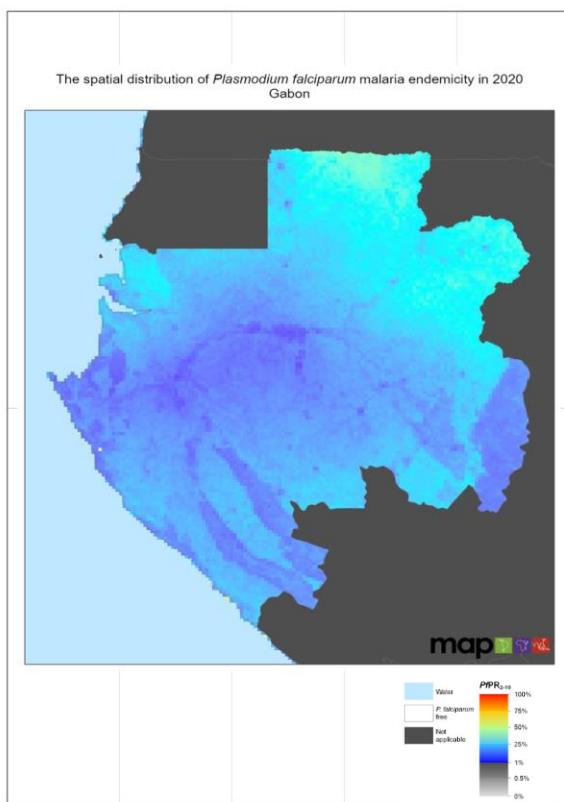


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2022 was 100,290 with 215 deaths.

#### Metrics

Financing	
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	54
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)	96
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)	14
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	
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 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	
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	
LLIN/IRS campaign on track	
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2022)	4
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	0
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2022)	24
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)	0
DPT3 coverage 2022 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	60

#### Key

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

## **Malaria**

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a \$1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another \$5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$50 million

### **Progress**

Gabon has recently submitted the results of insecticide resistance testing to WHO. The country has launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

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 The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 100,290 with 215 deaths.

### **Key Challenge**

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

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Provide data on the scale up iCCM implementation country wide	Q1 2017		The Gabon NMCP validated the NSP including an iCCM component. The country, in collaboration with ALMA, developed a business case which will guide in setting up an End Malaria Fund. The country received an allocation from the GF to cover the ITN mass campaign planned in 2025 and the EMF will support in mobilizing resources to secure the co-financing and additional funds for malaria activities which are not covered by the GF allocation.
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 however, for the time being, the planned surveys are unfunded. The launch and operationalization of the End Malaria Fund will strengthen the mobilisation of funds at country level for the implementation of unfunded activities.
Impact	Work to address low coverage of vector control	Q3 2023		Gabon has been awarded US\$3 million in the GF allocation for the ITN campaign and is working to secure the co-financing to access these funds and plans to submit the funding request in Q2 2024
Resource Mobilisation	Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding	Q4 2024		The country is working on the launch of their End Malaria Council in order to help address some of the key gaps in the malaria strategic plan during Q2 2024. The country plans to submit their Global Fund application in Q2 2024

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

## Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of reported data on vitamin A coverage	Q2 2019		No progress reported
Optimise quality of care	Address the falling coverage of DPT3	Q3 2024		Deliverable not yet due

# Neglected Tropical Diseases





## Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Gabon is shown using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. In 2022, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 26% for soil-transmitted helminths, 66% for schistosomiasis, and 0% for onchocerciasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Gabon in 2022 is 24, with a very substantial increase compared with the 2021 index value of 0. The country did not reach any WHO MDA coverage target in 2022.

## Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Optimise quality of care	Work to increase the coverage of the preventive chemotherapy for onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths and reach WHO targets.	Q3 2024		In 2023, the country did not manage to organize Mass Drug Administration (MDA) for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminthiasis due to lack of funds. The country is now mobilizing funds to organize the missed MDAs in 2024.

## Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due