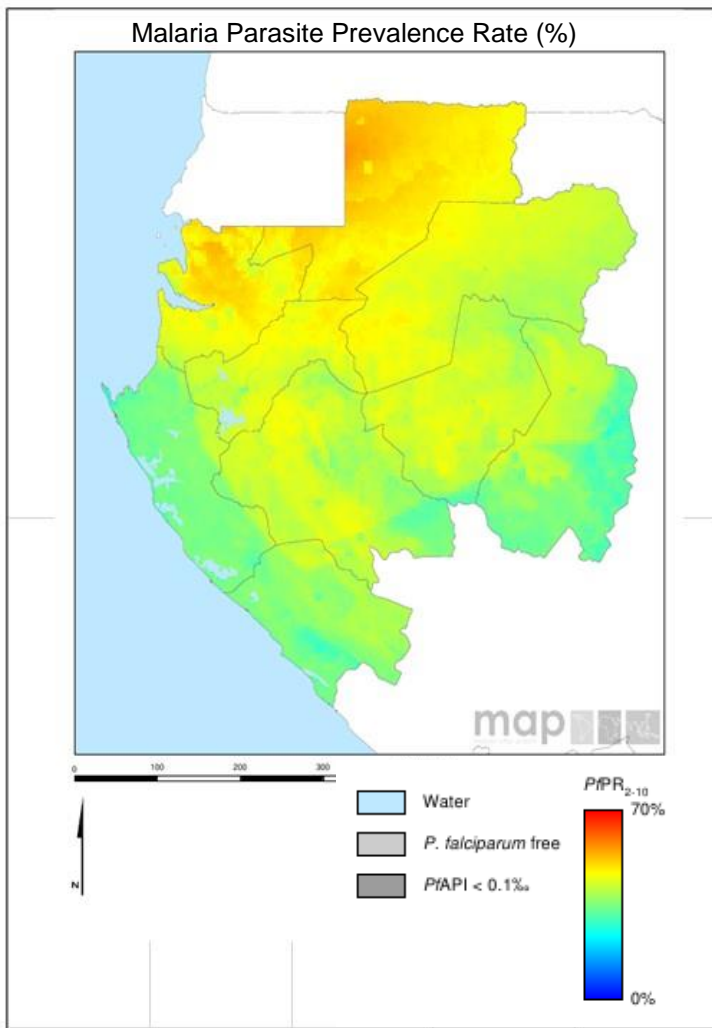


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2013 was 185,196 with 273 deaths.

Metrics

Policy and Financial Control		
Oral Artemisinin Based Monotherapy Ban status (2015)		
Community case management (Pneumonia)(2015)		
Community case management (Malaria)(2015)		
World Bank rating on public sector mgmt and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D)		
Commodities Financed, Implementation and Malaria Impact		
LLIN financing 2015 projection (% of need)		0
Public sector RDT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		
Public sector ACT financing 2015 projection (% of need)		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		6
On track in 2013 to Reduce Malaria Incidence by >75% by 2015 (vs 2000)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health		
PMTCT coverage 2014 (% pregnant HIV pts receiving ARVs)	▲	69
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		89
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		6
Vitamin A Coverage 2012 (2 doses)		2
DPT3 coverage 2013 (vaccination among 12-23 month olds)		79
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		59

Key

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

Gabon ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Three, 2015



Progress

Gabon has banned the importation and sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies, and introduced a policy on Community Case Management of pneumonia. The country has achieved high coverage of the tracer MNCH interventions of skilled birth attendants, and DPT3 vaccination coverage and has recently increased PMTCT coverage.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2013 was 185,196 with 273 deaths. The number of malaria cases and deaths increased from 137,695 cases and 134 deaths reported in 2012.

Key Challenge

- Insufficient resources available to achieve universal coverage of essential malaria interventions.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Address falling vector control coverage	Q1 2014		No progress reported
Prioritise funding	Work to fill outstanding funding gaps for malaria control	Q3 2014		Gabon has developed an action plan to fill the outstanding resource gaps and technical assistance is being provided by RBM to help operationalise this new plan

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	a) Ensure all facilities are baby friendly by implementing the ten steps to successful breastfeeding, providing follow-up support to breastfeeding mothers and enhancing community awareness	Q1 2013		A recent bottleneck analysis has shown serious constraints in enhancing coverage of exclusive breastfeeding including lack of financial resources, limited staff trained in BFHI, lack of community level BCC materials and a lack of legislation to effectively implement the International Code of Marketing Breast-milk Substitutes. The country is working to update the national strategy for IYCF, support the training of trainers in IYCF and work to effectively implement the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
	b) Identify and address reasons for decreasing PMTCT coverage	Q3 2015		Gabon has increased PMTCT coverage from 62% in 2013 to 69% in 2014

Gabon has responded positively to the recommended action addressing low coverage of vitamin A and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

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