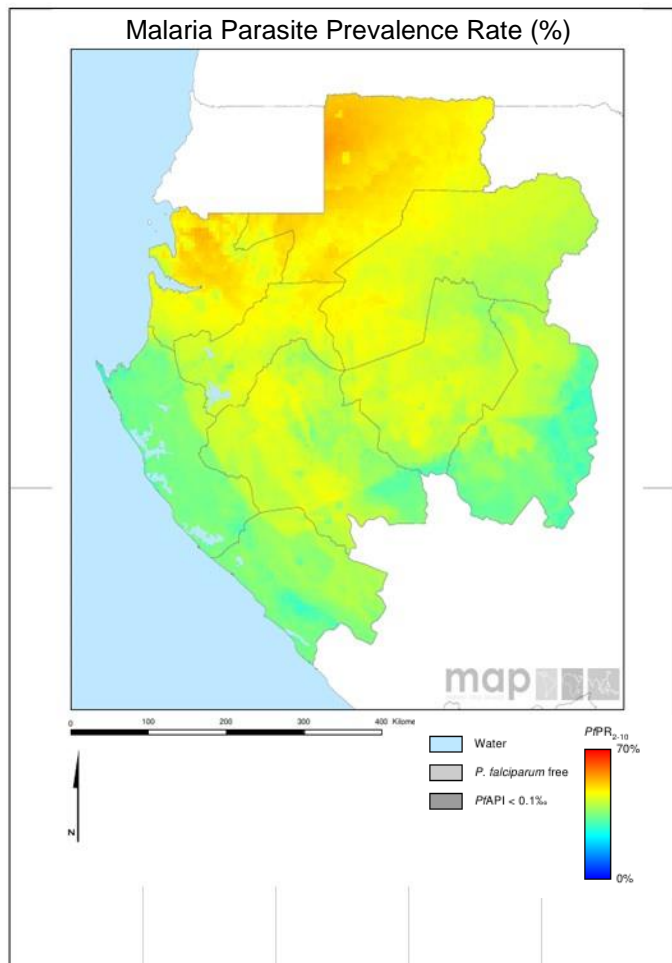


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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)	0
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 2017 (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)	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 (2017)	59
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	50
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	89
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	60
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	5
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2017 (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

### 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 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 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 (MNSP) and is working to finalise the business plan, following which the country will hold an internal resource mobilization round table. The MNSP took into account the mapping of vectors and the insecticide resistance status. In Nyanga province, activities to fight malaria will be led by MCDI and they have completed a situation analysis including prevalence and vector mapping. The government plans to hold 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 providing technical support to develop the Insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and to extend monitoring of insecticide resistance to other sites. In 2019, the country will undertake vector mapping in five different strata

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 is planning to enhance community level engagement through the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign
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. The country is planning to prioritise resource mobilisation with donor round tables planned following the development of the business plan in Q4 2018

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		The MDA targeting Soil Transmitted Helminths and Schistosomiasis have been conducted and the results are being analysed. The validation of the Onchocerciasis mapping results is in process. For Lymphatic Filariasis, the country is awaiting the results of PCR analysis
MNCH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of reported data on vitamin A coverage	Q2 2019		Deliverable not yet due

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

Gabon has responded positively to the MNCH recommended actions addressing low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding, 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