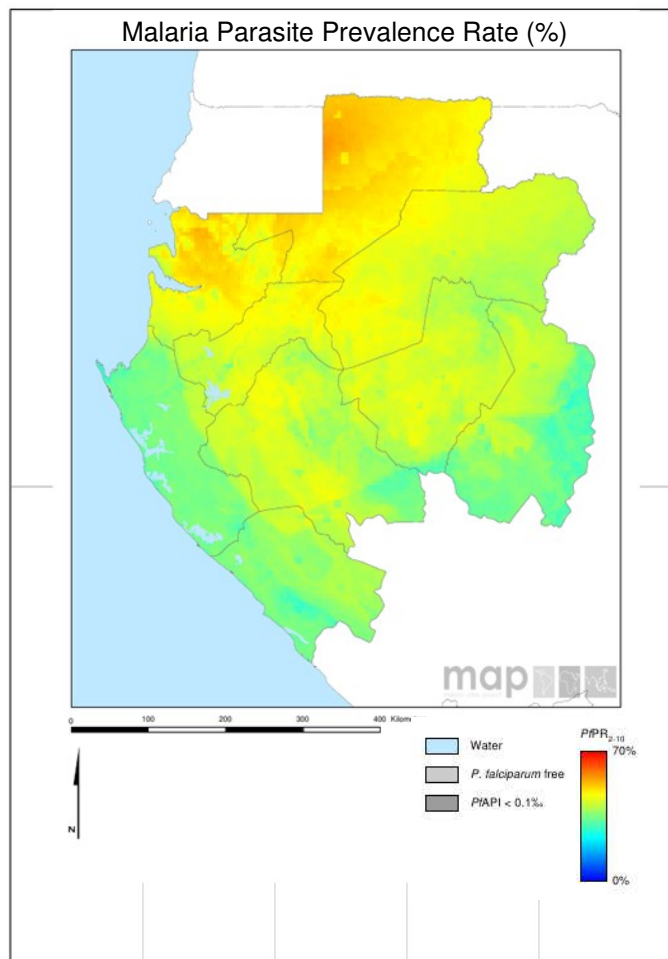


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	0
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	
Public sector ACT financing 2019 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)	2
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	
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

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 2017 was 157,639 with 218 deaths.

#### 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 2017 was 157,639 with 218 deaths.

### 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 and is working to finalise the business plan. The government plans to hold round tables with the private sector, development partners and the National Health Insurance agency in Q1 2019 in order to raise additional resources for health including malaria, with malaria as a pathfinder. Additionally, the country has recently committed to increase domestic resource commitments for health
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 Q1 2019

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

## **RMNCAH and NTDs**

### **Progress**

Gabon has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH 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. The country has not reported on preventive chemotherapy coverage in Gabon for schistosomiasis, filariasis, onchocerciasis, and soil transmitted helminths.

## 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		The country did not carry out PC in 2017. According to the prevalence obtained during the schistosomiasis mapping, the country will need to carry out preventive chemotherapy once every 2 years, with the next treatment due in 2020. For Soil Transmitted Helminths, PC is organized twice a year for the 22 targeted districts. For Lymphatic Filariasis, the country is still waiting for 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 side effects related to ivermectin. The country is mobilizing funds for the six remaining districts. Gabon has completed the mapping of Schistosomiasis and according to the results, will organize PC once every two years. For Lymphatic Filariasis, the country is waiting for the PCR results and is mobilizing funds to resume the mapping due to the fact that PCR results will not be available
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		Deliverable not yet due

Gabon has responded positively to the RMNCAH 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

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