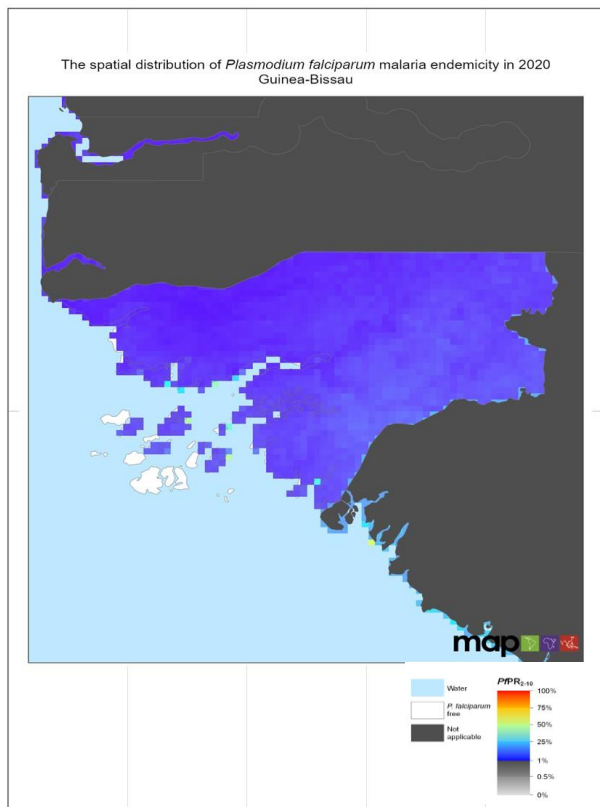


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Guinea-Bissau is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 185,156 with 461 deaths.

Metrics

Financing		
LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need)		100
% of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026)		69
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		0
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		100
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)		45
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		20
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)		53
Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses)		77
DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		74
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

Guinea-Bissau secured sufficient resources to sustain coverage of LLINs, ACTs, RDTs and LLINs in 2024-26. country has submitted data to WHO on the insecticide resistance status.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Guinea-Bissau has launched the End Malaria and NTD Council. The country has recently developed their Malaria Scorecard for Accountability and Action and has posted the scorecard to the ALMA Scorecard Hub.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 185,156 with 461 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Funding gaps to fully implement the malaria national strategic plan.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Policy	Sign, ratify and deposit the AMA instrument at the AUC	Q1 2023		No progress reported
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	Q4 2024		The NMCP developed a new MSP which includes interventions in response to the decrease malaria morbidity following epidemiological analysis done in collaboration with WHO and partners. Strengthening surveillance, monitoring and evolution is among key interventions to be implemented for the next 5 years. The End Malaria and NTD fund is working to fill gaps in the implementation of the national strategic plan

The country has responded to the recommended action on drug resistance and insecticide resistance monitoring and is continuing to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

The country has enhanced accountability and action for RMNCAH with the recent development of the Guinea-Bissau RMNCAH scorecard.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Guinea-Bissau is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. In 2022, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 58% for schistosomiasis, 34% for soil-transmitted helminths, 28% for lymphatic filariasis, 100% for trachoma and 35% for onchocerciasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Guinea-Bissau in 2022 is 45, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2021 index value of 4. The country did not reach any WHO MDA coverage target in 2022. The country has significantly increased accountability and action for NTDs with the launch of the NTD scorecard tool. Guinea Bissau has signed the Kigali declaration.





Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to the recommended action on work to increase the preventive chemotherapy coverage for all endemic NTDs and reach WHO targets.

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