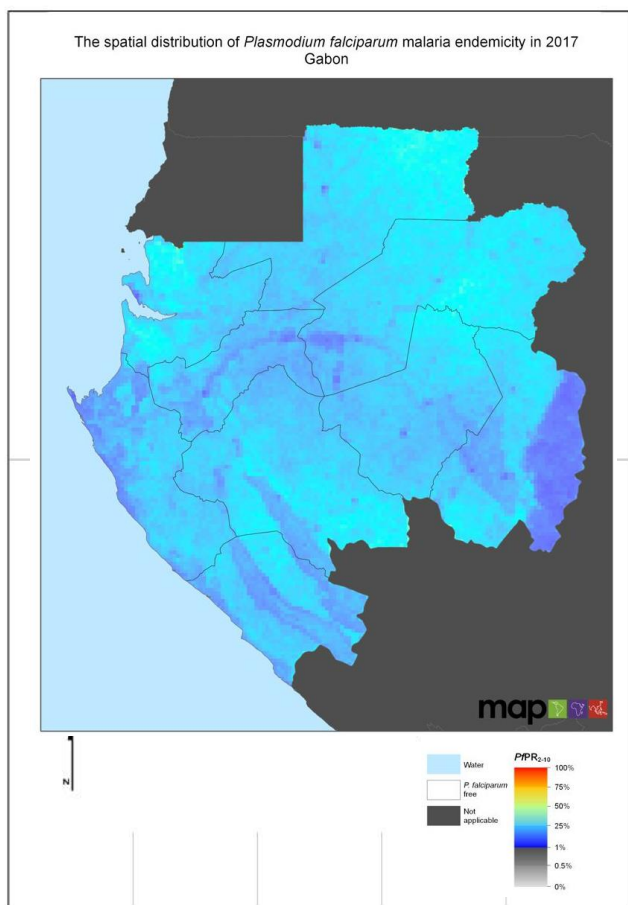


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2018 was 797,278 with 591 deaths.

#### Metrics

##### Commodities Financed and Financial Control

LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)	0
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	0
Public sector ACT financing 2020 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	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	▲ 11
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 and NTDs

Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	2
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 2018 (2 doses)	0
DPT3 coverage 2018 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	70

#### Key

<span style="background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Target achieved or on track
<span style="background-color: #FFFF00; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Progress but more effort required
<span style="background-color: #FF0000; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Not on track
<span style="background-color: #A9A9A9; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	No data
<span style="background-color: #FFFFFF; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px;"></span>	Not applicable

## **Malaria**

### **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 including malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying. Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Gabon, the country is encouraged to sustain the delivery of essential health services including malaria case management, during the COVID-19 pandemic. Under the worst-case scenario, in which there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 1.5% increase in malaria cases, and a 117% increase in malaria deaths in Gabon. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

### **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 2018 was 797,278 with 591 deaths.

### **Key Challenges**

- Insufficient resources to achieve high coverage of essential malaria interventions.
- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria.

## 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		The country procured over 100,000 LLINs in the last quarter of 2019
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 but the country is working on a resource mobilisation strategy
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.

## New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
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

## 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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage for schistosomiasis is high (100%) and low for soil transmitted helminths (27%). The country has not reported on preventive chemotherapy coverage for filariasis and onchocerciasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Gabon in 2018 is low (2), which represents a slight increase compared with the 2017 index value (0).

### 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		According to the prevalence obtained during the schistosomiasis mapping, the country will need to carry out preventive chemotherapy once every 2 years. The 2020 MDA for Soil Transmitted Helminths has just been completed and the report is under production
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of reported data on vitamin A coverage	Q2 2019		No progress reported
NTDs	Submit data for Preventive chemotherapy for Lymphatic Filariasis and Onchocerciasis and work to increase Soil transmitted Helminths preventive chemotherapy to reach the WHO targets.	Q2 2020		For Lymphatic Filariasis, the country is still waiting the 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 any side effects related to ivermectin. The country is mobilizing funds for the six remaining districts. MDA for LF is planned to take place in 2021




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.

### New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

**Key**

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO