The entire population of Guinea is at risk of malaria. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 2,474,774 with 1,368 deaths.
Malaria
Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, 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. AU Member States face a $1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another $5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the Anopheles stephensi mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that 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. 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. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US$50 million

Progress
Guinea has secured sufficient resources for the ACTs and RDTs required for 2024-26. 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.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, the country has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of a Malaria Scorecard, although this scorecard is not yet shared on the ALMA Scorecard Hub. The country has also recently developed their NTD scorecard. Guinea is working on the launch of the End Malaria Council and Fund.

Impact
The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 2,474,774 with 1,368 deaths.

Key Challenge
- Insufficient resources to fully implement the national strategic plan.
Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress
Guinea has achieved high coverage of vitamin A.

Previous Key Recommended Actions
Guinea has responded on the recommended actions on low coverage of ARTs in children.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress
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. In 2022, preventive chemotherapy coverage was 100% for trachoma, 54% for schistosomiasis, 76% for onchocerciasis, 40% for lymphatic filariasis and 57% for soil-transmitted helminths. Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Guinea in 2022 is 62, which represents a very substantial increase compared with the 2021 index value of 20. The country did not reach any WHO MDA coverage target in 2022. Guinea has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for NTDs with the development of a NTD Scorecard tool.

Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action achieved</th>
<th>Some progress</th>
<th>No progress</th>
<th>Deliverable not yet due</th>
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