

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for Gabon. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for Gabon.

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## Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

### 1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

#### 1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

##### 1.1.1a

**Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?**

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Gabon has in place a national plan for anti-microbial resistance (AMR), but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in place an AMR plan, involving a few microbiology laboratories who can detect the main AMR pathogens, but the country has insufficient laboratories to test for, isolate, and identify AMR pathogens in humans, animals, and the environment. [1] The country scores 1 out of 5 in the 2019 JEE's AMR category titled, 'P.3.2 Surveillance of infections caused by AMR pathogens', reflecting "no national plan for surveillance of infections caused by priority AMR pathogens has been approved". According to the JEE, Gabon currently has no surveillance mechanisms in place under the current policies and programs for AMR and advises to establish such mechanisms, as Gabon's capabilities to detect AMR are currently deemed insufficient. The JEE also states that there are insufficient laboratories to perform tests for AMR in human and animal organisms, and there are no policies or operational directives covering the surveillance and the diagnosis of AMR. [1] Neither the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, nor the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF) make any mention of an AMR plan. [2, 3, 4]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%2015%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

##### 1.1.1b

**Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?**

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2, Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Gabon has a national laboratory system which can test for some, but not all 7+1 World Health Organisation (WHO) priority pathogens. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in-country lab facilities that can test for the resistant pathogens of E. coli, Salmonella species, Shigella species, N. gonorrhoeae, Streptococcus and Staphylococcus species, and Mycobacterium tuberculosis. There is no evidence that Gabon can test for K. pneumoniae. [1] There is no information from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture as to any other laboratory in the country that might be able to carry out testing for the remaining WHO priority AMR pathogens. [2, 3]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 6 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 2018. "Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, in Charge of the Implementation of the Grain Programme (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage, Chargé de la Mise en œuvre du Programme Graine)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

### 1.1.1c

**Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence that the Gabonese government conducts environmental detection or surveillance activities for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) residues or AMR organisms. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon does not have the laboratory capacity to conduct testing for AMR in the environment. [1] The activities of the Gabonese government's General Direction for the Environment and the Protection of Nature (Direction Générale de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature or DGEPN) and of the government's Direction of the Environment and of Nature (Direction de l'Environnement et de la Nature or DEN) do not include detection or surveillance activities for AMR. [2] The Ministry of Health provides no information as to whether such activities are conducted, nor does the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [3, 4] Further, Gabon does not have a National Action Plan (NAP) for antimicrobial resistance (AMR). [5]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] General Direction for the Environment and the Protection of Nature (Direction Générale de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature). "Direction of the Environment and of Nature (Direction de l'Environnement et de la Nature)". [<https://www.developmentaid.org/#!/donors/view/144822/directorate-general-for-the-environment-and-nature-protection-dgepn-gabon-direction-generale-de-lenv>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Library of national action plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

## 1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

### 1.1.2a

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has legislation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use in humans. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon does not have a national plan or guide for the use of antibiotics in the human or animal sectors. [1] The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such legislation, nor does the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). [2, 3] There is no information as to the existence of such legislation from the official portal of the Gabonese government, nor from the National Assembly. [4, 5] Finally, Gabon has not completed a WHO self assessment for anti-microbial resistance (AMR) nor is there evidence via the WHO that it has created and published a National Action Plan on AMR. [6, 7] There is no mention of antibiotic use in humans requiring a prescription in the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) that Gabon produced for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021. [8]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Official Portal of the Gabonese Government (Portail officiel du gouvernement gabonais). 13 January 2019. "Government activities (Activités du gouvernement)". [<http://www.gouvernement.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale). 15 June 2016. "National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)". [<http://www.assemblee-nationale.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment". [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Library of national action plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[8] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

### 1.1.2b

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has legislation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use in humans. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon does not have a national plan or guide for the use of antibiotics in the human or animal sectors. [1] The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture make no mention of such legislation existing. [2, 3] Gabon does not have a self-assessment for the WHO Global Database for anti-microbial resistance (AMR), nor is there evidence via the WHO that it has completed a National Action Plan on AMR. [4, 5] There is no mention of prescriptions in the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) that Gabon produced for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021. [6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment". [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Library of national action plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

## 1.2 ZOOONOTIC DISEASE

### 1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

#### 1.2.1a

**Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is evidence that Gabon has in place a national plan for zoonotic diseases, but there is no evidence of this plan having been made public. The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Gabonese government for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021 mentions that a plan on zoonotic diseases was developed by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and is available in-country, but there is no evidence of this plan having been made public, nor is any additional information regarding the name, availability, or access for this plan: the PNDS merely mentions that a plan detailing the fight against outbreaks linked to zoonoses is available in Gabon. [1] There is no mention of the plan on the website of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture. [2, 3] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has developed a plan of multi-sectorial integrated surveillance of rabies, but this plan has not yet been finalised. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

### 1.2.1b

**Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a national legislation or strategic document which includes measures for risk identification and reuction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in place a plan for responding to a few zoonotic diseases, but makes no mention of any plan or legislation set up for guiding risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover from animals to humans. [1] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Gabonese government for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021 mentions that a plan on zoonotic diseases was developed by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and is available in-country, but there is no evidence of this plan having been made public, nor is any additional information regarding the availability of this plan. The plan is not named, nor is there any evidence of where this plan might be accessed: the PNDS merely mentions that a plan detailing the fight against outbreaks linked to zoonoses is available in Gabon. [2] There is no mention of the plan on the website of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture. [3, 4]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

### 1.2.1c

**Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a plan for responding to multiple zoonotic pathogens. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in place a plan for responding to Ebola Virus Disease, but there is no mention of any plans for other zoonoses. [1] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Gabonese government for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021 mentions that a plan on zoonotic diseases was developed by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, but there is no evidence that this plan has been made public. The plan is not named, nor is there any evidence of where this plan might be accessed: the PNDS merely mentions that a plan detailing the fight against outbreaks linked to zoonoses is available in Gabon. [2] A partnership spanning the years 2012 to 2017, the International Mixed Laboratory (Laboratoire mixte international or LMI) was set up in 2012 and run by the French Institute of Research for Development (Institut de recherche pour le développement) in conjunction with the Gabonese International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), and involved running surveillance for all zoonotic pathogens in the Gabonese humid and tropical forests, although an exact list of pathogens is not mentioned. [3] A meeting in October 2017 of experts from Gabon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and the Republic of the Congo, and supported by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and the World Health Organisation (WHO), indicated that Gabon is running surveillance and control efforts against several concurrent zoonoses (including haemorrhagic fevers, rabies, and Monkeypox), but there is no mention of a plan. [4] There is no additional information available on the website of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture. [5, 6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Institute of Research for Development (Institut de recherche pour le développement). 20 November 2018. "LMI ZOFAC: zoonoses in the humid tropical forests of central Africa (LMI ZOFAC : zoonoses dans les forêts tropicales humides d'Afrique centrale)". [<https://www.ird.fr/infos-pratiques/archives/anciens-lmi/lmi-zofac-zoonoses-dans-les-forets-tropicales-humides-d-afrique-centrale-modalites-des-transferts-inter-especes-et-adaptation-des-pathogenes>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. 25 October 2017. "Zoonoses, a sub-regional preoccupation with solutions under the "One Health" approach (Les zoonoses, une préoccupation sous régionale avec des solutions à travers l'approche "Une Santé)". [<http://www.fao.org/gabon/actualites/detail-evenements/fr/c/1051730/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[6] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020



### 1.2.1d

**Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Gabonese government has a department dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has no multi-sectorial strategy or organism for dealing with zoonotic diseases, and that greater collaboration and greater implication of the animal health sector in the response to zoonotic events is strongly recommended. [1] Neither the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, nor the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF) make any mention of a department dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries. [2, 3, 4] The Gabonese National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Gabonese government for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021 mentions that a plan on zoonotic diseases was developed and written as a collaboration between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and is in place for the years 2017-2021. However, no details of this plan are publicly available, so the extent of this collaboration is not known nor if a separate department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across the ministries will be established as part of the plan. There is no evidence of where this plan might be accessed: the PNDS merely mentions that a plan detailing the fight against outbreaks linked to zoonoses is available in Gabon. [5]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

### 1.2.2a

**Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has a national mechanism for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has only passive surveillance in place for animal health,

and no formal mechanism in place for surveillance or response to animal disease. [1] There is no information about a reporting mechanism for livestock owners to report on disease surveillance from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture, nor from Gabon's national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). [2, 3, 4] Surveillance plans and partnerships, where published, make no mention of reporting mechanisms. [5, 6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[6] United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. 25 October 2017. "Zoonoses, a sub-regional preoccupation with solutions under the "One Health" approach (Les zoonoses, une préoccupation sous régionale avec des solutions à travers l'approche "Une Santé")". [<http://www.fao.org/gabon/actualites/detail-events/fr/c/1051730/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

### 1.2.2b

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has laws or guidelines in place to safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of any such provisions. [1] Gabon only has one law addressing issues of data protection and privacy, called the Law n°001/2011 concerning the protection of personal data (Loi n°001/2011 relative à la protection des données à caractère personnel) which was drawn up in 2011 and modified in 2020. While this law makes no mention of disease surveillance activities for human health, it makes no mention of animal health, nor of the confidentiality issues arising around surveillance activities. [2] There is no further information available from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture concerning confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities. [3, 4]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Official Journal of the Gabonese Republic (Journal Officiel de la République Gabonaise). 24-31 October 2011. "Law n°001/2011 concerning the protection of personal data (Loi n°001/2011 relative à la protection des données à caractère personnel)". [<https://www.afapdp.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Gabon-Loi-relative-%C3%A0-la-protection-des-donn%C3%A9es-personnelles-du-4-mai-20112.pdf>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [http://www.sante.gouv.ga/]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/]. Accessed 6 September 2020

### 1.2.2c

**Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Gabon does conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in mosquitoes for malaria, and in bats for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD). This does not take the form of a national plan for surveillance, according to the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, but the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), has a programme on entomology and vector ecology, which involves studying blood-feeding insects in the humid tropical forests of central Africa, and cataloguing the prevalence of Plasmodium, the parasite responsible for human and animal malaria, in Anopheles mosquitoes. [1, 2] Given the recent increase in EVD outbreaks in countries surrounding Gabon, particularly the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), a 150-person team from the CIRMF regularly samples the saliva, fecal matter, and blood from bats, to perform surveillance for EVD. [3] However, there is no evidence that the CIRMF conducts any other surveillance of zoonotic pathogens via the CIRMF, the Ministry of Health or the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS). [4,5,6, 7]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville)". [https://www.auf.org/les\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] jeuneafrique. 17 June 2018. "In Gabon, an ultra high-security laboratory against the Ebola virus (Au Gabon, un laboratoire ultra-sécurisé contre le virus Ebola)". [https://www.jeuneafrique.com/depeches/579010/societe/au-gabon-un-laboratoire-ultra-securise-contre-le-virus-ebola/]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [https://www.auf.org/les\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [http://www.sante.gouv.ga/]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\_cycle\_repository/gabon/pnds\_2017-2021.pdf]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

#### 1.2.3a

Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.4 Animal health workforce

#### 1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: -

No data available

OIE WAHIS database

#### 1.2.4b

Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: -

No data available

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

#### 1.2.5a

Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a mechanism for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture make no mention of such a mechanism, and neither does the Ministry of the Environment. [1, 2, 3] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), also does not mention collaboration with the private sector in the fight against zoonoses. [4] Past and ongoing projects to detect, control, and respond to zoonoses,

involved collaboration with national laboratories in other countries (including the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Germany, France, and the Republic of the Congo), but no mention is made of collaboration with the private sector. [5, 6] Gabon has in place a national plan for zoonotic diseases, but there is no evidence of this plan having been made public. The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Gabonese government for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021 mentions that a plan on zoonotic diseases was developed by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and is available in-country, but there is no evidence of this plan having been made public. The plan is not named, nor is there any evidence of where this plan might be accessed: the PNDS merely mentions that a plan detailing the fight against outbreaks linked to zoonoses is available in Gabon. [7] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has only one plan on a zoonosis, rabies, but this is still being developed and is not finalised as of September 2020, and there is no evidence that it will include a description of the role, if any, of the private sector in responding to zoonoses. [8]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)".

[<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] General Direction for the Environment and the Protection of Nature (Direction Générale de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature). "The DGEPN (La DGEPN)". [<https://dgepn-gabon.com/la-dgepn/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville).

2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[http://www.cirmf.ga/?page\\_id=1060](http://www.cirmf.ga/?page_id=1060)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] Institute of Research for Development (Institut de recherche pour le développement). 20 November 2018. "LMI ZOFAC: zoonoses in the humid tropical forests of central Africa (LMI ZOFAC : zoonoses dans les forêts tropicales humides d'Afrique centrale)". [<https://www.ird.fr/infos-pratiques/archives/anciens-lmi/lmi-zofac-zoonoses-dans-les-forets-tropicales-humides-d-afrique-centrale-modalites-des-transferts-inter-especes-et-adaptation-des-pathogenes>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[6] United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. 25 October 2017. "Zoonoses, a sub-regional preoccupation with solutions under the "One Health" approach (Les zoonoses, une préoccupation sous régionale avec des solutions à travers l'approche "Une Santé)". [<http://www.fao.org/gabon/actualites/detail-events/fr/c/1051730/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[7] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[8] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

## 1.3 BIOSECURITY

### 1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

#### 1.3.1a

Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Gabon has a record of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has no up-to-date register or inventory of the facilities in which dangerous pathogens or toxins are stored, nor of which pathogens and toxins are currently being stored or processed. [1] The country has only one laboratory network with the capacity to store, and work on, dangerous pathogens: the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), which has Biosafety Level 3 (BSL-3) and BSL-4 level laboratories. It is the only laboratory in Francophone Africa capable of working with especially dangerous pathogens such as Ebola. [2] However, there is no mention from the CIRMF of a record existing of facilities where dangerous pathogens are stored or processed. [3] The Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Defence do not mention any such facilities. [4, 5, 6] There is no evidence of such a record in Gabon's Confidence Building Measures (CBM) reports as the country has only submitted 1 report in total in 2016 under the Biological Weapons Convention and this report is not open to the public. Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [7] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [8]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] South China Morning Post. 12 September 2020. "The Labs where Monsters Live" [<https://multimedia.scmp.com/infographics/news/world/article/3101114/biosafety-laboratories/index.html>] Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[8] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

### 1.3.1b

**Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place legislation or regulations related to biosecurity to address issues such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems or cybersecurity of the facilities that contain especially dangerous pathogens. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon not only has no laws or regulations in place regarding biosecurity or biosafety, but also has no Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) covering biosafety and biosecurity. [1] There is no information from the

Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Defence on biosecurity. [2, 3, 4] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), also makes no mention of biosecurity. [5] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, but there is no mention of any biosecurity regulations in this plan either. [6] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first and only Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly. Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [7] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [8]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[8] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

### 1.3.1c

**Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a national established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon not only has no laws or regulations in place regarding biosecurity or biosafety, but also has no Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) covering biosafety and biosecurity and as such about any agency responsible for such regulations. [1] The Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Defence make no mention of biosecurity or related agencies. [2, 3, 4] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), also does not mention biosecurity or an agency responsible for it, and neither does the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021. [5, 6] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly. Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [7] There is no additional evidence from the

VERTIC database. [8]

- [1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020
- [2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 13 January 2019
- [3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [4] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [7] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [8] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

### 1.3.1d

**Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Gabon has taken any steps to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. The country has only one laboratory network with the capacity to store, and work on, dangerous pathogens: the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), which has Biosafety Level 3 (BSL-3) and BSL-4 level laboratories. [1] Although it is the only laboratory in Francophone Africa capable of working with dangerous pathogens, there is no evidence that there is a specific restriction in place or consolidation of pathogens, and the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention either of any evidence that dangerous pathogens and toxins have been intentionally restricted to a minimum number of facilities. [1, 2, 3] Neither the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, nor the Ministry of Defence mention any deliberate steps to consolidate the national inventory of dangerous pathogens into a minimum number of facilities. [4, 5, 6] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [7] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [8]

- [1] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "Means and equipment (Les moyens et les équipements)". [[http://www.cirmf.ga/?page\\_id=1239](http://www.cirmf.ga/?page_id=1239)]. Accessed 6 September 2020



- [2] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[http://www.cirmf.ga/?page\\_id=1060](http://www.cirmf.ga/?page_id=1060)]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [3] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020
- [4] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [6] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [7] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [8] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

### 1.3.1e

**Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Gabon can perform in-country PCR testing for Ebola. However, there is insufficient information as to whether Gabon is able to perform in-country PCR testing for anthrax. The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), is able to perform both real-time and traditional PCR testing for the Ebola virus, and it is one of the only laboratories in Africa that has a high enough security profile to be able to work on the live Ebola virus. [1, 2] However, there is no information on the country's ability to perform PCR testing for Ebola or anthrax from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Defence, nor is anything mentioned in the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021. [3, 4, 5, 6] While the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has the capacity to perform PCR in-country, no mention is made in this document of which diseases can be diagnosed by PCR. [7]

- [1] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [2] jeuneafrique. 17 June 2018. "In Gabon, an ultra high-security laboratory against the Ebola virus (Au Gabon, un laboratoire ultra-sécurisé contre le virus Ebola)". [<https://www.jeuneafrique.com/depeches/579010/societe/au-gabon-un-laboratoire-ultra-securise-contre-le-virus-ebola/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [5] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la

Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[7] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

## 1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

### 1.3.2a

**Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon requires biosecurity training, using a standardised, required approach, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, mentions that the Republic of Gabon has in place a module for training personnel from the operational response Committee for certain high priority diseases, but no additional information is available on this training, and the JEE explicitly states that there is no official standardised training in Gabon outside of this one module for this Committee. [1] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), makes no mention of biosecurity, nor of a biosecurity training programme that laboratory staff must undergo. [2] There is no mention of any such training programmes required from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Defence. [3, 4, 5] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, makes no mention of such a training either. [6] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [7] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [8]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

2021.pdf]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] WC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[8] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/]. Accessed 29 October 2020

### 1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

#### 1.3.3a

**Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?**

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that personnel in laboratories working with especially dangerous pathogens are subject to checks. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of any such checks, and neither does the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [1, 2] There is no mention of any checks required for laboratory personnel from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Defence. [3, 4, 5] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, makes no mention of such checks either. [6] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [7] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [8]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [https://www.auf.org/les\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [http://www.sante.gouv.ga/]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\_cycle\_repository/gabon/pnds\_2017-2021.pdf]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[8] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-

database/g/]. Accessed 29 October 2020

### 1.3.4 Transportation security

#### 1.3.4a

**Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has no national plan in place regarding the transport of infectious materials and substances, although the country has a convention in place with DHL for the transport of polio samples to the WHO. [1] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), makes no mention of transporting pathogens, nor of any specific regulations for the safe and secure transport of infectious substances. [2] There is no mention of any guidelines or legislation from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Transport, or the Ministry of Defence. [3, 4, 5, 6] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, makes no mention of pathogen transport, nor of any specific regulations regarding pathogen transport either. [7] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [8] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [9]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Transport and Logistics (Ministère des transports et de la logistique). 26 July 2014. "Missions of the Ministry of Transport (Missions du Ministère des Transports)". [<http://www.transports.gouv.ga/ministere/missions-du-ministere/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[8] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[9] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation->

database/g/]. Accessed 29 October 2020

### 1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

#### 1.3.5a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place national regulations to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, mentions that Gabon has no system in place to oversee the sending abroad of biological materials. [1] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), makes no mention of pathogen movement, nor of any specific regulations regulating pathogen movement. [2] There is no mention of pathogen movement, nor of any guidelines or legislation to oversee cross-border transfer and end-user screening, from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Transport, or the Ministry of Defence. [3, 4, 5, 6] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, makes no mention of pathogen movement, nor of specific regulations regarding pathogens movement either. [7] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [8] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [9]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Transport and Logistics (Ministère des transports et de la logistique). 26 July 2014. "Missions of the Ministry of Transport (Missions du Ministère des Transports)". [<http://www.transports.gouv.ga/ministere/missions-du-ministere/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[8] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[9] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation->

database/g/]. Accessed 29 October 2020

## 1.4 BIOSAFETY

### 1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

#### 1.4.1a

**Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Gabon has in place national biosafety legislation. The Gabonese Code for Social Protection, which complements the Gabonese Constitution and is under the responsibility of the Minister in charge of Social Protection, came into effect in February 2018 at a national level, and while it is not specific to biosafety, it covers biosafety as well as other measures to protect personnel at work. This law covers the responsibility of the employer as well as of the physician responsible for overseeing staff health (where applicable) in terms of exposure prevention and health protection, health surveillance and vaccinations, risk analysis, and reporting of exposure or accidents, but there is no additional information as to what exact measures must be adhered to. It stipulates that laboratory workers must be given an induction to the security measures in place in the laboratory, but there is no explicit mention of harmful biological substances. [1] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [2] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [3]

[1] Gabonese Republic. Law n°2016-28, 6 February 2018. "Code for Social Protection 2017 (Code de Protection Sociale 2017)". [<https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Gabon-Code-2017-protection-sociale.pdf>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[2] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

#### 1.4.1b

**Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations. The Gabonese Code for Social Protection, which complements the Gabonese Constitution and is under the responsibility of the Minister in charge of Social Protection, came into effect in February 2018 at a national level but does not stipulate which ministry this may be. [1] The Gabonese Work Code, published in 1994, also does not stipulate for such an agency or collaboration, nor where the responsibility might lie. [2] There is no information about an agency or collaboration responsible for the enforcement of biosafety laws from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, nor from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture, nor do either of these Ministries make it clear whether this is their responsibility. [3, 4, 5] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), does not mention any such agency either nor any collaboration covering the enforcement of biosafety regulations, and neither does the National Plan

for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS). [6, 7] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [8] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [9]

- [1] Gabonese Republic. Law n°2016-28, 6 February 2018. "Code for Social Protection 2017 (Code de Protection Sociale 2017)". [<https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Gabon-Code-2017-protection-sociale.pdf>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [2] Gabonese Republic. Law n°3/94, 21 November 1994. "Work Code (Code du Travail)". [<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/39615/64948/F94GAB01.htm>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [3] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020
- [4] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [5] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [6] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [7] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [8] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [9] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

## 1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

### 1.4.2a

**Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon requires biosafety training, using a standardised, required approach for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon currently does not have any training in place for personnel working with infectious pathogens, and that the country should make developing such training a priority.

[1] The Gabonese Code for Social Protection, which complements the Gabonese Constitution and is under the responsibility of the Minister in charge of Social Protection, came into effect in February 2018 at a national level. While it does stipulate that laboratory workers must be given an induction to the security measures in place in the laboratory, it does not stipulate any mandatory trainings or specific biosafety training. [2] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), makes no mention of a

required training programme or a specific biosafety training programme that laboratory staff must undergo. [3] There is no mention of any training programmes required from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Defence. [4, 5, 6] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, makes no mention of any training either. [7] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [8] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [9]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Gabonese Republic. Law n°2016-28, 6 February 2018. "Code for Social Protection 2017 (Code de Protection Sociale 2017)". [<https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Gabon-Code-2017-protection-sociale.pdf>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[8] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[9] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

## 1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

### 1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

#### 1.5.1a

Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Gabon has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens. There is no information about whether such an assessment has been conducted from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, or from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Defence. [1, 2, 3, 4] The national laboratory, the International Centre for



Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), also does not mention any assessments of research, and neither does the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021. [5, 6] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [7] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [8]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[8] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

### 1.5.1b

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a national policy requiring oversight of dual use research, or research with especially dangerous pathogens. Neither the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, nor the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Defence make any mention of such a policy, nor is there any evidence of a more general policy on research oversight. [1, 2, 3, 4] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), also does not cite a policy requiring oversight of research, nor specifically of research on especially dangerous pathogens, and neither does the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS). [5, 6] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [7] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [8]

- [1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020
- [2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [4] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [7] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [8] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

### 1.5.1c

**Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place an agency responsible for the oversight of dual use research, or research with especially dangerous pathogens. Neither the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, nor the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or Ministry of Defence make any mention of such an agency. [1, 2, 3, 4] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), also does not reference an agency responsible for overseeing research with especially dangerous pathogens, neither does the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS). [5, 6] In 2018, a P4-level secure laboratory was inaugurated in Gabon, one of only two such laboratories on the African Continent, to study the Ebola virus, given the outbreak in Central Africa, and this laboratory involves a collaboration with military doctors. However, there is no evidence to suggest that the military is placed in an oversight capacity of this laboratory. [7] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [8] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [9]

- [1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020
- [2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)".

[<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] jeuneafrique. 17 June 2018. "In Gabon, an ultra high-security laboratory against the Ebola virus (Au Gabon, un laboratoire ultra-sécurisé contre le virus Ebola)". [<https://www.jeuneafrique.com/depeches/579010/societe/au-gabon-un-laboratoire-ultra-securise-contre-le-virus-ebola/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[8] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[9] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

## 1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

### 1.5.2a

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place national regulations requiring the screening of synthesised DNA before it is sold. There is no evidence from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, nor from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Transport, or the Ministry of Defence of any such regulations. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] Neither the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), nor the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, make any mention of screening synthesised DNA, nor of any regulations requiring synthesised DNA to be screened before it is sold either. [6, 7] In 2016, Gabon submitted its first Confidence Building Measures report under the Biological Weapons Convention; however, this report is locked and not able to be viewed publicly, and Gabon has not submitted any Confidence Building Measures since 2016. [8] There is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [9]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Transport and Logistics (Ministère des transports et de la logistique). 26 July 2014. "Missions of the Ministry of Transport (Missions du Ministère des Transports)". [<http://www.transports.gouv.ga/ministere/missions-du-ministere/>].

Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[6] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[8] BWC Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. 2018. "Gabon - Available Confidence Building Measures Reports". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[9] VERTIC. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

## 1.6 IMMUNIZATION

### 1.6.1 Vaccination rates

#### 1.6.1a

##### Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

World Health Organization

#### 1.6.1b

Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

OIE WAHIS database

## Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

### 2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

#### 2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

##### 2.1.1a

**Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?**

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

Evidence suggests that Gabon has the in-country capacity, as part of the national laboratory network, to perform diagnostic tests for only 4 of the 10 World Health Organisation-defined (WHO) core tests. A network of epidemiological surveillance within the Epidemiology Department of the National AIDS Control Program was established in 1997 to conduct human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) serology testing, as reported by an article in the scientific publication "Critical review of international scientific news on HIV and hepatitis viruses (Revue critique de l'actualité scientifique internationale sur le VIH et les virus des hépatites)". [1] The International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF) is the national reference centre for microscopy testing for tuberculosis (TB). [2] The Medical Research Centre of Lambaréné (Centre de recherches médicales de Lambaréné), which is part of the national laboratory system, can perform rapid diagnostic testing (RDT) for malaria. [3] The University Hospital Centre Jeanne-Ebori (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Jeanne-Ebori) in Libreville, which is part of the national laboratory system, is able to perform bacterial culture testing for *Salmonella typhi* (Typhoid fever). [4] However, there is no evidence that Gabon can perform PCR testing for the influenza virus (flu), or virus culture for polio virus (polio), neither from the CIRMF, nor from the Ministry of Health, nor from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019. There is also no evidence that Gabon has publicly defined its 4 country-specific tests. [5, 6, 7]

[1] Critical review of international scientific news on HIV and hepatitis viruses (Revue critique de l'actualité scientifique internationale sur le VIH et les virus des hépatites). 2001. "Gabon: a network of laboratories for continuous epidemiological data (Gabon : un réseau de laboratoires pour des données épidémiologiques en continu)". [<https://pascal-francis.inist.fr/vibad/index.php?action=getRecordDetail&idt=15471059>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health and Social Foresight (Ministère de la Santé et de la Prévoyance Sociale). November 2014. "Strategic Plan for the Fight Against Tuberculosis in Gabon (Plan Stratégique de Lutte contre la Tuberculose)". [<https://www.ccm-gabon.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Gabon-Plan-Strat%C3%A9gique-National-TB-2014-2018.pdf>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Mombo-Ngoma G. 12-17 October 2015. "Epidemiology, clinical presentation, diagnostics, and treatment of malaria in Gabon (épidémiologie, clinique, diagnostic, et traitement du paludisme au Gabon)". [[https://www.cermel.org/download\\_form/pdf\\_form/daad/06\\_Mombo%20Ngoma\\_%C3%89pid%C3%A9miologie,%20clinique,%20diagnostic,%20et%20traitement%20du%20paludisme.pdf](https://www.cermel.org/download_form/pdf_form/daad/06_Mombo%20Ngoma_%C3%89pid%C3%A9miologie,%20clinique,%20diagnostic,%20et%20traitement%20du%20paludisme.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Okome-Nkoumou M, Ayo Nkana E, Békalé J, Kombila M. June 2000. "Adult typhoid and paratyphoid fevers in an internal medicine service in Libreville (Fièvres typhoïdes et paratyphoïdes de l'adulte dans un service de médecine interne à Libreville)". [[http://www.jle.com/fr/revues/san/e-docs/fievres\\_typhoides\\_et\\_paratyphoides\\_de\\_ladulte\\_dans\\_un\\_service\\_de\\_medecine\\_interne\\_a\\_libreville\\_gabon\\_\\_220143](http://www.jle.com/fr/revues/san/e-docs/fievres_typhoides_et_paratyphoides_de_ladulte_dans_un_service_de_medecine_interne_a_libreville_gabon__220143)]

/article.phtml?tab=texte]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[7] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

### 2.1.1b

**Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?**

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a national plan or strategy for conducting testing during a public health emergency including considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing. There is no mention of such a plan from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, nor from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Defence. [1, 2, 3, 4] Neither the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), nor the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, make any mention of such a plan either. [5, 6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

### 2.1.2a

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon's national or regional laboratories are accredited. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of any accreditation of the national laboratory. [1] There is no mention as to any accreditation, ISO or otherwise, of the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), which is the national reference laboratory for tuberculosis testing, nor of the Epidemiology Department of the National AIDS Control Program, the national reference centre established in 1997 to conduct human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) serology testing, nor of the regional laboratory at the University Hospital Centre Jeanne Ebori (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Jeanne Ebori), which is the national reference laboratory for Typhoid fever testing. [2, 3, 4] The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture do not give any information on accreditation of any laboratories. [5, 6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Critical review of international scientific news on HIV and hepatitis viruses (Revue critique de l'actualité scientifique internationale sur le VIH et les virus des hépatites). 2001. "Gabon: a network of laboratories for continuous epidemiological data (Gabon : un réseau de laboratoires pour des données épidémiologiques en continu)". [<https://pascal-francis.inist.fr/vibad/index.php?action=getRecordDetail&idt=15471059>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] The New Gabon (Le nouveau Gabon). 19 October 2018. "Kick-off of activity at the mother and child University Hospital Centre Foundation Jeanne Ebori (Démarrage des activités du Centre hospitalier universitaire mère enfant fondation Jeanne Ebori)". [<http://www.lenouveaugabon.com/sante/1910-14125-demarrage-des-activites-du-centre-hospitalier-universitaire-mere-enfant-fondation-jeanne-ebori>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[6] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

### 2.1.2b

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon's national or regional laboratories are subject to external quality assurance review. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has no quality assurance system for its laboratories, neither for human nor animal health. [1] There is no mention of any external quality review processes having been implemented or pending, from either the national laboratory, the

International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), which is the national reference laboratory for tuberculosis testing, nor from the Epidemiology Department of the National AIDS Control Program, the national reference laboratory for HIV serology, nor from the regional laboratory at the University Hospital Centre Jeanne Ebori (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Jeanne Ebori), which is the national reference laboratory for Typhoid fever testing. [2, 3, 4] The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture do not have any information on external quality review processes that laboratories might have to undergo. [5, 6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Critical review of international scientific news on HIV and hepatitis viruses (Revue critique de l'actualité scientifique internationale sur le VIH et les virus des hépatites). 2001. "Gabon: a network of laboratories for continuous epidemiological data (Gabon : un réseau de laboratoires pour des données épidémiologiques en continu)". [<https://pascal-francis.inist.fr/vibad/index.php?action=getRecordDetail&idt=15471059>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] The New Gabon (Le nouveau Gabon). 19 October 2018. "Kick-off of activity at the mother and child University Hospital Centre Foundation Jeanne Ebori (Démarrage des activités du Centre hospitalier universitaire mère enfant fondation Jeanne Ebori)". [<http://www.lenouveaugabon.com/sante/1910-14125-demarrage-des-activites-du-centre-hospitalier-universitaire-mere-enfant-fondation-jeanne-ebori>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

### 2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

#### 2.2.1a

**Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has a nationwide specimen transport system. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, mentions that the Republic of Gabon has in place an agreement with DHL for the transport of polio samples from the central level to WHO, but the JEE explicitly states that there is no formalised transport system, no official partnership with transport providers, and no system for tracing samples that have been designated for transport. [1] Neither the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Transport, nor the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), mentions any evidence of a nationwide specimen transport system. [2, 3, 4, 5] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, but this plan makes no mention of a specimen transport system. [6]



[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] Ministry of Transport and Logistics (Ministère des transports et de la logistique). 26 July 2014. "Missions of the Ministry of Transport (Missions du Ministère des Transports)". [<http://www.transports.gouv.ga/ministere/missions-du-ministere/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

### 2.2.2a

**Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a plan to authorise or license laboratories rapidly to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak. There is no evidence from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, nor from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Defence of any such plan. [1, 2, 3, 4] Neither the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), nor the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, make any mention of plans to allow for laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory. [5, 6] In May 2020, Gabon opened a polyvalent centre with the capacity to perform up to 10,000 tests for COVID-19 per day, to supplement the country's national laboratory system. However, there is no evidence that this laboratory was part of a wider plan to ensure general and replicable support for the national laboratory system in case of outbreaks other than COVID-19. [7, 8]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la

Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[7] Reliefweb. 29 May 2020. "UNICEF Gabon COVID-19 Situation Report No. 4: 17 - 28 May 2020"

[<https://reliefweb.int/report/gabon/unicef-gabon-covid-19-situation-report-no-4-17-28-may-2020>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[8] CEMAC Eco-Finance. "Gabon announces laboratory to accelerate Covid-19 testing" [<https://cemac-eco.finance/gabon-announces-laboratory-to-accelerate-covid-19-testing/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

## 2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

### 2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

#### 2.3.1a

**Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?**

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance (EBS) and analysis for infectious disease. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon draws up a weekly bulletin on surveillance data, and that efforts are underway to instate an EBS system, but that such a system does not exist yet. [1] There is no mention of EBS, or of an EBS unit, from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [2, 3, 4] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021 also does not mention EBS or an EBS unit. [5]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-

2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 2.3.1b

**Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Gabon has reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years. Gabon reported its first case of COVID-19 on 12 March 2020, after the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared covid-19 as a potential PHEIC by WHO on 30 January 2020. [1, 2] However, according to the 2020 page for disease outbreak news on the WHO website, Gabon reported a case of Yellow Fever to the WHO on June 30, 2020. [3] There is no further evidence of any potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) reported to the WHO in 2019. [4]

[1] WHO. 12 February 2020. "COVID-19 Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) Global research and innovation forum" [[https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/covid-19-public-health-emergency-of-international-concern-\(pheic\)-global-research-and-innovation-forum](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/covid-19-public-health-emergency-of-international-concern-(pheic)-global-research-and-innovation-forum)] Accessed 6 September 2020

[2] National Post. 13 March 2020. "Ghana, Gabon confirm first cases of coronavirus" [<https://nationalpost.com/pmnh/health-pmn/ghana-gabon-confirm-first-cases-of-coronavirus>] Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] World Health Organisation. "Emergencies preparedness, response: 2020". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2020/en/>] Accessed May 14, 2021.

[4] World Health Organisation. "Emergencies preparedness, response: 2019". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2019/en/>] Accessed May 14, 2021.

## 2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

### 2.3.2a

**Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon operates an electronic reporting surveillance system, either at the national or at the sub-national levels. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has not yet elaborated an electronic surveillance system, but recommends that the country set this up as quickly as possible. [1] There is no evidence of electronic reporting of surveillance, or of an electronic reporting surveillance system, from the Ministry of Health website, nor from the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021. [2, 3] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), also does not mention electronic surveillance, or an electronic surveillance reporting system. [4]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August

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[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 2.3.2b

**Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon operates an electronic reporting surveillance system, either at the national or at the sub-national levels. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has not yet elaborated an electronic surveillance system, but recommends that the country set this up as quickly as possible. [1] There is no evidence of electronic surveillance reporting, nor of an electronic reporting surveillance system, from the Ministry of Health website, nor from the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021. [2, 3] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), also does not mention any evidence of electronic surveillance reporting, nor an electronic surveillance reporting system. [4]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

### 2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

#### 2.4.1a

**Are electronic health records commonly in use?**

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon uses electronic health records (EHRs). The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has no electronic health information, neither for human nor animal health. [1] The Ministry of Health makes no mention of EHRs, and neither does the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [2, 3] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, but this does not include the development of EHRs for the country: there is no indication that Gabon plans to introduce EHRs by 2021. [4] There is no evidence of EHR from local media.

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

### 2.4.1b

**Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon uses electronic health records (EHRs). Gabon has a public healthcare system accessible to all citizens, though some private institutions exist, and for the public system healthcare is covered by the National Health Insurance and Social Guarantee Company (Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie et de Garantie Sociale or CNAMGS). Though this is a pioneering system in Sub-Saharan Africa, there is no evidence that this system has created any EHRs. [1] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, states that Gabon has no electronic records in either the human or animal health domains. [2] The Ministry of Health makes no mention of EHRs, and neither does the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [3, 4] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, but this does not include the development of EHRs for the country: there is no indication that Gabon plans to introduce EHRs by 2021. [5] There is no evidence of EHRs in local media.

[1] WHO. 2013. "Gabon gets everyone under one social health insurance roof"

[<https://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/91/5/13-020513/en/>] Accessed 6 September 2020

[2] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August

2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville).

2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

### 2.4.1c

**Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has implemented data standards applicable to health data. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of any data standards applied by the country to its health data. [1] Neither the Ministry of Health, nor the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), make any mention of data standards applicable to health data. [2, 3] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, but this also does not include any mention of health data standards. [4] There is no mention of EHRs in local media.

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville).

2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

## 2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

### 2.4.2a

**Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a mechanism established at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human and wildlife surveillance to share data. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has insufficient communication and collaboration between the animal and human health domains (no mention is made of wildlife), and that this area needs to be strengthened. [1] There is no information as to surveillance or data sharing, or as to the existence of such a mechanism, from the website of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Environment. [2, 3, 4] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), also does not mention a mechanism for sharing surveillance data, neither does the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) Gabon published for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021. [5, 6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] General Direction for the Environment and the Protection of Nature (Direction Générale de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature). "The DGEPN (La DGEPN)". [<https://www.developmentaid.org/#!/donors/view/144822/directorate-general-for-the-environment-and-nature-protection-dgepn-gabon-direction-generale-de-lenv>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

### 2.4.3a

**Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon makes de-identified health surveillance data publicly available on government websites regularly. Gabon has made information public about certain diseases, including yellow fever and COVID-19. [1, 2, 3] However, the publicising of this disease information is not a regular, routine event: the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, mentions that Gabon draws up a weekly epidemiological report, but there is no evidence this is made public. [4] Gabon has made certain de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks publicly available via reports in the past, but only via the World Health Organisation: in 2015, Gabon made available all outbreak data to the World Health Organisation (WHO) for the Integrated Disease Surveillance Quarterly Bulletin, and there

is evidence that the country also made available data as to haemorrhagic fever outbreaks to the WHO up until December 2002. There is no evidence of data made publicly available after that date. [5, 6] In addition, there is no evidence that the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture, or the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), make available regular reports of disease outbreaks. [7, 8, 9]

- [1] Reliefweb. 7 July 2020. "Fièvre jaune - Gabon : Bulletin d'information sur les flambées épidémiques, 17 juin 2020" [<https://reliefweb.int/report/gabon/fi-vre-jaune-gabon-bulletin-d-information-sur-les-flamb-es-pid-miques-17-juin-2020>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [2] Reliefweb. 22 July 2020. "UNICEF Gabon COVID-19 Situation Report N°7: 24 June - 22 July 2020" [<https://reliefweb.int/report/gabon/unicef-gabon-covid-19-situation-report-no-7-24-june-22-july-2020>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [3] CoronaTracker. 15 Sept 2020. "Gabon Overview" [<https://www.coronatracker.com/country/gabon/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 30 August 2020
- [5] World Health Organisation (WHO). June 2015. "Integrated Disease Surveillance Quarterly Bulletin". [[https://afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ids\\_bulletin\\_2nd-quarter-2015.pdf](https://afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ids_bulletin_2nd-quarter-2015.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Disease Outbreak News - Gabon". [<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/gab/en/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [7] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [8] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 2018. "Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, in Charge of the Implementation of the Grain Programme (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage, Chargé de la Mise en œuvre du Programme Graine)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020
- [9] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 2.4.3b

**Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Gabon makes available publicly de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data regularly. Gabon makes available via the CoronaTracker website daily information regarding the number of confirmed, active COVID-19 cases, the number of recovered patients and the recovery rate, as well as the number of deaths and the fatality rate. [1]

- [1] CoronaTracker. 15 Sept 2020. "Gabon Overview" [<https://www.coronatracker.com/country/gabon/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020



## 2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

### 2.4.4a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Gabon has in place laws or guidelines to safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, including information generated through health surveillance activities. There is evidence only of one law in Gabon addressing issues of data protection and privacy, the Law concerning the protection of personal data drawn up in 2011 and modified in 2020. This law covers medical and health research, and covers the analysis of health data to evaluate healthcare, although no mention is made of surveillance activities. [1] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of such laws. [2] There is no information provided by the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture concerning confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities. [3, 4]

[1] Official Journal of the Gabonese Republic (Journal Officiel de la République Gabonaise). 24-31 October 2011. "Law n°001/2011 concerning the protection of personal data (Loi n°001/2011 relative à la protection des données à caractère personnel)". [<https://www.afapdp.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Gabon-Loi-relative-%C3%A0-la-protection-des-donn%C3%A9es-personnelles-du-4-mai-20112.pdf>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[2] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 30 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

### 2.4.4b

**Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has laws or guidelines in place to safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, including protection from cyber attacks, the confidentiality of identifiable health information, or information generated through health surveillance activities. There is evidence only of one law in Gabon addressing issues of data protection and privacy, the Law concerning the protection of personal data drawn up in 2011 and modified in 2020, and this law makes no mention of disease surveillance activities, neither for humans nor animals. There is also no mention of confidentiality issues arising around surveillance activities. This law covers medical and health research, and covers the analysis of health data to evaluate healthcare, but no mention is made of surveillance activities. [1] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of such laws. [2] There is no information provided by the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture concerning confidentiality of information

generated through surveillance activities. [3, 4]

[1] Official Journal of the Gabonese Republic (Journal Officiel de la République Gabonaise). 24-31 October 2011. "Law n°001/2011 concerning the protection of personal data (Loi n°001/2011 relative à la protection des données à caractère personnel)". [<https://www.afapdp.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Gabon-Loi-relative-%C3%A0-la-protection-des-donn%C3%A9es-personnelles-du-4-mai-20112.pdf>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[2] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 30 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

## 2.4.5 International data sharing

### 2.4.5a

**Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?**

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease = 2, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Gabon has made and held commitments to share surveillance data during public health emergencies with other countries in the region, though only one disease is mentioned explicitly. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in place systems for regular sharing of health surveillance information, with the African CDC among others, the regional seat of which is located in Libreville, Gabon. [1] Gabon has also committed to an exchange of disease information including surveillance data with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), relating to the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in 2018. This exchange was initiated by the World Health Organisation (WHO), and extends to other countries in the Central African region, although which countries are included in this exchange is not explicitly mentioned. [2] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, and this plan includes a commitment to share surveillance and disease data with neighbouring Central African countries as well as with Moroccan and French partners. [3]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[2] jeuneafrique. 17 June 2018. "In Gabon, an ultra high-security laboratory against the Ebola virus (Au Gabon, un laboratoire ultra-sécurisé contre le virus Ebola)". [<https://www.jeuneafrique.com/depeches/579010/societe/au-gabon-un-laboratoire-ultra-securise-contre-le-virus-ebola/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 6 September 2020

## 2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

### 2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

#### 2.5.1a

**Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Gabon has in place a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency.

There is evidence that Gabon has developed a plan for contact tracing for the COVID-19 pandemic, with funds from the World Bank, in 2020, but there is no evidence that this plan is applicable to any other epidemic or public health emergency. [1] The response plan covers 6 main areas: epidemiological surveillance including Points of Entry; case investigation and isolation (including contact tracing); risk communication and community engagement; infection prevention and control (incorporating WASH); laboratory diagnostics; clinical case management; and logistical and administrative support. The World Bank provided US\$4.28 million to the country for "ensuring the technical capacity and safety of the staff working on case detection and contact tracing as well as healthcare workers and laboratory personnel in line with the needs expressed in Gabon's COVID19 PRP". The plan also aims to maintain an adequate supply of PPE kits for frontline workers including contact tracers. " Further, this component will support the Ministry of Health in building the capacity of the healthcare personnel through promotion of trainings and courses such as the clinical aspects of COVID19 clinical case management (severe and critical cases), infection prevention and control standards and techniques, and laboratory diagnostics such as sample collection and packaging." [1]

There is no evidence from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, nor from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), nor from the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, of any measures to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

[1] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project - Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-)

international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 2.5.1b

**Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?**

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place wraparound services (e.g. economic support, medical attention) to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended. There is evidence that the IMF has provided the Gabonese government with some funding to allow for some economic support during the COVID-19 pandemic (the funding will pay for water, electricity, rent payments, public transport, and food aid for the poorest and most vulnerable Gabonese population, and will cover losses incurred by small owners given the suspension of rent payments), however there is no evidence that this will become a generalised practice for public health emergencies after COVID-19. [1] There is no evidence from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, nor from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), nor from the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PND) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, of any measures to enable cases to self-isolate as recommended in the event of a public health emergency. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

[1] KPMG. 29 April 2020. "Gabon: Government and institution measures in response to COVID-19" [<https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/insights/2020/04/gabon-government-and-institution-measures-in-response-to-covid.html>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 30 August 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 6 September 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 2.5.1c

**Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon makes available de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 publicly available. Neither the Ministry of Health nor the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), makes any mention of data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19. [1, 2]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 2.5.2 Point of entry management

### 2.5.2a

**Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of active or future public health emergencies. There is no mention of such a plan or agreement from the Ministry of Health, from the Border Control Authorities, or from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [1, 2, 3] There is also no evidence that such a plan was implemented for COVID-19, neither from the World Bank's document on Gabon's COVID-19 strategy, nor from news outlets. [4, 5]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Douanes Gabonaises. "Our Missions (Nos Missions)" [<http://www.douanes.ga/presentation/nos-missions>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project: Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[5] GardaWorld. 9 March 2020. "Gabon: Travel restrictions temporarily implemented due to COVID-19 March 6 /update 1" [<https://www.garda.com/crisis24/news-alerts/320761/gabon-travel-restrictions-temporarily-implemented-due-to-covid-19-march-6-update-1>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## 2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

### 2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])

#### 2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country
- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has an applied epidemiology training programme available in country. There is also no evidence that the Gabonese government provides resources to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programmes. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in place an agreement in place with Moroccan universities for the training of Gabonese epidemiologists, but there is no evidence that the Gabonese government provides the resources for this training. [1] There is no evidence that Gabon implements either the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP), or the training of the African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET), or the Training Programmes in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). [2, 3, 4] Neither the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, nor the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), make any mention of government funding allocated to sending citizens to another country for the purpose of participating in applied epidemiology training programmes. [5, 6, 7]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. 12 May 2017. "Field Epidemiology Training Program: Partners & Networks". [<https://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/healthprotection/fetp/partners.html>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] African Field Epidemiology Network. 2018. "Countries". [<http://www.afenet.net/#>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] Training Programmes in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network. 2018. "Training Programs". [<https://www.tephinet.org/training-programs>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[6] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[7] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-)

international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 2.6.1b

**Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has a field epidemiology training programme available in country which explicitly includes an animal health component. There is no evidence that the Gabonese government provides resources to send citizens to another country to participate in field epidemiology training programmes with animal health components. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in place an agreement in place with Moroccan universities for the training of Gabonese epidemiologists, but there is no evidence that this training includes animal health components. [1] There is no evidence that Gabon implements either the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Field Epidemiology Training Programme for Veterinarians (FETPV), or the training of the African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET), or the Training Programmes in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). [2, 3, 4] Neither the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, nor the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), make any mention of government funding allocated to sending citizens to another country for the purpose of participating in applied epidemiology training programmes. [5, 6, 7]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. 12 May 2017. "Field Epidemiology Training Program: Partners & Networks". [<https://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/healthprotection/fetp/partners.html>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] African Field Epidemiology Network. 2018. "Countries". [<http://www.afenet.net/#>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] Training Programmes in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network. 2018. "Training Programs". [<https://www.tephinet.org/training-programs>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[6] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[7] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

### 2.6.2a

**Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

### 3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

#### 3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

##### 3.1.1a

**Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?**

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Gabon has in place disease-specific plans, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in place a plan for responding to various zoonotic diseases including Ebola Virus Disease, as well as a plan for responding to a measles emergency. [1] In addition, the World Health Organisation (WHO) Strategy of Cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de Coopération de l'OMS avec le Gabon 2016-2021), published in 2016, mentions that the WHO engages itself to support Gabon in its fight against multiple infectious diseases of pandemic potential, and makes reference to several individual plans elaborated for Gabon and the WHO to collaborate in the fight against diseases of endemic potential. There exists a plan for preparation and response to an epidemic of Influenza A (flu), and a plan for preparation and response to an epidemic of Ebola. There are no publicly available details of these plans, however, from the WHO, and these plans are strictly standalone plans: there is no overarching plan. [2] There is no information on these emergency response plans from the Ministry of Health either. [3] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, but this merely mentions that the Gabonese Ministry of Health intends to develop all components of an emergency response plan. [4] None of these sources mention when these plans were developed.

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Strategy of WHO Cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de Coopération de l'OMS avec le Gabon 2016-2021)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/254892/ccs-gab-2016-2021-fr.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020



[4] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 3.1.1b

**If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?**

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is evidence that Gabon has in place disease-specific plans, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in place a plan for responding to various zoonotic diseases including Ebola Virus Disease, as well as a plan for responding to a measles emergency. [1] In addition, the World Health Organisation (WHO) Strategy of Cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de Coopération de l'OMS avec le Gabon 2016-2021), published in 2016, mentions that the WHO engages itself to support Gabon in its fight against multiple infectious diseases of pandemic potential, and makes reference to several individual plans elaborated for Gabon and the WHO to collaborate in the fight against diseases of endemic potential. There exists a plan for preparation and response to an epidemic of Influenza A (flu), and a plan for preparation and response to an epidemic of Ebola. There are no publicly available details of these plans, however, from the WHO, and these plans are strictly standalone plans: there is no overarching plan. [2] There is no information on these emergency response plans from the Ministry of Health either. [3] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, but this merely mentions that the Gabonese Ministry of Health intends to develop all components of an emergency response plan. [4] None of these sources mention when these plans were developed.

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Strategy of WHO Cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de Coopération de l'OMS avec le Gabon 2016-2021)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/254892/ccs-gab-2016-2021-fr.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 3.1.1c

**If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?**

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is evidence that Gabon has in place disease-specific plans, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External

Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in place a plan for responding to various zoonotic diseases including Ebola Virus Disease, as well as a plan for responding to a measles emergency. [1] In addition, the World Health Organisation (WHO) Strategy of Cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de Coopération de l'OMS avec le Gabon 2016-2021), published in 2016, mentions that the WHO engages itself to support Gabon in its fight against multiple infectious diseases of pandemic potential, and makes reference to several individual plans elaborated for Gabon and the WHO to collaborate in the fight against diseases of endemic potential. There exists a plan for preparation and response to an epidemic of Influenza A (flu), and a plan for preparation and response to an epidemic of Ebola. There are no publicly available details of these plans, however, from the WHO, and these plans are strictly standalone plans: there is no overarching plan. [2] There is no information on these emergency response plans from the Ministry of Health either. [3] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, but this merely mentions that the Gabonese Ministry of Health intends to develop all components of an emergency response plan. [4] None of these sources mention when these plans were developed.

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Strategy of WHO Cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de Coopération de l'OMS avec le Gabon 2016-2021)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/254892/ccs-gab-2016-2021-fr.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 3.1.1d

Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

## 3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

### 3.1.2a

Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Gabon has a specific mechanism in place for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has only a very slight collaboration with the private sector, in the field of vaccination, but that the private sector is otherwise not implicated with the public health system. [1] There is no evidence, in the World Health Organisation (WHO) Strategy of Cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de Coopération de l'OMS avec le Gabon 2016-2021) published in 2016, that Gabon has in place a formal inter-sectional collaboration outlined for the public and private sectors to interact, and such interactions only come about occasionally as a result. [2] There is no additional information from the Strategy of Collaboration, nor from the Ministry of Health. [2, 3]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Strategy of WHO Cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de Coopération de l'OMS avec le Gabon 2016-2021)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/254892/ccs-gab-2016-2021-fr.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

### 3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

#### 3.1.3a

**Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?**

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease= 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Gabon has in place policy, plan, or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease. There is no mention of such measures from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, from the Ministry of Health, nor from the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021. [1, 2, 3] However, the World Bank Gabon COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project Document mentions that the government has put in place several social distancing measures in terms of non pharmaceutical interventions in response to the covid-19 pandemic: closure of educational institutions, closure of restaurants, prohibition of gatherings of 30 or more persons, closure of all places of worship, and cancellation of all court hearings. [4]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project: Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## 3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

### 3.2.1 Activating response plans

#### 3.2.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Gabon has activated its national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak. There is no evidence that Gabon has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has a multi-danger response plan dating from 2012, and regularly performs simulation exercises testing preparations and emergency interventions. However, there is no evidence that this plan and these exercises apply specifically for infectious disease-related emergencies. [1] The World Bank's Gabon COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project Document explicitly states that an emergency response plan was developed and set up specifically for COVID-19, without any mention of the multi-danger response plan's activation for COVID-19. However, there is no further detail or evidence of this plan. [2] There is no mention of biological exercises from the Ministry of Health. [3] Gabon has not conducted a WHO After Action Review Simulation Exercise. [4]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 10 August 2020

[2] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project: Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] WHO. 2020. "Simulation Exercise" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

#### 3.2.1b

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has conducted an exercise to identify a list of gaps and best practices in the past year. Gabon has not conducted a World Health Organisation (WHO) After-Action Review, neither has the country conducted a National Action Plan for Health Security. [1, 2] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health as to such an exercise, nor from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [3, 4]

[1] World Health Organisation. 2018. "After-action review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO) Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH). 2018. "Country Profiles - Gabon". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/1272>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

#### 3.2.2a

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. Gabon has not conducted a World Health Organisation (WHO) After-Action Review, neither has the country conducted a National Action Plan for Health Security. [1, 2] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health as to such an exercise, nor from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [3, 4] Gabon has not conducted a WHO After Action Review Simulation Exercise. [5]

[1] World Health Organisation. 2018. "After-action review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO) Strategic Partnership for International Health Regulations (2005) and Health Security (SPH). 2018. "Country Profiles - Gabon". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/country/1272>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] WHO. 2020. "Simulation Exercise" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

### 3.3.1 Emergency response operation

#### 3.3.1a

**Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is evidence that Gabon does not have an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in place. The World Bank's Gabon COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project Document, drawn up in April 2020, explicitly states that Gabon does not have an EOC. [1] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, and this plan mentions that the development and setup of an EOC is among the country's priorities in the run-up to 2021. According to this document, the Gabonese Ministry of Health has drawn up a text planning for the setup of an EOC, though this text is not publicly available, but as of the writing of the PNDS, there were no offices set up from which to run an EOC, no budget dedicated to the running of an EOC, and no activity reports drawn up for EOCs. [2] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health, nor from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), that any advance has been made as to the establishment of an EOC. [3, 4] Gabon has also not developed a policy or plan under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). [5]

[1] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project: Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). 2018. "Gabon". [<https://www.undrr.org/countries-regions/africa/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

#### 3.3.1b

**Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year as there is no evidence that Gabon has an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in place at present. The World Bank's Gabon COVID-19

Strategic Preparedness and Response Project Document, drawn up in April 2020, explicitly states that Gabon does not have an EOC. [1] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, and this plan mentions that the development and setup of an EOC is among the country's priorities in the run-up to 2021. According to this document, the Gabonese Ministry of Health has drawn up a text planning for the setup of an EOC, though this text is not publicly available, but as of the writing of the PNDS, there were no offices set up from which to run an EOC, no budget dedicated to the running of an EOC, and no activity reports drawn up for EOCs. [2] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health, nor from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), that any advance has been made as to the establishment of an EOC. [3, 4] Gabon has also not developed a policy or plan under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). [5]

[1] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project: Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). 2018. "Gabon". [<https://www.undrr.org/countries-regions/africa/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

### 3.3.1c

**Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is evidence that Gabon does not have an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in place. The World Bank's Gabon COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project Document, drawn up in April 2020, explicitly states that Gabon does not have an EOC. [1] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, and this plan mentions that the development and setup of an EOC is among the country's priorities in the run-up to 2021. According to this document, the Gabonese Ministry of Health has drawn up a text planning for the setup of an EOC, though this text is not publicly available, but as of the writing of the PNDS, there were no offices set up from which to run an EOC, no budget dedicated to the running of an EOC, and no activity reports drawn up for EOCs. [2] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health, nor from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), that any advance has been made as to the establishment of an EOC. [3, 4] Gabon has also not developed a policy or plan under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). [5]

- [1] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project: Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020
- [2] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020
- [5] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). 2018. "Gabon". [<https://www.undrr.org/countries-regions/africa/gabon>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

### 3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

#### 3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?
- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Gabonese public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event, nor that Gabon has in place publicly available standard operating procedures (SOPs) between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon performs simulation exercises to test the preparation and emergency interventions, but there is no evidence that these exercises are related to biological events, deliberate or otherwise, and the JEE does not mention any SOPs for such events either. [1] There is no evidence of such exercises, nor of such SOPs, from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, or from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [2, 3, 4] Neither the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Gabonese government for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, nor the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Strategy for cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021, published in 2016, makes any mention of a planned exercise to respond to potential deliberate biological threats, nor of any intention to develop SOPs to respond to potential deliberate biological events. [5, 6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10



September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). "WHO Strategy for cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de coopération de l'OMS avec la Gabon 2016-2021)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/254892/ccs-gab-2016-2021-fr.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## 3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

### 3.5.1 Public communication

#### 3.5.1b

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a communications plan to guide public health responses which outlines how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach). The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that one of the JEE's recommendations is for Gabon to develop a national, multi-sectorial risk communications plan. [1] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health that any plans for communication have been developed. [2] The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction has no evidence on any such plan either. [3]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 10 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.undrr.org/countries-regions/africa/gabon>]. Accessed 29 October 2020

### 3.5.1 Risk communication planning

#### 3.5.1a

**Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a risk communications plan to guide public health responses. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that one of the JEE's recommendations is for Gabon to develop a national, multi-sectorial risk communications plan. [1] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health nor from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), that such a plan has been developed. [2, 3]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 10 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

#### 3.5.1c

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a communications plan to guide public health responses. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that one of the JEE's recommendations is for Gabon to develop a national, multi-sectorial risk communications plan. [1] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health that any communications plan have been developed. [2] The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction has no evidence on any such plan either. [3]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 10 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. 2020. "Gabon" [<https://www.undrr.org/countries-regions/africa/gabon>]. Accessed 29 October 2020



coup-gabon/]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## 3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.6.1 Internet users

#### 3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 62

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

#### 3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 138.28

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

#### 3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 2.0

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

### 3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

#### 3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 3.0

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

## 3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

### 3.7.1 Trade restrictions

#### 3.7.1a

**In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that Gabon has issued a restriction without international or bilateral support, on the export or import of medical goods due to an infectious disease outbreak. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Gabon issued restrictions on the movement of people across the border with Cameroon, but explicitly stated that commercial import and export would not be affected. [1] The World Bank's Gabon COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project Document also explicitly states that Gabon will be able to receive medical goods from outside the country. [2] Neither the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, nor the Ministry of Foreign Affairs make any mention of restrictions on import or export without bilateral or international support. [3, 4, 5]

[1] GardaWorld. 9 March 2020. "Gabon: Travel restrictions temporarily implemented due to COVID-19 March 6 /update 1" [<https://www.garda.com/crisis24/news-alerts/320761/gabon-travel-restrictions-temporarily-implemented-due-to-covid-19-march-6-update-1>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project: Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Document-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Communications" [[www.affaires-etrangeres.gouv.ga](http://www.affaires-etrangeres.gouv.ga)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

#### 3.7.1b

**In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that Gabon has placed restrictions on either the movement of people or the export/import of goods from another country due to an infectious disease outbreak. The World Health Organisation (WHO) Disease Outbreak News does not report such restrictions, neither for 2019 nor 2020, nor does the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Weekly Disease Information. [1, 2, 3] There is no evidence of any restrictions due to infectious disease outbreaks from the Ministry of

Health or from the Ministry of Agriculture. [4, 5] There is no evidence of any embargoes from any local media sources.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2020. "Disease Outbreak News - 2019".

[<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2019/en/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Disease Outbreak News - 2020".

[<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2020/en/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2020. "Weekly Disease Information".

[[https://www.oie.int/wahis\\_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI](https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI)]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Communications". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/5-presse/7-communications/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[5] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)".

[<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## 3.7.2 Travel restrictions

### 3.7.2a

**In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 0**

In the past year, Gabon has implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak. There is evidence that Gabon did impose restrictions on travellers arriving from neighbouring African countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but there is no evidence that these were implemented without international or bilateral support. [1] There is no evidence of any restrictions due to infectious disease risk from the Ministry of Health or from the Ministry of Agriculture. [2, 3] The World Health Organisation (WHO) Disease Outbreak News does not report such restrictions, neither for 2019 nor 2020, nor does the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Weekly Disease Information. [4, 5, 6] There is no evidence of any embargoes from any local media sources.

[1] GardaWorld. 9 March 2020. "Gabon: Travel restrictions temporarily implemented due to COVID-19 March 6 /update 1" [<https://www.garda.com/crisis24/news-alerts/320761/gabon-travel-restrictions-temporarily-implemented-due-to-covid-19-march-6-update-1>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)".

[<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2020. "Disease Outbreak News - 2019".

[<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2019/en/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Disease Outbreak News - 2020".

[<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2020/en/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[6] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2020. "Weekly Disease Information".

[[https://www.oie.int/wahis\\_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI](https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI)]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

### 4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

#### 4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

##### 4.1.1a

Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 68.19

2017

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 294.6

2017

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1c

Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a health workforce strategy updated within the last 5 years to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon developed a health workforce strategy in 2014, but also mentions that this workforce strategy is not being applied at all. [1] The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour, and the Ministry of Education provide no evidence of the existence of such strategies. [2, 3, 4] There is also no information on the website of the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [5] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Gabonese Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021 mentions that the Gabonese public health workforce is insufficient and that this

insufficiency must be addressed, but makes no mention of any plan to address this shortage. [6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Labour (Ministère du Travail). 30 May 2016. "Measures and means of prevention (Mesures et Moyens de prévention)". [<http://www.travail.gouv.ga/sante-et-securite-au-travail/prevention-des-risques>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] Ministry of National Education (Ministère de l'Education Nationale). 7 May 2013. "Activities". [<http://www.education-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 4.1.2 Facilities capacity

### 4.1.2a

**Hospital beds per 100,000 people**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 630**

2010

WHO/World Bank; national sources

### 4.1.2b

**Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon is able to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation facility located within the country. There is no mention of capacity for isolation from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019. [1] The World Bank's Gabon COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project Document mentions that COVID-19 cases should be isolated, but gives no details as to how this is and will be managed. [2] The Ministry of Health does not mention any plan for bioconfinement, and there is no evidence either that any of the country's hospitals possess adequate facilities for biocontainment. [3, 4] There is no evidence of a capacity to isolate patients from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), even though this laboratory comprises one of the highest security laboratory facilities on the African continent. [5, 6] Two of the



biggest hospitals in Gabon, the Albert Schweitzer Hospital and the Libreville University Hospital Centre (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Libreville), do not have websites, and there is no evidence of biocontainment units from the Bongolo Hospital. [7]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project: Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Document-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] National Health Insurance and Social Guarantee Fund (Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie et de Garantie Sociale). 2015. "Hospitals, clinics, and healthcare centres approved by the CNAMGS (Hôpitaux, cliniques et centres de soins agréés par la CNAMGS)". [<http://www.cnamgs.ga/anciensite/localhost/wp/les-etablissements-agrees-par-la-cnamgs/hopitaux-cliniques-et-centres-de-soins-agrees-par-la-cnamgs/index.html>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] jeuneafrique. 17 June 2018. "In Gabon, an ultra high-security laboratory against the Ebola virus (Au Gabon, un laboratoire ultra-sécurisé contre le virus Ebola)". [<https://www.jeuneafrique.com/depeches/579010/societe/au-gabon-un-laboratoire-ultra-securise-contre-le-virus-ebola/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[7] Bongolo Hospital. 2019. "Bongolo Hospital". [<http://www.bongolohospital.org/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

#### 4.1.2c

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

- Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Gabon has demonstrated the capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years. There is also no evidence that Gabon has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years. There is no mention of capacity for isolation from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019. [1] The World Bank's Gabon COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project Document mentions that COVID-19 cases should be isolated, but gives no details as to how this is and will be managed. [2] The Ministry of Health does not mention any plan for bioconfinement, and there is no evidence either that any of the country's hospitals possess adequate facilities for biocontainment. [3, 4] There is no evidence of a capacity to isolate patients from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), even though this laboratory comprises one of the highest security laboratory facilities on the African continent. [5, 6] Two of the biggest hospitals in Gabon, the Albert Schweitzer Hospital and the Libreville University Hospital Centre (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Libreville), do not have websites, and there is no evidence of biocontainment units from the

Bongolo Hospital. [7]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 14 April 2021

[2] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project: Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 14 April 2021

[4] National Health Insurance and Social Guarantee Fund (Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie et de Garantie Sociale). 2015. "Hospitals, clinics, and healthcare centres approved by the CNAMGS (Hôpitaux, cliniques et centres de soins agréés par la CNAMGS)". [<http://www.cnamgs.ga/anciensite/localhost/wp/les-etablissements-agrees-par-la-cnamgs/hopitaux-cliniques-et-centres-de-soins-agrees-par-la-cnamgs/index.html>]. Accessed 14 April 2021

[5] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 14 April 2021

[6] jeuneafrique. 17 June 2018. "In Gabon, an ultra high-security laboratory against the Ebola virus (Au Gabon, un laboratoire ultra-sécurisé contre le virus Ebola)". [<https://www.jeuneafrique.com/depeches/579010/societe/au-gabon-un-laboratoire-ultra-securise-contre-le-virus-ebola/>]. Accessed 14 April 2021

[7] Bongolo Hospital. 2019. "Bongolo Hospital". [<http://www.bongolohospital.org/>]. Accessed 14 April 2021

## 4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS

### 4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

#### 4.2.1a

**Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?**

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has a national procurement system in place which can be utilised by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory or medical supplies. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of such a system. [1] Neither the Ministry of Health nor the Ministry of Agriculture make any mention of such a system in place. [2, 3] The national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), also does not present any evidence of the existence of a procurement system. [4] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, but this plan makes no mention of a national procurement system. [5]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)".

[<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville).

2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

### 4.2.2a

**Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Gabon has in place a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use in case of a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of any stockpile of medical supplies or countermeasures. [1] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) published by the Gabonese Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021 mentions specifically that stock-outs or shortages of medications, vaccines, and other medical supplies countermeasures, occur regularly in the country, and one of the objectives of this PNDS is to instate a plan to avoid such regular stock-outs (shortages) but it is unclear whether stockpiles are maintained. [2] There is no information about medical supply stockpiles from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Defence. [3, 4]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

### 4.2.2b

**Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a stockpile of laboratory supplies for national use in case of a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of any stockpile of laboratory supplies. [1] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) published by the Gabonese Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021 mentions specifically that stock-outs of medications, vaccines, and other supplies including laboratory stockpiles, occur regularly in the country, and one of the objectives of this PNDS is to instate a plan to avoid such regular stock-outs. [2] There is no information about laboratory stockpiles from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Defence. [3, 4]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

#### 4.2.2c

**Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency as there is no evidence of such medical and laboratory stockpiles in the country. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of any stockpile review. [1] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) published by the Gabonese Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021 mentions specifically that stock-outs (shortages) of medications, vaccines, and other medical countermeasures, occur regularly in the country, and one of the objectives of this PNDS is to instate a plan to avoid such regular stock-outs (shortages). [2] There is no information about such stockpiles review from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Defence. [3, 4]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 14 April 2021

[2] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 14 April 2021

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 14 April 2021

[4] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 14 April 2021

## 4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

### 4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?
- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a plan or agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical countermeasures or supplies for national use during a public health emergency, though there is some evidence that Gabon has mechanisms in place to procure medical supplies for national use during a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in place regional and international agreements with WHO, UNICEF, and other organisations for the coordination and procurement of medical supplies during a public health emergency, as well as a specific Nuclear, Radioactivity, Biological, and Chemical group whose mission it is to procure materials in case of emergencies. [1] There is no further evidence as to such plans for leveraging domestic manufacturing capacity or procuring medical countermeasures or supplies in the event of public health emergencies from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Defence. [2, 3]

"[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. ""Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission"" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. ""Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)"". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. ""Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)"". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 17 October 2020 "

### 4.2.3b

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?
- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a plan or agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency, nor that Gabon has mechanisms in place to procure laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External

Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has in place regional and international agreements with WHO, UNICEF, and other organisations for the coordination and procurement of medical supplies during a public health emergency, as well as a specific Nuclear, Radioactivity, Biological, and Chemical group whose mission it is to procure materials in case of emergencies, but there is no mention of laboratory materials or supplies. [1] There is no further evidence as to such plans for leveraging domestic manufacturing capacity or procuring laboratory supplies in the event of public health emergencies from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Defence. [2, 3]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

### 4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

#### 4.3.1a

**Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a plan for dispensing medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency. There is no mention of such a plan in the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019. [1] The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Defence do not mention any evidence to that effect. [2, 3] There is also no information in the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, or the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Strategy for cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021, published in 2016. [4, 5]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga>]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). "WHO Strategy for cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de coopération de l'OMS avec la Gabon 2016-2021)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/254892/ccs-gab-2016-2021->

fr.pdf?sequence=1]. Accessed 10 September 2020

### 4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

#### 4.3.2a

**Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has a publicly available plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, explicitly states that the Republic of Gabon has agreements and partnerships in place to allow the receiving of experts from other countries to support in case of emergencies, but that there is no formal plan in place. [1] Neither the Ministry of Health, nor the Ministry of Defence or the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), make any mention of the existence of such a plan. [2, 3, 4] There is also no information in the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) developed by the Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, or the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Strategy for cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021, published in 2016. [5, 6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 13 January 2019

[3] Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale). 2017. "Ministry of National Defence (Ministère de la Défense Nationale)". [<http://www.defense-nationale.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 14 January 2019

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). "WHO Strategy for cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de coopération de l'OMS avec la Gabon 2016-2021)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/254892/ccs-gab-2016-2021-fr.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed

## 4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

### 4.4.1 Access to healthcare

#### 4.4.1a

**Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?**

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

#### 4.4.1b

Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 89.3

2012

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

#### 4.4.1c

Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 125.68

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

### 4.4.2 Paid medical leave

#### 4.4.2a

Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

### 4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

#### 4.4.3a

Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0



There is no evidence that Gabon has in place legislation stipulating that, in case of a public health emergency, prioritised health care services would be provided to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to the emergency. There is no mention of such legislation, or even a plan to this effect, from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019. [1] Neither the Ministry of Health nor the Ministry of Labour mention any such regulations, and neither does the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [2, 3, 4] There is also no information included in the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS), developed by the Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, nor the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Strategy for cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021, published in 2016, which does not make any mention of such regulations either. [5, 6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Labour (Ministère du Travail). 30 May 2016. "Measures and means of prevention (Mesures et Moyens de prévention)". [<http://www.travail.gouv.ga/sante-et-securite-au-travail/prevention-des-risques>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). "WHO Strategy for cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de coopération de l'OMS avec la Gabon 2016-2021)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/254892/ccs-gab-2016-2021-fr.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## 4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

### 4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

#### 4.5.1a

**Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. There is no evidence of such a system from the The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019. [1] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS), developed by the Gabonese Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, mentions specifically that developing a public health communications plan in the event of emergencies is one of the priorities for this period, and that this plan will fall under the responsibility of the still to-be-developed Emergency Operations Centre

(EOC). [2] There is no further evidence of a communication system from the Ministry of Health. [3]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

#### 4.5.1b

**Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector as there is no evidence of a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. There is no evidence of such a system from the The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019. [1] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS), developed by the Gabonese Ministry of Health for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, mentions specifically that developing a public health communications plan in the event of emergencies is one of the priorities for this period, and that this plan will fall under the responsibility of the still to-be-developed Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). [2] There is no evidence, as of September 2020, from the Ministry of Health, that either the EOC or the communications plan has been set up. [3]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## 4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

### 4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

#### 4.6.1a

**Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon's national public health system performs monitoring and tracking activities for healthcare associated infections (HAIs) that occur in healthcare facilities. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, mentions that some hospitals in the capital have a Committee for the Fight Against HAIs (Comité de Lutte Contre Les Infections Nosocomiales or CLINs), which track HAIs in their own hospital, but there is no evidence of a countrywide effort to monitor or track HAIs. [1] Gabon's public health system runs, as of 2015, activities in conjunction with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to sensitise hospital staff as to how to avoid the spread of HAIs, and relies on these CLINs to provide information for their respective hospitals. [2, 3, 4] Gabon has published a National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDs) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, but this makes no mention of HAIs, and nor does the Ministry of Health. [5, 6] Gabon has not completed a World Health Organisation (WHO) Self-Assessment for AMR. [7] Moreover, there is no information on a national AMR plan from either the WHO Library of National Action Plans on AMR, the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture. [6, 8, 9] The Gabon national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville) does not mention any activities relating to AMR. [10]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] SIDIEF. 6 May 2015. "The fight against HAIs intensifies in Gabon (La lutte contre les maladies nosocomiales s'intensifie au Gabon)". [<http://info241.com/la-lutte-contre-les-maladies-nosocomiales-s-intensifie-au-gabon,978>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] The New Gabon (Le Nouveau Gabon). 7 May 2015. "Hygiene in hospital environments worries the health authorities (L'hygiène en milieu hospitalier préoccupe les autorités sanitaires)". [<http://www.lenouveaugabon.com/sante/0705-9040-l-hygiene-en-milieu-hospitalier-preoccupe-les-autorites-sanitaires>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] World Health Organisation - Gabon. 2017. "Gabon has just reaffirmed its engagement to better the quality of healthcare, prevention against HAIs, and the security of patients by celebrating for the first time World Hand Hygiene Day (Le Gabon vient de réaffirmer son engagement en faveur de l'amélioration de la qualité des soins, la prévention des infections nosocomiales et la sécurité des patients en célébrant pour la première fois la journée mondiale de l'hygiène des mains)". [<https://afro.who.int/fr/news/le-gabon-vient-de-reaffirmer-son-engagement-en-faveur-de-lamelioration-de-la-qualite-des-soins>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[5] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[6] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

- [7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment". [https://amrcountryprogress.org/]. Accessed 10 September 2020
- [8] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 2018. "Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, in Charge of the Implementation of the Grain Programme (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage, Chargé de la Mise en œuvre du Programme Graine)". [http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/]. Accessed 10 September 2020
- [9] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Library of national action plans". [http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/]. Accessed 10 September 2020
- [10] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [https://www.auf.org/les\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/]. Accessed 17 October 2020

## 4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

### 4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

#### 4.7.1a

**Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a national requirement for ethical review before beginning a clinical trial. There is no evidence as to such a requirement, nor as to the process required for initiating a clinical trial, from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, nor from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Research, or from the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [1, 2, 3, 4]

- [1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf]. Accessed 10 September 2020
- [2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [http://www.sante.gouv.ga/]. Accessed 13 January 2019
- [3] Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique). "Regulatory framework for research practices (Encadrement réglementaire des pratiques de recherche)". [http://www.enseignement-superieur.gouv.ga/#]. Accessed 25 November 2018
- [4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [https://www.auf.org/les\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/]. Accessed 17 October 2020

#### 4.7.1b

**Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a national requirement for ethical review before beginning a clinical trial, and there is also no evidence of an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics. Neither the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Research, nor the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), make any mention of such a process, nor give any description of the usual process by which a clinical trial is initiated. [1, 2, 3] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of such provisions either. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique). "Regulatory framework for research practices (Encadrement réglementaire des pratiques de recherche)". [<http://www.enseignement-superieur.gouv.ga/#>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[http://www.cirmf.ga/?page\\_id=1060](http://www.cirmf.ga/?page_id=1060)]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## 4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures

### 4.7.2a

**Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans. Neither the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Research, nor the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), make any mention of the existence of such an agency, nor of the process by which new medical countermeasures are approved. [1, 2, 3] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, contains no information as to an agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans, or the approval procedures. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique). "Regulatory framework for research practices (Encadrement réglementaire des pratiques de recherche)". [<http://www.enseignement-superieur.gouv.ga/#>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10

September 2020

#### 4.7.2b

Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures for human use during public health emergencies. Neither the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Research, nor the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), make any mention of the existence of such a process. [1, 2, 3] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, contains no information as to the process by which new medical countermeasures are approved in Gabon, as per the routine or in emergencies. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique). "Regulatory framework for research practices (Encadrement réglementaire des pratiques de recherche)".

[<http://www.enseignement-superieur.gouv.ga/#>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville).

2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

### 5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

#### 5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

##### 5.1.1a

Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

World Health Organization

## 5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

### 5.1.2a

**Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has a national risk reduction strategy for pandemics, or a national risk reduction strategy which includes pandemics. Gabon has not published any public health-related risk reduction policies according to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), despite their statement in 2019 to adhere to UNISDR standards. [1] The Ministry of Health makes no mention of a national risk reduction strategy which might include pandemics, and neither does the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Strategy for cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 or the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021. [2, 3, 4] The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of any public health risk reduction policies. [5]

[1] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). 2018. "Gabon".

[<https://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/africa/gab/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). "WHO Strategy for cooperation with Gabon 2016-2021 (Stratégie de coopération de l'OMS avec la Gabon 2016-2021)". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/254892/ccs-gab-2016-2021-fr.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[5] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## 5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### 5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

#### 5.2.1a

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

Gabon has in place a cross-border agreement as part of a regional group with regards to public health emergencies. The national laboratory of Gabon, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), has one of only two P4-level security laboratories on the African continent, and as such has committed to receive and analyse any potential Ebola samples sent by neighbouring countries, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). [1] In addition, Gabon is part of the African Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), which, by 2022, will create a network of African countries that can support each other in the event of a public health emergency to meet international health regulations (IHRs). This network of countries will work towards creating pan-African standard operating procedures (SOPs) to address public health preparedness of member states, and to address public health emergencies including potential pandemics. [2] There is no evidence as to the existence of a regional group from the Ministry of Health, nor is there evidence the network under the CDC has been set up yet, as of September 2020. [3]

[1] jeuneafrique. 17 June 2018. "In Gabon, an ultra high-security laboratory against the Ebola virus (Au Gabon, un laboratoire ultra-sécurisé contre le virus Ebola)". [<https://www.jeuneafrique.com/depeches/579010/societe/au-gabon-un-laboratoire-ultra-securise-contre-le-virus-ebola/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Nkengasong JN, Maiyegun O, Moeti M. 1 March 2017. "Establishing the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention: responding to Africa's health threat". *The Lancet Global Health* 5

[3] :246-247. [<https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X1730025-6/fulltext>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

### 5.2.1b

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Gabon has cross-border agreements in place with neighbouring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies. There is no evidence as to the existence of such an agreement either from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, nor from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture. [1, 2, 3] The set up for the African Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) makes no mention of animal health. [3]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 13 January 2019

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 25 November 2018

[4] Nkengasong JN, Maiyegun O, Moeti M. 1 March 2017. "Establishing the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention: responding to Africa's health threat". *The Lancet Global Health* 5

[3] :246-247. [<https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X>]



[17] 30025-6/fulltext]. Accessed

## 5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

### 5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

#### 5.3.1a

Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

#### 5.3.1b

Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

#### 5.3.1c

Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

#### 5.3.1d

Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

## 5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

### 5.3.2a

Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)
- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

## 5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

### 5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

#### 5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

#### 5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

## 5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

### 5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

### 5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5 FINANCING

### 5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

#### 5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Gabon has allocated national funds to improve the national capacity to address epidemic threats within the last three years. There is no evidence of such a commitment from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, nor from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture. [1, 2, 3] There is no evidence that budgetary priorities have been made public by the Prime Minister's Office. [4]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>] Accessed 10 August 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] Gabonese Government. 2020. "Prime Minister (Primature)" [<http://primature.gouv.ga/>] Accessed 17 October 2020

## 5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

### 5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

### 5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency. Gabon is not eligible for International Development Association (IDA) support, nor for the World Bank Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF). [1, 2] The country itself does not yet have in place an emergency fund for public health emergencies: the National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS) for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021 states that such a fund is to be set up as part of the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). The PNDS states that the Ministry of Health intends to put in place an annual and permanent budget for emergency public health interventions. [3] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health that such a budget has been set up as of September 2020. [4] The World Bank provided emergency funding for Gabon

to support the country during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, but there is no evidence that this support is planned to continue, or is eligible to be repeated, for any other public health emergencies, nor that any agreement has been struck to allow Gabon to apply for such funds for other emergencies. [5]

[1] International Development Association. 2018. "Borrowing Countries". [<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] World Bank. December 2017. "Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF)". [<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/119961516647620597/PEF-Operational-Brief-Dec-2017.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[4] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[5] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project: Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

## 5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

### 5.5.4a

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?
- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that senior leaders in Gabon have made a public commitment to improving its domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing and by requesting support to improve capacity, within the past three years or to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support in the past three years. However, Gabon has one of only two P4-level security laboratories on the African continent, and as part of the African Union, it is home to the laboratory and thus supporting countries where Ebola epidemics are on-going or menacing, by analysing all potential Ebola samples. Gabon's International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF) is funded and operated by the Gabonese state (with support from the Total Gabon oil company). The WHO ensures the transport of these samples to the P4-level laboratory at the national laboratory system, the CIRMF and there is evidence the laboratory is already analysing Ebola samples from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) at least. [1] There is no further evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health nor from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [2, 3]

[1] jeuneafrique. 17 June 2018. "In Gabon, an ultra high-security laboratory against the Ebola virus (Au Gabon, un laboratoire ultra-sécurisé contre le virus Ebola)". [<https://www.jeuneafrique.com/depeches/579010/societe/au-gabon-un-laboratoire-ultra-securise-contre-le-virus-ebola/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)".

[<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Communications" [[www.affaires-etrangeres.gouv.ga](http://www.affaires-etrangeres.gouv.ga/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

#### 5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?
- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Gabon has provided support to as well as received support from from other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats in the past three years.

The P4-level laboratory at the national laboratory system, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF), is receiving potential Ebola samples from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) for analysis, as of June 2018. Gabon's International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF) is funded and operated by the Gabonese state (with support from the Total Gabon oil company). [1,2]

There is evidence from the Global Health Security Tracking group at Georgetown University that since 2017 Gabon has received over \$12 million for emergency preparedness, and over \$11 million for immunisation. In addition, Gabon has received funds committed by the WHO to address the threat of epidemics such as polio, pneumonia, and diarrhoeal diseases.

[3] However, the funder profile for the country on the tracker does not mention any financial funding information. [4]

[1] jeuneafrique. 17 June 2018. "In Gabon, an ultra high-security laboratory against the Ebola virus (Au Gabon, un laboratoire ultra-sécurisé contre le virus Ebola)". [<https://www.jeuneafrique.com/depeches/579010/societe/au-gabon-un-laboratoire-ultra-securise-contre-le-virus-ebola/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[3] Global Health Security Tracking. "Recipient profile: Gabon". [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/948/recipient>]. Accessed 14 May 2021.

[4] Global Health Security Tracking. "Funder profile: Gabon". [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/948/recipient>]. Accessed 14 May 2021.

#### 5.5.4c

Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## 5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

### 5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

#### 5.6.1a

Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Gabon has in place a publicly available plan for sharing genetic or epidemiological data, or clinical or biological specimens with other countries. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Joint External Evaluation (JEE), conducted in July 2019, makes no mention of such a plan. [1] There is evidence that Gabon receives specimens from other central African countries, most recently relating to the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in 2018, but there is no evidence of a definite plan for doing so. [2] The National Plan for Health Development (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or PNDS), developed for the 5 year period spanning 2017-2021, makes no mention of a formal plan for sharing data or samples with other countries, and neither does the website for the national laboratory, the International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville or CIRMF). [3, 4] Neither the Ministry of Health nor the Ministry of Agriculture mention such a plan either. [5, 6]

[1] WHO. 1-5 July 2019. "Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI en République Gabonaise : Rapport de mission" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/sites/default/files/jeeta/Gabon%201-5%20Jul%202019-fre.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] euneafrique. 17 June 2018. "In Gabon, an ultra high-security laboratory against the Ebola virus (Au Gabon, un laboratoire ultra-sécurisé contre le virus Ebola)". [<https://www.jeuneafrique.com/depeches/579010/societe/au-gabon-un-laboratoire-ultra-securise-contre-le-virus-ebola/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[3] Ministry of Health, Social Foresight, and National Solidarity (Ministère de la Santé, de la Prévoyance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale). "National Plan for Health Development 2017-2021 (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire 2017-2021)". [[https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning\\_cycle\\_repository/gabon/pnds\\_2017-2021.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/gabon/pnds_2017-2021.pdf)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[4] International Centre for Medical Research in Franceville (Centre international de recherches médicales de Franceville). 2016. "The research projects (les projets de recherche)". [[https://www.auf.org/les\\_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/](https://www.auf.org/les_membres/nos-membres/centre-international-de-recherches-medicales-de-franceville/)]. Accessed 17 October 2020

[5] Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé). 7 May 2013. "Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé)". [<http://www.sante.gouv.ga/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[6] Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture). 25 October 2012. "Activity reports (Rapport d'activité)". [<http://www.agriculture.gouv.ga/8-ministere/298-rapport-d-activite/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

### 5.6.1b

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that Gabon has withheld clinical or biological influenza samples within the past two years. There is no evidence of any non-compliance to the mentioned by the World Health Organisation (WHO) or in the media. [1, 2]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2020. "Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Framework".

[<https://www.who.int/influenza/pip/en/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2020. "Influenza Virus Traceability Mechanism".

[<https://extranet.who.int/ivtm/GeoNav.aspx>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

### 5.6.1c

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that Gabon has withheld pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. No mention is made of withholding or not sharing samples by the World Health Organisation (WHO) or from media outlets. [1, 2] On the contrary, Gabon is part of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), which involves close sharing of all disease-related data between member African countries, and no withholding of samples is mentioned. [3] Further, there is no evidence that Gabon has not shared COVID-19 samples with the international community. [4, 5, 6]

[1] World Health Organisation. 2018. "List of Blueprint priority disease". [<http://www.who.int/blueprint/priority-diseases/en/>]. Accessed 24 November 2018

[2] World Health Organisation. 2018. "Gabon: country profiles".

[[http://www.who.int/gho/countries/gab/country\\_profiles/en/](http://www.who.int/gho/countries/gab/country_profiles/en/)]. Accessed 24 November 2018

[3] Nkengasong JN, Maiyegun O, Moeti M. 1 March 2017. "Establishing the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention: responding to Africa's health threat". *The Lancet Global Health* 5

[3] :246-247. [<https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X>

[17] 30025-6/fulltext]. Accessed

[4] The World Bank. 30 April 2020. "GABON COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project: Project Information Document" [<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/386861588792319126/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-GABON-COVID-19-Strategic-Preparedness-and-Response-Project-SPRP-P173927.pdf>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[5] WHO. 26 August 2020. "COVID-19 Situation update for the WHO African Region"

[[https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/334003/SITREP\\_COVID-19\\_WHOAFRO\\_20200826-eng.pdf](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/334003/SITREP_COVID-19_WHOAFRO_20200826-eng.pdf)]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[6] UNICEF. 26 August 2020. "Gabon COVID-19 Situation Report" [<https://www.unicef.org/documents/gabon-covid-19-situation-report-26-august-2020>]. Accessed 10 September 2020



## Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

### 6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

#### 6.1.1 Government effectiveness

##### 6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1c

Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1d

Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.1e

Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 30

2020

Transparency International

### 6.1.1f

Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.1g

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

### 6.1.2a

How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

#### 6.1.3a

**What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?**

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

#### 6.1.4a

**How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?**

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

**Current Year Score: 4**

2021

Economist Intelligence

#### 6.1.4b

**What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?**

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

**Current Year Score: 3**

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

#### 6.1.4c

**How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?**

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.5 Armed conflict

### 6.1.5a

Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.6 Government territorial control

### 6.1.6a

Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.7 International tensions

### 6.1.7a

Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

### 6.2.1 Literacy

#### 6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 84.67

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
The Economist Intelligence Unit

## 6.2.2 Gender equality

### 6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

**Current Year Score: 0.47**

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

## 6.2.3 Social inclusion

### 6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

**Current Year Score: 0.8**

2017

World Bank; Economist Impact

### 6.2.3b

Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

According to the Data-Pop Alliance, the percentage of employment in the informal sector in Gabon ranges between 40%-50%. [1] However, data on the percentage of the population in informal employment is likely imprecise for Gabon, as the World Bank has no data on this indicator. [2]

[1] Data-Pop Alliance. 18 May 2020. "Gabon" [<https://datapopalliance.org/covid19/c19globalsouthobservatory/gabon/>]. Accessed 10 September 2020

[2] World Bank. 21 June 2020. "Informal Employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)" [<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.ISV.IFRM.ZS>] Accessed 10 September 2020

### 6.2.3c

Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

**Current Year Score: 1**

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.2.4 Public confidence in government

### 6.2.4a

**Level of confidence in public institutions**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.5 Local media and reporting

### 6.2.5a

**Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.6 Inequality

### 6.2.6a

**Gini coefficient**

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

**Current Year Score: 0.38**

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

### 6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

#### 6.3.1a

What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

#### 6.3.2a

What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

#### 6.3.3a

What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

### 6.4.1 Urbanization

#### 6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 89.74

2019

World Bank

## 6.4.2 Land use

### 6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number

Current Year Score: -0.41

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

## 6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

### 6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

### 6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

#### 6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 66.19

2018

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)  
World Factbook

#### 6.5.1b

Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Input number



Current Year Score: 613.3

2019

WHO

### **6.5.1c**

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 3.54

2019

World Bank

### **6.5.1d**

Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)

Input number

Current Year Score: 14.04

2018

World Bank

### **6.5.1e**

Prevalence of obesity among adults

Input number

Current Year Score: 15

2016

WHO

## **6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation**

### **6.5.2a**

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure

Input number

Current Year Score: 85.77

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

### 6.5.2b

**Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 47.41**

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

## 6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita

### 6.5.3a

**Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 287.62**

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

## 6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

### 6.5.4a

**Trust medical and health advice from the government**

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

### 6.5.4b

**Trust medical and health advice from medical workers**

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018