The entire population of Guinea-Bissau is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 171,075 with 244 deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metrics</th>
<th>Scorecard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>commodities financed and financial control</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>world bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2019</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact**

- Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010: Not on track
- Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO: No data
- National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan: No data
- RDTs in stock (>9 months stock): No data
- ACTs in stock (>9 months stock): No data
- LLIN/RIRS campaign on track: Not on track
- Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Malaria Campaign: Not applicable
- Scale of Implementation of ICCM (2017): Progress but more effort required
- Operational LLIN/RIRS coverage (% of at risk population): 100
- On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015): No data
- On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015): Not applicable

**Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs**

- Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %): 32
- Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy: 41
- Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy: 10
- % deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant: 88
- Postnatal care (within 48 hrs): 48
- Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months): 53
- Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses): 6
- DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0–11 month olds): 84

**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.

For Guinea-Bissau, we commend the Ministry of Health, in the decision to go ahead with the universal coverage campaign for LLINs and for rolling out SMC, in accordance with the recent guidance and recommendations from WHO and the RBM Partnership to End Malaria. Based on WHO modeling, this decision, allied with sustained malaria case management through the health system and the delivery of seasonal malaria chemoprevention, will prevent a significant increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which all ITN campaigns are suspended and there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 94.2% increase in malaria cases, and a 215.7% increase in malaria deaths in Guinea-Bissau. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

Progress
Guinea-Bissau secured sufficient resources to sustain coverage of LLINs, ACTs, RDTs and LLINs in 2020. The country has scaled up iCCM implementation and has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational universal coverage of the at risk population.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 171,075 with 244 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 Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Suggested completion timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td>The country successfully completed the LLIN campaign. The SMC roll out was delayed by approximately one month, but the country is on track to complete three rounds in 2020 ACT and RDT delivery has been accelerated with support from UNICEF to avoid stock outs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**RMNCAH and NTDs**

**Progress**

The country has achieved high coverage of the tracer RMNCAH intervention of exclusive breastfeeding and vitamin A.

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. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Guinea-Bissau is very good for schistosomiasis (100%), soil transmitted helminths (83%) and good for lymphatic filariasis (65%). Preventive chemotherapy for onchocerciasis is slightly below WHO target (64%) and very low for trachoma (1%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Guinea-Bissau in 2018 is 32, which represents substantial increase compared with the 2017 index value (20).

**Previous Key Recommended Actions**

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTDs</td>
<td>Based on the recent entomology results, investigate if some geographical areas may be ready to stop MDA for Onchocerciasis</td>
<td>Q3 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>A request was submitted for funds to ESPEN to support a survey for Onchocerciasis, and the programme is awaiting feedback. In 2017, a survey was conducted for Lymphatic Filariasis which found zero prevalence in 4 districts. The programme plans to contact ESPEN for advice on the next steps. The country is ready to resume these activities as soon as funds are available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Optimise quality of care</td>
<td>Address the falling coverage of vitamin A</td>
<td>Q1 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH¹: Impact</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Q4 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deliverable not yet due</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guinea Bissau has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants, ARTs in the total population (with recent increases in ART coverage reported) and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

**Key**

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

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO