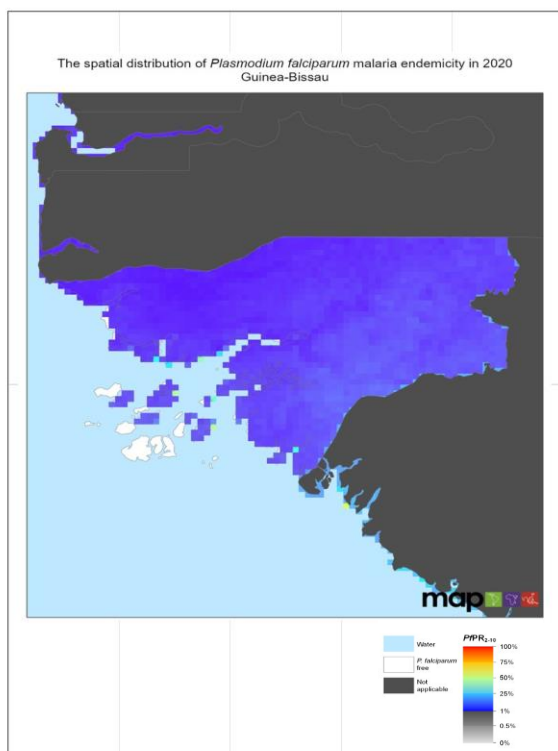


# Guinea-Bissau ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter One 2025



## Scorecard for Accountability and Action



### 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
Domestic Financing for Malaria (2025)		
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 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		100
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RTDs 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, %)(2023)		4
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		20
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023)		53
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

The entire population of Guinea-Bissau is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 120,841 with 318 deaths.

## 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. 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, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present 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. We 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. 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 primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, 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\$150 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, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, 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 2023 was 120,841 with 318 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 2025		The interventions recommended following the 2022 Malaria Programme Review were incorporated into the current malaria strategic plan including malaria case management, SMC, universal ITN coverage through mass campaigns and routine distribution, IPTp, and health system strengthening. The current NSP is funded at 45%, and the NMCP plans to conduct a Mid-Term Review (MTR) to assess progress on key indicators toward the goal of reducing malaria morbidity and mortality by at least 90% by 2030.

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 2023, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 0% for schistosomiasis, 29% for soil-transmitted helminths, 43% for lymphatic filariasis, 100% for trachoma and 0% for onchocerciasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Guinea-Bissau in 2023 is 4, which represents a very substantial decrease compared with the 2022 index value of 45. The country did not reach any WHO MDA coverage target in 2023.

## 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		Deliverable not yet due
NTDs	Work to implement preventive chemotherapy for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma and reach WHO targets	Q4 2025		The country is planning MDA for onchocerciasis in June 2025 and preparations are ongoing. No funds are available for schistosomiasis MDAs and the country is working on resource mobilization. Trachoma is under surveillance and the elimination dossier was submitted to WHO and is awaiting for feedback.
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		Deliverable not yet due

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due