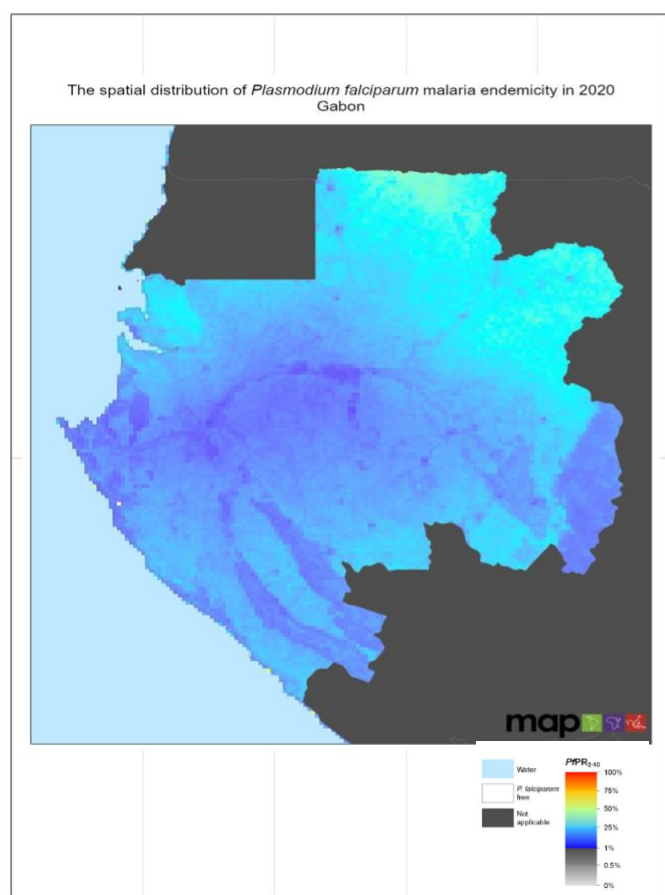


# Gabon ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Four, 2025



## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



### Metrics

#### 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		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		100
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
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, %)(2024)		0
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		0
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)		21
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		61
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

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 2024 was 153,993 with 266 deaths.

### Key

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

## **Malaria - The Big Push towards 2030**

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, 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. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. 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. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *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. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$1.2 billion to date.

A recent report, by ALMA and MNM UK “The Price of Retreat,” highlights the expected impact of malaria between 2025-2030 on GDP, trade and key sectors for development in Africa. If Gabon cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 465,076 additional cases, 322 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$163.9 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Gabon there will be a US\$2.5 billion increase in GDP.

### **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, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, the country has planned for the launch of the Gabon health fund.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 153,993 with 266 deaths.

### **Key Challenge**

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

## Previous Key Recommended Actions

Gabon has responded to the recommended actions addressing drug and insecticide resistance testing, investigating reasons for the lack of progress in reducing malaria incidence and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

## 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 Lymphatic Filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths. In 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 0% for soil-transmitted helminthiasis, 0% for schistosomiasis, 0% for lymphatic Filariasis and 0% for onchocerciasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Gabon in 2024 is 0, same with the index value of 2023. The country did not reach any WHO MDA coverage target in 2024.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
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		The Biennial Update Report (BUR) for Gabon has been submitted. Gabon is moving to the new reporting framework under the Paris Agreement.
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminths and reach WHO targets	Q4 2026		The country mobilized resources from WHO (financial) and the END fund (technical) to support Lymphatic Filariasis mapping which started in Q3 2025. The results will be used to guide on new strategies to be implemented in country. Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis (STH) and Schistosomiasis Mass Drug Administration (MDA) are under preparation and are planned for 2026.
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		The country has no budget line for NTDs. Gabon mobilized partner resources from WHO and The END Fund, for Lymphatic Filariasis mapping and is working to have domestic resources to cover remaining gaps.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due