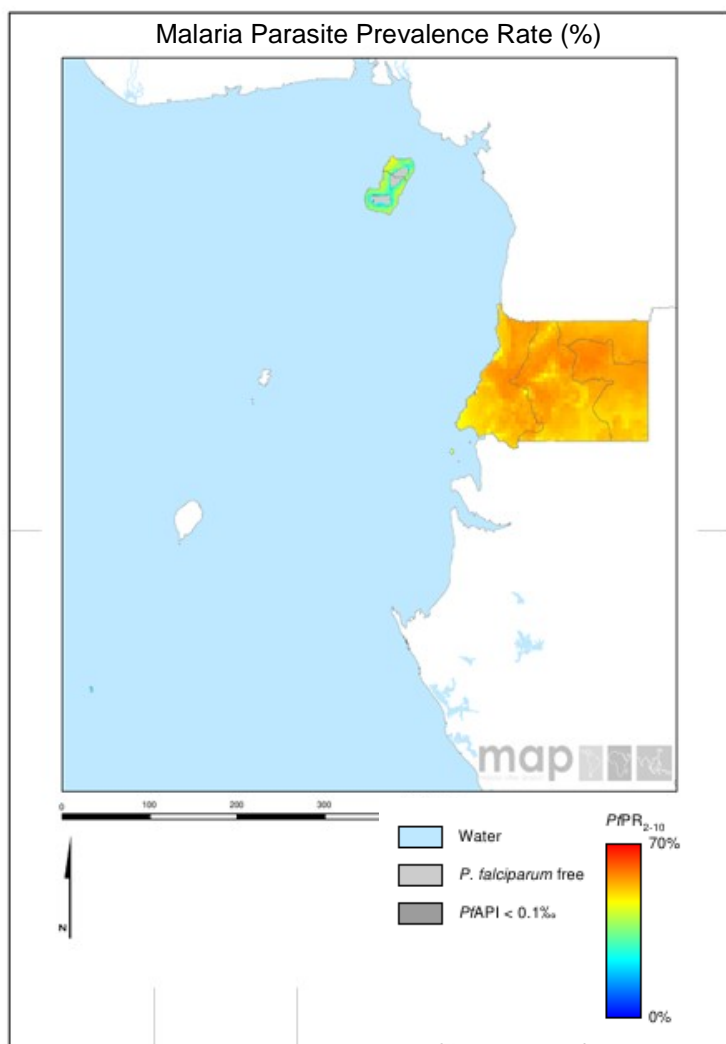


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control	
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)	Target achieved or on track
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)	Target achieved or on track
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)	No data/Not applicable
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact	
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)	No data/Not applicable
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	No data/Not applicable
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)	No data/Not applicable
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	63 (Progress but more effort required)
>75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015	Not on track
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health	
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	74 (Target achieved or on track)
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	68 (Progress but more effort required)
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	7 (Not on track)
Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses)	No data/Not applicable
DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)	24 (Not on track)
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	44 (Progress but more effort required)

Key

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

Equatorial Guinea ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Four, 2015



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 introduced a policy of Community Case Management of pneumonia and malaria and has recently banned oral artemisinin-based monotherapies.

Equatorial Guinea has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH intervention PMTCT and has recently increased coverage of DPT3.

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 Challenges

- Lack of data on needs and outstanding funding gaps.
- Lack of resources to achieve universal coverage of malaria control interventions.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

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		RBM is supporting Equatorial Guinea in the development of a resource mobilisation strategy. Approximately 50,000 LLINs were delivered in the last quarter
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	a) Address reasons for decreasing breastfeeding coverage	Q1 2014		No progress reported
	b) Investigate and address reasons for low vitamin A coverage in 2011	Q4 2014		No progress reported
	c) Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of postnatal care	Q4 2015		No progress reported

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA/iERG