

GUINEA

April 2012



At a Glance: Guinea

Population (2012): 10.9 million¹

Population at risk of malaria (2010): 100%²

Estimated annual malaria deaths/100,000 population (2008): 165³

Under-five mortality rate (2005): 163/1,000 live births or approximately 1 in 6 children die before their fifth birthday⁴

¹US Census Bureau, International Data Base 2012

²WHO World Malaria Report 2011

³WHO World Health Statistics 2011

⁴Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2005

Background

Guinea has year-round malaria transmission, with high transmission from July through October in most areas. Malaria is considered the number one public health problem in the country. National statistics in Guinea show that among children under five years of age, malaria accounts for 31 percent of consultations, 25 percent of hospitalizations, and 14 percent of hospital deaths in public facilities.

The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)

Guinea is one of 19 focus countries benefiting from the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which is led by the U.S. Agency for International Development and implemented together with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. PMI was launched in 2005 as a five-year (fiscal year [FY] 2006–2010), \$1.265 billion expansion of U.S. Government resources to reduce the burden of malaria and help relieve poverty on the African continent. The 2008 Lantos-Hyde Act authorized an extension of PMI funding through FY 2013. With congressional authorization and the subsequent launch of the U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative, PMI's goal was expanded to achieve Africa-wide impact by halving the burden of malaria in 70 percent of the at-risk populations on the continent (i.e., approximately 450 million residents), thereby removing malaria as a major public health problem and promoting development throughout the African region.

To reach its goal, PMI works with national malaria control programs and coordinates its activities with national and international partners, including the Roll Back Malaria Partnership; The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; the World Health Organization (WHO); the World Bank; the U.K. Department for International Development; numerous nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based and community groups; and the private sector.

Key Interventions

In accordance with Guinea's national malaria control strategy, PMI supports four major malaria prevention and treatment measures in 14 prefectures and five communes of Conakry:

- [Insecticide-treated mosquito nets \(ITNs\)](#)
- [Indoor residual spraying \(IRS\)](#)
- [Intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women \(IPTp\) with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine \(SP\)](#)
- [Diagnosis with rapid diagnostic tests \(RDTs\) or microscopy and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapy \(ACT\)](#)

Progress to Date

The table below shows key results from nationwide household surveys.

Guinea Malaria Indicators	DHS 2005	MICS 2007
All-cause under-five mortality rate	163/1,000	-
Proportion of households with at least one ITN	0.5%	8.3%
Proportion of children under five years old who slept under an ITN the previous night	0.3%	4.5%
Proportion of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the previous night	0.4%	3.2%
Proportion of women who received two or more doses of IPTp during their last pregnancy in last two years	2.9%	-

Since Guinea only became a PMI focus country in 2011, no large-scale implementation of activities under PMI has taken place as yet; however, plans to provide an emergency supply of ACTs to alleviate a nationwide stock-out are under way.

PMI Contributions	FY 2011	Cumulative
ACTs procured	1,450,000	1,450,000
ACTs distributed	0	0

PMI Funding	FY 2011 Jump start funds	FY 2012
Budget (in millions)	\$10.0	\$10.0

For details on FY 2012 PMI activities in Guinea, please see the **Guinea Malaria Operational Plan**: http://pmi.gov/countries/mops/fy12/guinea_mop_fy12.pdf.

