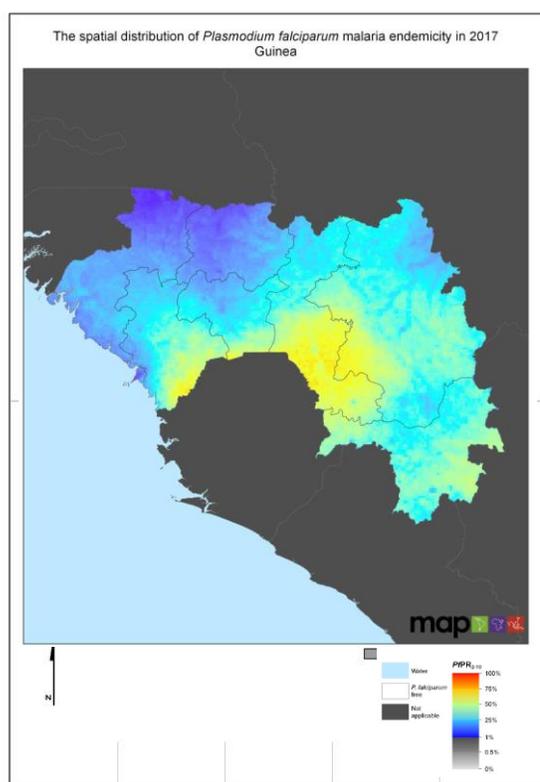


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



The entire population of Guinea is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 1 599,625 with 1,267 deaths.

#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control		
LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)		100
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)		
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)		2.9
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		3
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO		
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan		
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)		
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)		
LLINIRS campaign on track		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)		100
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)		65
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	▲	57
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	▲	55
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		55
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		49
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		34
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)		82
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		47

#### Key

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

## **Malaria**

### **Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic**

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health and malaria.

WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, as well as chemoprevention for pregnant women and young children (intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy and seasonal malaria chemoprevention). Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

The country is encouraged to sustain the delivery of essential health services including malaria case management, coupled with the planned delivery of seasonal malaria chemoprevention, during the COVID-19 pandemic, with the whole of the continent learning lessons from your country's experience during the Ebola outbreak. Without this sustained health system delivery, there will be an increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 6.2% increase in malaria cases, and a 30.9% increase in malaria deaths in Guinea. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

### **Progress**

Guinea has secured sufficient resources for the majority of the RDTs and LLINs required in 2020. The country has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan, carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO. Guinea has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve universal operational coverage of the targeted at risk population. The country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 1,599,625 with 1,267 deaths.

### **Key Challenge**

- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria.

## Previous Key Recommended Action

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		Guinea is working to protect health workers at all levels and has developed a mitigation plan which is being implemented. There have been some reports of decreased attendance at health facilities due to COVID-19, and this has impacted treatment seeking in the capital. The country has planned for the SMC campaign to roll out in Q3 on schedule, including an expansion. Training of health staff on management of COVID-19 diagnosis and malaria diagnosis is ongoing. There have been some delays in delivery of ACTs and RDTs and this is being followed up with the GF and US PMI

## RMNCAH and NTDs

### Progress

Guinea has achieved high coverage of vitamin A, and recently increased coverage of exclusive breast feeding.

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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Guinea is very good for schistosomiasis (92%), lymphatic filariasis (79%) and onchocerciasis (75%). Preventive chemotherapy coverage is below WHO target for soil transmitted helminths (62%) and trachoma (35%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Guinea in 2018 is 65, which represents a substantial decrease compared with the 2017 index value (87).

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	a) Address the falling coverage of skilled birth attendants	Q1 2021		Deliverable not yet due
	b) Address the falling coverage of postnatal care	Q1 2021		Deliverable not yet due
	c) Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		Deliverable not yet due

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

Guinea has responded on the recommended actions on low coverage of ARTs, with recent data indicating coverage of this intervention has increased.

**Key**

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due