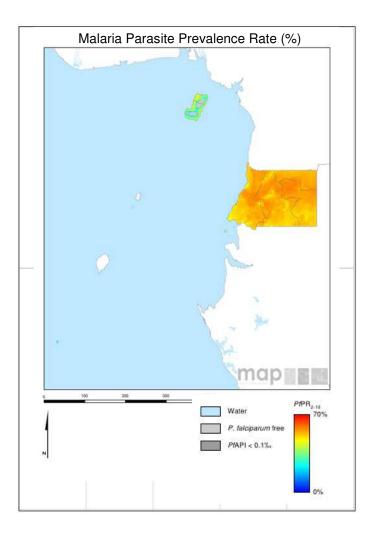
## Equatorial Guinea ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2017



### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2017 projection (% of need)	75	
Public sector RDT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	5	
Public sector ACT financing 2017 projection (% of need)	4	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (CPIA Cluster D)		

#### Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact

	2	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		2
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2016)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	•	31
Estimated change in malaria incidence rate (2010–2015)		
Estimated change in malaria mortality rate (2010–2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	•	42
Estimated % of children (0−14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	۵	15
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		68
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		44
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		Ť
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)		
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		33

#### Key

The entire population of Equatorial Guinea is at high risk of malaria and the transmission is intense all year round. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 15,142 with 28 deaths.



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

# Malaria

#### Progress

Equatorial Guinea has made progress with malaria control on Bioko Island and is working to extend this success to the mainland. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO and has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan.

#### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2015 was 15,142 with 28 deaths. WHO estimates that the country has achieved a change of less than 20% in the malaria incidence rate and malaria mortality rate for the period 2010 - 2015.

### Key Challenge

• Lack of resources to achieve universal coverage of malaria control interventions.

#### Objective **Action Item** Suggested **Progress** Comments - key completion activities/accomplishments timeframe since last quarterly report Address Ensure that sufficient domestic Q4 2014 The country is carrying out a funding resources are committed to comprehensive assessment malaria control of needs to feed into a resource mobilisation strategy and meeting in quarter 3 2017 Deliverable not yet due Vector Investigate and address the Q4 2017 Control reasons for the decreasing coverage of vector control

#### Previous Key Recommended Actions

# **MNCH**

#### Progress

Equatorial Guinea has recently increased coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions of ARTs in the total population and in children.

#### **Previous Key Recommended Actions**

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	<ul> <li>a) Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of postnatal care</li> </ul>	Q4 2015		No progress reported
	<ul> <li>b) Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs including in children under 14 years of age</li> </ul>	Q1 2017		Equatorial Guinea has shifted the policy to Test-and-Treat for all children and Option B+ for PMTCT and is planning to scale up case-finding strategies in priority regions in line with national paediatric ART acceleration plans. The country is working to enhance community engagement and integrating HIV with routine child health care tools. These efforts have resulted in an increase in coverage in children and in the total population

Equatorial Guinea has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing lack of data on vitamin A and low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding and DPT3. The country continues to track progress as these actions are implemented, and the country has recently increased DPT3 coverage.

### Key

Action achieved
Some progress
No progress
Deliverable not yet due