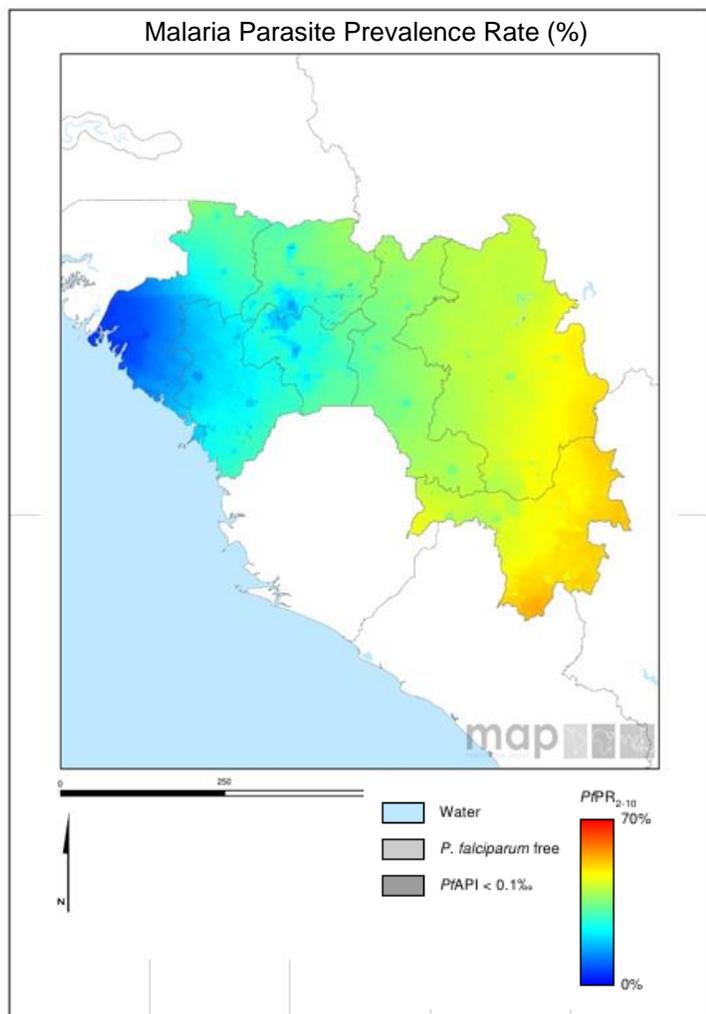


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Guinea is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 1,595,828 with 1,067 deaths.

Metrics

| Commodities Financed and Financial Control | |
|---|-----|
| LLIN financing 2016 projection (% of need) | 100 |
| Public sector RDT financing 2016 projection (% of need) | 100 |
| Public sector ACT financing 2016 projection (% of need) | 100 |
| World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2014 (CPIA Cluster D) | 2.7 |
| Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact | |
| Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010 | 3 |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2014 and data reported to WHO | |
| National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan | |
| Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2013) | |
| Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population) | 44 |
| >75% Decrease in Malaria Incidence Projected 2000–2015 | |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health | |
| Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015) | 29 |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2015) | 22 |
| % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant | 45 |
| Postnatal care (within 48 hrs) | 37 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months) | 21 |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2013 (2 doses) | |
| DPT3 coverage 2014 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | 51 |

Key

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Target achieved or on track |
| | Progress but more effort required |
| | Not on track |
| | No data/Not applicable |

Malaria

Progress

Guinea has secured sufficient resources for the ACTs, RDTs and LLINs required in 2016 and is rolling out the LLIN universal coverage campaign. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2014 and has reported the results to WHO. The LLIN universal coverage campaign has commenced. Guinea was awarded a 2016 ALMA Award for being the Most Improved in Malaria Control between 2011 and 2015.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2014 was 1,595,828 with 1,067 deaths. WHO, through modeling, estimates that there has been a less than 50% decrease in malaria incidence between 2000 and 2015.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| Address vector control coverage | Address falling LLIN coverage | Q4 2016 | | One million LLINs were delivered to Guinea and the universal coverage campaign was rolled out in the second quarter |
| Vector Control | Given the reported mosquito resistance to 3 classes of insecticide, urgently finalise the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan | Q1 2017 | | Deliverable not yet due |

MNCH

Key Challenge

- Re-invigorating the coverage of essential health services following the ebola outbreak.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|---|---|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| MNCH ¹ : Optimise quality of care | a) Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of exclusive breastfeeding | Q4 2015 | | The country is training and building the capacity of community agents and leaders of women's groups in nutrition and providing communication materials and monitoring and reporting tools. The country is also supporting the certification of hospitals as baby-friendly and building the capacity to deliver maternity and nutrition education |
| | b) Work to increase DPT3 coverage | Q4 2016 | | Post ebola, significant actions have been taken to strengthen immunization services. Vaccine supplies have been secured, and logistics and cold chain equipment have been strengthened. An advocacy day was organized with parliamentarians to enhance their involvement in social mobilization for vaccination. Human resources have been strengthened to improve data quality and 100 officers are being recruited for disadvantaged health centres. Microplanning sessions for the implementation of the RED approach are planned. Two maternal and child health weeks will be organized throughout the country including routine EPI antigens and EPI acceleration campaigns will be held in high-risk districts. Community involvement will be strengthened through the involvement of CSOs in the monitoring of routine immunization. A GAVI proposal has been developed |
| | c) Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs and provide data on coverage in children under 14 years of age | Q1 2017 | | Deliverable not yet due but Guinea reports 22% ART coverage in children |

Guinea has responded on the recommended action on the lack of data on vitamin A coverage and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

¹ MNCH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO MCA

Key

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
|  | Action achieved |
|  | Some progress |
|  | No progress |
|  | Deliverable not yet due |