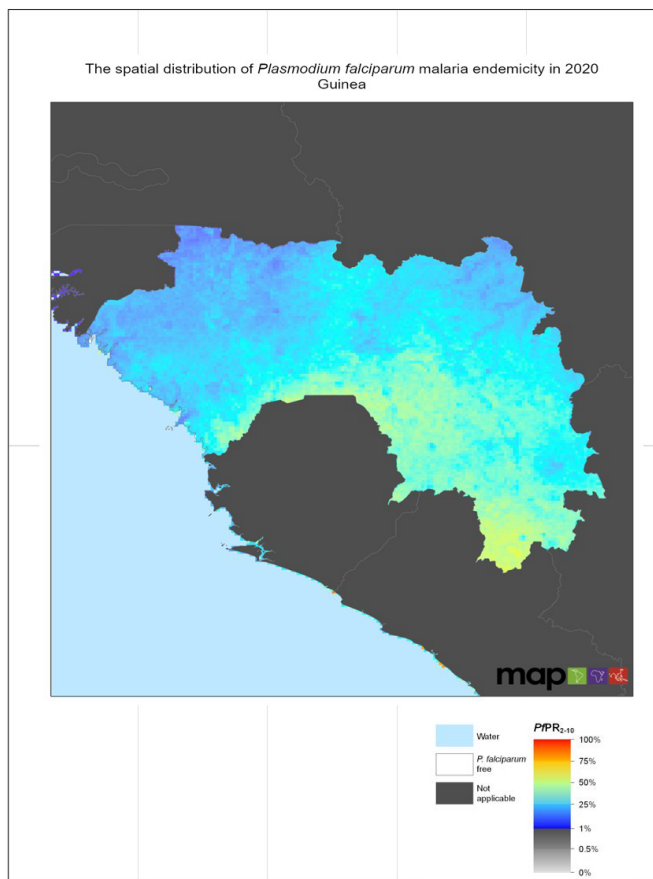


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Guinea is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 2,784,662 with 1,433 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		4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		53
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)		67
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		40
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)		56
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		63
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 Guinea cannot sustain malaria prevention due to reductions in malaria financing, this would lead to an estimated 9,965,878 additional cases, 22,358 more deaths, and GDP loss of US\$1.6 billion between 2025 and 2030. However, if we mobilise the necessary resources and achieve a 90% reduction in malaria, in Guinea there will be a US\$3.7 billion increase in GDP.

### **Global Fund Allocation**

The Global Fund allocation for Guinea for Grant Cycle 8 is US\$130.1 million for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and health systems strengthening for 2027-2029. The malaria component has been allocated US\$72.7 million. The allocations to the individual disease components are not fixed, and can be adjusted at country level. Guinea 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 completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan, carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Stocks of ACTs and RDTs are high.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, the country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard, although this scorecard is not yet shared on the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country has also recently developed their NTD scorecard. Guinea is working on the launch of the End Malaria Council and Fund. The country has launched their ALMA youth corps.

## Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2024 was 2,784,662 with 1,433 deaths.

## Key Challenge

- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan including the recent reductions in ODA.

## Neglected Tropical Diseases





### Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Guinea 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 100% for trachoma, 61% for schistosomiasis, 61% for onchocerciasis, 67% for lymphatic filariasis and 53% for soil-transmitted helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Guinea in 2024 is 67. The country reached the WHO MDA coverage target for lymphatic filariasis only in 2024. Guinea has included Vector-borne diseases in the country Nationally Determined Contributions.

### 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 has no specific budget line for NTDs and most of the NTD interventions are donor supported. The NTD programme is conducting advocacy at ministerial level to have the government contribution financially to NTDs. The country integrated NTD case management in the primary health care package.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due