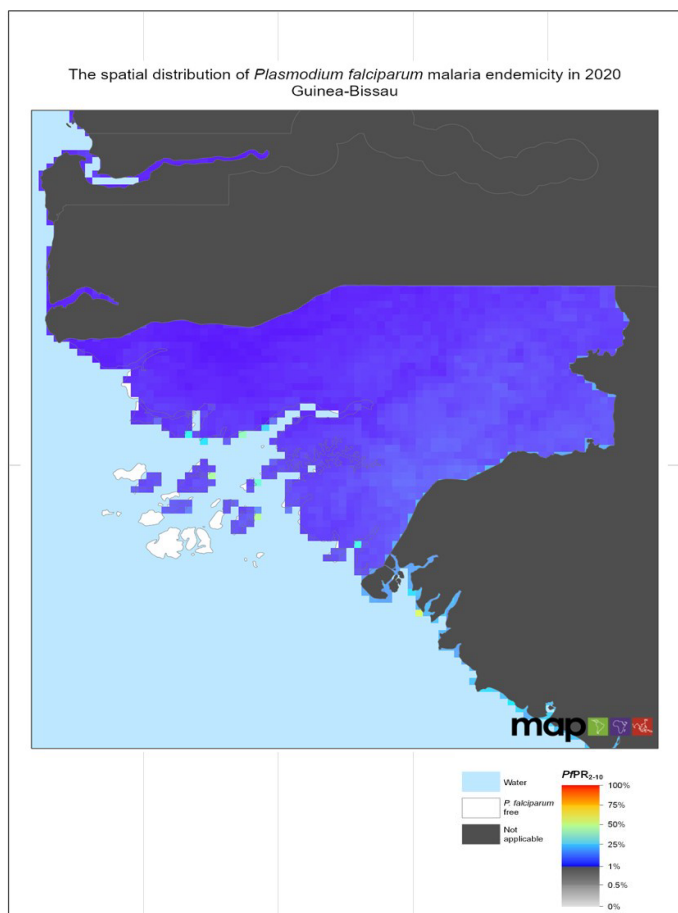


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Guinea-Bissau is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 100,331 with 118 deaths.

Metrics

Policy	
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC	Not on track
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan	No data
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan	No data
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched	Not on track
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched	Target achieved or on track
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO	Target achieved or on track
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	1
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO	Not on track
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials	30
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Target achieved or on track
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	Target achieved or on track
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Not on track
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)	Progress but more effort required
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2024)	39
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets	60
National Budget Allocated to NTDs	Target achieved or on track
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)	64
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	68
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs	No data

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 Guinea-Bissau cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 476,894 additional cases, 1,338 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$75.7 million between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Guinea-Bissau there will be a US\$209 million increase in GDP.

Global Fund Allocation

The Global Fund allocation for Guinea Bissau for Grant Cycle 8 is US\$47.5 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening for 2027-2029. The malaria component has been allocated US\$24.8 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted at country level. Guinea Bissau 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

Guinea-Bissau 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 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 2024 was 100,331 with 118 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 2026		The NMP in collaboration with partners developed the new strategic plan considering a mix of interventions. The gap analysis is under finalisation and will be used for the costing of the plan. The revised plan will include a mix of interventions which were identified following a deep analysis of 2023-2025 data. Identified interventions will be considered in the GF GC8 application.

The country has responded to the recommended action on 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 2024, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 9% for schistosomiasis, 21% for soil-transmitted helminths, 67% for lymphatic filariasis, 100% for trachoma and 69% for onchocerciasis. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Guinea-Bissau in 2024 is 39, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2023 index value of 4. The country did not reach the WHO MDA coverage target for soil transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis in 2024.

Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		The country submitted data on budget line allocated to NTDs and confirmed the government contribution on NTDs in 2026.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due