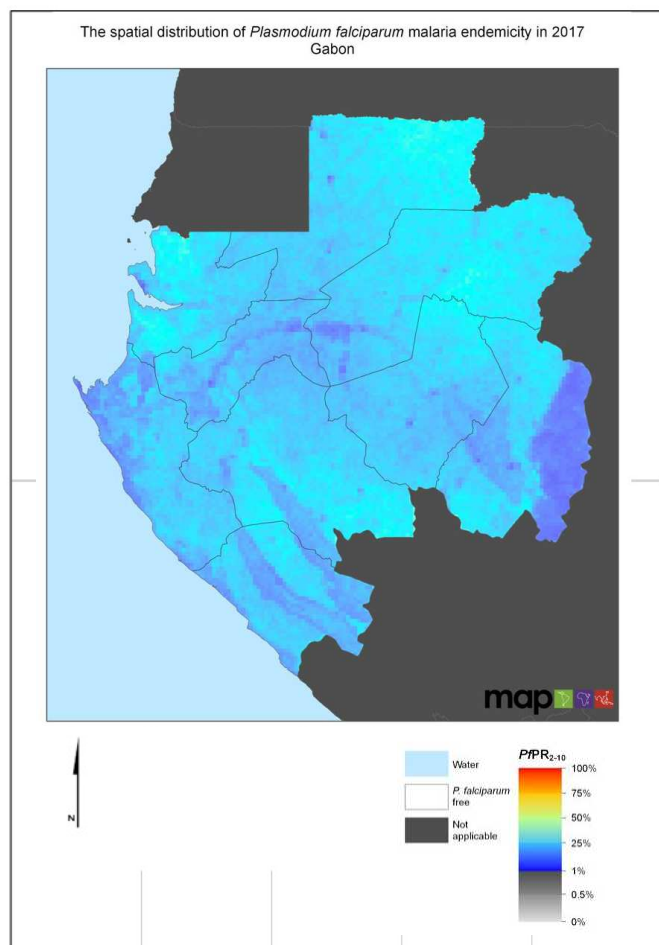


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Gabon is at high risk for malaria. Transmission is intense throughout the year in the northern part of the country and more seasonal in the south. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 157,639 with 218 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control

| | |
|--|----|
| LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need) | 2 |
| Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need) | 0 |
| Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need) | 80 |
| World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D) | |

Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

| | |
|--|---|
| Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010 | 2 |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO | |
| National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan | |
| Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017) | |
| Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population) | 2 |
| Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017) | |
| Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017) | |

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs

| | |
|---|----|
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017) | |
| Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018) | 67 |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2018) | 57 |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant | 89 |
| Postnatal care (within 48 hrs) | 60 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months) | 5 |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2017 (2 doses) | 0 |
| DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | 70 |

Key

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

Malaria

Progress

Gabon has recently submitted the results of insecticide resistance testing to WHO. The country reports that the majority of the population accesses RDTs and ACTs through the health insurance scheme.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 157,639 with 218 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Insufficient resources to achieve high coverage of essential malaria interventions.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| Address vector control coverage | Address falling vector control coverage | Q1 2014 | | Gabon has completed and validated their Malaria National Strategic Plan and is working to finalise the business plan. The government is revitalising efforts to hold resource mobilisation round tables with the private sector, development partners and the National Health Insurance agency in order to raise additional resources for health including malaria, with malaria as a pathfinder |
| Vector Control | Report on the status of both insecticide resistance and resistance monitoring and finalise and implement the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan | Q1 2017 | | Entomological surveillance has been initiated and reduced susceptibility to pyrethroids has been reported. WHO is on standby to provide technical support to develop the Insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and to extend monitoring of insecticide resistance to other sites. The plans for Gabon to undertake vector mapping in the 5 different strata of the country have not been implemented due to lack of funding |

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| Optimise quality of care | Provide data on the scale up iCCM implementation country wide | Q1 2017 | | The country plans to scale up iCCM with the training of 2,000 CHWs countrywide. However, there is a need to mobilise a budget of 2.9 million Euros in order to implement this |
| Impact | Investigate and address the reasons for the WHO estimated increase in the malaria incidence rate | Q4 2017 | | Gabon reports that coverage of essential malaria control interventions has declined since the loss of Global Fund financing in 2010. The lack of funding led to declines in coverage of all malaria interventions including LLINs. The country has revised the Malaria Strategic Plan 2018-2021 and is using it to assist in resource mobilization. |

Gabon has responded to the recommended actions addressing financing of anti-malarial commodities and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Gabon has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH interventions of skilled birth attendants, and has recently increased coverage of ARTs in children.

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Gabon is shown using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. The country has not reported on preventive chemotherapy coverage in Gabon for schistosomiasis, filariasis, onchocerciasis, and soil transmitted helminths.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|--|---|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| NTDs | Clarify the epidemiology of the Preventive Chemotherapy diseases, and initiate a preventive chemotherapy programme for NTDs where necessary, with systematic annual implementation of all components in all risk groups as recommended by WHO | Q4 2018 | | Gabon did not carry out PC in 2017. According to the prevalence obtained during the schistosomiasis mapping, the country will need to carry out preventive chemotherapy once every 2 years, with the next treatment due in 2020. For Soil Transmitted Helminths, PC is organized twice a year for the 22 targeted districts. Deworming medicines for STH will arrive in country in November 2019 and the plan is to deworm in December 2019. For Lymphatic Filariasis, the country is still waiting for PCR results and is mobilizing funds to resume mapping. For Onchocerciasis and Loasis, three out of nine hypoendemic districts have completed operational research in order to determine side effects related to ivermectin. The country is mobilizing funds for the six remaining districts. Gabon has completed the mapping of Schistosomiasis and according to the results, will organize PC once every two years. For Lymphatic Filariasis, the country is waiting for the PCR results and is mobilizing funds to resume the mapping due to the fact that PCR results will not be available |
| RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care | Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of reported data on vitamin A coverage | Q2 2019 | | No progress reported |

Gabon has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

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

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO