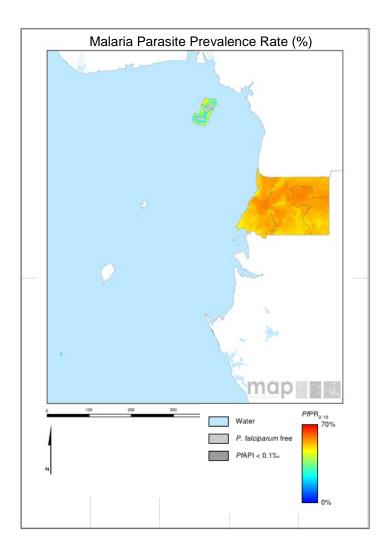
## Equatorial Guinea ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2016



### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need)	0
Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	7
Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need)	4
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2015 (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 2014 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	67
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	

Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	31
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015)	10
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	68
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	44
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	7
Vitamin A Coverage 2014 (2 doses)	
DPT3 coverage 2015 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	16

### 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 2014 was 20,417.



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

## **Equatorial Guinea ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2016**

### 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. Furthermore, Equatorial Guinea has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan.

#### Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 20,417. WHO, through modeling, estimates that there has been a less than 50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

### **Key Challenge**

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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Address funding	Ensure that sufficient domestic resources are committed to malaria control	Q4 2014		The country has funded 620 LLINs, 17,451 RDTs and 5,572 ACTs but significant gaps still exist
Optimise quality of care	Provide data on the scale up iCCM implementation country wide	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due

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

# MNCH

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 especially in children under 14 years of age</li> </ul>	Q1 2017		Deliverable not yet due. The country 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 plan whilst working to enhance community engagement and integrating HIV with routine child health care tools

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

Equatorial Guinea has responded positively to the MNCH recommended action 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.

Key

Action achieved
Some progress
No progress
Deliverable not yet due