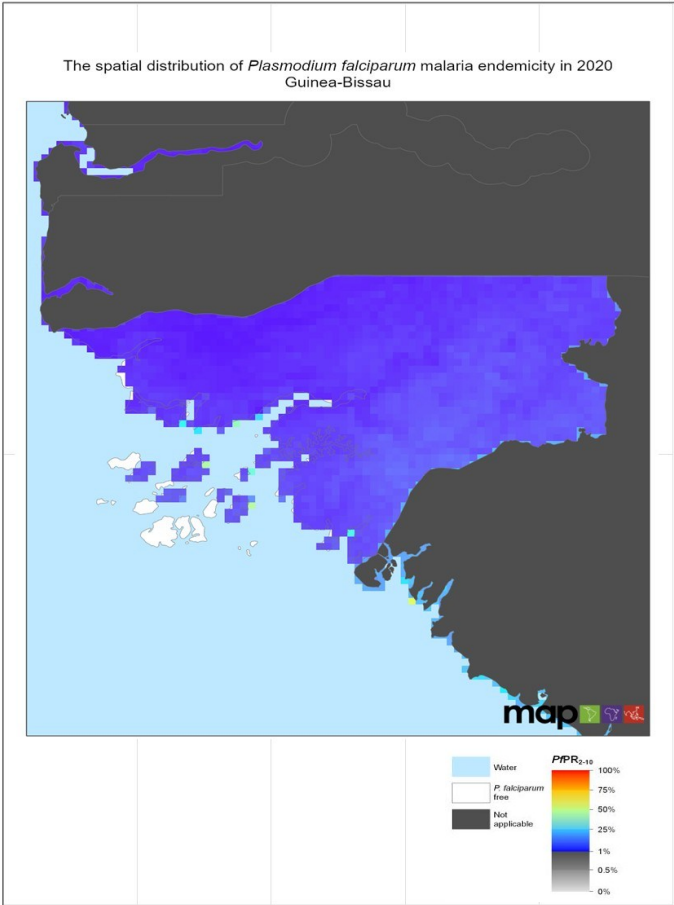


Guinea-Bissau ALMA Quarterly Report

Quarter Two 2026



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		
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 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)		39
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		60
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2025)		66
DPT3 coverage 2025 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		84
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\$245 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.

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 Action

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

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

The country has enhanced accountability and action for RMNCAH with the development of the Guinea-Bissau RMNCAH scorecard. The country has recently increased coverage of DPT3.

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

The country has responded to the recommended action on submitting data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due