

Equatorial Guinea

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for Equatorial Guinea. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for Equatorial Guinea.

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Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

1.1.1a

Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence via the WHO Library of National Action Plans, the WHO report on global progress on AMR, or the Official Web Page for the Government of Equatorial Guinea of a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection and reporting of priority AMR pathogens [1, 2, 3]. The Official Web Page for the Government of Equatorial Guinea acts as the central web page for all official and publicly available information. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Antimicrobial Resistance Library of National Action Plans".

[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Monitoring Global Progress on Addressing Antimicrobial Resistance"

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/273128/9789241514422-eng.pdf?ua=1>]. Accessed February 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.1.1b

Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2 , Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence on a national laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens in Equatorial Guinea. Neither the WHO report on global progress on AMR to the World Health Assembly nor the Official Web Page for the government of Equatorial Guinea have any details on AMR testing [1,2]. There is also no evidence that the country has a national AMR plan either via the WHO Library of National Action Plans, the Official Web Page for the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the WHO report on global progress on AMR to the World Health Assembly [1,2,3]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

- [1] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Antimicrobial Resistance Library of National Action Plans".
[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018.
[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] World Health Organisation. 2018. "Monitoring Global Progress on Addressing Antimicrobial Resistance"
[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/273128/9789241514422-eng.pdf?ua=1>]. Accessed February 2021
- [4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.1.1c

Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence that the government is conducting environmental surveillance or detection activities for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms in Equatorial Guinea. There is no evidence via the WHO report on global progress on AMR to the World Health Assembly, the Official Web Page for the government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment's regulatory legislation on the Environment (Ley 7/2003), of AMR surveillance activities conducted by the government [1,2,3]. There is also no evidence that the country has a national AMR plan either via the WHO Library of National Action Plans, the Official Web Page for the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the WHO report on global progress on AMR to the World Health Assembly [1,2,3,4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [5] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

- [1] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Antimicrobial Resistance Library of National Action Plans".
[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018.
[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Presidency. 2003. "Ley numero 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial". [https://leydeguinea.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/026_ley-7-de-23-de-noviembre-de-2007-medio-ambiente.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [4] World Health Organisation. 2018. "Monitoring Global Progress on Addressing Antimicrobial Resistance"
[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/273128/9789241514422-eng.pdf?ua=1>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

1.1.2a

Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of national legislation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use in humans. There is no evidence of legislation via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea. [1] While there is evidence that the Central Medications Agency is responsible for the procurement and distribution of antibiotics, it is unclear whether medicines

require prescriptions. [2] There is also no evidence that the country has a national AMR plan either via the WHO Library of National Action Plans, the Official Web Page for the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the WHO report on global progress on AMR to the World Health Assembly [1,3,4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [5] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2016. "The government acquires new batches of medication". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8187>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2018. "Monitoring Global Progress on Addressing Antimicrobial Resistance"

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/273128/9789241514422-eng.pdf?ua=1>]. Accessed February 2021

[4] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Antimicrobial Resistance Library of National Action Plans".

[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.1.2b

Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of national legislation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use in animals. There is no evidence of such legislation via the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment's regulatory legislation on the Environment (Ley 7/2003) or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea [1, 2]. There is also no evidence that the country has a national AMR plan either via the WHO Library of National Action Plans, the Official Web Page for the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the WHO report on global progress on AMR to the World Health Assembly [1,3,4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. [5]

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Presidency. 2003. "Ley numero 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial". [https://leydeguinea.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/026_ley-7-de-23-de-noviembre-de-2007-medio-ambiente.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2018. "Monitoring Global Progress on Addressing Antimicrobial Resistance"

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/273128/9789241514422-eng.pdf?ua=1>]. Accessed February 2021

[4] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Antimicrobial Resistance Library of National Action Plans".

[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.2 ZONOTIC DISEASE

1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

1.2.1a

Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a national legislation, plan, or strategy document on zoonotic disease. There is no evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment's regulatory legislation on the Environment (Ley 7/2003) of such a law or plan. [1,2] While the country has a National Strategic Plan for the Program against Malaria 2016-2020, the plan itself is not accessible and it is unclear whether the country has a national strategy on other zoonotic diseases [3]. The National Strategic Plan for the Program against Malaria is a five-year plan designed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare to eradicate malaria, particularly in the continental region where a greater concentration of the population resides and where there is a higher incidence of the disease. It is drafted jointly with the assistance of Cuba's Medical Brigade [3]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/buscador.php?cat=41>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Presidency. 2003. "Ley numero 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial". [https://leydeguinea.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/026_ley-7-de-23-de-noviembre-de-2007-medio-ambiente.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Infomed. 2016. "Médicos cubanos participan en la erradicación del paludismo en Guinea Ecuatorial".

[<https://temas.sld.cu/vigilanciaensalud/2016/03/30/medicos-cubanos-participan-en-la-erradicacion-del-paludismo-en-guinea-ecuatorial/>]. Accessed February 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.2.1b

Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans. There is no evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment's regulatory legislation on the Environment (Ley 7/2003) of such legislation or plan. [1,2] While the country has a National Strategic Plan for the Program against Malaria 2016-2020, the plan itself is not accessible and it is unclear whether the country has a national strategy on other zoonotic diseases [3]. The National Strategic Plan for the Program against Malaria is a five-year plan designed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare to eradicate malaria, particularly in the continental region where a greater concentration of the population resides and where there is a higher incidence of the disease. It is drafted jointly with the assistance of Cuba's Medical Brigade [3]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y

Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/buscador.php?cat=41>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Presidency. 2003. "Ley numero 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial". [https://leydeguinea.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/026_ley-7-de-23-de-noviembre-de-2007-medio-ambiente.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Infomed. 2016. "Médicos cubanos participan en la erradicación del paludismo en Guinea Ecuatorial".

[<https://temas.sld.cu/vigilanciaensalud/2016/03/30/medicos-cubanos-participan-en-la-erradicacion-del-paludismo-en-guinea-ecuatorial/>]. Accessed February 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.2.1c

Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of national plans, guidelines, or laws that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern. There is no evidence of plans via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment's regulatory legislation on the Environment (Ley 7/2003). [1, 2]. While the country has a National Strategic Plan for the Program against Malaria 2016-2020, there is no evidence of national plans that account for the surveillance and control of any other zoonotic diseases [3]. The National Strategic Plan for the Program against Malaria is a five-year plan designed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare to eradicate malaria, particularly in the continental region where a greater concentration of the population resides and where there is a higher incidence of the disease. It is drafted jointly with the assistance of Cuba's Medical Brigade [3]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Presidency. 2003. "Ley numero 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial". [https://leydeguinea.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/026_ley-7-de-23-de-noviembre-de-2007-medio-ambiente.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Infomed. 2016. "Médicos cubanos participan en la erradicación del paludismo en Guinea Ecuatorial".

[<https://temas.sld.cu/vigilanciaensalud/2016/03/30/medicos-cubanos-participan-en-la-erradicacion-del-paludismo-en-guinea-ecuatorial/>]. Accessed February 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.2.1d

Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of an agency dedicated to zoonotic disease that works across ministries. There is no such evidence available via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment's regulatory legislation on the Environment (Ley 7/2003). [1, 2]. The Ministry of Health and Welfare designed a National Strategic Plan for the Program against Malaria 2016-2020, however the document itself is not accessible and there is no evidence of cooperation across ministries for its design. [3] The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Presidency. 2003. "Ley numero 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial". [https://leydeguinea.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/026_ley-7-de-23-de-noviembre-de-2007-medio-ambiente.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Infomed. 2016. "Médicos cubanos participan en la erradicación del paludismo en Guinea Ecuatorial".

[<https://temas.sld.cu/vigilanciaensalud/2016/03/30/medicos-cubanos-participan-en-la-erradicacion-del-paludismo-en-guinea-ecuatorial/>]. Accessed February 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

1.2.2a

Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a national mechanism for livestock owners to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. There is no available evidence of such a mechanism via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment's regulatory legislation on the Environment (Ley 7/2003). [1, 2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [3] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Presidency. 2003. "Ley numero 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial". [https://leydeguinea.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/026_ley-7-de-23-de-noviembre-de-2007-medio-ambiente.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.2.2b

Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence of any laws or guidelines that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animal owners. There is no evidence of such a provision via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment's regulatory legislation on the Environment (Ley 7/2003), [1, 2]. In 2016, the government enacted Law No. 1/2016, of 22 July 2016 ('the Data Protection Law'). The aim of the Data Protection Law is to protect confidential data of natural persons during all operations of data processing, but it has not started to operate and there is no case law to support the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animal owners. [3] The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment and Ministry of Fisheries and Environment do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/buscador.php?cat=41>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Presidency. 2003. "Ley numero 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial". [https://leydeguinea.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/026_ley-7-de-23-de-noviembre-de-2007-medio-ambiente.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Data Guidance. "Equatorial Guinea - Data Protection Overview". [<https://www.dataguidance.com/notes/equatorial-guinea-data-protection-overview>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.2.2c

Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the country conducts surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife. There is no evidence on this via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment's regulatory legislation on the Environment (Ley 7/2003). [1,2]. The country has a National Strategic Plan for the Program against Malaria 2016-2020, however the plan itself is not accessible and it is thus unclear whether it involves mosquito surveillance. [3] The National Strategic Plan for the Program against Malaria is a five-year plan designed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare to eradicate malaria, particularly in the continental region where a greater concentration of the population resides and where there is a higher incidence of the disease [3]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

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[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Presidency. 2003. "Ley numero 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial". [https://leydeguinea.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/026_ley-7-de-23-de-noviembre-de-2007-medio-ambiente.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Infomed. 2016. "Médicos cubanos participan en la erradicación del paludismo en Guinea Ecuatorial".

[<https://temas.sld.cu/vigilanciaensalud/2016/03/30/medicos-cubanos-participan-en-la-erradicacion-del-paludismo-en-guinea-ecuatorial/>]. Accessed February 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

1.2.3a

Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.4 Animal health workforce

1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: -

No data available

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.4b

Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: -

No data available

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

1.2.5a

Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of any legislation or plan that includes mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. There is no evidence of such legislation or plan via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment's regulatory legislation on the Environment (Ley 7/2003).

[1,2]. The country has a National Strategic Plan for the Program against Malaria 2016-2020, however the plan itself is not accessible and it is thus unclear whether it utilises a mechanism to collaborate with the private sector [3]. While there are examples of public-private cooperation in zoonotic disease control, such as the Equatorial Guinea Malaria Vaccine Initiative managed by Medical Care Development International, and funded by the government and the Marathon Oil Corporation, there is no evidence of a mechanism for sustainable cooperation [4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [5] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

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[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Presidency. 2003. "Ley numero 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial". [https://leydeguinea.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/026_ley-7-de-23-de-noviembre-de-2007-medio-ambiente.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Infomed. 2016. "Médicos cubanos participan en la erradicación del paludismo en Guinea Ecuatorial".

[<https://temas.sld.cu/vigilanciaensalud/2016/03/30/medicos-cubanos-participan-en-la-erradicacion-del-paludismo-en-guinea-ecuatorial/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Medical Care Development International. 2012. "Malaria Control and Elimination".

[<http://www.mcdinternational.org/egmvi-details>]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

1.3 BIOSECURITY

1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

1.3.1a

Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a record, updated within the past 5 years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. There is no evidence of this via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the UN's Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) [1,2]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [3] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [4]

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] United Nations. 2021. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/equatorial-guinea>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.3.1b

Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the UN's Biological Weapons Convention on biosecurity requirements which address elements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed [1,2]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [3]. While the Centro Medico La Paz - Bata claims to employ the most advanced technologies and comply with the strictest international hospital standards, there is no evidence of the specific mechanisms it implements to ensure high security standards [3]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [5]

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] United Nations. 2021. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/equatorial-guinea>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Centro Medico la Paz - Bata. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.3.1c

Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the UN's Biological Weapons Convention of an agency responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations [1,2]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [3] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [4]

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] United Nations. 2021. "Confidence Building Measures". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/equatorial-guinea]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.

[4] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/] Accessed February 2021.

1.3.1d

Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the UN Biological Weapons Convention that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities [1,2]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [3] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [4]

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[2] United Nations. 2021. "Confidence Building Measures". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/equatorial-guinea]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.

[4] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/] Accessed February 2021.

1.3.1e

Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation's Strategic Cooperation plan with Equatorial Guinea, or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea that the country has the capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola which would preclude culturing a live pathogen [1]. While in 2016 the country built a molecular biology laboratory with the capacity of diagnosing Ebola, it is unclear whether it employs a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic technique [2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [3] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this

in the VERTIC database. [4]

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2015. "Nuevo Laboratorio para el Diagnostico de Ebola". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=6122>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

1.3.2a

Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the UN Biological Weapons Convention that the country requires biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential [1,2]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. According to a vacancy announcement by the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's molecular biology lab testing for Ebola, applicants are not requested to have undergone any specific training in biosecurity practices. Beyond requirements for the specific vacancy application, the Centro Medico de la Paz does not have any evidence on training requirements for staff generally [3]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [5]

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[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] United Nations. 2021. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/equatorial-guinea>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018. "El Centro Medico La Paz de Bata, urge en contratar a médicos especialistas en" [http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

1.3.3a

Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the UN Biological Weapons Convention that regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to checks [1,2]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. While according to a vacancy announcement by the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's molecular biology lab testing for Ebola, applicants are required to provide a Criminal Record Certificate, it is unclear whether this is a hospital specific choice or a national regulation [3]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [5]

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] United Nations. 2021. "Confidence Building Measures". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/equatorial-guinea]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018. "El Centro Medico La Paz de Bata, urge en contratar a médicos especialistas en" [http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.

[5] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/] Accessed February 2021.

1.3.4 Transportation security

1.3.4a

Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, the UN Biological Weapons Convention, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, of any regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (Categories A and B) [1,2,3]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] United Nations. 2021. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/equatorial-guinea>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

1.3.5a

Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, the UN Biological Weapons Convention, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, of any national legislation to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential [1, 2, 3]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [5]

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[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] United Nations. 2021. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/equatorial-guinea>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.4 BIOSAFETY

1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

1.4.1a

Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, the UN Biological Weapons Convention, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, of a national biosafety legislation or regulation [1, 2, 3]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. While a report by the Centro Medico de la Paz, Malabo, outlines that Equatorial Guinea does not have sufficient personal protection equipment for adequate biosafety for work with radiological materials, but makes no mention of biosafety PPE usage or requirements [4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [5] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [6]

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[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] United Nations. 2021. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/equatorial-guinea>]. Accessed February 2021

[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] General Hospital of Malabo. "RADIATION PROTECTION IN HOSPITALS OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA".

[https://inis.iaea.org/collection/NCLCollectionStore/_Public/32/039/32039985.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[6] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.4.1b

Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, the UN Biological Weapons Convention or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, of an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations [1, 2, 3]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. A report by the Centro Medico de la Paz, Malabo, outlines that Equatorial Guinea does not have sufficient personal protection equipment for adequate biosafety for work with radiological materials, but makes no mention of biosafety PPE usage or requirements [4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have

evidence of this. [5] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [6]

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[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] General Hospital of Malabo. "RADIATION PROTECTION IN HOSPITALS OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA".

[https://inis.iaea.org/collection/NCLCollectionStore/_Public/32/039/32039985.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[6] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

1.4.2a

Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea or the UN Biological Weapons Convention Confidence Building Measures that the country requires biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential [1,2]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. According to a vacancy announcement by the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's molecular biology lab testing for Ebola, applicants are not requested to have undergone any specific training in biosafety practices. Beyond requirements for the specific vacancy application, the Centro Medico de la Paz does not have any evidence on training requirements for staff generally [3]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [5]

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[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

1.5.1a

Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, the UN Biological Weapons Convention Confidence Building Measures, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential, or other dual use research [1, 2, 3]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [5]

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[2] United Nations. 2021. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/equatorial-guinea>]. Accessed February 2021

[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.5.1b

Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, the UN Biological Weapons Convention Confidence Building Measures, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, of a national policy requiring oversight of dual use research, such as research with especially dangerous

pathogens, toxins, and/or pathogens with pandemic potential [1, 2, 3]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [5]

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[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.5.1c

Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, the UN Biological Weapons Convention Confidence Building Measures, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, of an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, pathogens with pandemic potential, or other dual use research [1, 2, 3]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [5]

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[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

1.5.2a

Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, the UN Biological Weapons Convention Confidence Building Measures, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, of a national legislation, regulation, policy, or other guidance, requiring the screening of synthesized DNA before it is sold [1, 2, 3]. Although Equatorial Guinea is party to the BWC, there is no public evidence that it has submitted any Confidence-Building Measures reports [2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] Additionally, the country's Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Trade; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus do not provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no information about this in the VERTIC database. [5]

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] United Nations. 2021. "Confidence Building Measures". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/equatorial-guinea>]. Accessed February 2021

[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] VERTIC. 2021. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/e/>] Accessed February 2021.

1.6 IMMUNIZATION

1.6.1 Vaccination rates

1.6.1a

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

World Health Organization

1.6.1b

Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

OIE WAHIS database

Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

2.1.1a

Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation's Strategic Cooperation plan with Equatorial Guinea, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, that the national laboratory system has the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests [1, 2, 3, 4]. While in 2016 the country announced plans to construct a National Laboratory of Public Health in Malabo, it is unclear if this centre has actually been completed or that it would act as a reference laboratory capable of performing the WHO core tests [5]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [6] The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. "El Centro Médico "La Paz"

[https://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1&lang=es] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Guinea Info Market. 2016. "Guinea Ecuatorial construirá un laboratorio nacional de salud pública".

[<https://guineainfomarket.com/economy/2016/05/20/guinea-ecuatorial-construira-un-laboratorio-nacional-de-salud-publica/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.1.1b

Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation's Strategic Cooperation plan with Equatorial Guinea, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, that there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing [1,2,3, 4]. While in 2016 the country announced plans to construct a National Laboratory of Public Health in Malabo, it is unclear if this centre has actually been completed or it has the capacity to scale up testing during a public health emergency [5]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [6] The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. "El Centro Médico "La Paz"

[https://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1&lang=es] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Guinea Info Market. 2016. "Guinea Ecuatorial construirá un laboratorio nacional de salud pública".

[<https://guineainfomarket.com/economy/2016/05/20/guinea-ecuatorial-construira-un-laboratorio-nacional-de-salud-publica/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

2.1.2a

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence of a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility and is accredited via the World Health Organisation's Strategic Cooperation plan with Equatorial Guinea, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory [1, 2, 3, 4]. While in 2016 the

country announced plans to construct a National Laboratory of Public Health in Malabo, it is unclear if this centre has actually been completed or if it would act as an accredited reference laboratory [5]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [6] The country's National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

- [1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. "El Centro Médico "La Paz" [https://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1&lang=es] Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018. [http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.
- [5] Guinea Info Market. 2016. "Guinea Ecuatorial construirá un laboratorio nacional de salud pública". [<https://guineainfomarket.com/economy/2016/05/20/guinea-ecuatorial-construira-un-laboratorio-nacional-de-salud-publica/>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [6] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.1.2b

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence of a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility and is subject to external quality assurance reviews via the World Health Organisation's Strategic Cooperation plan with Equatorial Guinea, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, [1, 2, 3, 4]. While in 2016 the country announced plans to construct a National Laboratory of Public Health in Malabo, it is unclear if this centre has actually been completed or if it would act as a reference laboratory subject to external quality assurance reviews [5]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [6] The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

- [1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. "El Centro Médico "La Paz" [https://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1&lang=es] Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018. [http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.
- [5] Guinea Info Market. 2016. "Guinea Ecuatorial construirá un laboratorio nacional de salud pública". [<https://guineainfomarket.com/economy/2016/05/20/guinea-ecuatorial-construira-un-laboratorio-nacional-de-salud-publica/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

2.2.1a

Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation's Strategic Cooperation plan with Equatorial Guinea, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, of a nationwide specimen transport system [1, 2, 3, 4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [5] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. "El Centro Médico "La Paz"

[https://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1&lang=es] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

2.2.2a

Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation's Strategic Cooperation plan with Equatorial Guinea, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, of a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak. [1,2,3,4] While in 2016 the country announced plans to construct a National Laboratory of Public Health in Malabo, it is unclear if this centre has actually been completed or if has the capacity to conduct tests during a public health emergency [5]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [6] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment does not have its own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public

health.

- [1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. "El Centro Médico "La Paz" [https://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1&lang=es] Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018. [http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.
- [5] Guinea Info Market. 2016. "Guinea Ecuatorial construirá un laboratorio nacional de salud pública". [https://guineainfomarket.com/economy/2016/05/20/guinea-ecuatorial-construira-un-laboratorio-nacional-de-salud-publica/]. Accessed February 2021.
- [6] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.

2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

2.3.1a

Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,
Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis
= 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation's Strategic Cooperation plan with Equatorial Guinea, or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease [1, 2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [3] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

- [1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.

2.3.1b

Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea that the country has reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years [1, 2]. There is no evidence that the Government of Equatorial Guinea reported COVID-19 to the WHO as a PHEIC before 30 January 2021 [1, 2]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [3] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] WHO. 2021. "Disease Outbreak News". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/gnq/en/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

2.3.2a

Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, that the country operates an electronic reporting surveillance system at either a national or sub-national level [1, 2, 3, 4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [5] The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a web page and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] WHO. 2021. "Disease Outbreak News". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/gnq/en/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Centro Medico La Paz. 2021.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.3.2b

Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, that the country operates an electronic reporting surveillance system that would collect real time laboratory data [1, 2, 3, 4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [5] The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a web page and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] WHO. 2021. "Disease Outbreak News". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/gnq/en/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

2.4.1a

Are electronic health records commonly in use?

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea that electronic health records are commonly in use [1, 2]. The 2015 WHO Atlas of eHealth Country Profiles found that there was no national EHR system in place at the time. [3] The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a web page and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2015. "Atlas of eHealth Country Profiles".

[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204523/9789241565219_eng.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.4.1b

Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea that electronic health records are commonly in use or that the public health system has access to any electronic record system that may be in use [1, 2]. The 2015 WHO Atlas of eHealth Country Profiles found that there was no national EHR system in place at the time. [3] The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a web page and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2015. "Atlas of eHealth Country Profiles".

[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204523/9789241565219_eng.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.4.1c

Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea that the country follows data standards to ensure data is comparable [1, 2]. The 2015 WHO Atlas of eHealth Country Profiles found that there was no national EHR system in place at the time. [3] The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [4] The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a web page and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2015. "Atlas of eHealth Country Profiles".

[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204523/9789241565219_eng.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

2.4.2a

Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents, or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human and wildlife surveillance to share data [1, 2]. In 2015 the African Development Bank and Equatorial Guinea both committed millions towards the fight against Ebola at the close of the International Conference of Africa's Fight Against Ebola, held in Malabo. While the African Development Bank's three hundred million dollars are earmarked for the development of an epidemiological surveillance network, it is unclear whether this has been established to date [3]. Additionally, while the country has a National Strategic Plan for the Program against Malaria 2016-2020, the plan itself is not accessible and thus it is unclear whether it includes the sharing of surveillance data among the relevant ministries [4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [5] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2015. "Important collection of funds to help the countries affected by Ebola". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=6772>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Infomed. 2016. "Médicos cubanos participan en la erradicación del paludismo en Guinea Ecuatorial".

[<https://temas.sld.cu/vigilanciaensalud/2016/03/30/medicos-cubanos-participan-en-la-erradicacion-del-paludismo-en-guinea-ecuatorial/>]. Accessed February 2021

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

2.4.3a

Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, Ministry of Health and Welfare, or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, that the country makes de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks publicly available via reports on government websites [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. Additionally, the country's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus do not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Centro Medico La Paz. 2021.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. "El Centro Médico "La Paz"

[https://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1&lang=es] Accessed February 2021.

2.4.3b

Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

The Ministry of Health and Welfare (MINSABS) in Equatorial Guinea makes de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats). [1] MINSABS has a website that is updated daily with information on the total number of tests and positive cases. [1] There is no additional information from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health because they do not have designated websites and thus do not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Estadísticas". [<https://guineasalud.org/estadisticas/>] Accessed February 2021.

2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

2.4.4a

Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence via the World Health Organisation documents or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea of laws, regulations, or guidelines that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals [1, 2]. In 2016, the government enacted Law No. 1/2016, of 22 July 2016 ('the Data Protection Law'). The aim of the Data Protection Law is to protect confidential data of natural persons during all operations of data processing, but it has not started to operate and there is no case law to support the confidentiality of health information. [3] There is evidence via the UNCTAD Data Protection and Legislation Worldwide database of legislation on privacy and data protection that Equatorial Guinea has privacy and data protection legislation, but no information about what it covers. [4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this. [5] The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaequatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Data Guidance. "Equatorial Guinea - Data Protection Overview". [<https://www.dataguidance.com/notes/equatorial-guinea-data-protection-overview>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] UNCTAD. 2021. "Data Protection and Privacy Worldwide - Equatorial Guinea".

[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.4.4b

Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea of laws, regulations, or guidelines that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals including from cyber security attacks [1, 2]. In 2016, the government enacted Law No. 1/2016, of 22 July 2016 ('the Data Protection Law'). The aim of the Data Protection Law is to protect confidential data of natural persons during all operations of data processing, but it has not started to operate and there is no case law to support the confidentiality of health information. [3] There is evidence via the UNCTAD Data Protection and Legislation Worldwide database of legislation on privacy and data protection that Equatorial Guinea has privacy and data protection legislation, but no information about what it covers [4]. The website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) does not have evidence of this [5]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaequatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Data Guidance. "Equatorial Guinea - Data Protection Overview". [<https://www.dataguidance.com/notes/equatorial-guinea-data-protection-overview>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] UNCTAD. 2021. "Data Protection and Privacy Worldwide - Equatorial Guinea".

[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.4.5 International data sharing

2.4.5a

Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease = 2, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) or the

Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, that the country has made a commitment to specifically share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region for one or more diseases [1, 2, 3, 4]. Equatorial Guinea has cooperation agreements with Djibouti, Sao Tome, Cameroon, and UNESCO, but they are unrelated to health and surveillance [5,6,7,8]. Additionally, the country's National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Centro Medico La Paz. 2021.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Guinea Ecuatorial y Djibouti firman varios acuerdos de cooperación" [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=11365>] Accessed February 2021.

[6] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2020. "Equatorial Guinea and São Tomé review bilateral relations". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=17604>] Accessed May 2021.

[7] Andalou Agency. 2020. Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea sign cross-border pact.

[<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/cameroon-equatorial-guinea-sign-cross-border-pact/1918256>] Accessed May 2021.

[8] UNESCO. 2018. Signature of a Framework Cooperation Agreement between UNESCO and Equatorial Guinea.

[<https://en.unesco.org/news/signature-framework-cooperation-agreement-between-unesco-and-equatorial-guinea>] Accessed May 2021

2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

2.5.1a

Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of an active or future public health emergency. Websites for the Government of Equatorial Guinea, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) and the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, do not have information about this [1,2,3]. Additionally, the country's National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and there is no evidence of an institute of public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2021.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

2.5.1b

Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Equatorial Guinea provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention. Websites for the Government of Equatorial Guinea, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) and the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, do not have information about this [1,2,3]. Additionally, the country's National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and there is no evidence of an institute of public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2021.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

2.5.1c

Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

The Ministry of Health and Welfare (MINSABS) in Equatorial Guinea does not make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites [1]. MINSABS has a website that is updated daily with information on the total number of tests and positive cases, but it does not have contact tracing information. [1] The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a web page and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Estadísticas". [<https://guineasalud.org/estadisticas/>] Accessed February 2021.

2.5.2 Point of entry management

2.5.2a

Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of an active or future public health emergency. Websites for the Government of Equatorial Guinea, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) and the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, do not have information about this [1,2,3]. Additionally, the country's National Laboratory of Public Health and border control agency do not have designated websites, and there is no evidence of an institute of public health. Although there is no evidence of such a plan from national sources, as of March 2021, Equatorial Guinea has a mandatory 5-day quarantine for all international travelers who enter the country, even if they present a negative COVID-19 test upon arrival. [4]

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[3] Centro Medico La Paz. 2021.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] UK Government. 2021. "Foreign travel advice: Equatorial Guinea". [<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/equatorial-guinea>] Accessed May 2021.

2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])

2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country
- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents, the African Field Epidemiology Training Network, the Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET), the Centers for

Disease Control and Prevention, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) that the country provides resources to its citizens to study abroad in applied epidemiology training programs or that such programs are available within Equatorial Guinea [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] African Field Epidemiology Training Network. 2018. [<http://www.afenet.net/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). 2018.

[<https://www.tephinet.org/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.6.1b

Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents, the African Field Epidemiology Training Network, the Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) that the country offers applied epidemiology training programs that explicitly include animal health professionals. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/buscador.php?cat=41>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] African Field Epidemiology Training Network. 2021. [<http://www.afenet.net/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET). 2021.

[<https://www.tephinet.org/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

2.6.2a

Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

3.1.1a

Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) of an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place to address planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. [1, 2, 3, 4]. Although the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response in September 2018, it is thus far unclear whether this Coordination Committee has been established. [5] The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

3.1.1b

If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) of an overarching national public health emergency response plan on pandemics which has been updated in the past three years. [1, 2, 3, 4]. Although the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response in September 2018, it is thus far unclear whether this Coordination Committee has been established. [5] The country's National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

3.1.1c

If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) of an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place to address planning for multiple communicable diseases which includes considerations for vulnerable populations. [1, 2, 3, 4]. Although the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response in September 2018, it is thus far unclear whether this Coordination Committee has been established. [5] The country's National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

3.1.1d

Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

3.1.2a

Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation Cooperation Strategy, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) of a specific mechanism for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response [1, 2, 3]. There is no public evidence that the country has strategy documents which guide outbreak emergency preparedness and response. Although the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response in September 2018, it is thus far unclear whether this Coordination Committee has been established. [4] The country's National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a designated website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

3.1.3a

Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease = 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Equatorial Guinea has guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during the COVID-19 pandemic, but no general plans addressing an epidemic or pandemic. The websites for the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) and Government do not have evidence of this [1,2]. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, MINSABS does publish guidelines that include NPIs for reducing the spread of the virus. The guidelines encourage handwashing, social distancing, avoiding crowds and staying at home or wearing a mask if a person has any symptoms. [3] A risk profile of the country does not mention the agency responsible for risk management and there is no information available from the Government [2,4]. The National Laboratory for Public Health does not have a web page and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "COVID19". [<https://guineasalud.org/especial-covid-19/>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

3.2.1 Activating response plans

3.2.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that the country has activated a national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak or has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year. There is no evidence that the country has a national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak from websites for the Government and the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) [1,2]. The MINSABS COVID-19 website does not mention a national emergency plan [3]. The World Health Organisation extranet does not have evidence of biological threat exercises [4]. A risk profile of the country does not mention the agency responsible for risk management and there is no information available from the Government [2,5]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "COVID19". [<https://guineasalud.org/especial-covid-19/>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2021. Simulation Exercise. [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

3.2.1b

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) that the country has undergone an exercise to identify a list of gaps and best practices through either an after action review or a biological threat-focused IHR exercise with the WHO [1, 2, 3, 4]. Additionally, the country's Ministry of National Defense does not have a designated website and thus does not provide relevant evidence on the matter. A risk profile of the country does not mention the agency responsible for risk management and there is no information available from the Government [1,5]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] WHO. 2021. "After Action Review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

3.2.2a

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the country undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives in the past year. There is no evidence that the country has a undergone a biological threat-focused exercise from the Government, and the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) [1,2]. The World Health Organisation (WHO) After Action Review, Simulation Exercise, and country webpages do not have information about this [3,4,5]. A risk profile of the country does not mention the agency responsible for risk management and there is no information available from the Government [2,6]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for

public health.

[1] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organization. 2021. "After Action Review". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] World Health Organization. "Simulation Exercise". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>] Accessed 2 March 2021.

[5] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

3.3.1 Emergency response operation

3.3.1a

Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) that the country has an Emergency Operations Center in place [1, 2, 3, 4]. Although the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response in September 2018, it is unclear whether this has been established [5]. A risk profile of the country does not mention the agency responsible for risk management and there is no information available from the Government [1,6]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment, Ministry of National Defense and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

3.3.1b

Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) that the country has an Emergency Operations Center in place, requirements for annual drills or that it conducts annual public health emergency drills [1, 2, 3, 4]. Although the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response in September 2018, it is unclear whether this has been established [5]. A risk profile of the country does not mention the agency responsible for risk management and there is no information available from the Government about annual drill requirements or exercises [1,6]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment, Ministry of National Defense and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

3.3.1c

Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) that the country has an Emergency Operations Center or has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario [1, 2, 3, 4]. Although the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response in September 2018, it is unclear whether this has been established [5]. A risk profile of the country does not mention the agency responsible for risk management and there is no information available from the Government [1,6]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment, Ministry of National Defense and the National Laboratory of

Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

- [1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.
- [5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies". [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055]. Accessed February 2021.
- [6] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience] Accessed February 2021.

3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?
- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) that the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of National Defense have carried out any exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event. There is likewise a lack of evidence the two authorities follow standard operating procedures to respond to such an attack. [1, 2, 3, 4]. A risk profile of the country does not mention the agency responsible for risk management and there is no information available from the Government [2,5]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment, Ministry of National Defense and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

- [1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

3.5.1 Public communication

3.5.1b

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) that there is a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency that would reach sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach) [1, 2, 3, 4]. Although the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response in September 2018, it is unclear whether this has been established [5]. A risk profile of the country does not mention the agency responsible for risk management and there is no information available from the Government [2,6]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment, Ministry of National Defense and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

3.5.1 Risk communication planning

3.5.1a

Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) that there is a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency [1, 2, 3, 4]. Although the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response in September 2018, it is unclear whether this has been established [5]. A risk profile of the country does not mention the agency responsible for risk management and there is no information available from the Government [2,6]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment, Ministry of National Defense and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

- [1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.
- [5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [6] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

3.5.1c

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) that there is a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency with a designated primary spokesperson [1, 2, 3, 4]. Although the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response in September 2018, it is unclear whether this has been established [5]. A risk profile of the country does not mention the agency responsible for risk management and there is no information available from the Government [2,6]. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment, Ministry of National Defense and the National Laboratory of Public Health do not have web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

- [1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.
- [5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes

to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

3.5.2 Public communication

3.5.2a

In the past year, is there evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation?

Public health system regularly shares information on health concerns = 2, Public health system shares information only during active emergencies, but does not regularly utilize online media platforms = 1, Public health system does not regularly utilize online media platforms, either during emergencies or otherwise = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation in the past year. The Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) has a presence on Facebook and Twitter and shares daily messages about initiatives to reduce the spread of COVID-19, but there is no evidence of usage for other health concerns [1,2]. The Facebook page had less than 150 followers and the Twitter page had about 400 followers as of March 2021 [1,2].

[1] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Facebook - MINSABS".

[https://www.facebook.com/GuineaSalud/?ref=page_internal&path=%2FGuineaSalud%2F] Accessed February 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Twitter - MINSABS". [<https://twitter.com/GuineaSalud?s=09>] Accessed 2 March 2021.

3.5.2b

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years?

No = 1, Yes = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years. A news article from June 2020 notes that response to the COVID-19 pandemic is characterized by failures in managing the pandemic, lack of resources and general misinformation. However, it is not clear whether senior leaders are responsible for spreading misinformation [1]. The WHO and international news sources do not have additional information [2,3,4]. The Ministry of Health and Welfare does not information about this [5]. A web search did not yield results.

[1] Verangola. 2020. "Covid 19 doctor admits people are succumbing like flies to Covid 19".

[<https://www.verangola.net/va/en/062020/Health/20312/Covid-19-doctor-admits-people-are-succumbing-like-flies-in-Equatorial-Guinea.htm>] Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/].

Accessed February 2021.

[3] BBC. [https://www.bbc.com/] Accessed February 2021.

[4] New York Times. [https://www.nytimes.com/] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.

3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

3.6.1 Internet users

3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 26.24

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 45.17

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 10.18

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 9.62

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

3.7.1 Trade restrictions

3.7.1a

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no publicly available evidence via the WHO Disease Outbreak News, OIE Weekly disease information, local news outlets, other World Health Organisation documents, the Ministry of Health and Welfare or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea that the country has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]. Additionally, the country's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] WHO. 2021. "Disease Outbreak News". [<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/gnq/en/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] World Animal Health Organisation. 2021. "Disease Information". [<https://www.oie.int/alerts-disease-information/>].

Accessed February 2021.

[6] allAfrica. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [<https://allafrica.com/equatorialguinea/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[7] Asodegue Segunda Etapa. 2018. [<http://www.asodeguesegundaetapa.org>]. Accessed February 2021.

3.7.1b

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no publicly available evidence via the WHO Disease Outbreak News, OIE Weekly disease information, local news outlets, other World Health Organisation documents, the Ministry of Health and Welfare or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea that the country has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the

export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles) due to an infectious disease outbreak [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]. Additionally, the country's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter.

- [1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] WHO. 2021. "Disease Outbreak News". [https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/gnq/en/]. Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.
- [5] World Animal Health Organisation. 2021. "Disease Information". [https://www.oie.int/alerts-disease-information/]. Accessed February 2021.
- [6] allAfrica. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://allafrica.com/equatorialguinea/]. Accessed February 2021.
- [7] Asodegue Segunda Etapa. 2018. [http://www.asodeguesegundaetapa.org]. Accessed February 2021.

3.7.2 Travel restrictions

3.7.2a

In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 0

There is evidence that Equatorial Guinea has implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak. There is no publicly available evidence via the WHO Disease Outbreak News, OIE Weekly disease information, local news outlets, other World Health Organisation documents, the Ministry of Health and Welfare or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea that the country has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving in the country due to an infectious disease outbreak [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]. Additionally, the country's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. However, a website that tracks travel bans notes that the country implemented a travel ban on all international flight in June 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. All land, air and sea borders were closed, however some commercial flights and activities related to the import of food and materials were allowed [8]. Limited international resumed in July. As of March 2021, entry is limited to nationals, residents, diplomats and visa holders travelling for business reasons or with government approval. All travelers wishing to enter the country must show a negative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test, taken within the last 48 hours [8,9].

- [1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] WHO. 2021. "Disease Outbreak News". [https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/gnq/en/]. Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.
- [5] World Animal Health Organisation. 2021. "Disease Information". [https://www.oie.int/alerts-disease-information/].

Accessed February 2021.

[6] allAfrica. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [<https://allafrica.com/equatorialguinea/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[7] Asodegue Segunda Etapa. 2018. [<http://www.asodeguesegundaetapa.org>]. Accessed February 2021.

[8] Travel bans. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [<https://travelbans.org/africa/equatorial-guinea/>] Accessed February 2021.

[9] Garda. 2020. "Equatorial Guinea: Authorities maintain COVID-19 restrictions as of Dec. 16 /update 11". [<https://www.garda.com/crisis24/news-alerts/416206/equatorial-guinea-authorities-maintain-covid-19-restrictions-as-of-dec-16-update-11>] Accessed 2 March 2021.

Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

4.1.1a

Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 40.17

2017

WHO; national sources

4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 50.24

2017

WHO; national sources

4.1.1c

Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS), or the Ministry of Labour and Social Security that the country has a public workforce strategy in place [1, 2, 3, 4]. Additionally, the country's Ministry of Education; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Labour and Social Security. 2021. "inicio". [<https://mtfess.gob.gq/>] Accessed February 2021.

4.1.2 Facilities capacity

4.1.2a

Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 210

2010

WHO/World Bank; national sources

4.1.2b

Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Equatorial Guinea has the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country. There is evidence of capacity to temporarily isolate patients with highly communicable diseases at the airport, but no details about whether the facility ensures patients with highly communicable disease to be safely treated. On October 8, 2018, the company Maratón de Guinea Equatorial Producción Limitada (MEGPL), gifted the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare the "Isolation Unit for Medical Emergencies of the International Airport of Malabo". The Isolation Unit has an internment room with five care cubicles, accompanied by two rooms for the monitoring of admitted patients, the preservation of samples and the sterilization of waste and toxic materials. The room also has a pressurized air conditioning system, which allows air to flow inside the cabins, reducing the likelihood of contamination [1]. There is no evidence via the Centro Medico which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, or the proposed National Public Health Laboratory of an isolation unit for patient treatment [2,3]. While the Centro Medico describes itself as "a hospital in constant growth, well maintained and with more than 120 beds, emergency room, delivery rooms, operating rooms, intensive care unit (ICU), general surgery unit , among others", it makes no specific reference to an isolation unit [2]. Likewise, there is no evidence that the National Public Health Laboratory that

was proposed in 2016 has been built or includes an isolation unit [3]. The website for Ministry of Health and Welfare posts bimonthly reports on the COVID-19 pandemic that confirm cases in isolation ("aislamiento"), but not confirm whether these are in biomedical units or otherwise. [4] The National Laboratory of Public Health do not have their own respective web pages and there is no evidence of an institute for public health.

[1] Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Inauguración de la Unidad de Aislamiento en el Aeropuerto Internacional de Malabo". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12153>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Centro Medico La Paz. 2021.

[http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Guinea Info Market. 2016. "Guinea Ecuatorial construirá un laboratorio nacional de salud pública".

[<https://guineainfomarket.com/economy/2016/05/20/guinea-ecuatorial-construira-un-laboratorio-nacional-de-salud-publica/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Informes". [<https://guineasalud.org/informes/>] Accessed February 2021.

4.1.2c

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- **Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?**

- **Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Equatorial Guinea has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity or developed plans to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years. There is no information available on isolation capacity via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. There is no evidence of an emergency risk management government entity [3,6]. There is evidence of capacity to temporarily isolate patients with highly communicable diseases at the airport, but no details about expanding isolation capacity. On October 8, 2018, the company Maratón de Guinea Equatorial Producción Limitada (MEGPL), gifted the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare the "Isolation Unit for Medical Emergencies of the International Airport of Malabo". The Isolation Unit has an internment room with five care cubicles, accompanied by two rooms for the monitoring of admitted patients, the preservation of samples and the sterilization of waste and toxic materials. The room also has a pressurized air conditioning system, which allows air to flow inside the cabins, reducing the likelihood of contamination [7]. There is no evidence via the Centro Medico which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, or the proposed National Public Health Laboratory of an isolation unit for patient treatment [8,9].

[1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed May 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed May 2021.

[3] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed May 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed May 2021.

- [5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Dotación de nuevos lotes de medicamentos adquiridos por el Gobierno". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8187>]. Accessed May 2021.
- [6] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile – Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed May 2021.
- [7] Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Inauguración de la Unidad de Aislamiento en el Aeropuerto Internacional de Malabo". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12153>]. Accessed May 2021.
- [8] Centro Medico La Paz. 2021. [http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed May 2021.
- [9] Guinea Info Market. 2016. "Guinea Ecuatorial construirá un laboratorio nacional de salud pública". [<https://guineainfomarket.com/economy/2016/05/20/guinea-ecuatorial-construira-un-laboratorio-nacional-de-salud-publica/>]. Accessed May 2021.

4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS

4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

4.2.1a

Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation's Strategic Cooperation plan with Equatorial Guinea, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS), or the Centro Medico de la Paz, which houses the country's Ebola laboratory, of a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory and medical supplies [1, 2, 3, 4]. Additionally, the country's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus do not provide relevant evidence on the matter.

- [1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Centro Medico La Paz. 2018. [http://www.lapazge.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=57&lang=en]. Accessed February 2021.

4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

4.2.2a

Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the country has a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics and medical countermeasures) for national use during a public health emergency. There is no information available on medical stockpiles via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. While the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response, it is unclear whether this has yet been established, or that it would specifically stockpile medical supplies such as PPE, vaccines or therapeutics [6]. The country's Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no evidence of an emergency risk management government entity [3,7].

[1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Dotación de nuevos lotes de medicamentos adquiridos por el Gobierno". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8187>]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

[7] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

4.2.2b

Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the country has a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency. There is no information available on stockpiles via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. While the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response, it is unclear whether this has yet been established, or that it would specifically stockpile laboratory supplies [6]. The country's Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of

Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no evidence of an emergency risk management government entity [3,7].

[1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Dotación de nuevos lotes de medicamentos adquiridos por el Gobierno". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8187>]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

[7] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

4.2.2c

Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency. There is no information available on stockpiles via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. While the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response, it is unclear whether this has yet been established, or that it would specifically stockpile medical and laboratory supplies [6]. The country's Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no evidence of an emergency risk management government entity [3,7].

[1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed May 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed May 2021.

[3] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed May 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed May 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Dotación de nuevos lotes de medicamentos adquiridos por el Gobierno". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8187>]. Accessed May 2021.

[6] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed May 2021.

[7] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile – Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed May 2021.

4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Equatorial Guinea has a plan or mechanism to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics and medical countermeasures) or to procure medical supplies during a public health emergency. There is no information available about this via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. While the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response, it is unclear whether this has yet been established, or that it would specifically address medical supplies and countermeasures [6]. The country's Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no evidence of an emergency risk management government entity [3,7].

[1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Dotación de nuevos lotes de medicamentos adquiridos por el Gobierno". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8187>]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

[7] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

4.2.3b

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Equatorial Guinea has a plan or mechanism to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) or to procure laboratory supplies during a public health emergency. There is no information available about this via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. While the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response, it is unclear whether this has yet been established, or that it would specifically address laboratory supplies [6]. The country's Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no evidence of an emergency risk management government entity [3,7].

[1] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Dotación de nuevos lotes de medicamentos adquiridos por el Gobierno". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8187>]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

[7] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

4.3.1a

Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) of a plan, program, or guidelines for dispensing medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency [1, 2, 3]. There is evidence that country's medical regulatory agency, CENTRAMED, has distributed medicines for diseases of concern throughout the country's hospitals, but there is no available detail on systems for dispensing during routine or emergency situations. [4] The country's Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no evidence of an emergency risk management government entity [1,5].

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Dotación de nuevos lotes de medicamentos adquiridos por el Gobierno". [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8187]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience] Accessed February 2021.

4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

4.3.2a

Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare (Ministerio de Sanidad y Bien Estar Social, MINSABS) of a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency [1, 2, 3]. While Equatorial Guinea has several cooperation agreements with regional countries, such as Djibouti, it is unclear whether the agreements include the exchange of health personnel [4]. However, the country's Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no evidence of an emergency risk management government entity [1,5].

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Guinea Ecuatorial y Djibouti firman varios acuerdos de cooperación" [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=11365] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience] Accessed February 2021.

4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

4.4.1 Access to healthcare

4.4.1a

Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

4.4.1b

Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 68.3

2011

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

4.4.1c

Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 582.8

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

4.4.2 Paid medical leave

4.4.2a

Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

4.4.3a

Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation documents, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare of legislation prioritizing health care services for health care workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency [1, 2, 3]. While the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response, it is unclear whether this has yet been established, or if there is as of yet an emergency strategy in place. [4] The country's Ministry of National Defense; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no evidence of an emergency risk management government entity [1,5].

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies".

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055>]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

4.5.1a

Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation or the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare of a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency [1, 2, 3]. While the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response, it is unclear whether this has yet been established, or if there is as of yet an emergency strategy in place which would guide communications during an emergency. [4] The country's Ministry of National Defense; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no evidence of an emergency risk management government entity [1,5].

- [1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies". [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055]. Accessed February 2021.
- [5] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience] Accessed February 2021.

4.5.1b

Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare of a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency that encompasses both the public and private sector [1, 2, 3]. While the Ministry of Health and Welfare proposed to establish a Coordination Committee for emergency response, it is unclear whether this has yet been established, or if there is as of yet an emergency strategy in place which would guide communications during an emergency. [4] The country's Ministry of National Defense; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no evidence of an emergency risk management government entity [1,5].

- [1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea". [https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.
- [4] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "The Vice-Minister for Health Proposes to Create a Coordination Committee Between Organisations and Private Companies". [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=12055]. Accessed February 2021.
- [5] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience] Accessed February 2021.

4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

4.6.1a

Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare that the country monitors for the number of health care associated infections that take place in healthcare facilities [1, 2, 3]. The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a website and there is no evidence of an institute of health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

4.7.1a

Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare that there is a national requirement for ethical review before beginning a clinical trial [1, 2, 3, 4]. There is evidence that Equatorial Guinea has an Ethics Review Committee, which in 2013 was involved in a trial of a malaria vaccine. However, with only this information available, it is unclear whether it is a national requirement for all clinical trials must undergo ethical review before commencing [3, 5]. The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a website and there is no evidence of an institute of public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2013. "Presentation of the design of the first trial of the malaria vaccine". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=4246>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2016. "Successful trials of the first malaria vaccine". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8565>]. Accessed February 2021.

4.7.1b

Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare that there is an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics [1, 2, 3, 4]. There is evidence that Equatorial Guinea has an Ethics Review Committee, which in 2013 was involved in a trial of a malaria vaccine, but no information about clinical trials [3, 5]. The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a website and there is no evidence of an institute of public health.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2013. "Presentation of the design of the first trial of the malaria vaccine". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=4246>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2016. "Successful trials of the first malaria vaccine". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8565>]. Accessed February 2021.

4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures

4.7.2a

Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Institutional Web Page of Equatorial Guinea, or Ministry of Health and Welfare of a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans [1, 2, 3]. While there is evidence that the Central Medications Agency procures and distributes certain medicines, it is unclear whether the agency is likewise responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans [4,5]. The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a website.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2016. "The government acquires new batches of medication". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8187>]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Guinea Info Market. 2016. "Guinea Ecuatorial aprueba una nueva política farmacéutica".

[<https://www.guineainfomarket.com/guinea-ecuatorial-aprueba-una-nueva-politica-farmacautica/>]. Accessed February 2021.

4.7.2b

Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Institutional Web Page of Equatorial Guinea, or Ministry of Health and Welfare of an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies [1, 2, 3]. While there is evidence that the Central Medications Agency procures and distributes certain medicines, it is unclear whether the agency is likewise responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans [4,5]. The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a website.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2016. "The government acquires new batches of medication". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=8187>]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Guinea Info Market. 2016. "Guinea Ecuatorial aprueba una nueva política farmacéutica".

[<https://www.guineainfomarket.com/guinea-ecuatorial-aprueba-una-nueva-politica-farmaceutica/>]. Accessed February 2021.

Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

5.1.1a

Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

World Health Organization

5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

5.1.2a

Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare of a national risk reduction strategy in general or a standalone plan for pandemics [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. The only publicly accessible risk reduction strategy found via UNISDR is the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment's National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (2013), which recognises that climate change risks the increase of infectious disease spread through temperature changes, access to clean water. However, it does not specifically include risk reduction strategies for pandemics [6]. The Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] UNISDR. 2021. "Africa". [<https://www.undrr.org/about-undrr-where-we-work/africa#Overview>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Ministry of Fisheries and Environment. "Plan de Accion Nacional de Adaptation al Cambio Climatico".

[<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/eqg160264.pdf>]. Accessed February 2021.

5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

5.2.1a

Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, African Union, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare that the country has made any cross-border agreements, protocols or MOUs with neighbouring countries with regards to public health emergencies [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. While Equatorial Guinea has several cooperation agreements with regional countries, such as Djibouti and Sudan, it is unclear whether the agreements mention public health emergency responses [6]. Equatorial Guinea participates in the African Union, but the group's long-term plan does not mention agreements or protocols for cooperation [7]. The National Laboratory of Public Health does not have a website and there is no evidence of disaster risk management government entity

[1,8].

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] African Union. 2018. [<https://au.int/en>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[6] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Guinea Ecuatorial y Djibouti firman varios acuerdos de cooperación" [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=11365>] Accessed February 2021.

[7] African Union. 2021. "Agenda 2063". [<https://au.int/en/agenda2063/overview>] Accessed February 2021.

[8] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>] Accessed February 2021.

5.2.1b

Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence via World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare of cross-border agreements which address animal health emergencies [1,2,3,4]. Equatorial Guinea is a member of the African Union and the newly inaugurated (2018) Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC) that details specific responses for animal health emergencies. The centre has set up a continental vaccine bank that aims at ensuring emergency preparedness to respond to any possible outbreak of Rinderpest and other animal diseases in Africa. This facility has the capacity to store 15 million doses of vaccine and is responsible for maintaining Africa free from Rinderpest, through the sequestration of all Rinderpest material from African laboratories, and maintaining the emergency vaccine stock. However, publicly available information does not confirm if this includes cross-border support during animal health emergencies. [5] The country's Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter. There is no evidence of an emergency management agency. [6]

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://www.who.int/gho/countries/gnq/country_profiles/en/]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

[5] African Union. 2018. "First Progress Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on the Activities of Panvac on Livestock and Control of Animal Diseases". [https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/34078-doc-auc.report.panvac.prc_.29.03.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[6] Relief Web. 2018. "Disaster risk profile - Equatorial Guinea". [<https://reliefweb.int/report/equatorial-guinea/disaster-risk-profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience>]

profile-equatorial-guinea-building-disaster-resilience] Accessed February 2021.

5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

5.3.1a

Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1b

Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1c

Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1d

Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

5.3.2a

Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)
- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.5 FINANCING

5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years. The Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, and the website for the Ministry of Health and Welfare do not have budget information [1,2]. There is no website for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment and no information from local news sources [3].

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.

[3] El Diario de Malabo. [https://www.eldiariodemalabo.com/]

5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Equatorial Guinea has access to a fund for public health emergencies. Equatorial Guinea has access to the African Public Health Emergency Fund (APHEF) established by the WHO Regional Committee in 2012 with the aim of providing catalytic resources for initiating timely responses to public health emergencies. Despite all the commitments made, actual contributions to APHEF have remained very low. Between 2012 and June 2016, only 13 countries had ever contributed to the Fund. Total contributions stand at US\$ 3 619 438 (2015). This constitutes about 1.5% of the expected amount. Of the 13 countries that have contributed so far, Eritrea has done so three times, Rwanda twice and the rest have contributed once [1]. Equatorial Guinea is not an eligible IDA borrowing country and does not have access to the World Bank Pandemic Financing Facility [2,3].

- [1] World Health Organisation. 2016. "THE AFRICAN PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY FUND: THE WAY FORWARD". [https://afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-07/afr-rc66-15-en-0710_0.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] World Bank. 2021. "IDA Borrowing Countries". [http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] World Bank. 2017. World Bank Pandemic Financing Facility". [http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/119961516647620597/PEF-Operational-Brief-Dec-2017.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

5.5.4a

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?
- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that senior leaders in Equatorial Guinea have made a public commitment to support capacity building in other countries or that it has made a commitment to improve its own capacity within the past three years. While the Ministry of Health gave a speech on International Malaria Day 2019 where the ministry's future strategies and plans to continue battling Malaria were outlined, there is no publicly available record of the speech and there is insufficient evidence to confirm whether the government made an explicit commitment to improve domestic capacity during this speech [1]. However, there is evidence that Equatorial Guinea has made a made a commitment to support capacity building more than three years ago. In 2015, Equatorial Guinea committed 3 million dollars in economic aid to Africa's Fight Against Ebola for the assistance and recovery of the countries affected by the virus [2]. There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the African Union, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare of a more recent public commitment either to support other's capacity or to improve its own domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity in the past three years [3, 4, 5, 6]. There is no information from local news [7].

- [1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2019. "Speech by the Minister of Health on International Malaria Day" [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=13173]. Accessed February 2021.
- [2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Important collection of funds to help the countries affected by Ebola". [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=6772]. Accessed February 2021.
- [3] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021. [https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.
- [4] World Health Organisation. 2021. [http://www.afro.who.int/media-centre] Accessed February 2021.
- [5] African Union. 2021. [https://au.int/en]. Accessed February 2021.
- [6] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.
- [7] El Diario de Malabo. [https://www.eldiariodemalabo.com/]

5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?
- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Equatorial Guinea has invested donor finances to improve its own capacity to address epidemic threats in the past three years. There is evidence via the Global Health Security Funding Tracker that Equatorial Guinea has invested donor financed to improve domestic capacity to address epidemic threats. The tracker notes that Equatorial Guinea has received funding from multiple donors to enhance their capacity on global security preparedness, including US\$1.9m to enhance real-time surveillance of diseases and other public health threats [1]. Additionally, Equatorial Guinea committed 3 million dollars in economic aid to Africa's Fight Against Ebola for the assistance and recovery of the countries affected by the virus [2]. The WHO reports that during that same year, Equatorial Guinea had donated US\$1,750,767 to the WHO's Ebola Response Funding to improve capacity to address epidemic threats [3]. There is no additional information from the government website and the Ministry of Health and Welfare [4,5] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not have a website.

[1] Global Health Security Funding Tracker. [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/935/recipient>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2018. "Important collection of funds to help the countries affected by Ebola". [<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=6772>]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] World Health Organisation. 2019. "Ebola Response Funding". [<https://www.who.int/csr/disease/ebola/funding/en/>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

5.5.4c

Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

5.6.1a

Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, African Union, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, or the Ministry of Health and Welfare of a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data with international organisations that goes beyond influenza [1, 2, 3, 4]. The country's Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Environment; and National Laboratory of Public Health do not have designated websites and thus cannot provide relevant evidence on the matter.

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2009. "Estrategia de Cooperacion Ecuatorial Guinea".

[https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/ccsbrief_equatorialguinea_es.pdf]. Accessed February 2021.

[3] African Union. 2018. [<https://au.int/en>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

5.6.1b

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation, the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, Ministry of Health and Welfare or news sources that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[<https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2018. [<http://www.afro.who.int/media-centre>] Accessed February 2021.

[3] Asodegue 2a Etapa. [<http://www.asodeguesegundaetapa.org>]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Africa News. [<http://www.africanews.com>]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [<https://guineasalud.org>] Accessed February 2021.

5.6.1c

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no publicly available evidence via the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Official Web Page of the Government of Equatorial Guinea, Ministry of Health and Welfare or news sources that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples in the past two years [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. These sources do not confirm whether Equatorial Guinea has shared or refused to share samples of COVID-19 [1,2,3,4,5]. A report on the country's response to COVID-19 notes that in May 2020 the country asked the head of the local WHO office to leave country under allegations that she was falsifying data. In July 2020, the Vice Minister of Health and Welfare, along with a WHO representative, announced the resumption of publication on COVID-19 data. There is no mention of a lack of sample sharing [6,7].

[1] Official Webpage of the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2021.

[https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com]. Accessed February 2021.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2018. [http://www.afro.who.int/media-centre] Accessed February 2021.

[3] Asodegue 2a Etapa. [http://www.asodeguesegundaetapa.org]. Accessed February 2021.

[4] Africa News. [http://www.africanews.com]. Accessed February 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2021. "Inicio". [https://guineasalud.org] Accessed February 2021.

[6] Datapopalliance.org. "Equatorial Guinea". [https://datapopalliance.org/covid19/c19globalsouthobservatory/equatorial-guinea/] Accessed 2 March 2021.

[7] Government of Equatorial Guinea. "Datos sobre la pandemia".

[https://www.guineaecuatorialpress.com/noticia.php?id=15947] Accessed 2 March 2021

Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

6.1.1 Government effectiveness

6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1c

Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1d

Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1e

Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 16

2020

Transparency International

6.1.1f

Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1g

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

6.1.2a

How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

6.1.3a

What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

6.1.4a

How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.4b

What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

Current Year Score: 3

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

6.1.4c

How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.5 Armed conflict

6.1.5a

Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.6 Government territorial control

6.1.6a

Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.7 International tensions

6.1.7a

Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

6.2.1 Literacy

6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 95

2014

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
The Economist Intelligence Unit

6.2.2 Gender equality

6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.5

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

6.2.3 Social inclusion

6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 3.12

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

6.2.3b

Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

A 2020 report noted that "Informal employment is high, according to IMF estimates, around 40% of total employment". [1] A 2016 report by the International Monetary Fund does not publish exact data on informal employment, however a graph shows that the size of the informal economy in Equatorial Guinea is estimated to be between 40 and 50%. [2] Another estimated share of informal employment is 42.9%, based on an average of all African countries in 2016. [3] There is no additional information from the World Bank, International Labour Organization (ILO), or International Monetary Fund. [4,5,6]

[1] BTI. 2020. "Equatorial Guinea Country Report 2020". [<https://www.bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report-GNQ-2020.html>] Accessed 2 March 2021.

[2] International Monetary Fund. 2016. "The Informal Economy in Sub-Saharan Africa" [<https://www.imf.org/~media/Files/Publications/WP/2017/wp17156.ashx>] Accessed 2 March 2021.

[3] Abid. Mehi. 2016. "Size and Implication of Informal Economy in African Countries: Evidence from a Structural Model". [<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10168737.2016.1204342?scroll=top&needAccess=true&journalCode=riej20>] Accessed February 2021.

[4] World Bank. "Equatorial Guinea". [<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/equatorialguinea>] Accessed 2 March 2021.

[5] ILO. "Equatorial Guinea".

[https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11110:0::NO::P11110_COUNTRY_ID:103117] Accessed 2 March 2021.

[6] International Monetary Fund. "Equatorial Guinea". [<https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/GNQ>] Accessed 2 March 2021.

6.2.3c

Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

Current Year Score: 1

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

6.2.4 Public confidence in government

6.2.4a

Level of confidence in public institutions

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

6.2.5 Local media and reporting

6.2.5a

Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

6.2.6 Inequality

6.2.6a

Gini coefficient

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

Current Year Score: -

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

6.3.1a

What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

6.3.2a

What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

6.3.3a

What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

6.4.1 Urbanization

6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 72.63

2019

World Bank

6.4.2 Land use

6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number

Current Year Score: -2.98

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 58.4

2018

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
World Factbook

6.5.1b

Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 637.1

2019

WHO

6.5.1c

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2.42

2019

World Bank

6.5.1d

Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)

Input number

Current Year Score: 14.04

2018

World Bank

6.5.1e

Prevalence of obesity among adults

Input number

Current Year Score: 8

2016

WHO

6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation

6.5.2a

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure

Input number

Current Year Score: 64.67

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

6.5.2b

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities

Input number

Current Year Score: 66.31

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita

6.5.3a

Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 138.38

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

6.5.4a

Trust medical and health advice from the government

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

6.5.4b

Trust medical and health advice from medical workers

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018