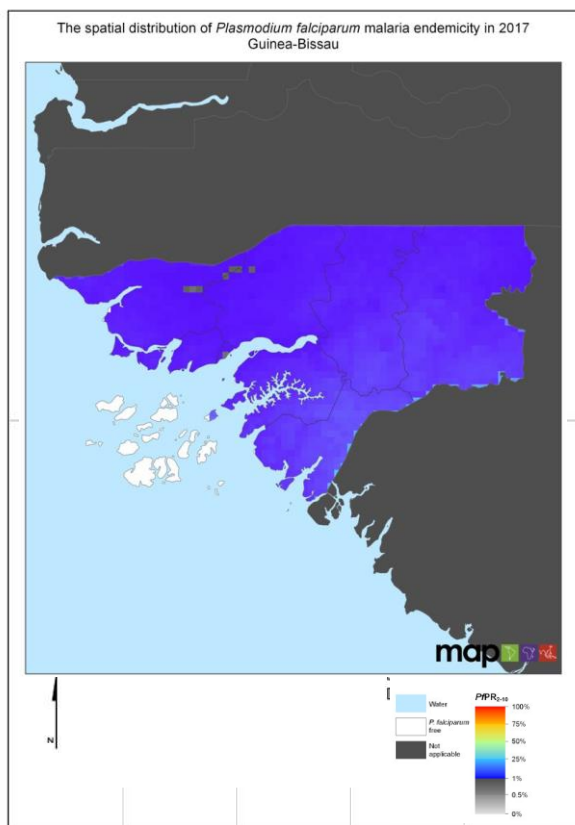


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



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.

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)		100
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)		2.0
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		
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)		
LLIN/IRS campaign on track		
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign		
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)		
Operational LLIN/IRS 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)		32
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	▲	41
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	▲	16
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant		45
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)		48
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)		53
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)		0
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, 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 2019. The country has also scaled up iCCM implementation. The country has procured sufficient LLINs to achieve operational universal coverage of the targeted 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

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Vector Control	Provide an update to WHO on mosquito insecticide resistance status, carry out insecticide resistance testing and develop and implement a national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan	Q1 2017		In 2018, moderate to high insecticide resistance of Anopheles mosquitoes was detected to pyrethroids in 5 regions, The country is planning to repeat the studies of vector resistance to insecticides each year at sentinel sites
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		The country successfully completed the LLIN campaign. Planning is ongoing for the SMC campaign in Q3 2020

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





Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
NTDs	Based on the recent entomology results, investigate if some geographical areas may be ready to stop MDA for Onchocerciasis	Q3 2019		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
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	a) Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of ARTs in children under 14 years of age	Q2 2020		The country has increased coverage of ARTs in children under five years of age by 10% over the last year
	b) Address the falling coverage of vitamin A	Q1 2021		Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ Impact	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

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