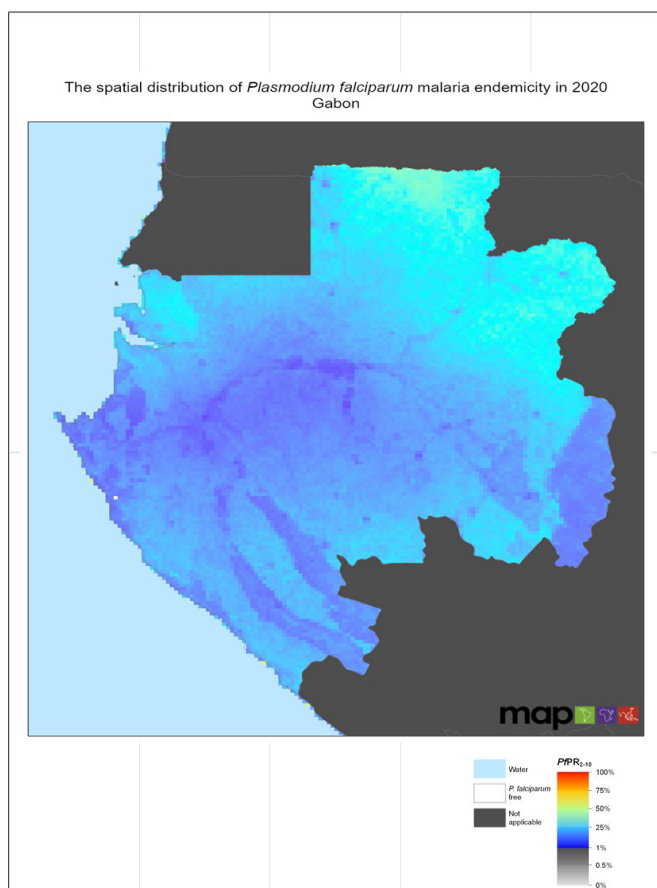


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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 2024 was 153,993 with 266 deaths.

#### 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		
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	▲	

#### 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. By the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. 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 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. WHO have also recently approved the use of Spatial Repellents. 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\$218 million 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.

### **Global Fund Allocation**

The Global Fund allocation for Gabon for Grant Cycle 8 is US\$5.8 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening for 2027-2029. The malaria component has been allocated US\$2 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted 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 sustain coverage as much as possible.

### **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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Investigate and address the reasons for the increase in estimated malaria incidence since 2015, which means that the country is not on track to achieve the 2025 target of a 75% reduction in malaria incidence and mortality	Q4 2026		The vast majority of NSP interventions were not implemented in 2025 due to a lack of funding leading to low coverage of key high-impact interventions. Throughout 2026, resource mobilization efforts will continue through the following actions: 1) The financing of iCCM, including malaria supported by Expertise France and the Government. This funding for 2026 amounts to \$ 2.1 million. The payment of the GF co-financing for the purchase of LLINS up to \$2.3 million and the establishment of the Malaria Champion Network with ALMA support to mobilize resources from the private sector

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. Gabon has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions.

## 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 country has included Vector-Borne diseases in the NDC.
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. PCR analysis is ongoing and results will be used to guide on new strategies to be implemented in country. Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis (STH) Mass Drug Administration was conducted in two departments at the end of Q4 2025. The country also mobilized resources from OCEAC (Organisation de Coordination pour la lutte contre les Endémies en Afrique Centrale) which will be used to conduct Schistosomiasis and STH Mass Drug Administration in 22 departments in 2026. Other NTD routine activities including case management and surveillance are being conducted as planned.
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		The country submitted data to AUC and there is no budget line for NTDs. Gabon mobilized partner resources from WHO and The END Fund, for Lymphatic Filariasis mapping and for Schistosomiasis and Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis (STH) Mass Drug Administration (MDA) from OCEAC. The NTD Programme is also working to secure domestic resources to cover remaining gaps.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due