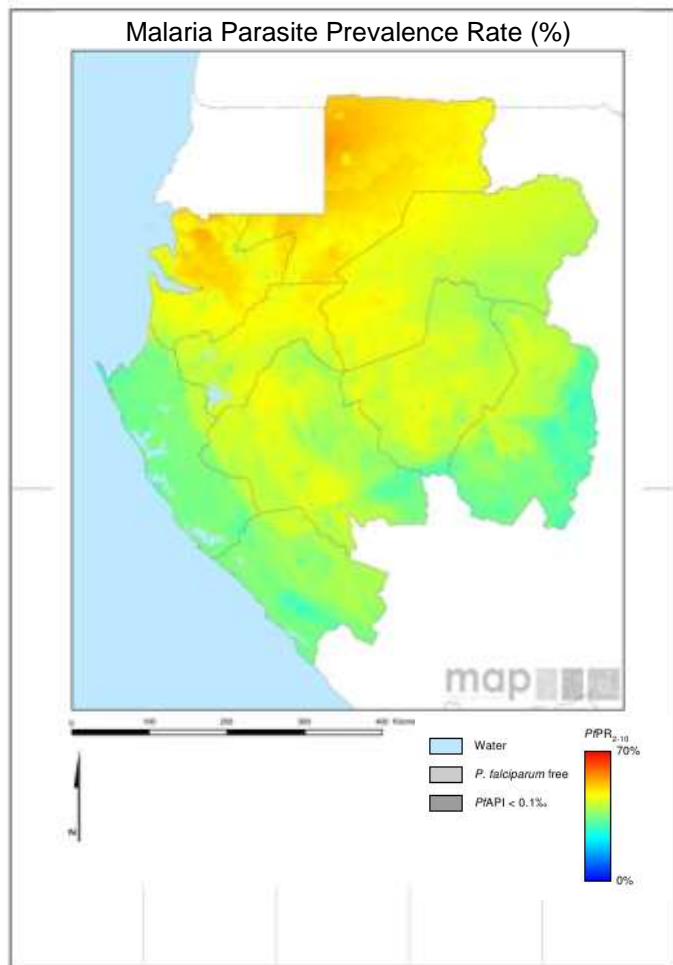


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2016 was 161,508 with 101 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2018 projection (% of need)	
Public sector RDT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	
Public sector ACT financing 2018 projection (% of need)	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2016 (CPIA Cluster D)	
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	0
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)	3
Reduced Malaria Incidence by >40% by 2020 (vs 2015) (projected)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2016)	1
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	63
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2016)	38
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	89
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	60
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	5
Vitamin A Coverage 2015 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2016 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	75

Key

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

Malaria

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2016 was 161,508 with 101 deaths. With the overall increase in the estimated malaria incidence between 2010 and 2016, WHO projects that the country will record an increase in malaria incidence by 2020.

Key Challenges

- Insufficient resources to achieve high coverage of essential malaria interventions.
- The country has a less than 20% malaria case reporting rate by surveillance systems.

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 is working to mobilise resources for a universal coverage campaign in 2018. Around 5,000 LLINs were delivered in the last quarter
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 DDT and pyrethroids has been reported. The country plans to request for technical support from WHO to develop an Insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and to extend monitoring of insecticide resistance to other sites
Optimise quality of care	Provide data on the scale up iCCM implementation country wide	Q1 2017		No progress reported
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. A small increase in cases, and a greater than 20% increase in deaths has been recorded between 2015 and 2016

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

MNCH and NTDs

Progress

Gabon has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions of skilled birth attendants.





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 in Gabon is 36% for schistosomiasis, but is low for lymphatic filariasis (0%), onchocerciasis (0%), and soil transmitted helminths (14%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Gabon in 2016 is 1, which represents a slight increase compared with the 2015 index value (0).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Scale up schistosomiasis preventive chemotherapy (PC). Complete mapping for onchocerciasis and loaisis. For Lymphatic Filariasis, start twice-yearly Albendazole preventive chemotherapy in districts with confirmed cases and reconfirm overall endemicity during Onchocerciasis mapping.	Q4 2018		In 2017, 9 districts were reached with Preventive Chemotherapy for Schistosomiasis and the country is currently developing a budget and implementation plan for distribution of praziquantel and mebendazole in 52 districts. Mapping for Onchocerciasis and Loaisis was performed in 2014-15 and an integrated evaluation for Onchocerciasis with the use of new tools started in December 2017 in three out of nine districts. Further mapping and validation will be completed in the remaining districts in 2018 as per the annual plan of the directorate of NTDs

Gabon has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding, low coverage of ARTs in children and lack of data on vitamin A and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due