Year 6 (covering the 2011 fiscal year).

³ A cumulative count of the number of houses sprayed and residents protected is not provided since some areas have been sprayed on more than one occasion.

⁴ A cumulative count of individual health workers trained is not provided since some health workers have been trained on more than one occasion.

PMI Funding	FY 2005 Jump start funds	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Budget (in millions)	\$1.7	\$7.5	\$18.5	\$18.8	\$18.7	\$35.5	\$30.6	\$30.8

For details on FY 2012 PMI activities in Angola, please see the **Angola Malaria Operational Plan**:
http://www.pmi.gov/countries/mops/fy12/angola_mop_fy12.pdf.

