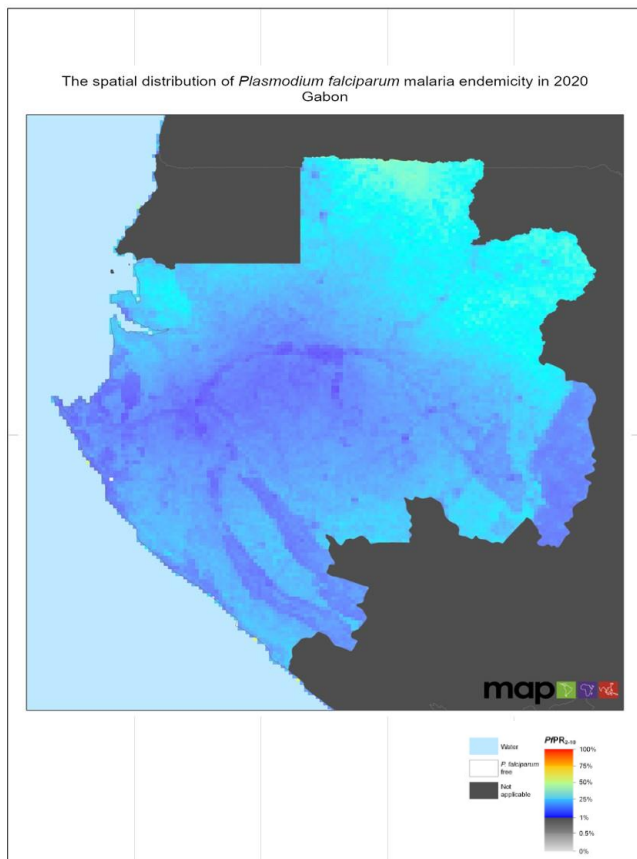


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	0	
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 (2023)	23	
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)	0	
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	70	
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

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\$75 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
Monitoring	Ensure that drug resistance monitoring is conducted and the data are reported to WHO	Q1 2023		The next round of drug resistance monitoring is planned for 2025
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 the government has committed to meet the co-financing requirements
Resource Mobilisation	Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding	Q4 2024		A high level event was organized in September on the health sector financing with the governments and country partners. This opportunity was also used for advocacy and resource mobilization for the National Health Sector Plan and the Malaria National Strategic Plan. The government has signed a letter of commitment for the counterpart funding required by the Global Fund (GC7 grant). Discussions are ongoing for the launch of the Gabon End Malaria Council

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 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

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. In 2024, the country managed to mobilize resources from WHO. With the technical and financial support of WHO, the country is now in the preparations for Lymphatic Filariasis mapping before any Mass Drug Administration, to be conducted after mapping. Other routine activities including case management and surveillance are being conducted.

New Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due