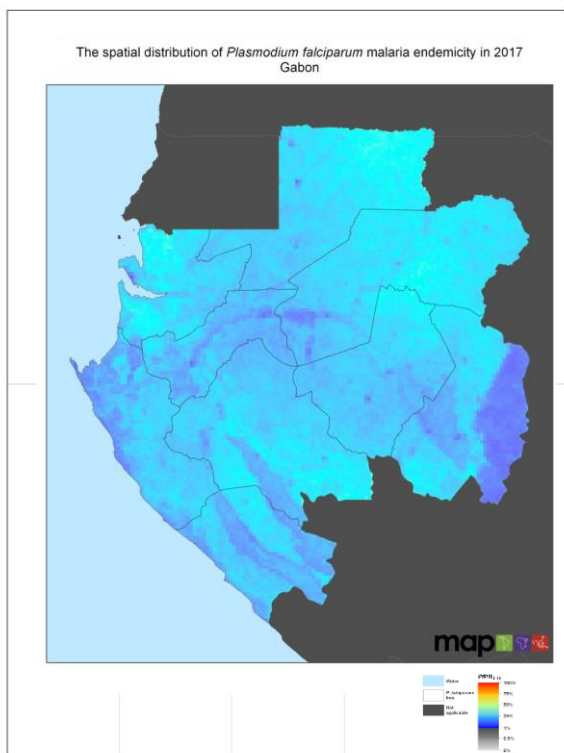


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Gabon is at high risk for malaria. Transmission is intense throughout the year in the northern part of the country and more seasonal in the south. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 141,195 with 244 deaths.

Metrics

Commodities Financed		
LLIN financing 2023 projection (% of need)		
Public sector RDT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		
Public sector ACT financing 2023 projection (% of need)		80
Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug Resistance Monitoring Conducted (2018-2020) and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		2
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)		
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2021 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health, NTDs and Covid 19		
Scale of Implementation of ICCM		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2021)		0
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2021)		23
Vitamin A Coverage 2021 (2 doses)		0
DPT3 coverage 2021 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		75

Key

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

Malaria

Global Fund Update

The Global Fund has announced that Gabon will receive US\$7.96 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Gabon's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and the importance of sustaining life-saving essential services. For Gabon this is calculated at US\$3.2 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Gabon is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress.

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund announced that Gabon will receive US\$7.96 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening as the country allocation for 2024-2026. The Global Fund has determined the total allocation amount based on Gabon's disease burden and income level, as well as several other factors. The malaria component is also allocated a specific proportion of the total, according to a formula developed by the Global Fund that takes into account several factors, including disease burden and previous disbursements. For Gabon this is calculated at US\$ 3.2 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted according to decisions made at country level. Gabon is urged to ensure that resources are allocated to malaria control from the overall Global Fund country allocation, as well as from domestic resources, to accelerate progress. The Global Fund resources are especially important in the current resource constrained environment. The ongoing economic crisis, increased costs of doing business, and the need to introduce newer more expensive commodities to address insecticide and drug resistance mean that countries may experience shortfalls in sustaining their life-saving malaria essential services.

Progress

The country continues to work on strengthening and maintaining health services following the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, Gabon has recently submitted the results of insecticide resistance testing to WHO. The country reports that the majority of the population access RDTs and ACTs through the health insurance scheme.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, the country has planned for the launch of the Gabon End Malaria Fund

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2021 was 141,195 with 244 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Insufficient resources to achieve high coverage of essential malaria interventions.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Provide data on the scale up iCCM implementation country wide	Q1 2017		The Gabon NMCP is in the process of validation of the NSP which has a component on iCCM. The country is working with ALMA in the support of the development of a business case which will guide in setting up an End Malaria Fund. Gabon has also received a GF allocation of US\$3 million for the implementation of the ITN mass campaign in 2024/2025.
Monitoring	Ensure that drug resistance monitoring is conducted and the data are reported to WHO	Q1 2023		The NMCP has included the implementation of therapeutic efficacy surveys in the new strategic plan 2022-2026 but there is a need of funds mobilization for the implementation

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

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Impact	Work to address low coverage of vector control	Q3 2023

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Gabon is shown using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. In 2021, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 0% for soil-transmitted helminths, schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, and onchocerciasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Gabon in 2021 is zero, with no change compared with the 2020 index value of 0.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of reported data on vitamin A coverage	Q2 2019		No progress reported
NTDs	Ensure that NTD interventions including Mass Drug Administration for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths	Q4 2023		The country managed to organize the 2022 MDA for Soil Transmitted Helminths (with a coverage of 46%) and Schistosomiasis (with a coverage of 49%). This represents a significant improvement on 2021, when the campaigns were not conducted, but falls short of the

	are implemented			WHO targets. The country is working to mobilize more resources to cover the NTD financial gaps and improve MDA coverage
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Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due